

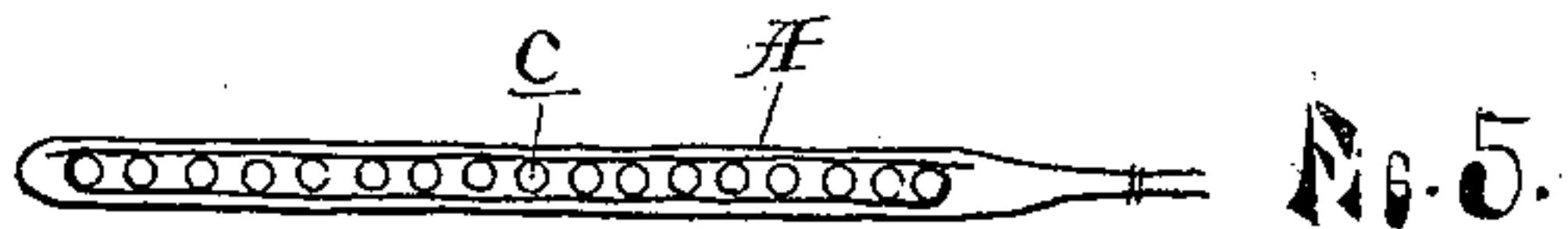
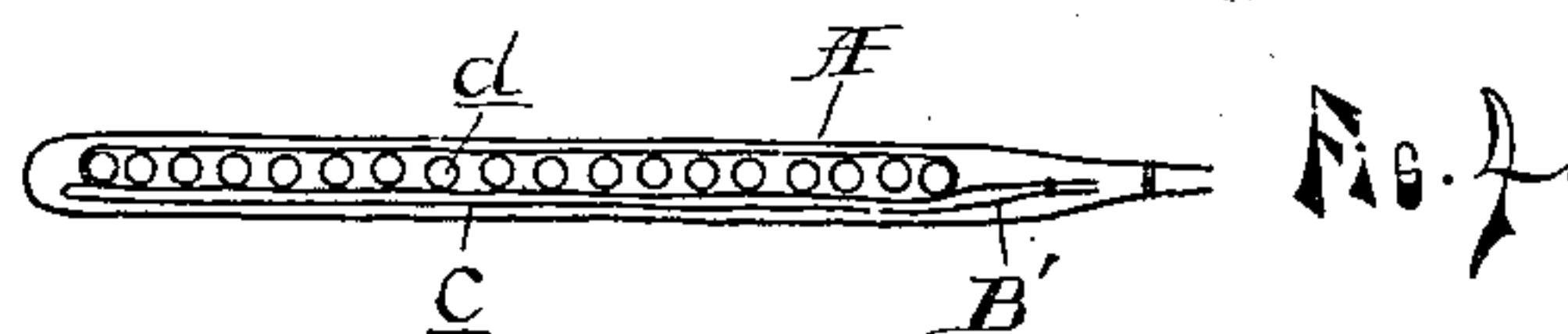
