

Oct. 31, 1950

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2,528,044

COMBINED GARMENT POCKET AND FLAP

Filed May 12, 1949

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

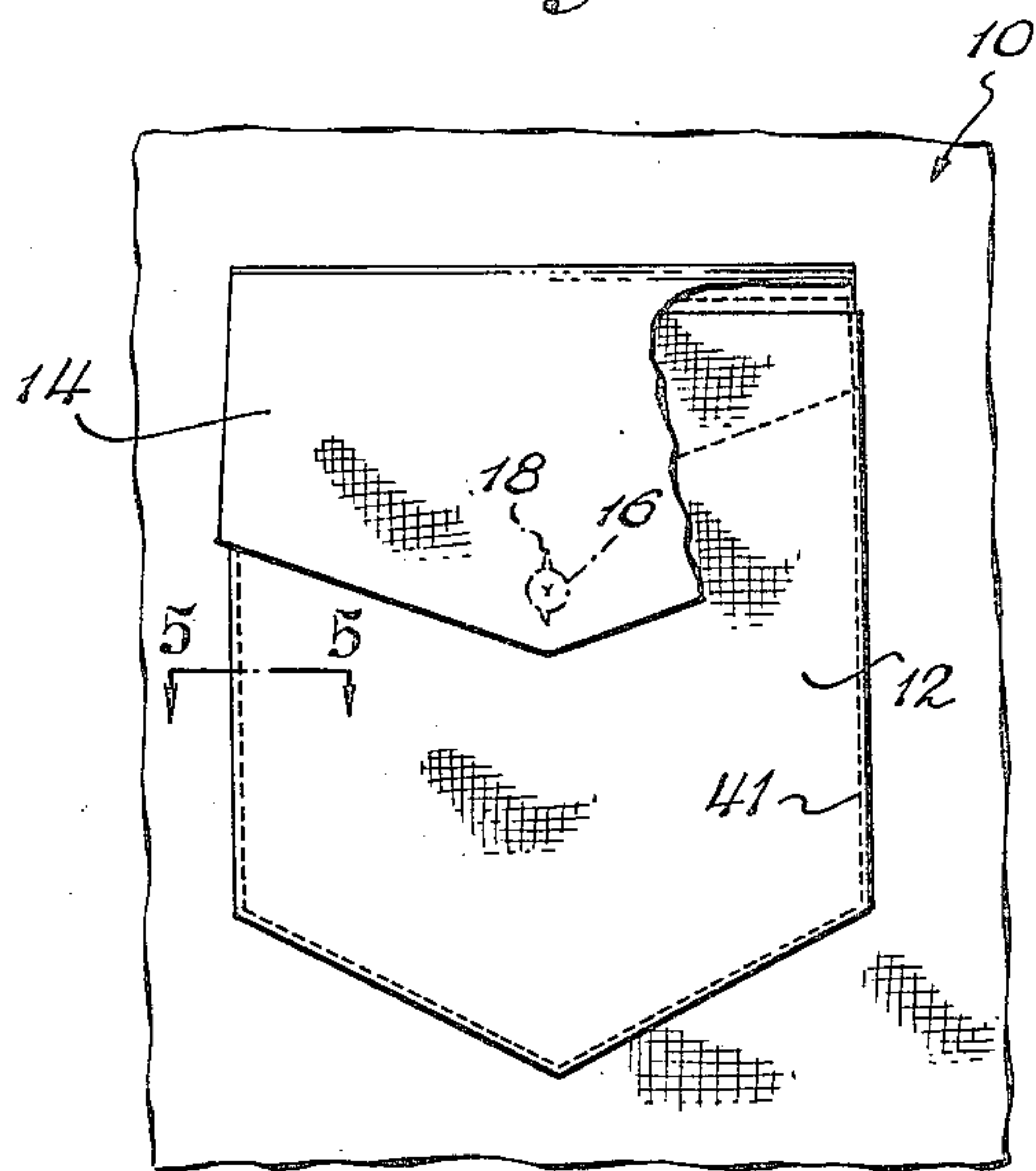


Fig. 3.

