

(No Model.)

A. D. EMERY.
WOVEN SEAMLESS HIP POCKET.

No. 415,152.

Patented Nov. 12, 1889.

Fig. 2.

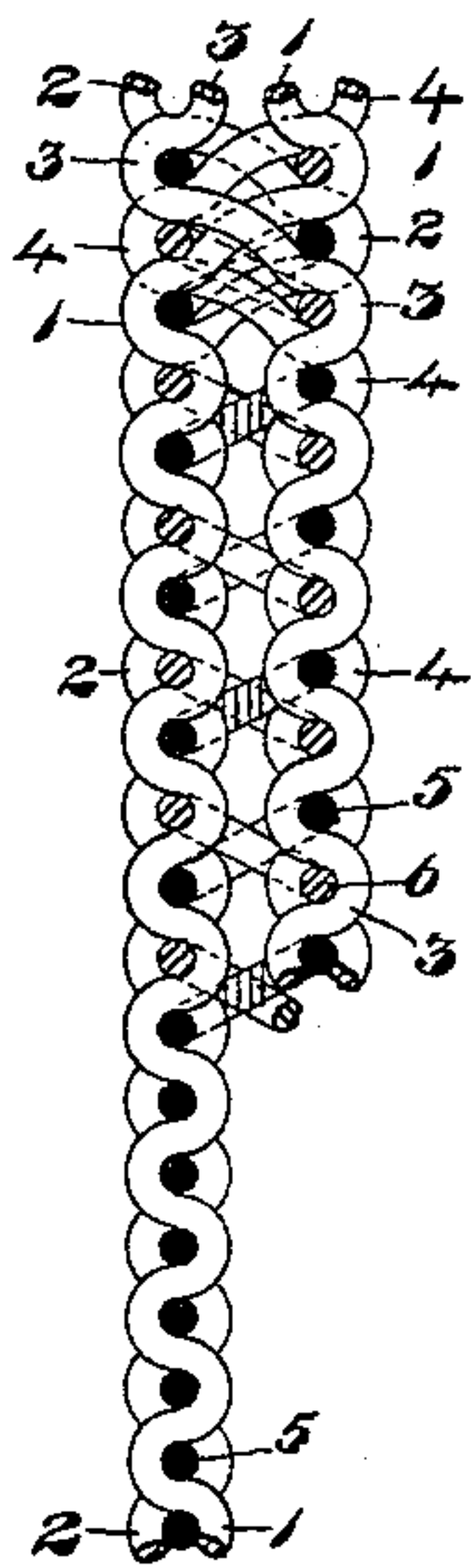


Fig. 1.

