

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. TEUBER & L. ODENHEIMER.  
WATCH POCKET.

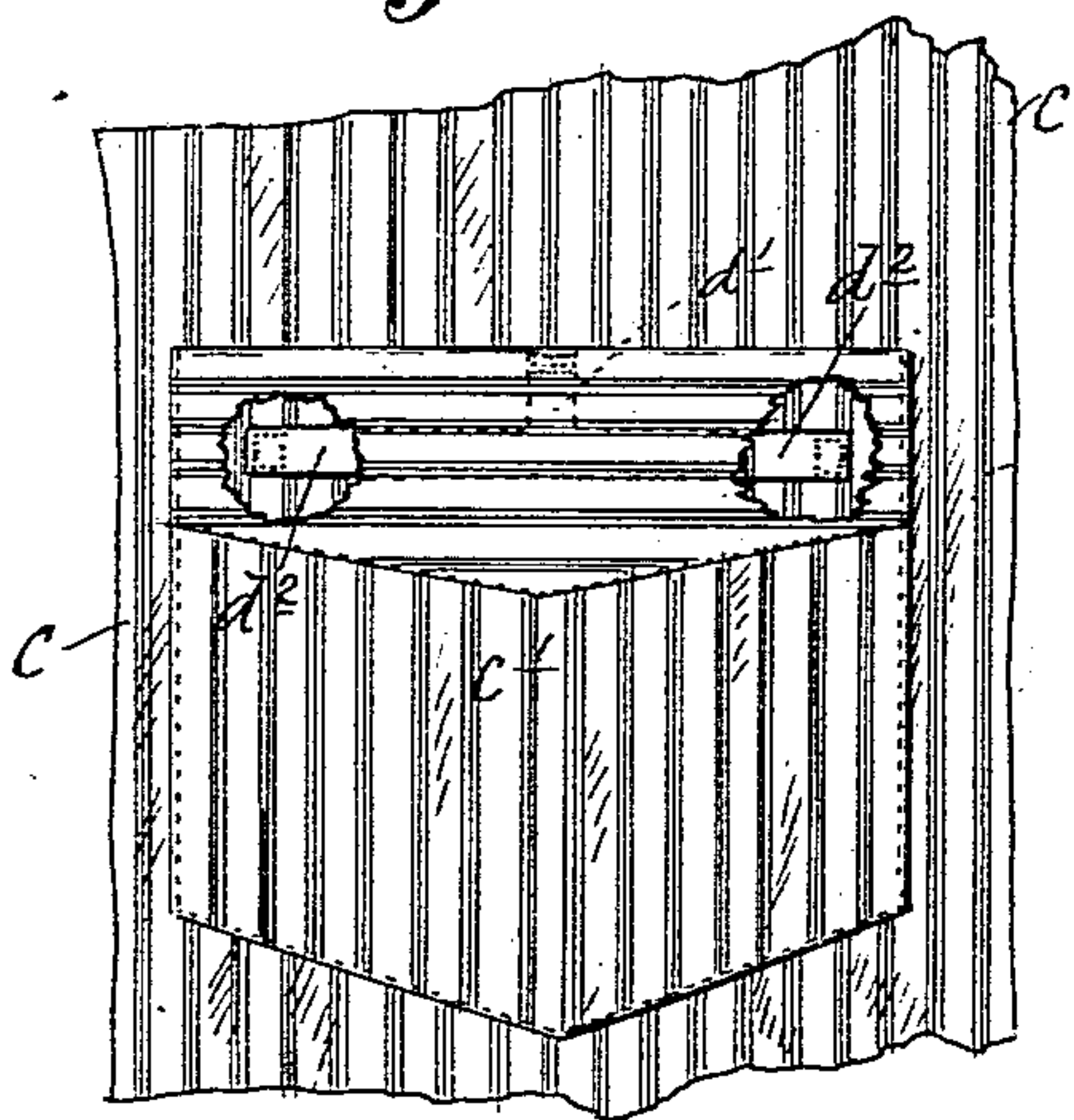
No. 555,227.

Patented Feb. 25, 1896.