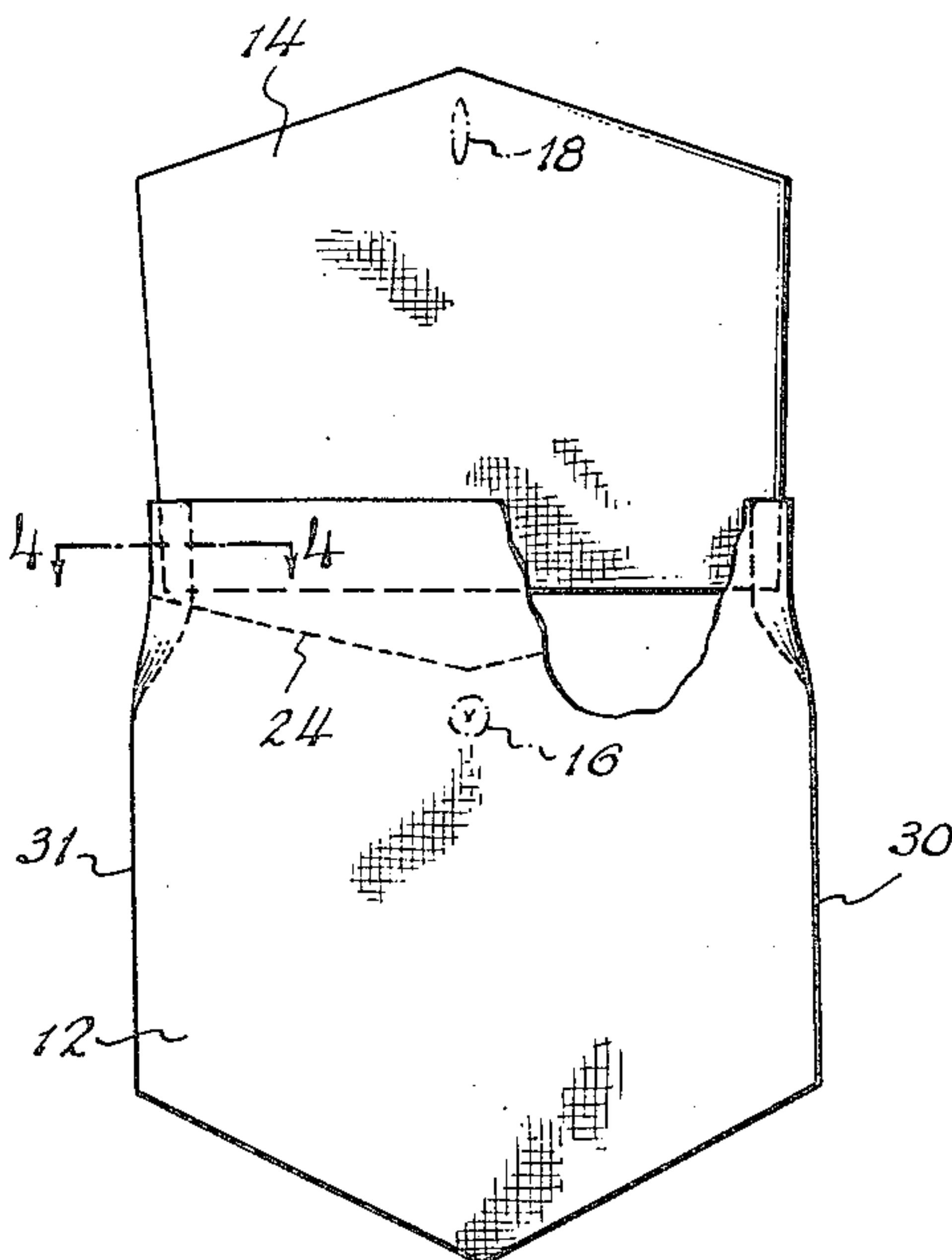


Fig. 2.