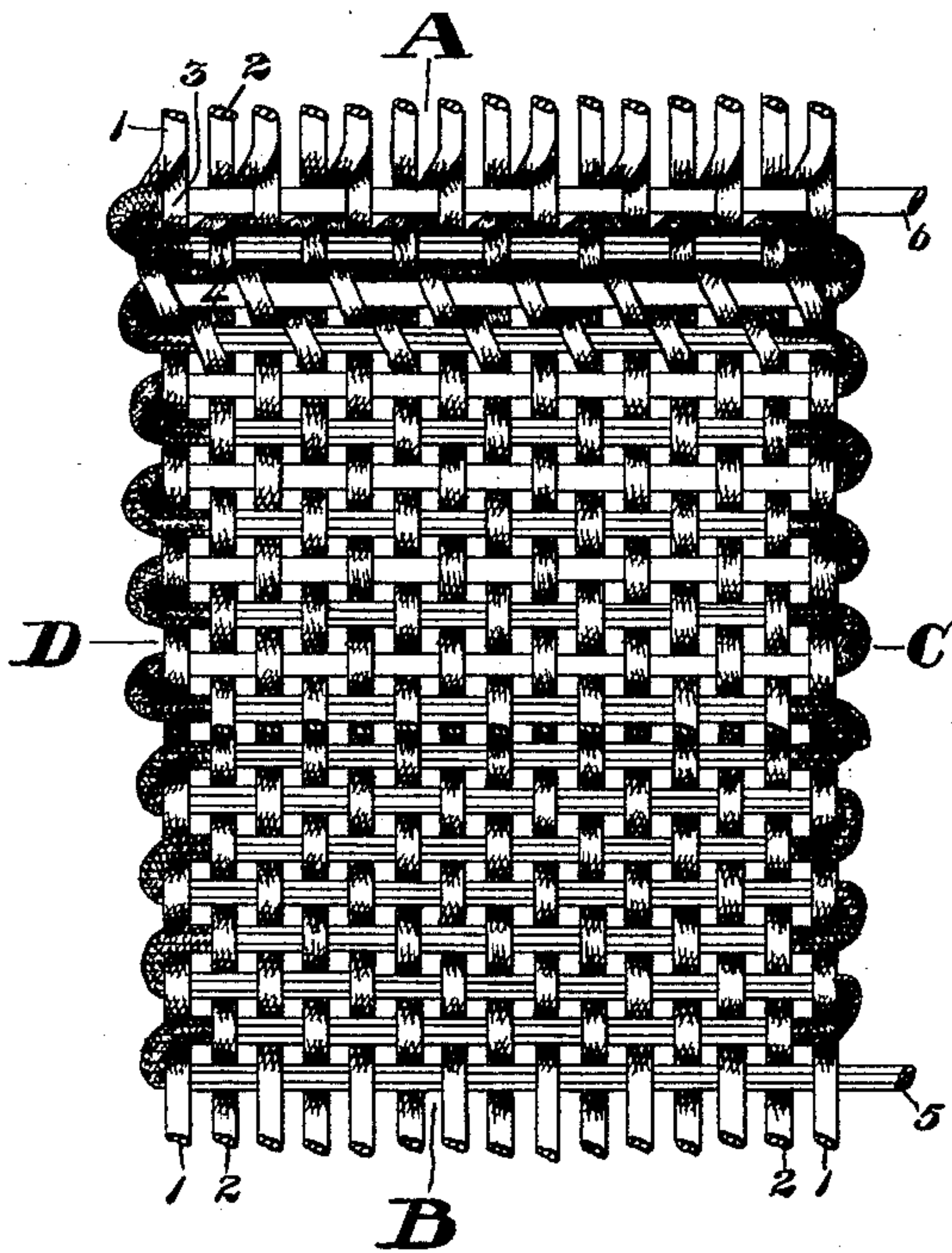
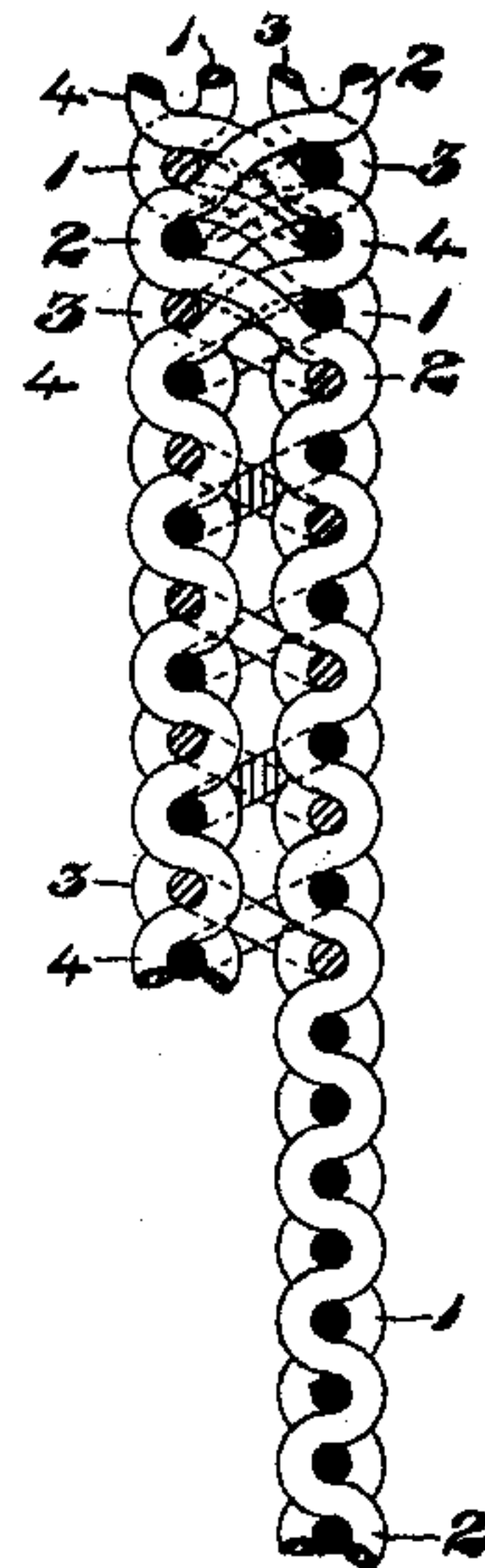