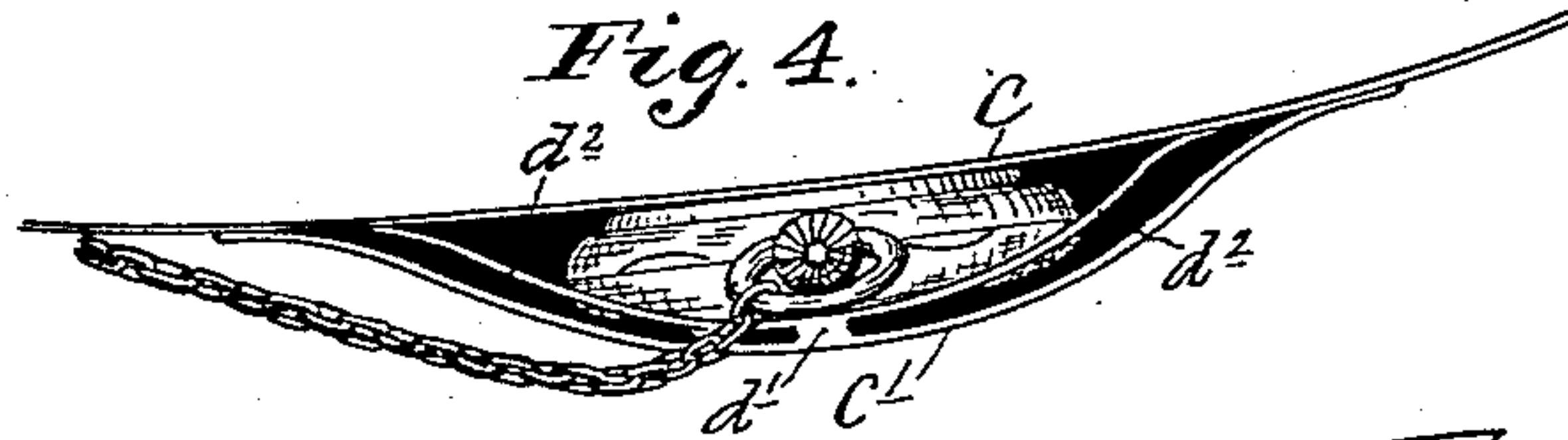
*Fig. 1.*



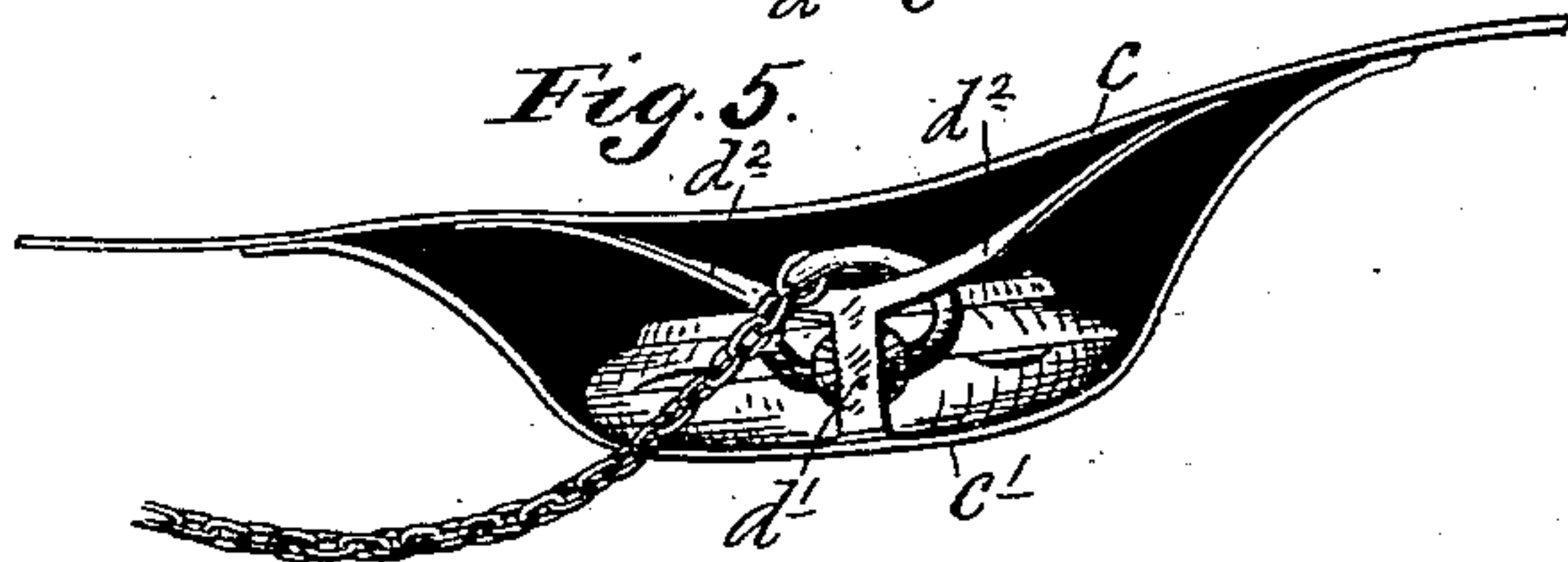
*Fig. 3.*



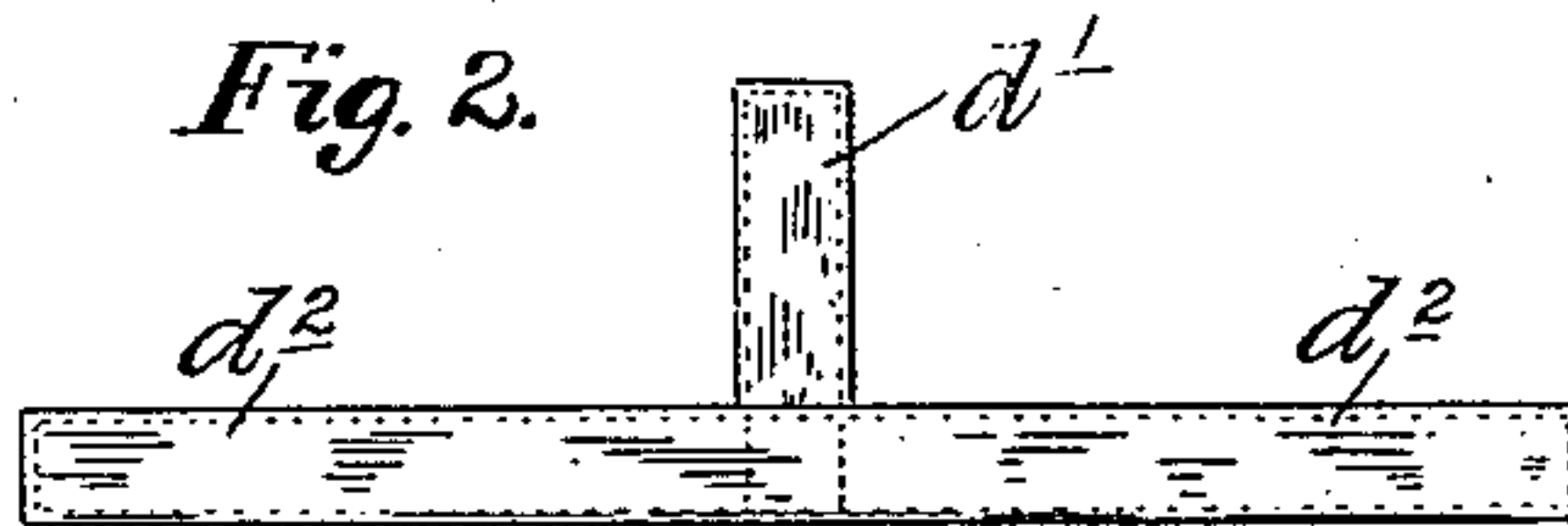
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Witnesses.*

*E. F. Elmore,*

*C. F. Kelyore*

*Inventor.*  
*Arnold Teuber.*  
*Louis Odenheimer*

*By their Attorney.*

*Jas. F. Williamson.*

(No Model.)