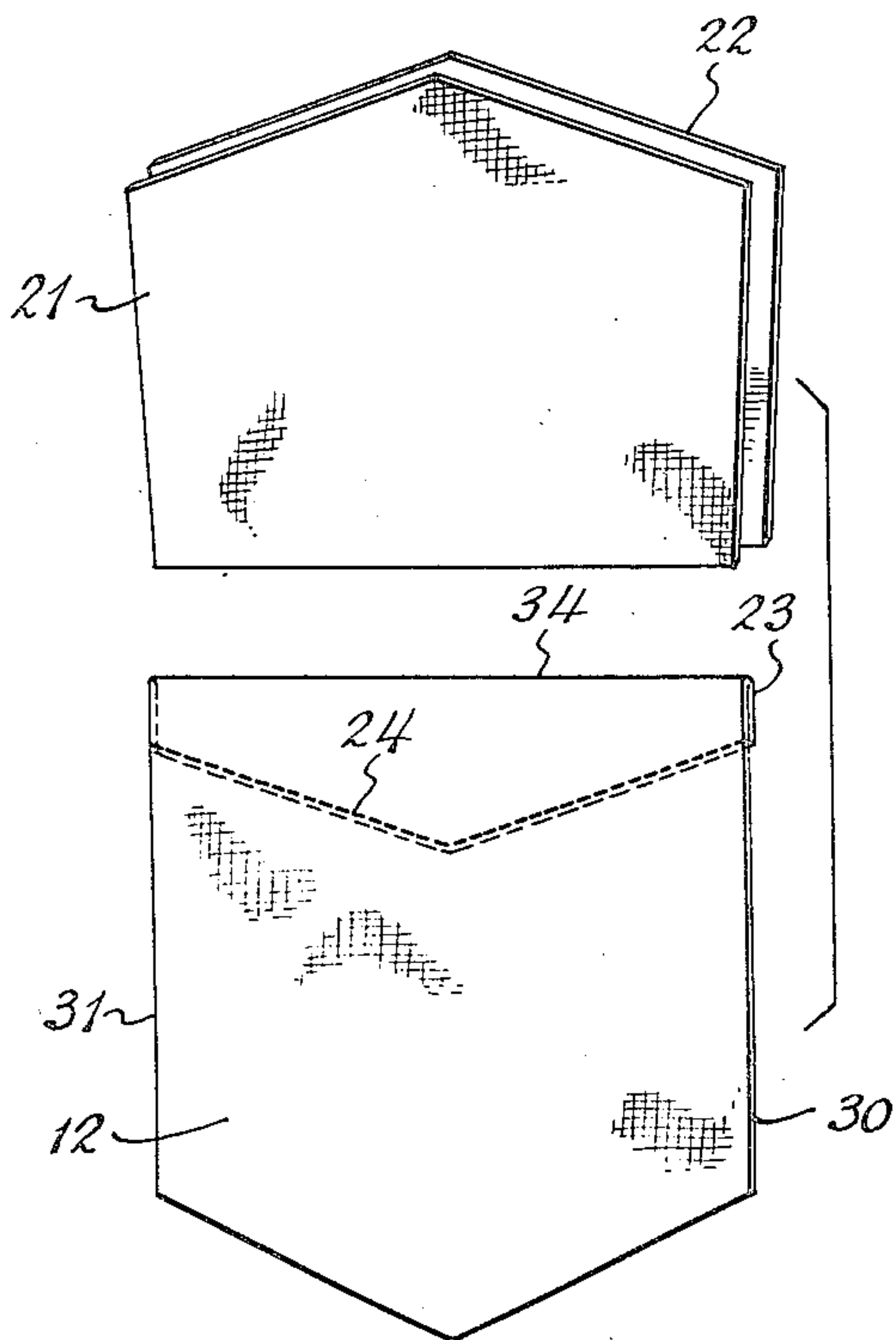


Fig. 4.

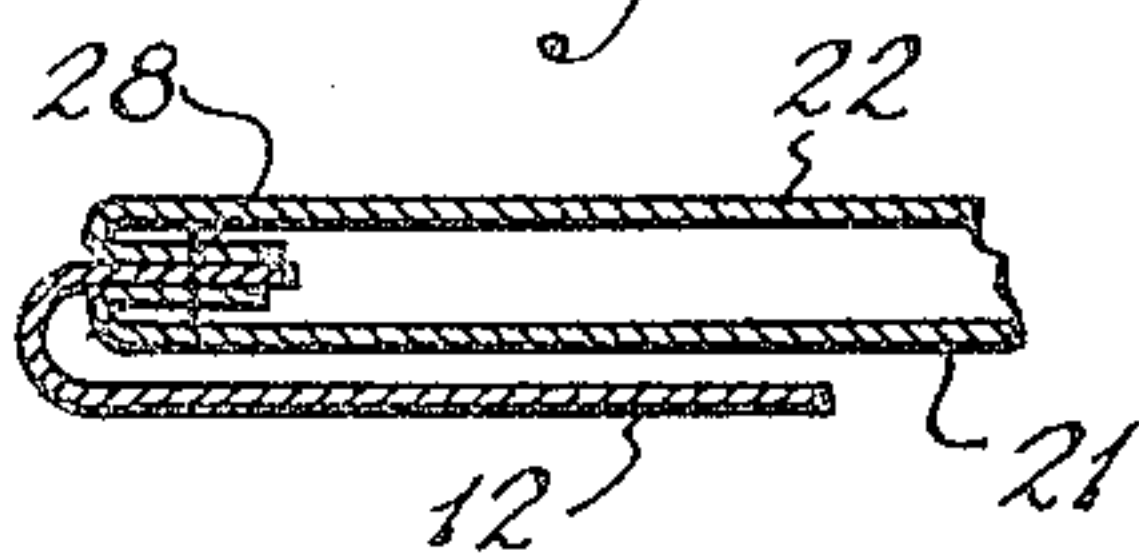
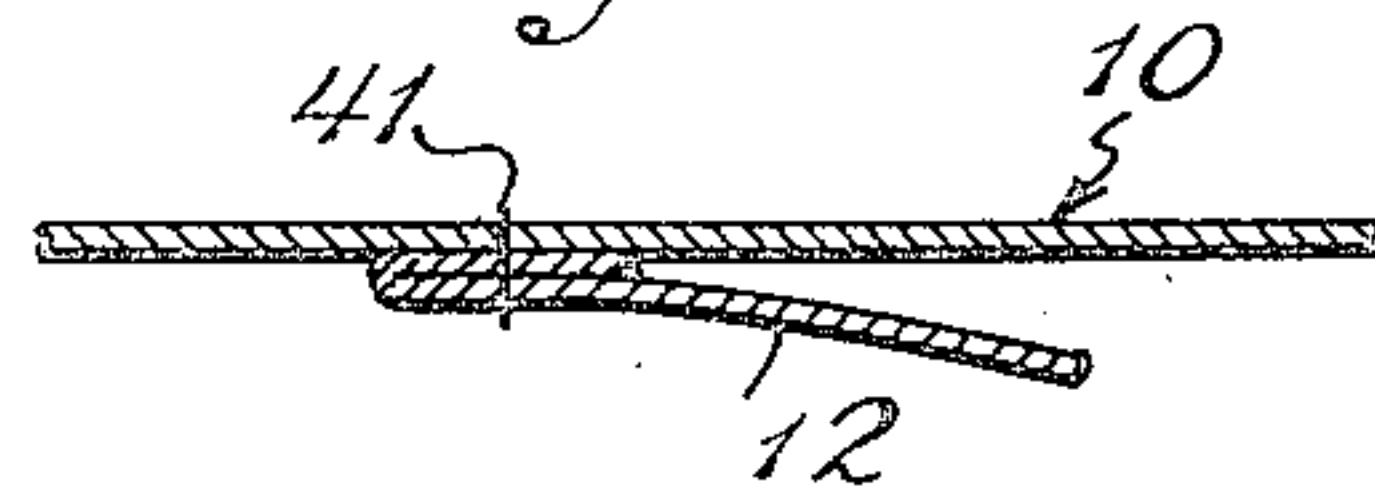