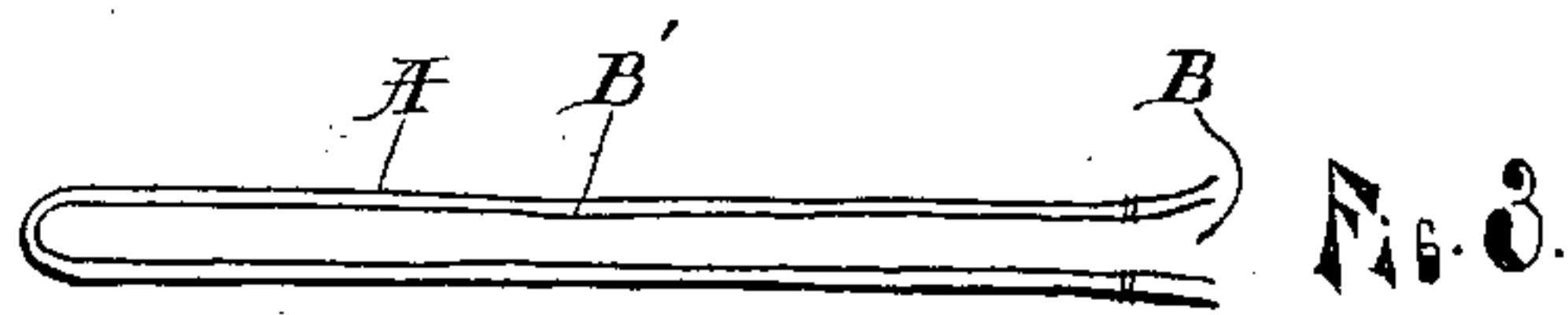
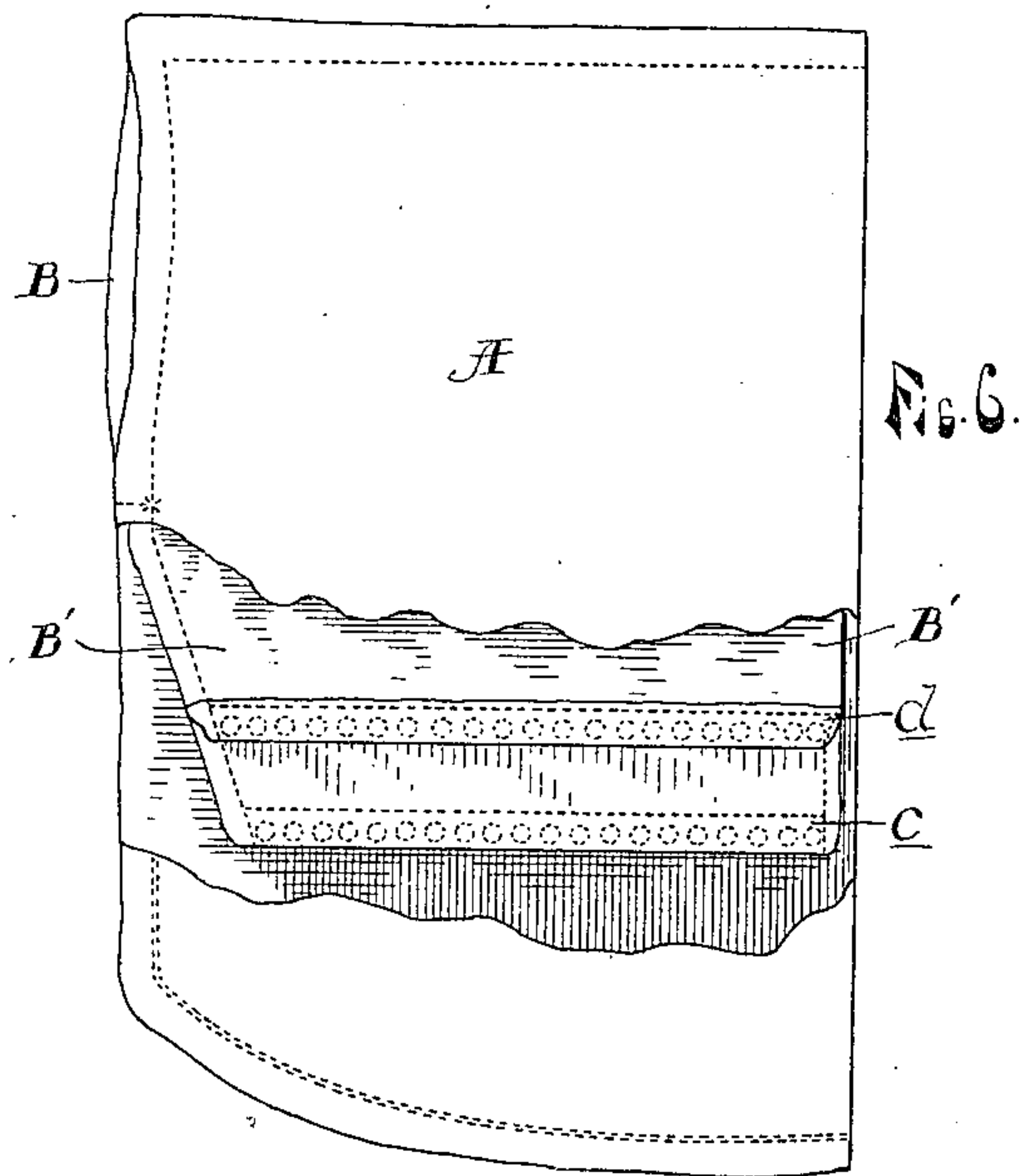