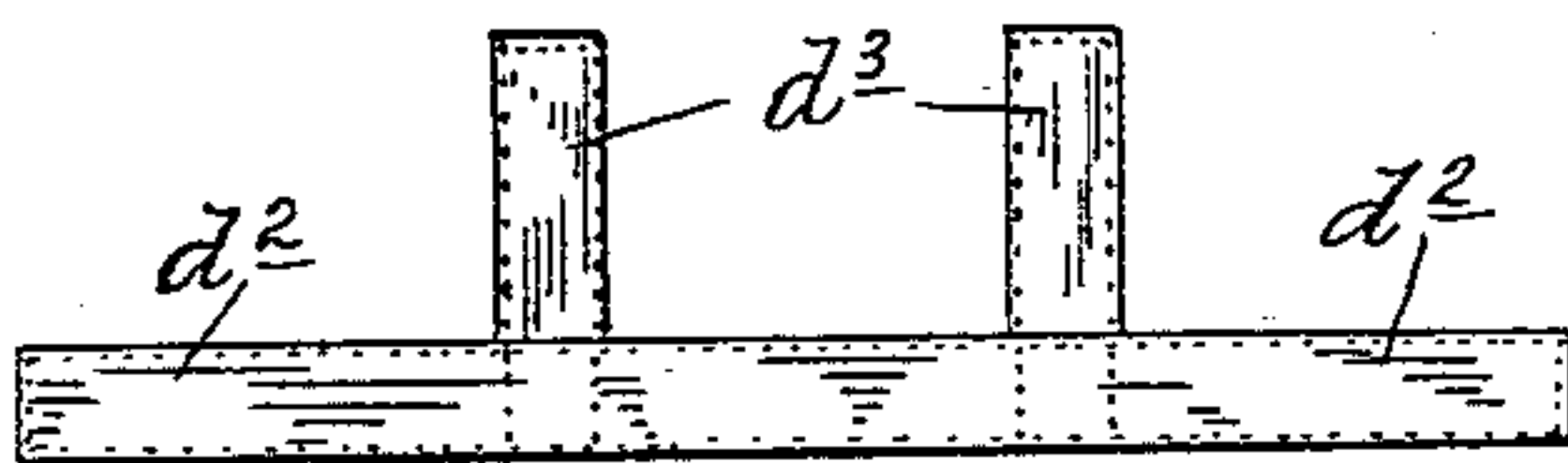
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. TEUBER & L. ODENHEIMER.  
WATCH POCKET.