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

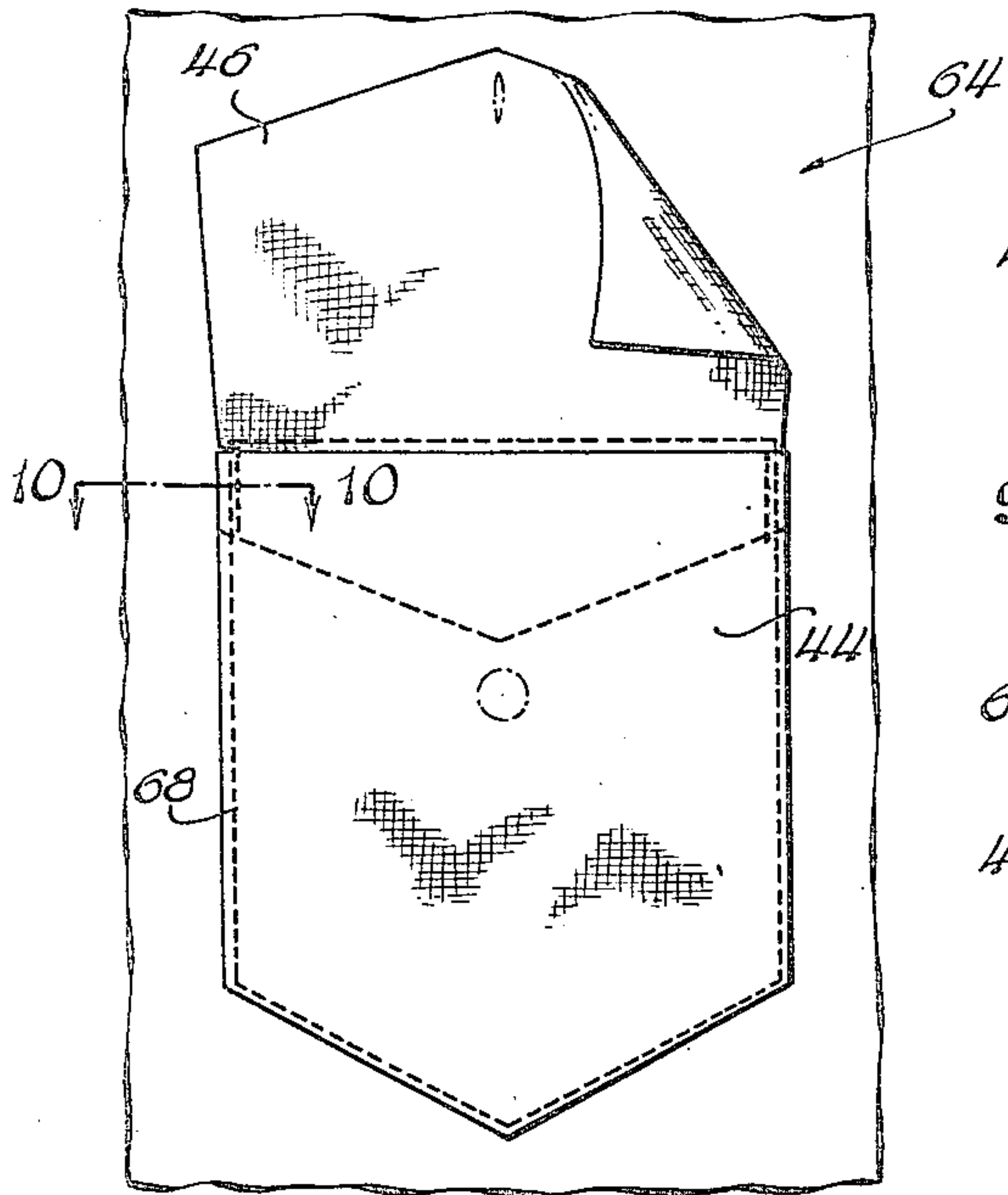


Fig. 8.

