

No. 732,996.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

J. A. BARLING.  
SAFETY POCKET FOR GARMENTS.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1902.

NO MODEL.

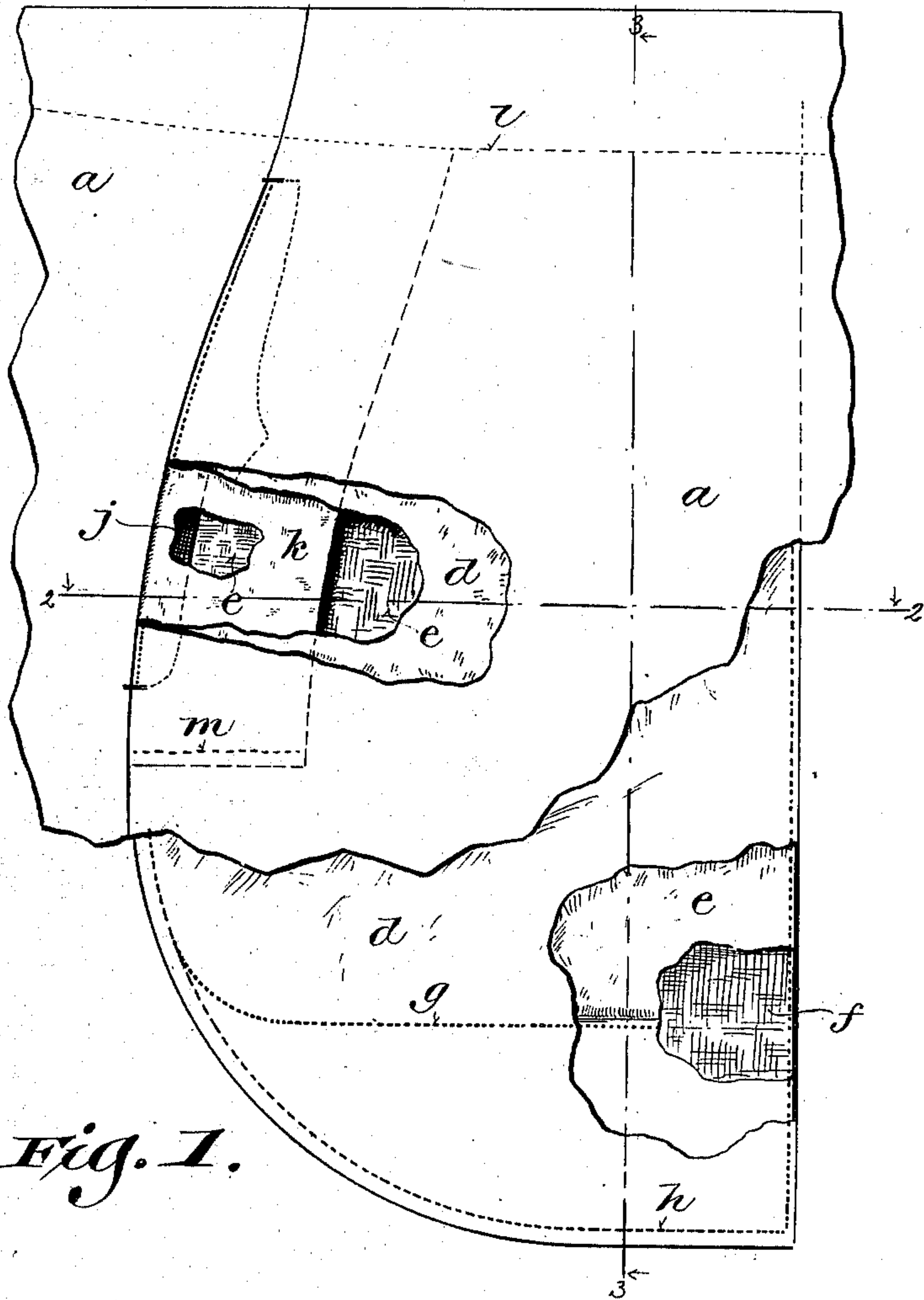
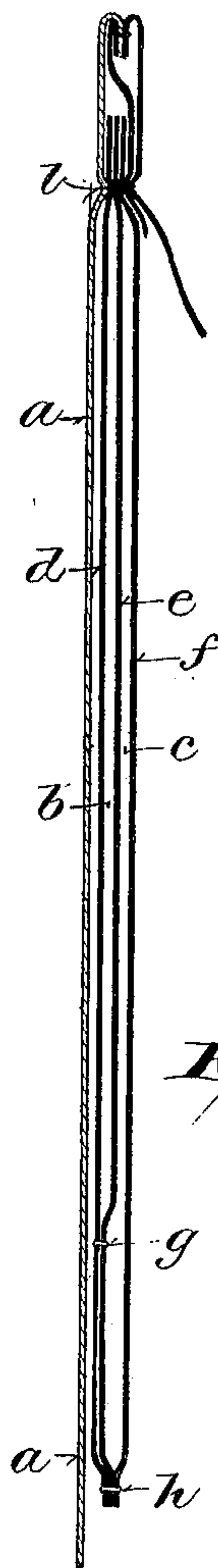
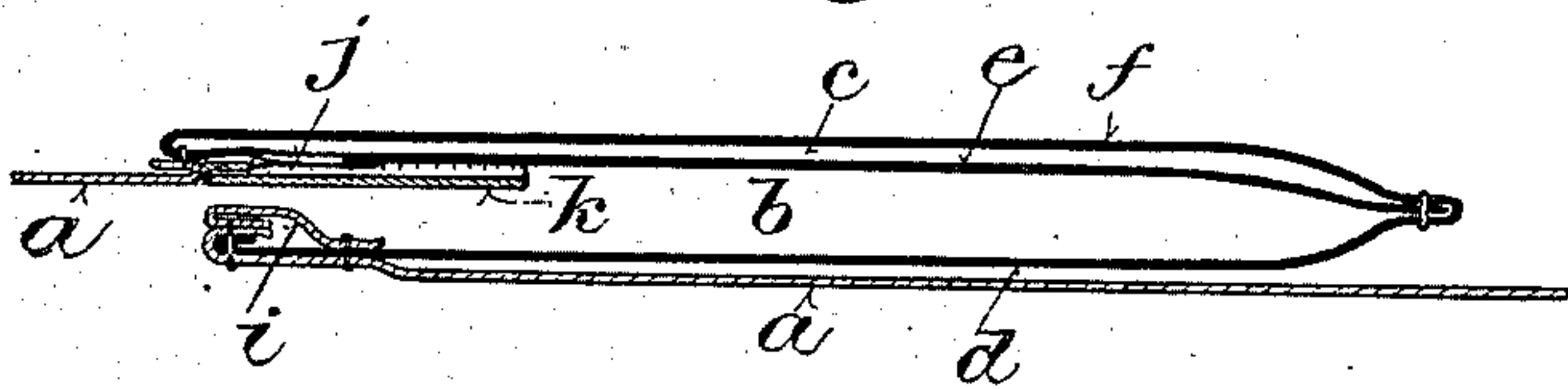