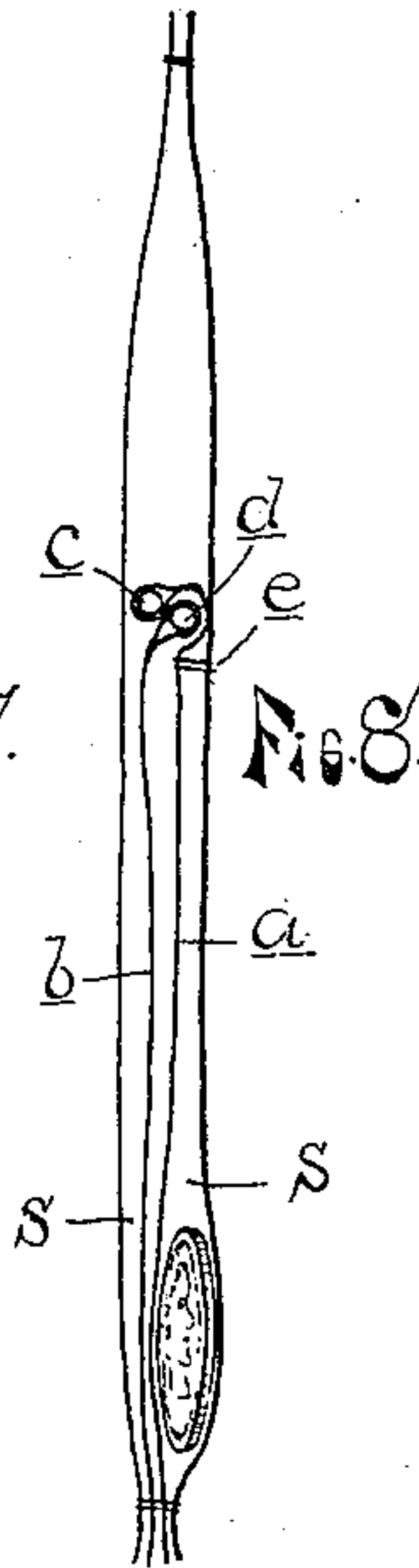