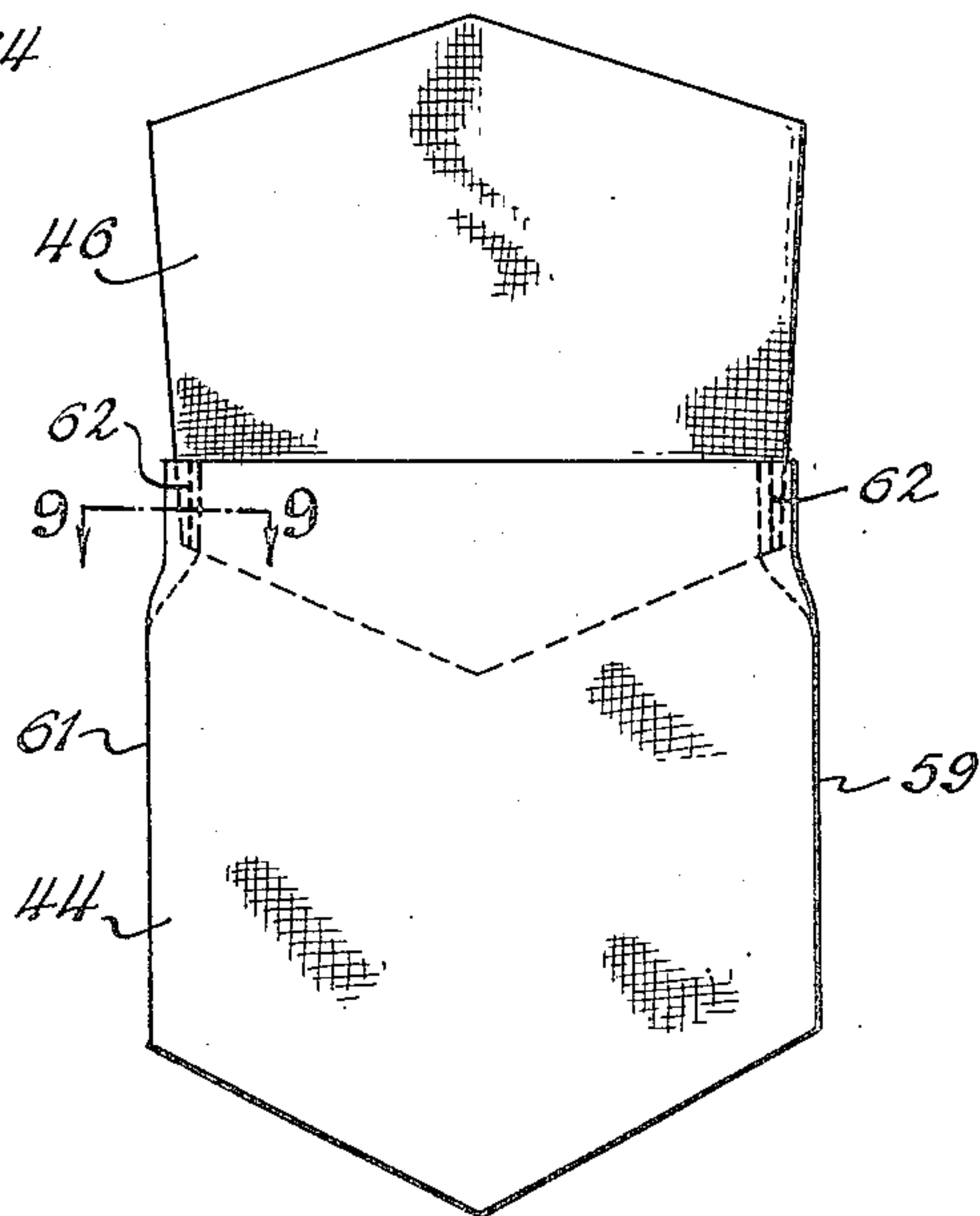


Fig. 7.

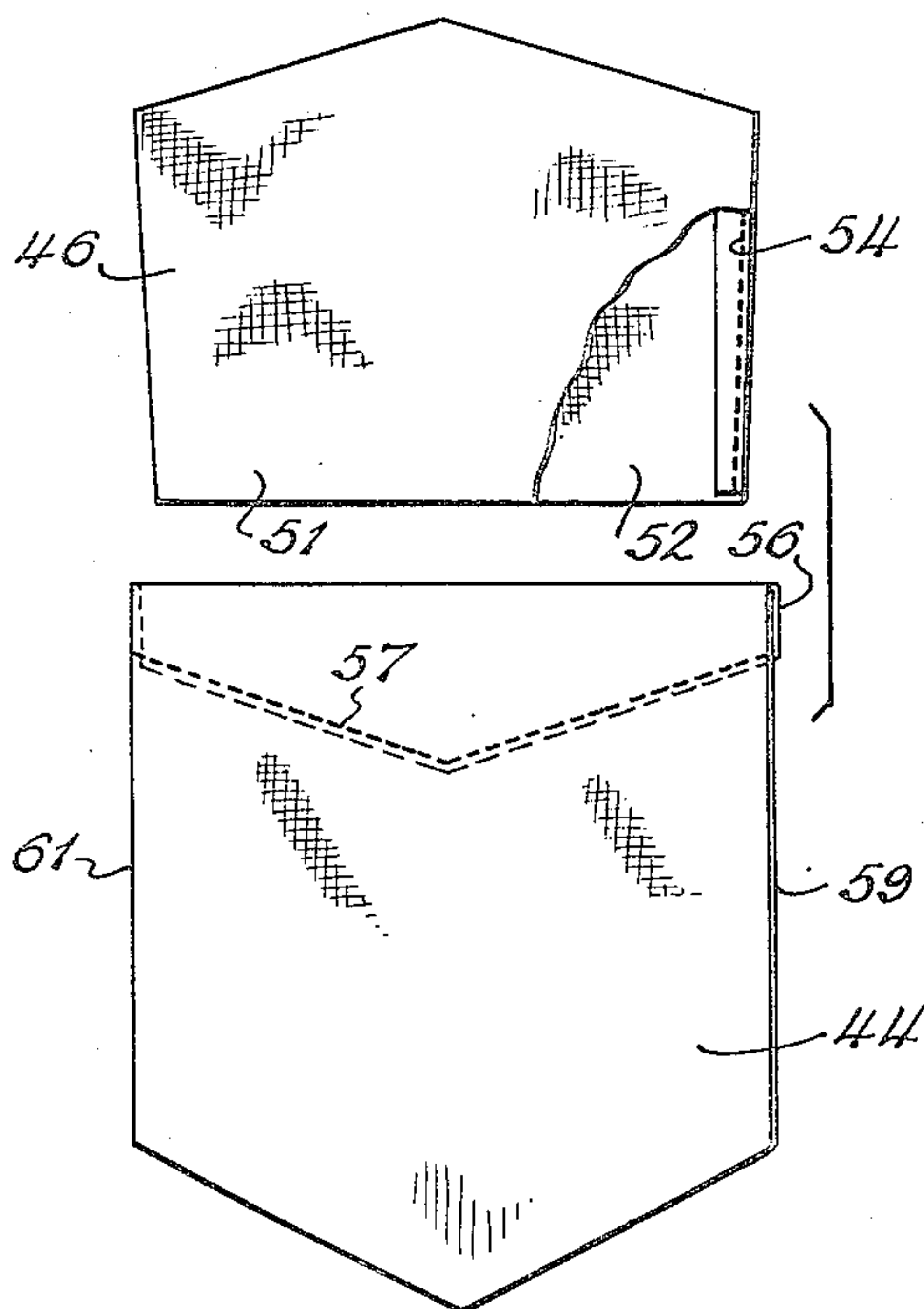


Fig. 9.

