

(No Model.)

B. BISSINGER.
POCKET.

No. 584,844.

Patented June 22, 1897.

Fig. 1.

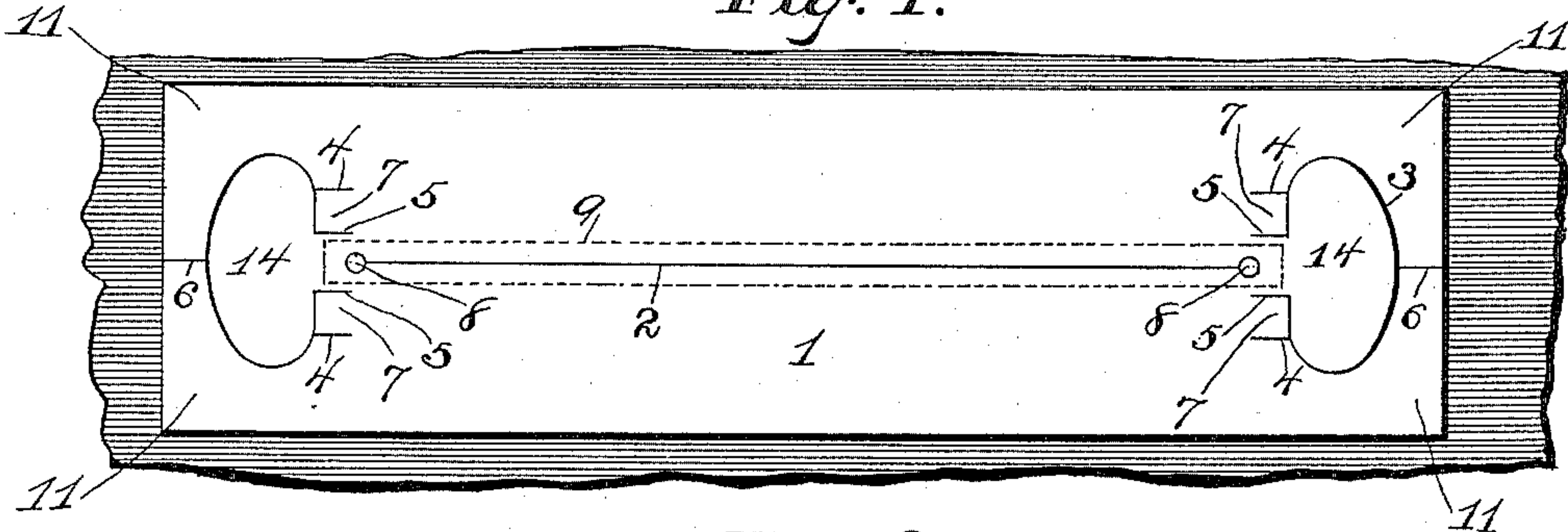


Fig. 2.