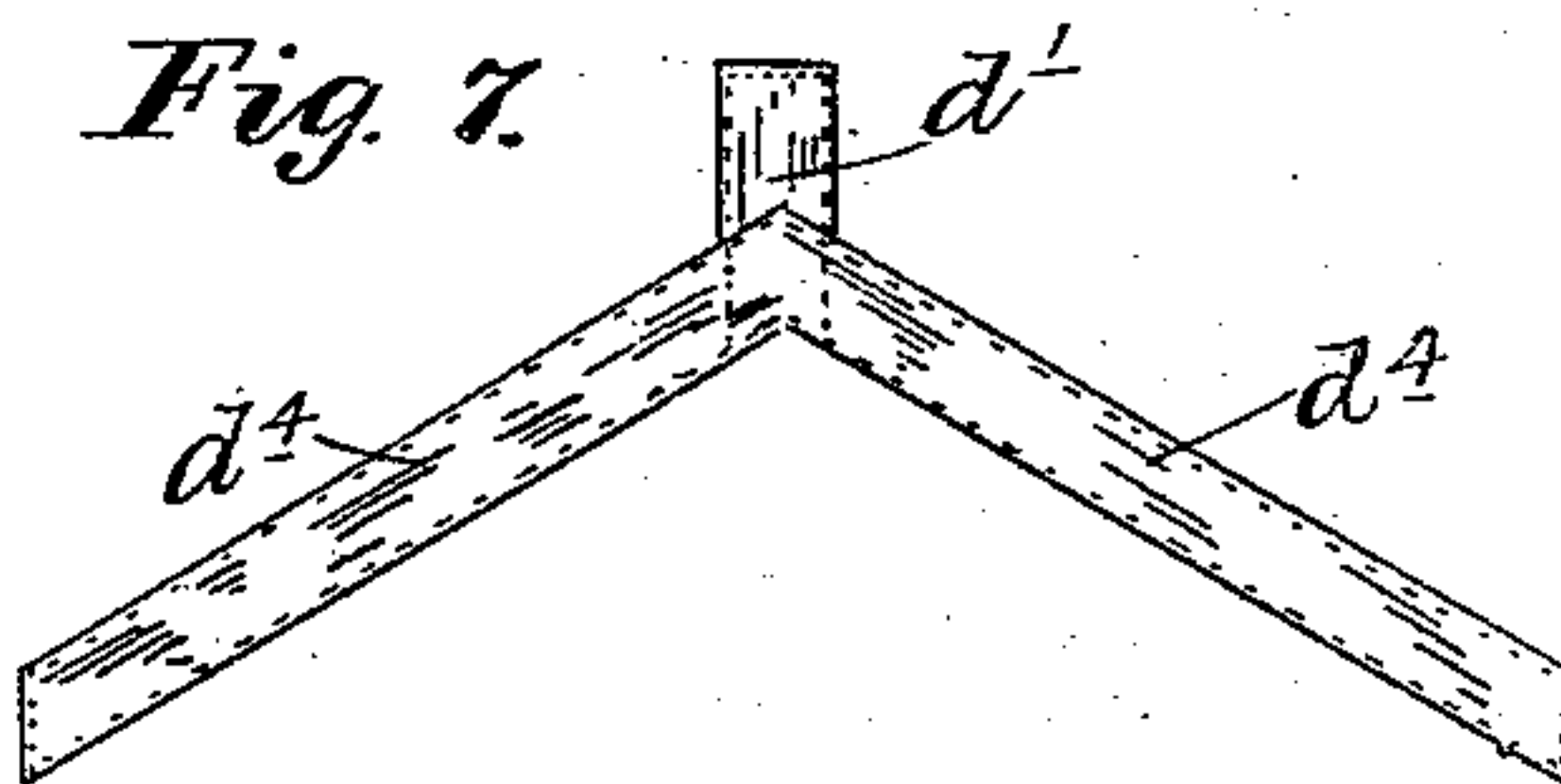
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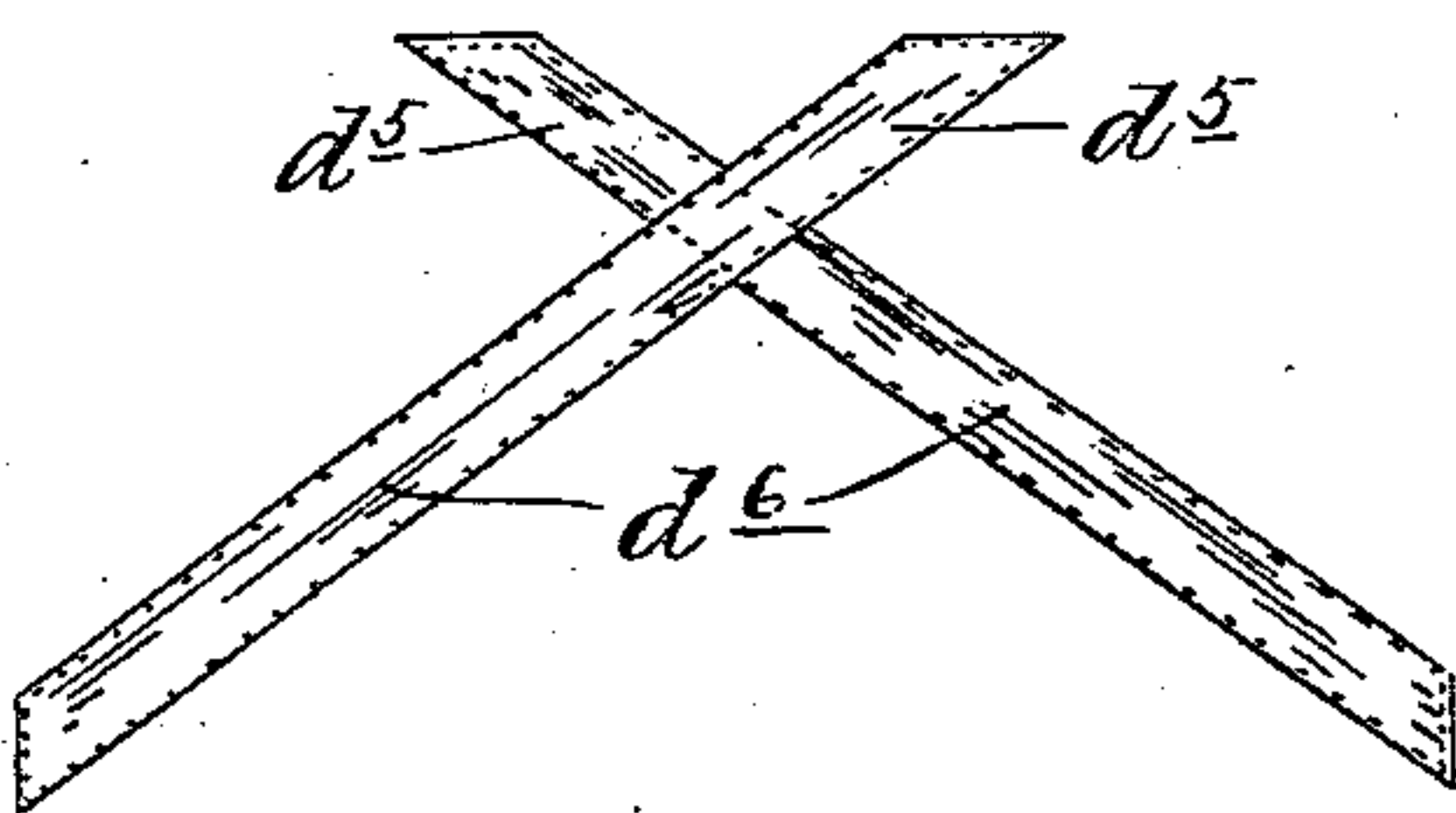
*Fig. 6.*



