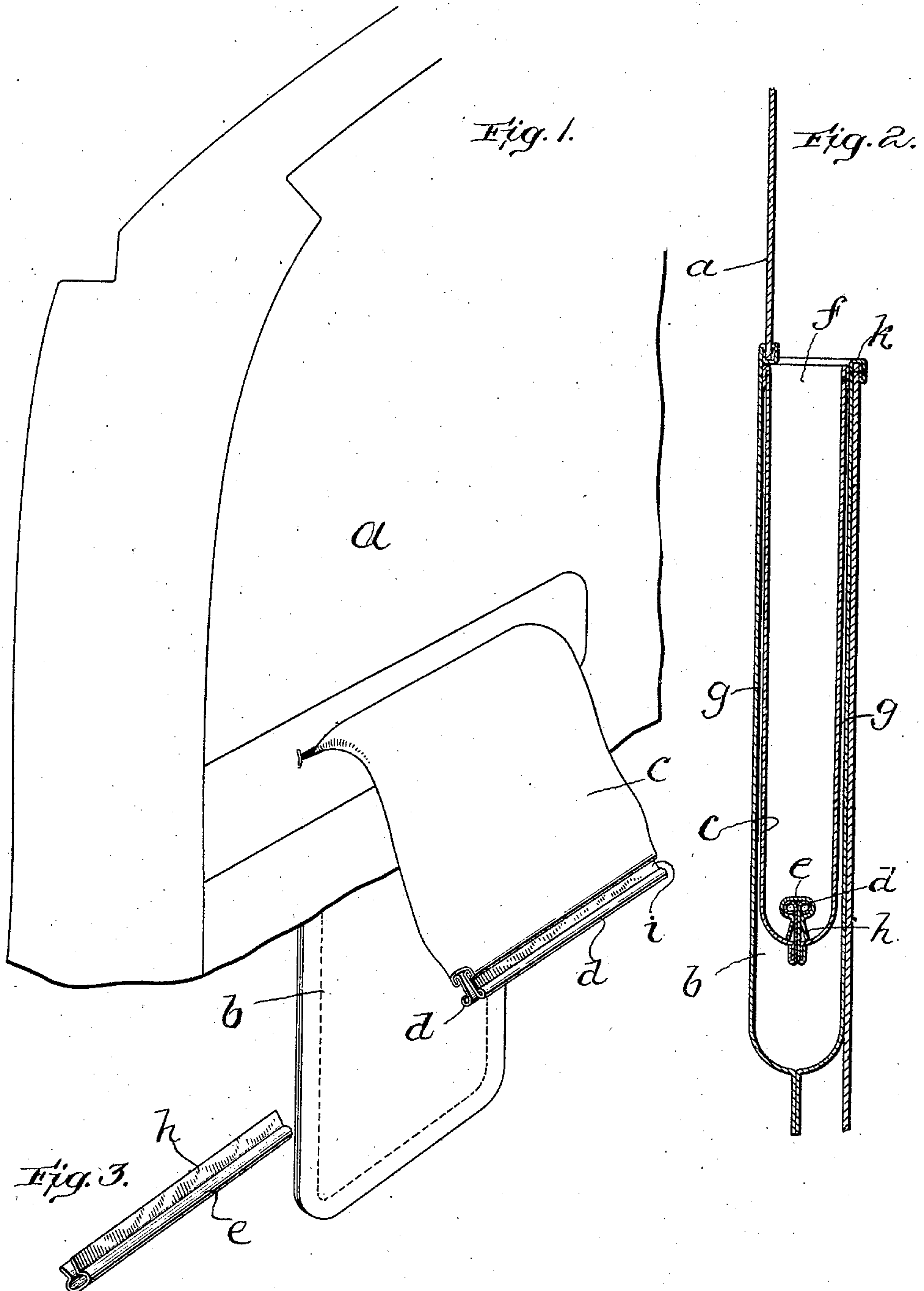


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W. C. TRUSSELL.  
SAFETY POCKET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1904.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SAFETY-POCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 785,454, dated March 21, 1905.

Application filed October 10, 1904. Serial No. 227,828.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILBERT C. TRUSSELL, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Pockets, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has for its object to provide a pocket for garments capable of receiving comparatively wide flat articles—such as wallets, valuable papers, &c.—and having provision for retaining them against abstraction by pickpockets while the garment in which the pocket is attached is being worn, adapted so to protect the articles contained therein that they cannot be removed without the attempt to take them being at once perceived by the wearer, thus constituting a pick-pocket-proof pocket, but one which is yet readily accessible to the wearer.