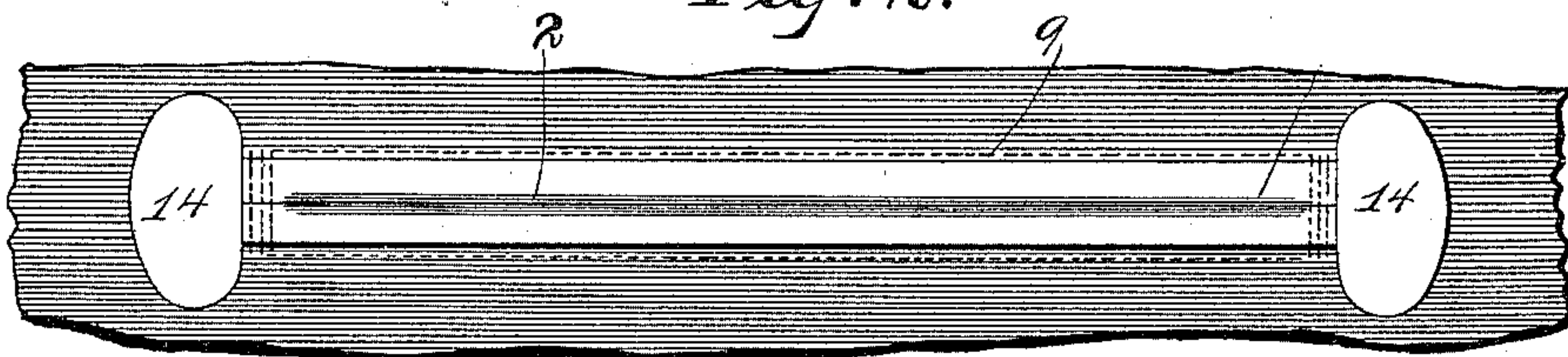


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

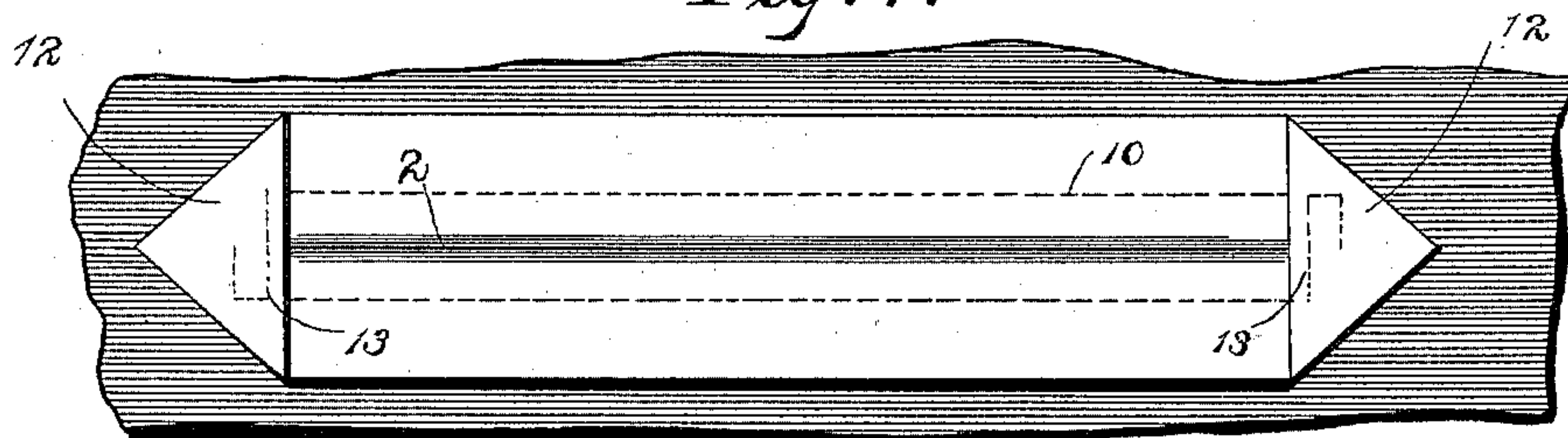
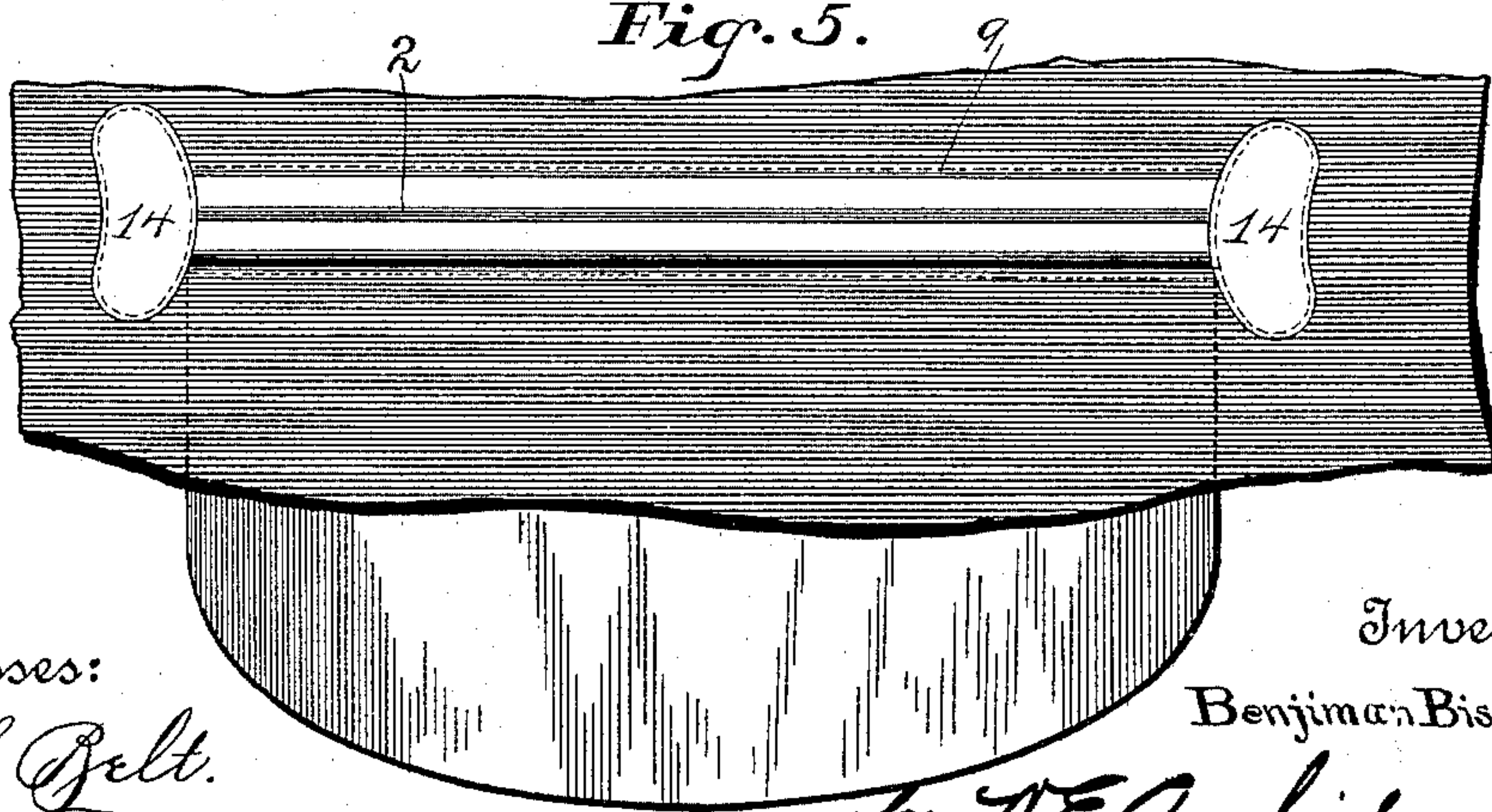