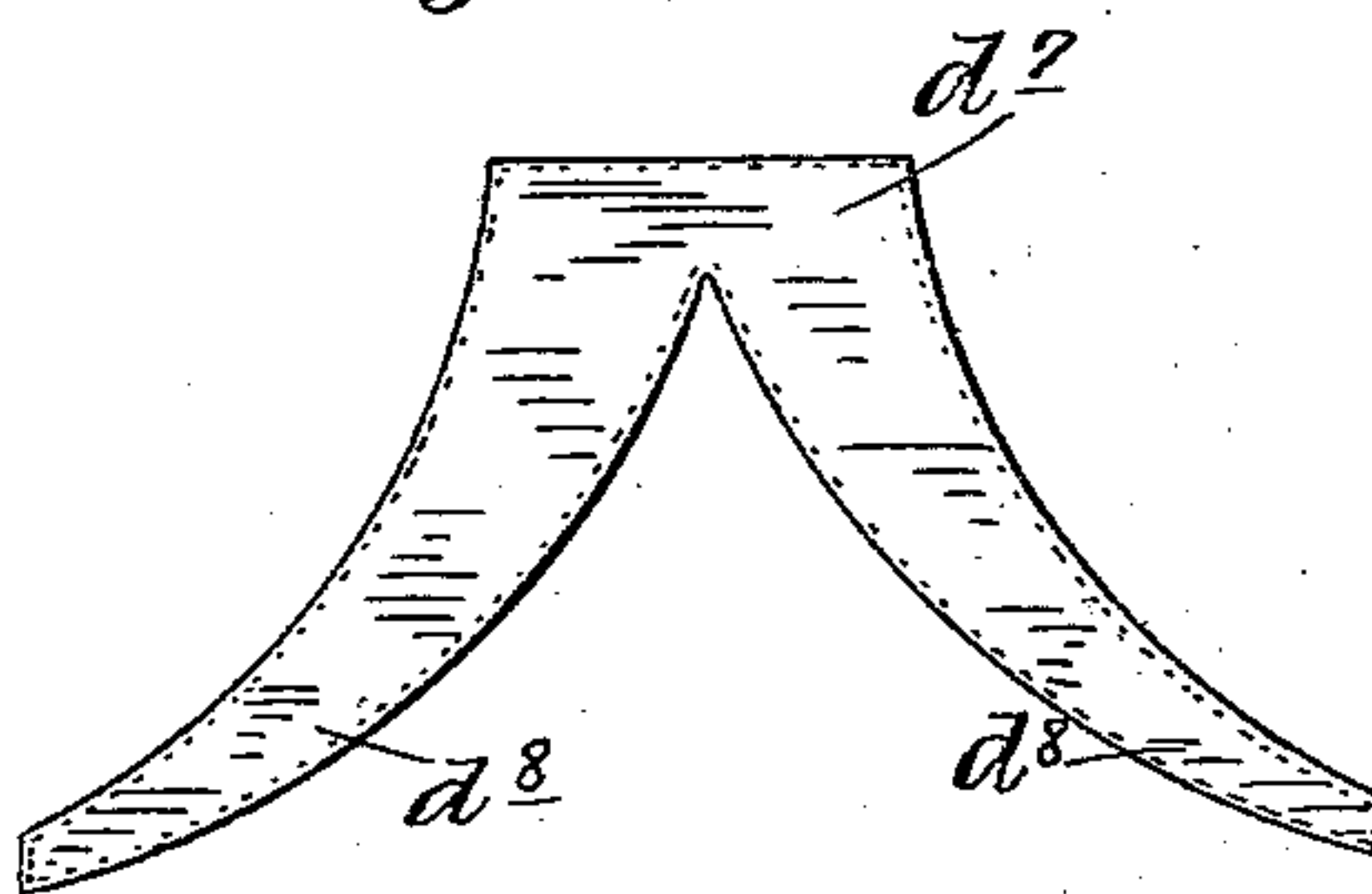
*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 8.*