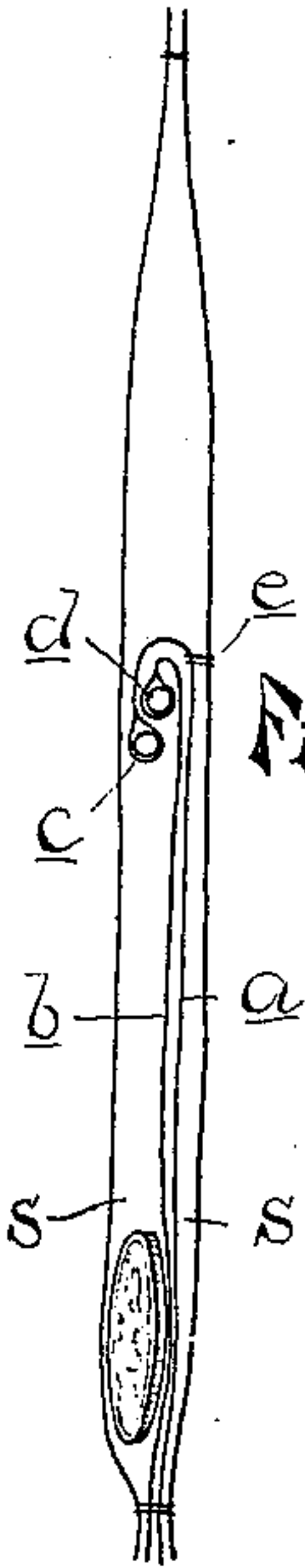
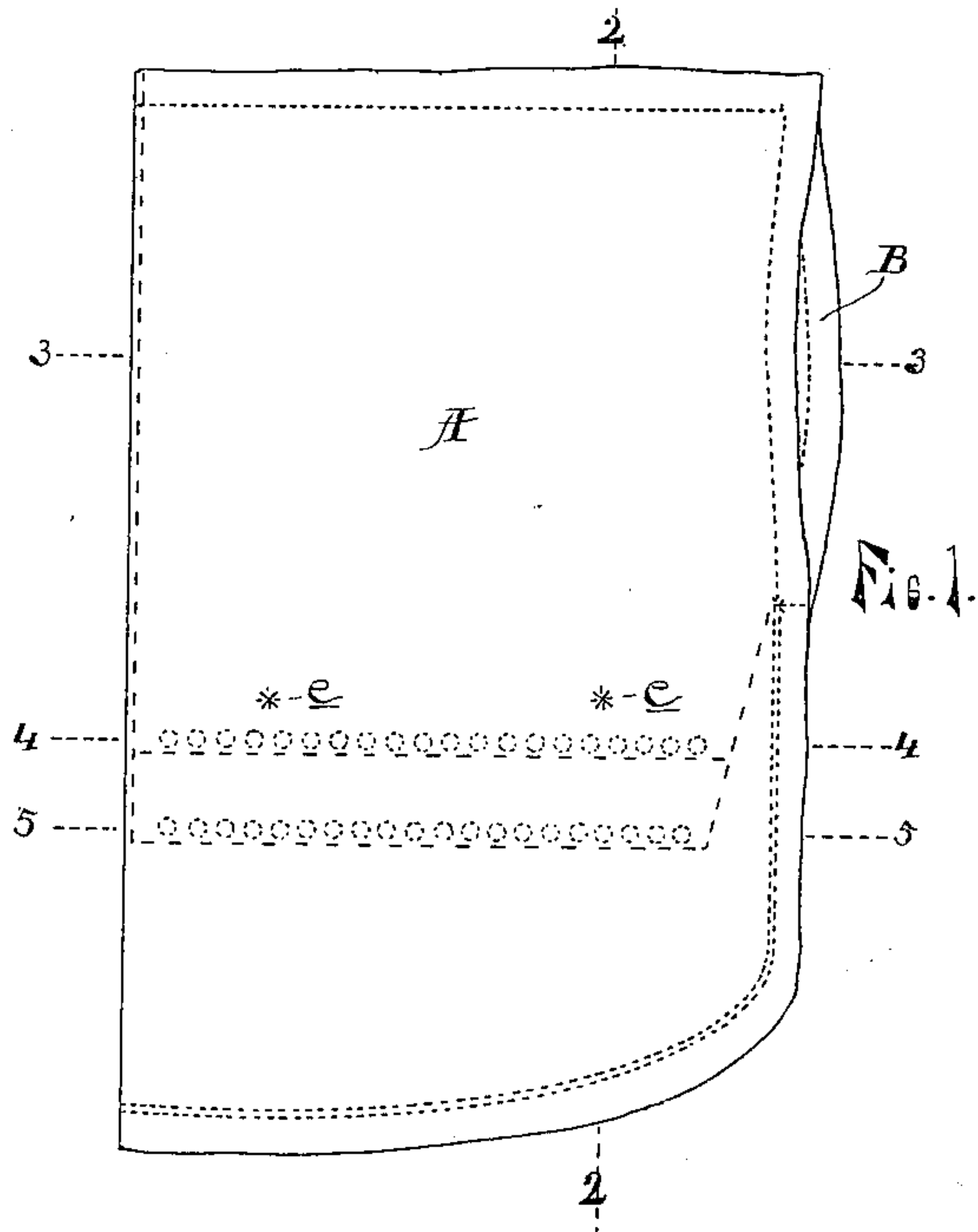
No. 666,289.