The invention consists in the pocket illustrated in the drawings, the construction and novel features of which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view showing my invention applied to a coat, part of the coat being torn away to show the pocket, the inner member or sleeve being drawn out from the pocket. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal cross-section of the preferred embodiment of the invention, showing the inner member pushed down into place within the pocket. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of a clip by which the bottom edges of the inner member may be secured together to constitute this member an auxiliary inner pocket.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

The device which constitutes this invention is adapted to be applied to garments of any sort, but is especially desirable when used as the inside breast-pocket of a coat, such as is shown in Fig. 1. In this figure, *a* represents a portion of a coat, and *b c d e* the parts constituting the novel pocket of this invention. The pocket consists of an outer member *b*, which is of the form of an ordinary pocket and is applied to a garment in the usual way, and an inner member *c*, which is made in the

form of a flap or sleeve open at both ends and attached to the outer pocket *b* by stitching or other connection about one edge adjacent the open end of the pocket *b*. The inner member *c* is preferably slightly shorter or of approximately the same length as the depth of the pocket *b* and when in position to perform its function of retaining articles in the pocket is adapted to occupy the position shown in Fig. 2, with its free unconnected end extended into the pocket.

Comparatively wide and thin articles may be placed in the space *g* between the walls of the pocket *b* and sleeve *c* and when in this position will be quite unattainable by any thief or pickpocket attempting to reach them, for his hand would slip into the space *f* inside of the sleeve *c*, which thus constitutes an inner pocket, and the body of the sleeve would prevent his taking hold of the articles contained between the pocket members in the spaces *g*.

In order to insert the articles into the spaces *g*, the free end of the sleeve *c* is withdrawn from the pocket and the sleeve turned inside out, as shown in Fig. 1. The articles are then inserted through the opening in the free end and through the sleeve into the pocket *b*, after which the sleeve is returned into position in the pocket, when it will extend over the articles placed therein, the connection between the edges of the sleeve and pocket preventing a removal of the articles in any way except in the same manner that they were inserted.

The free end of the sleeve *c* may be left open at all times, or it may be provided with a closure of any desired form and construction, a preferred construction being illustrated in the drawings. This form of closure consists of enlargements *d*, which may be either formed upon the edges of opposite sides of the sleeve at its free end or they may be formed on pieces of metal attached in any suitable way to the material of the sleeve, and a clip *e*, adapted to extend over the enlargements and hold the edges of the sleeve together, thus constituting of the latter a closed pocket. The form of the clip is generally tubular, and the size is sufficient to extend over the enlargements *d*,



a slot being left at one side of the clip to permit the latter being slid endwise over the enlargements, the flanges *i* of the pieces from which the enlargements are made extending through the slot. If desired, the clip *e* may be formed with flat extensions *h*, projecting from the sides of the slot.

It will be seen that by the construction described I have provided a pocket which will be practically inaccessible to thieves while the garment in which the pocket is placed is being worn. The only way in which articles contained between the outer and inner members of the pocket can be removed is by withdrawing the inner pocket member, and this could not possibly be done without the wearer of the garment being immediately conscious of it. The attachment also will prevent articles from accidentally falling from the pocket in case the garment is inverted, as when the wearer stoops or it is carelessly handled when not being worn.

Instead of being made as a closed sleeve the member *c* may be open along one side, so as to constitute a flap extending substantially around the pocket and connected thereto at its edge substantially about the entire periphery of the opening into the pocket.

I claim—

1. In an article of apparel, a pocket, an inner member or sleeve connected at one end to the pocket adjacent the opening thereinto, its other end being free and adapted to extend into the pocket, and a positive closing means connected to the free end of the sleeve.

2. In an article of apparel, a pocket, an inner member or sleeve connected at one end to the pocket adjacent the opening thereinto, its other end being free and adapted to extend into the pocket, and a positive closure for the free end of the sleeve comprising enlargements connected to the edges thereof and a clip extending over the enlargements.

3. A retaining member for a garment-pocket comprising a sleeve or open sack connected at one end to the pocket adjacent the open end thereof, constituting an inner pocket adapted to lie within the main pocket and to be withdrawn therefrom to permit the insertion of articles through its open end, and a positive closing device for the lower end of the sleeve or sack connected to the interior thereof and adapted to be disconnected only when the sleeve is withdrawn from the main pocket.

4. In a garment-pocket, a retaining member consisting of an inner sleeve or pocket member having its upper edges secured to adjacent edges of the pocket, its lower end being free and extending into the interior of the pocket, the inner member being constructed and attached to the pocket in such manner as to permit its free end being drawn out of the pocket, and a positive closing means removably connected to the lower end of the inner member for holding its edges together.

5. In a garment-pocket, a retaining member consisting of an inner sleeve or pocket member having its upper edges secured to adjacent edges of the pocket and its lower end being free and extending into the interior of the pocket, the inner members being constructed and attached to the pocket in such manner as to permit its free end being drawn out of the pocket, metal strips having enlarged edges attached to the edges of the free end of the inner member, and a tubular retaining device having lips separated by approximately the thickness of the two strips, the said device being adapted to extend over the enlarged edges of the strips and hold them together.

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

WILBERT C. TRUSSELL.

Witnesses:

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