*Fig. 9.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLD TEUBER AND LOUIS ODENHEIMER, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,  
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO GUITERMAN BROS., OF SAME PLACE.

## WATCH-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 555,227, dated February 25, 1896.

Application filed December 5, 1895. Serial No. 571,094. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ARNOLD TEUBER and LOUIS ODENHEIMER, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Checks for Watch-Pockets; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to watch-pockets for outing-shirts and other loose garments, and has for its object to provide an attachment to the ordinary pocket whereby the watch may be readily inserted into the pocket or withdrawn from the pocket without impediment when the pocket is upright, but whereby the watch will be intercepted and held within the pocket when the wearer of the garment assumes a stooping position. To this end we provide a safety-check comprising an upper portion or portions made fast to the outer wall of the pocket at or near the mouth of the same, and a pair of divergent branches extending to a lower level and made fast to the inner wall of the pocket at points sufficiently far apart to permit the passage of the watch between the same when the pocket is in its upright position. The said safety-check may take several slightly-different forms, but all involve the common principle of construction and attachment above set forth.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a perspective showing a person wearing an outing-shirt equipped with our improved pocket. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the preferred form of our safety-check detached and laid out flatwise. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing a part of a shirt equipped with our improved pocket with some portions broken away. Fig. 4 is a top view of the pocket with a watch in position therein as the said parts will appear when the pocket is in its upright or substantially vertical position. Fig. 5 is an end view of the pocket and watch as the said parts will appear after a person has stooped over, so as to cause the

top of the pocket to approach a horizontal position; and Figs. 6 to 9, inclusive, are views similar to Fig. 2, representing slightly-modified forms of the safety-check detached.

In Fig. 1 the person *a* is represented as seated on the box *b* and stooping over, as he might appear, for example, when in the act of lacing his shoes. He is represented as wearing an outing or negligé shirt equipped with our improved pocket. The body *c* of the shirt is provided at the proper point with a pocket-piece *c'*, made fast thereto in the usual way and in the proper position to co-operate therewith to form a watch-pocket which will be substantially vertical or upright when the wearer is in a substantially upright position.

The preferred form of our safety-check is composed of a single upper or vertical section, *d'*, and a pair of divergent branches *d*<sup>2</sup>, extending laterally from the lower portion of the vertical strip or section *d'*. As shown, the divergent branches *d*<sup>2</sup> are formed by a single horizontal strip centrally attached to the lower end of the vertical strip or section *d'*. The said safety-check is applied with the upper end of the strip or section *d'* made fast to the outer wall of the pocket at or near the mouth of the same and with the extremities of the divergent branches *d*<sup>2</sup> made fast to the inner wall of the pocket at points sufficiently far apart to afford clearance for the passage of a watch.