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJIMAN BISSINGER, OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,844, dated June 22, 1897.

Application filed September 19, 1896. Serial No. 606,347. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJIMAN BISSINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pockets for Garments, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of the invention are to render it possible with ease and certainty to make pockets of a uniform size and shape, to produce a stronger and more durable pocket than those made in the ordinary way, to prevent ripping at the corners, to obviate the necessity of packing the corners of the pocket, and, finally, to accomplish these results by the employment of a reinforcing-welt which will be ready of application and which will in use save material and time in the construction of a pocket.

In a pocket characterized by my invention I employ a reinforcing-welt of a construction that will reinforce both the corners and the raw edges of the pocket-incision. This welt may be constructed of any suitable material—such as cloth, leather, kid, or other light flexible materials—and is provided with an incision extending longitudinally in length and corresponding to the pocket-incision, the material at each end of the incision being cut in such manner as to permit of its being folded over at the corners of the pocket-incision and thereby reinforce the same on the outside of the garment, the material bounding these corner-stays serving to reinforce the corners of the pocket-incision on the inside of the goods and the material on each side of the pocket-incision or the slit cut in the welt serving to reinforce the edges of the pocket-incision in the garment. Thus when the welt is in position every portion of the pocket-incision is thoroughly stayed against ripping and shielded from wear.