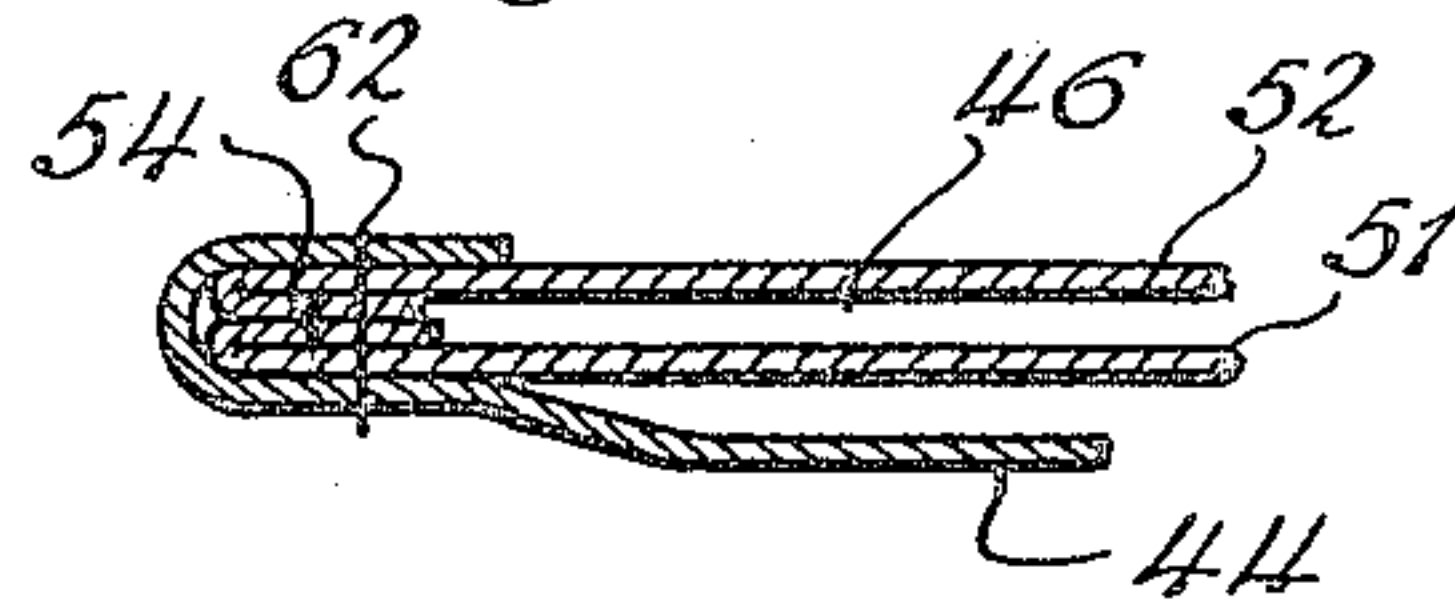
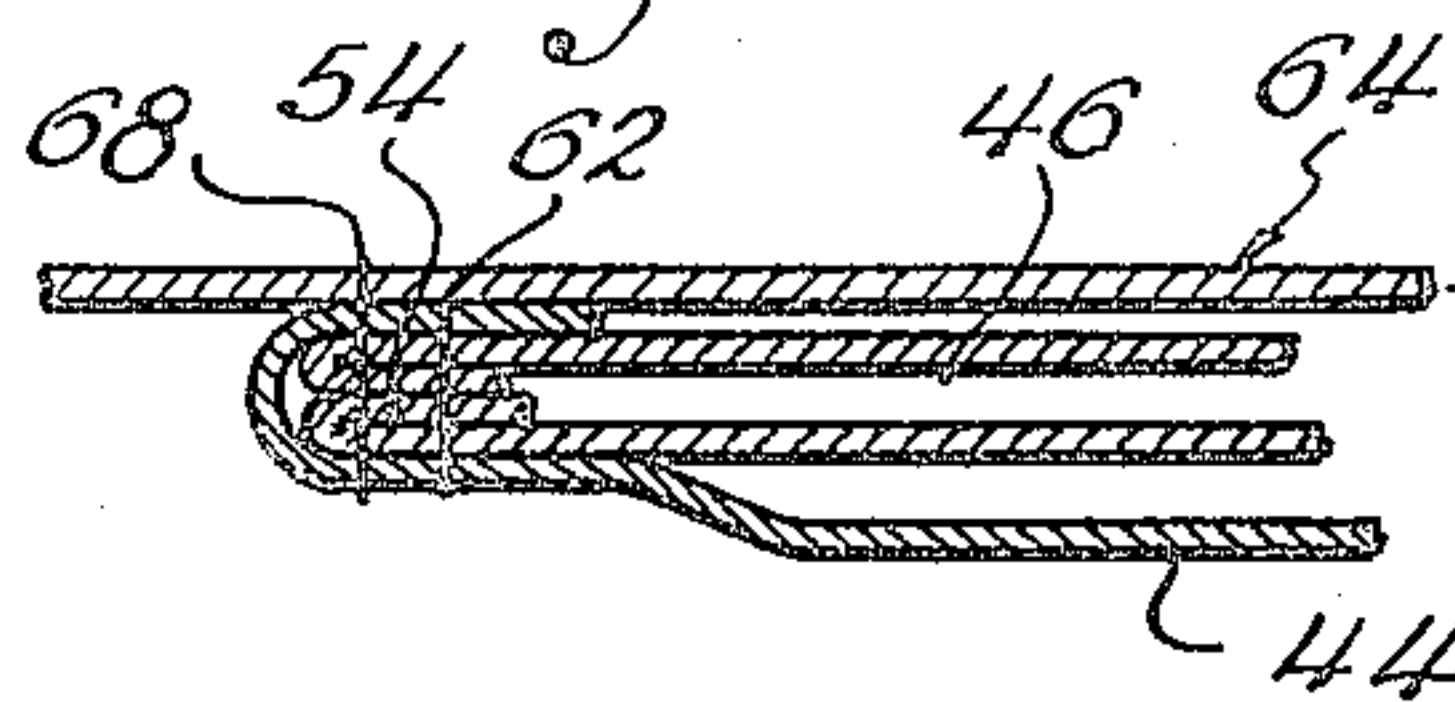