The modification shown in Fig. 6 differs from the preferred form only in having two vertical strips or sections *d*<sup>3</sup> instead of one, both of which are made fast to the outer wall of the pocket at or near the mouth of the same.

The form shown in Fig. 7 differs from the preferred form only in the fact that the divergent branches *d*<sup>4</sup> are set at an angle in respect to each other with their junction or angle uppermost and made fast to the vertical section *d'*.

The form shown in Fig. 8 differs from the other forms chiefly in the fact that it is made up from two strips which cross each other and are made fast at their point of crossing. The parts *d*<sup>5</sup> above the crossing constitute the upper or substantially vertical portions, which are made fast to the outer wall of the



pocket, and the parts  $d^6$  below the crossing represent the divergent branches, which are made fast at their lower ends to the inside wall of the pocket.

5 The form shown in Fig. 9 is represented as cut from a single piece of cloth, so cut away as to constitute an upper portion,  $d^7$ , securable to the front wall, and a pair of lower portions or branches,  $d^8$ , which are securable below to  
10 the inner wall of the pocket.

All the different forms above noted will form a check which will co-operate with the pocket-walls in substantially the same way, which will be readily understood by a con-  
15 sideration of the preferred form, as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive.

So long as the wearer of the garment is in such position as to keep the pocket substantially upright the safety-check will not inter-  
20 fere with the insertion of the watch into the pocket or its removal therefrom, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 4; but when the person stoops over, as shown, for example, in Fig. 1, the safety-check will  
25 assume the position shown in Fig. 5 and will operate as a bridge, check, or stop, which will intercept and hold the watch within the pocket.

When the pocket is substantially upright,  
30 the watch will be inserted or withdrawn in the usual way along the inner wall of the pocket or against the surface of the garment directly on the person, and as the points of attachment for the divergent branches of the  
35 check are far enough apart to afford clearance for the passage of the watch the said safety-check will not intercept the watch in its movement; but, on the other hand, when the person stoops over, so as to bring the pocket  
40 substantially into a horizontal position or below the same, the weight of the watch will come onto the front wall of the pocket, with the effect of making the safety-check form a sort of bridge, which will intercept the watch and  
45 prevent the same from falling out by gravity. Otherwise stated, when the pocket is substantially upright the divergent branches of the safety-check stand near the outer wall of the pocket, with sufficient clearance back of the  
50 same for the insertion or removal of the watch; but when the pocket is thrown into substantially a horizontal position the weight of the watch will distend the pocket crosswise and shorten the same lengthwise, with the effect of

bringing the divergent branches of the check 55 nearer to the inner wall of the pocket and the upper portion or portions of the check crosswise of the mouth of the same, so as to form a bridge or check, which will prevent the escape of the watch. 60

By actual usage we have demonstrated the efficiency of our invention for the purposes had in view. So far as we are aware we are the first to provide any form of safety-check or attachment for co-operation with the walls 65 of a vertical pocket, which will permit the watch to be inserted into the pocket or withdrawn therefrom without manipulation of the pocket or attachment, when the pocket is in its upright position, and which will afford an 70 effective stop or check to prevent the escape of the watch when the person assumes an inclined or stooping position.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows: 75

1. The combination with a watch-pocket, of a safety-check therein, composed of flexible material and comprising an upper portion made fast, above, to the outer wall of the pocket, near the mouth of the same, and a 80 pair of laterally-extended lower portions or branches made fast, below, to the inner wall of the pocket, at points sufficiently far apart to permit the passage of the watch, whereby, when the pocket is upright, the watch may 85 be inserted in or withdrawn from the pocket, without impediment, but, when the wearer stoops over, the check will prevent the escape of the watch, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a watch-pocket, of 90 a safety-check therein, comprising a vertical strip  $d^1$  having its upper end made fast to the outer wall of the pocket, near the mouth of the same, and a pair of lateral or divergent branch strips  $d^2$  extending from the lower end 95 of the strip  $d^1$  and having their extremities attached to the inner wall of the pocket, at points sufficiently far apart to give clearance for the passage of the watch, substantially as and for the purposes set forth. 100

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ARNOLD TEUBER.  
LOUIS ODENHEIMER.

Witnesses:

ROBT. L. WINNE,  
N. C. ROBINSON.