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. BARLING, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO CHARLES H. BELLACK AND JOHN SCHWARZ, JR., OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

## SAFETY-POCKET FOR GARMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 732,996, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed July 10, 1902. Serial No. 115,062 (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. BARLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pockets for Garments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The main objects of my invention are to prevent the detection and abstraction of money or valuable articles by pickpockets and the accidental escape and loss of the contents of a pocket.

It consists, essentially, of a pocket having two compartments—an outer compartment, like or similar to an ordinary pocket, and an inner compartment extending below the outer compartment and having a protected or concealed opening communicating therewith.

In the accompanying drawings like letters designate the same parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is an exterior view of a portion of a garment to which a pocket embodying my invention is applied. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on the line 2 2, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3 3, Fig. 1.

For the purpose of illustration I have shown a side-opening pocket as applied to trousers, although the invention is also applicable to top-opening pockets and to pockets applied to other garments.

Referring to the drawings, *a* designates a part of the garment fabric to which the pocket is attached.

*b* is the outer or main compartment of the pocket, and *c* the inner supplemental or safety compartment. The outer compartment is constructed and attached to the garment in a manner like or similar to that of an ordinary pocket. The two compartments are formed by three layers or pieces *d e f*, of suitable material. These are stitched or otherwise secured together along the sides, except along the openings into the compartments. The outer and middle layers *d* and *e*, forming the outer or main compartment *b*, are stitched together along the bottom at *g* above

the seam *h*, joining the middle and inner layers *e* and *f*, forming the inner or safety compartment *c*, so that the latter compartment extends sufficiently below the outer or main compartment *b* to receive and hold money or other valuable articles below the outer compartment where they cannot be felt or detected by the hand of a pickpocket inserted in the outer compartment. The outer layer *d* is stitched, with a facing-strip *i* to the front or outer edge of the pocket-opening in the garment fabric in the usual way, as shown in Fig. 2. The inner layer *f* is stitched to the back or inner edge of said pocket-opening, and an opening *j*, is left or formed in the middle layer *e* within and adjacent to the pocket-opening in the garment fabric *a*. A facing-strip *k* is stitched along its outer edge to the back or inner edge of the main pocket-opening and normally overlaps the opening *j* from the outer compartment *b* into the inner safety-compartment *c*, thus forming a protecting-flap, which conceals and prevents ready access to the inner compartment. This facing-strip and protecting-flap is stitched at its upper end with the upper edges of the pocket-layers *d*, *e*, and *f* to the waistband or garment fabric *a*, as indicated at *l*, and at its lower end it is stitched, as indicated at *m*, to the inner layer *e*. By this mode of attachment the protecting-flap is held in place over the opening *j* into the inner safety-compartment *c*, the inner edge of said flap being left free, thereby affording access to said compartment. A pickpocket thrusting his hand into the outer compartment and finding the pocket apparently empty will naturally be satisfied that the pocket is empty and will immediately withdraw his hand, so as to avoid discovery if possible. Any attempt to gain access to the inner compartment through the opening *j* underneath the flap *k* would undoubtedly attract the attention of the person wearing the pocket and lead to the discovery and apprehension of the person making the attempt. The flap *k* thus serves to prevent unauthorized access to the inner safety-compartment of the pocket without detection, and it serves also to prevent accidental loss of articles from



said compartment when the pocket is inverted or in abnormal position.

The pocket may be modified in various ways as to details of construction and arrangement of parts in order to adapt it to garments of various kinds within the principle and intended scope of the invention.

I claim—

1. A pocket having a main compartment and a safety-compartment and composed of three layers with the middle layer secured to one of the side layers above the bottom of the safety-compartment so as to bring the bottom of the main compartment above the bottom of the safety-compartment, substantially as described.

2. A pocket having a main compartment and a safety-compartment and composed of three layers with the middle layer secured to one of the side layers above the bottom of the safety-compartment, the safety-compartment characterized by being of greater depth than the main compartment and having an opening from the main compartment into the same covered by a concealing-flap, substantially as described.

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

JOSEPH A. BARLING.

Witnesses:

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MAUDE L. EMERY.