Further and more specific details of construction will be hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts, I have illustrated one form of embodiment of my invention, although it is to be understood that other forms of embodiment

thereof may be employed without departing from the spirit of the same, and in the drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing the welt as it appears when first applied to a garment. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the welt turned in so as to reinforce the edges of the pocket-incision, the corner-stays being unsecured. Fig. 3 is also an elevation showing the welt as it appears when finally secured in place, these three figures being taken from the front of the garment. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the rear side of the garment, showing the welt after it has been passed through the pocket-incision and secured in place. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a portion of a garment, showing the welt sewed in position and also the pocket.

In order to understand clearly the construction of the welt, I will first give a detailed description of it and then describe how it is attached to the garment.

The welt 1 may be of any suitable material and of any size and shape to meet the requirements of the case—that is to say, rectangular, as shown, such form being employed where the pocket-incision is straight, as in coats, vests, and hip and side pockets of trousers, or curved or otherwise, as where the welt is applied to corner-pockets of trousers and vertical side pockets of overcoats or the like.

The welt is provided with a longitudinal incision 2, corresponding in length to the pocket-incision in the garment, and at each end with a semicircular incision 3, the material freed by this incision constituting the corner-stays for the pocket. To one side of this semicircular or other shaped incision are two straight incisions 4 and 5, extending inward to the end of the longitudinal incision 2, and from the incision 3 and in line with the longitudinal incision 2 is an incision 6, extending to the end of the welt and thereby freeing the material bounding the corner-stay, so as to permit of its being turned in through the pocket-incision to stay the corners on the inside of the goods. The tongues or flaps 7, formed by the incisions 4 and 5, are designed to extend beyond the ends of the pocket-incision, so as to prevent effectually any possibility of ripping of the corners.

While I have described but one corner-stay and one set of incisions at the end of the welt, it is to be understood that these parts are duplicated at the opposite ends, and a description of both is therefore unnecessary.

In applying the welt to a garment two openings 8 are punched in the welt, the distance between these openings corresponding to the length of the pocket-incision, and the incision 2 is then cut from opening to opening. The welt is then laid on the garment and is secured by a row of stitches 9, extending entirely around the incision. The pocket-incision is now cut in the material, and the fabric or the material of which the welt is constructed and which lies beyond the line of stitches 9 is turned in through the pocket-incision and secured in place by a line of stitches 10, the flaps or tongues 11 on each side of the corner-stays being folded over upon themselves, as shown at 12, to reinforce the pocket-incision on the inside of the garment and are held in place by stitches 13. The corner-stays 14 are now folded over the tongues 7 and are secured in place by stitches 15.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that every part of the pocket-incision is thoroughly and effectively stayed and that all edges are completely covered and hidden from view.

By the employment of this welt a greater part of the labor incident to the making of a pocket is obviated and a great saving of material accrues. Where the welt is of leather

or skin, it will be peculiarly serviceable and desirable for those who have frequently to use the pockets—as, for example, street-car conductors—the attachment being of a nature that will be attractive and not at all clumsy or otherwise objectionable.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A reinforcing-welt having openings near each end, said openings being connected by a longitudinal incision, end corner-stays, flaps on each side of the corner-stays and tongues on each side of the incision.

2. The combination with a garment having a pocket-incision of a welt applied to the garment, and having an incision registering with that in the garment, side portions inserted through the two incisions to reinforce the edges of the pocket-incision, corner-stays for reinforcing the corner of the pocket-incision on the outer side of the garment, flaps or tongues for reinforcing the corners on the inner side of the garment, and tongues 7 extending beyond the pocket-incision and held in place by the stitches securing the corner-stay in place.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJIMAN BISSINGER.

Witnesses:

W. A. SADD,

B. W. BARR.