Patented Jan. 22, 1901.

L. VINEBERG.  
SAFETY POCKET.

(Application filed Aug. 23, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

*Lewis E. Sanders.*

*Joseph A. Norlke.*

INVENTOR:

*Louis Vineberg.*

*Bartholomew*

Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS VINEBERG, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## SAFETY-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,289, dated January 22, 1901.

Application filed August 23, 1900. Serial No. 27,807. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS VINEBERG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in pockets for garments designed to prevent the accidental dropping out of the contents of the pocket when the garment is fully or partly turned upside down; and the object of my invention is to provide such a pocket which shall be simple and effective and in no way interfere with the ordinary use of the pocket.

To this end my invention consists of the combination, with the ordinary pocket, of an open-bottomed false pocket secured within the ordinary pocket and shotted at the lower edges in such manner that on inverting the pocket the shotted ends form a closure and prevent the contents from falling out of the pocket, all as more fully hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my safety-pocket. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof on line 2 2, Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are horizontal sections on lines 3 3, 4 4, and 5 5, respectively, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the pocket with a portion of the front wall of outer pocket broken away. Figs. 7 and 8 are vertical sections of the pocket inverted, illustrating the operation.

In the drawings my invention is illustrated in connection with the ordinary trousers-pockets A, made in the usual manner by doubling a piece of fabric and sewing the edges together except where the opening B is left at the side for putting the hand in the pocket. In carrying out my invention I make this pocket of two thicknesses of cloth, so that within the outer or true pocket A an inner or false pocket B' is formed, which inner or false pocket is made shorter, so that it does not reach to the bottom, and it is also left open at the lower end, so that anything put into the pocket through the opening B will drop through it into the bottom of the outer pocket. The sides of this inner pocket are indicated

by the letters *a* and *b* in the drawings. As shown, they extend below the opening B, one a little farther down than the other, and their lower edges *c* and *d* are weighted, preferably by folding them over and securing large-sized shot into the folds. Both or only one of the two sides *a b* of the inner pocket are preferably secured at one or two points with a few stitches *e* to the adjacent side of the outer pocket A at a little distance above the shotted lower edges. With a pocket so constructed the wearer will hardly notice any difference between it and the ordinary pocket as far as the use of the pocket is concerned; but if the garment is inverted, as by hanging the trousers over the back of a chair, or if the wearer of the trousers elevates his feet, as is so frequently done in assuming a comfortable attitude, the contents instead of falling out can only slip up into the other end in the spaces S between the walls of the inner and outer pockets on account of the shotted ends of the inner pocket forming an automatic closure by the action of the shotted flaps at the lower ends of the inner pocket.

Figs. 7 and 8 substantially illustrate the manner in which the closure is effected in the upending of the pocket either from left to right or from right to left by the shotted seams overlapping each other and closing the exit while the contents of the pockets slide past into the spaces S and remain there secure until the pocket is brought again to its natural position.

By securing the inner pocket at a few points, as at *e*, to the outer pocket it will always remain in position within the outer pocket, and at the same time in turning the pocket upside down the shotted unsecured ends or flaps are free to collapse.

It will be seen that my safety-pocket provides only for closing the pocket when upturned and forms no obstruction to its normal use, and by using shot for weighting the flexibility is preserved and the fit of the garment is not impaired.

While I have described and shown my invention as applied to a pocket opening at the side, it is obvious that it may be equally applied to pockets opening at the top.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A safety-pocket for garments composed



of an outer pocket and a shorter open-ended, false inner pocket secured in the inlet-opening of the outer pocket and forming through the opening in its bottom a normally open  
5 unobstructed entrance into the bottom of said outer pocket, the opening at the bottom of said false pocket formed between overlapping ends hanging freely within the walls of the outer pocket, and each weighted at its  
10 lower edge whereby normally articles introduced into the inlet-opening of the pocket are free to drop through the false pocket into the bottom of the outer pocket and may be freely removed therefrom again through said  
15 false pocket, while on inverting the pocket, the weighted lower edges of said false pocket cooperate to form a temporary closure at the bottom of the false pocket.

2. A safety-pocket for garments composed  
20 of an outer pocket complete in itself and a shorter, open-ended false inner pocket secured with its inlet-opening in the inlet-opening of the outer pocket and forming through its open lower end a normally open and un-  
25 obstructed entrance into the bottom of the outer pocket, the lower end of said false pocket held in position within the outer pocket and terminating in overlapping ends on opposite sides of the opening at its bottom,  
30 said overlapping ends hanging freely within the outer pocket and weighted at their lower

edges, whereby normally articles introduced into the pocket are free to drop through the false pocket into the bottom of the outer pocket, while in inverting the pocket, the  
35 weighted lower edges of the false pocket cooperate to form a temporary closure and confine the articles in the pocket into the spaces between the walls of the inner and outer pocket.  
40

3. As a new article of manufacture, a safety garment-pocket made of two thicknesses of fabric, the outer one forming an outer pocket complete in itself and the inner one, shorter  
45 than the outer one, forming a lining or open-ended false pocket hanging freely within upper portion of the outer pocket and forming through the opening in its bottom a free and unobstructed entrance into the outer pocket,  
50 said false pocket secured near its lower end at one or more points to the walls of the outer pocket and having the opening in its bottom formed between overlapping ends hanging freely within the outer pocket and flexibly  
55 weighted along their lower edges.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS VINEBERG.

Witnesses:

OTTO F. BARTHEL,  
JOSEPH A. NOELKE.