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAM D. EMERY, OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WOVEN SEAMLESS HIP-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,152, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed May 31, 1889. Serial No. 312,831. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAM D. EMERY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Woven Seamless Hip-Pockets, of which the following is a full description.

My invention relates to woven seamless hip-pockets formed for a part of their length of a set of chain-threads and two distinct weft-threads and for the remaining part of their length one-half the chain-threads and a single weft-thread. This latter part of the fabric constitutes the flap or extension by which the same is attached to the garment. The body of the pocket is formed by causing the two weft-threads to make continuous passages around the same in opposite directions, passing by each other at each edge alternately and crossing each other at that point, one over and one under between the two outer chain-threads on that side in the manner more particularly described in an application filed by me February 28, 1888, Serial No. 265,639. The bottom of the pocket is closed by uniting the two separate fabrics together by interlacing the four chain-threads around the two weft-threads. The part of the fabric constituting the flap is formed by causing a single weft-thread to make continuous passages back and forth through sheddings formed in one-half of the chain-threads, the operation forming selvages on both sides of the flap.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the pocket with the threads separated to show the formation. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line A B looking toward the side C. Fig. 3 is a like cross-section on the line A B looking toward the side D.

To better distinguish the weft-threads, one is shaded and designated by the numeral 5. The other is shown as plain and is designated by the numeral 6. The chain-threads are designated by the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4. The threads 1 and 2 form one side and the extension or flap, and threads 3 and 4 form the opposite side. According to Figs. 2 and 3 it will be seen that the weft-threads make con-

tinuous passages around the pocket in opposite directions, crossing each other at each edge alternately, as more particularly described in the application referred to. The flap or extension is formed of the chain-threads 1 and 2 and the shaded thread 5, which is passed backward and forward between the chain-threads 1 and 2, forming a selvage on each of the sides C and D. (Shown in plan view, Fig. 1.) It will be seen, generally speaking, that the two weft-threads each occupy a half of each pick, and that the two weft-threads are used in conjunction with all the chain-threads to form the sides of the pocket, and that the weft-threads alternate their position with regard to each other at each succeeding pick, while in the flap one weft-thread is contained in each pick between the chain-threads of one side only. In the interlaced portion constituting the bottom of the pocket the several chain-threads follow from the outside of one side to the outside of the other side in regular order.

The pocket now described is to be distinguished from the woven seamless bag which is the subject of application, Serial No. 312,829, filed by me May 31, 1889, (Case 14.) The formation of the bag referred to and the present pocket are precisely the same, except that the pocket is provided with a flap or extension formed by one of the weft-threads and one-half of the chain-threads, as specified in the claim.

I make no claim in this application to the formation of the body of the pocket *per se*, but only in connection with the formation of the flap.

The term "pick" as herein used signifies a complete layer of weft in a given vertical plane passing perpendicular to the length of the pocket and composed of one weft-thread in the flap and two weft-threads in the body of the pocket, one on each side, which are laid in the fabric in one operation by simultaneously passing two shuttles through a double shedding, as fully set forth and explained in application, Serial No. 319,701, filed by me August 3, 1889, (Case 23,) which application presents the method by which the present pocket is made.

What I claim is—

A woven seamless hip-pocket containing two weft-threads, each occupying a half of each pick, and which weft-threads are transferred to opposite sides of the pocket after
5 each pick, the bottom being formed by interlacing the weft-threads with all the chain-threads, and the flap being formed with one weft-thread and one-half of the chain-threads.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of May, A. D. 1889.

ABRAM D. EMERY.

Witnesses:

WM. T. DONNELLY,
WALTER T. EMERY.