Fig. 10.



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COMBINED GARMENT POCKET AND FLAP

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5 Claims. (Cl. 2—247)

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The present invention relates to pocket structures for garments, and, more particularly, to a pocket and flap which are prejoined to facilitate attachment to a garment, such, for example, as a shirt.

Garment pockets of the prior art, with a flap for covering the pocket opening, have been applied to garments by stitching the pocket and the flap separately to the garment. This procedure involves a double stitching operation, one for the pocket and another for the flap. The most popular style of pocket for a garment, such for example as a man's shirt, is of the patch type. The flap extends over the pocket opening provided between the material of the part of the shirt, for example, the shirt front to which the pocket is attached, and the patch. The patch and flap are usually provided with complementary closure means. The latter is usually a button and buttonhole. When the pocket and flap are handled separately, as in some prior art constructions, there is a tendency toward bulkiness, raw edge corners or seams, and a lack of register of the flap with the pocket when the flap is folded to provide a closure for the pocket. Attempts have been made in the prior art to join the pocket and flap before it is attached to the garment. These attempts have taken the form of rather complicated structures which can be assembled to garments only by using costly and time consuming attaching methods. In prior art structures involving joining of a flap and a pocket before it is assembled to a garment, the flap and pocket have a part, or parts in common, or the pocket is in the form of a pouch having an inner wall to which the flap is attached.

In accordance with the present invention, the flap and pocket are made up initially as separate items which promotes ease of cutting and sewing. The flap and pocket are combined by a preliminary operation before the flap and pocket, so combined in accordance with the invention, are assembled to the garment. The manner in which the flap and pocket are combined in accordance with the invention facilitates, rather than complicates, assembly of the finished pocket with the garment.

Accordingly, the primary object of the present invention is to provide a novel combined pocket structure for a garment, such, for example, as a shirt.

Another object of the present invention is to combine the flap and pocket patch for a garment pocket in such a manner that the combined structure can readily be set to a garment to pro-

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vide a finished pocket with a cooperating flap.

A further object of the invention is to provide a pocket patch and pocket flap which are assembled or joined by a preliminary operation so that at least a portion of the pocket patch is received between facing layers of the flap.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a pocket patch and pocket flap which are assembled or joined by a preliminary operation so that the material of the pocket is fastened against the flap with or without a substantial overlap of the parts.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will, of course, become apparent and immediately suggest themselves to those skilled in the art to which the invention is directed from a reading of the following specification in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a view in front elevation of a completed garment pocket, embodying the present invention, with the flap for the pocket in closed position;

Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation of the pocket patch and flap parts shown in assembled relationship in Fig. 1 prior to assembly;

Fig. 3 is a view in front elevation of the flap joined to the pocket patch prior to assembly as a unitary part of a garment;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section of the flap and pocket, the section being taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section of the pocket, the section being taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but with the flap in open position and showing another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a view in front elevation of the pocket patch and flap, shown in assembled relationship in Fig. 6, prior to assembly;

Fig. 8 is a view in front elevation of the flap joined to the pocket patch prior to assembly to a garment as shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary view in cross-section, the section being taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary view in cross-section, the section being taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 6.

Referring to the drawing, and for the present to Figs. 1 to 5 thereof, reference character 10 designates part of a finished garment, a shirt front, for example, to which a pocket is assembled. In the example chosen to illustrate the invention in one of its forms, the pocket structure, generally, is represented by a patch 12 which

provides the front wall of the pocket so that the garment part 10 constitutes the inside wall. A flap 14 is provided which serves as a closure for the pocket. If desired, fastening means in the nature of a button 16 and buttonhole 18, as suggested in the dot-dash outline in Fig. 3, may be provided. The flap, in addition to its covering function, also adds to the finished appearance of the garment.

In providing the structure of Fig. 1 of the drawings, it is advantageous to insure the proper relationship between the patch 12 and the flap 14. In accordance with the invention, and as stated above, the patch and flap are combined by a preliminary operation so that, although they are prepared separately, they may be handled together when they are applied to the finished garment.

Fig. 2 of the drawings shows a flap 14 which is made up of two layers 21 and 22. The patch 12 is made up of a single piece of goods with the top portion 23 folded and held in place by a row of stitching 24. It will be understood that the patch 12 may be of any desired shape in outline and that the top 23 may be a mere hem. Fig. 3 of the drawing, as well as Fig. 1, shows the flap 14 after it is assembled with the layers 21 and 22. This is clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing where it will be seen that the layers 21 and 22 are joined along their edges by stitching 28 which also extends around the top and sides of the flap 14 as it is seen in Fig. 3. This may be readily accomplished by placing the layers 21 and 22 together with their outside surfaces initially in contact and running the stitching 28 around three sides after which the flap is turned inside out thereby concealing the stitches and causing the edge of the flap to present a finished appearance. The patch 12 is or may be turned inwardly near the top of the edge 31 and the top of edge 30. The configuration of the patch 12 is then as seen in Fig. 3, and it appears, therefore, to be slightly narrower adjacent its upper edge 34 which is defined by the folded-over top 23 of the patch. The folded-over tops of the edges 31 and 30 are inserted between the inturned edges of the layers 21 and 22 of the flap 14 and they may be held in this position, which is illustrated by Fig. 4 of the drawings, by means of row of stitches 28. However, it will be understood that additional stitching or separate stitches may be used to hold the tops of the edges 31 and 30 between the layers 21 and 22 of the flap 14. The steps so far described, provide an initial assembly of the patch and flap which is set to the part 10 of the finished garment by a row 41 of stitches. This row of stitches may be continuously applied and runs along three sides of the patch 12 and along the flap 14 at a slight distance above the top of the patch 12. The manner of securing the assembly of the patch and flap to the garment may, of course, be varied considerably depending upon such factors as the desired finished appearance, the nature of the garment and the desired relationship of the flap to the patch in the finished garment. Preferably, the edges of the patch 12, which are secured by the stitching 41, are turned under so as to hide the raw edge of the material of the patch. This also has the effect of maintaining the exposed and apparent edges of the flap 12 in a straight line as shown in Fig. 1. Otherwise, the patch 12 would appear against the garment part 10 somewhat as shown in outline of Fig. 3 of the drawing. The forming of the buttonhole 18 and

the attachment of the button 16 may be carried out as separate operations each in connection with its respective part. For example, a quantity of patches 12 may be made up, each with a button 16 located thereon in a position determined according to measurement. The flaps 14 may be made up in quantity, each with a buttonhole 18 cut and stitched therein in accordance with a predetermined measurement. By the novel procedure of the present invention, which involves initially joining the patch and flap in a novel manner, complete registry of the buttonhole with the button will be insured without any bulging or distortion of the material due to a possible misplacement of the patch or flap each with respect to the other.

The complete structure, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, exhibits no exposed raw edges and in effect, the top of the pocket is reinforced by the structural features resulting from the method of the assembly. It has been pointed out also that the fastening means such as the button and buttonhole come into perfect register, and, also, the patch and flap are in their correct respective position on the garment.

Figs. 6 to 10 of the drawing illustrate a modification of the invention wherein the patch, designated by reference character 44, is assembled to the flap, designated by reference character 46, by wrapping a portion of each edge of the patch around the flap. There is no insertion of one part between the other with the method and structure of Figs. 6 to 10. The flap 46 is shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings as being made up of two layers 51 and 52 which are joined by a row of stitching 54. The patch 44 may have its top portion 56 turned down as shown in Fig. 7 of the drawing and held in place by a row of stitches 57. Fig. 8 discloses the manner in which the patch 44 is initially assembled to the flap 46. The tops of the edges 59 and 61 of the patch 44 are turned inwardly or wrapped around the edges of the flap 46. A row of stitching 62 connects or "tacks" these parts together.

It will be understood that instead of the tops of the edges 59 and 61 overlapping or being wrapped around the flap, they may be joined thereto without overlapping. The presently preferred construction is as illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawing where there is some degree of overlapping or wrap.

The assembled patch and flap of Fig. 8 is set to garment portion 64 (Fig. 6) which may, for example, be a shirt front, by a more or less continuous row of stitches 68. The relationship of the sets of stitches 54, 57 and 68 is, or may be, somewhat as is clearly shown in Fig. 10 of the drawing which shows, in detail, not only the relationship of the layers 51 and 52 of the flap 46, but, also, the relationship of the top of the patch 44 to the flap in the finished garment. It will be understood that suitable securing or fastening means such as a button and buttonhole or the like may be employed as described in connection with Fig. 3 of the drawings.

What is claimed is:

1. A pocket for a garment, said pocket being of the type provided with a covering flap and comprising a patch part and a flap, said flap comprising two plies of fabric joined along their edges, and said patch having inturned portions adjacent the top of each side edge, said inturned portions being inserted between the plies of said flap and assembled thereto.

2. A pocket for a garment, said pocket being

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of the type provided with a covering flap and comprising a patch part and a flap, said flap comprising two plies of fabric joined along their inturned edges, and said patch having inturned portions adjacent the top of each side edge, said inturned portions being inserted between the plies of said flap and assembled thereto.

3. In a pocket structure for a garment, a flap, a patch, said flap comprising two layers of fabric in interfacial engagement, said layers having inturned edges joined by a row of concealed stitches, said patch having the top portions of its sides engaging said flap to provide a preassembled patch and flap, and a row of stitching securing said patch to said garment, said stitching extending along the bottom and sides of said patch and, also, along the lower part of said flap in spaced relationship with the top of said patch.

4. In a pocket structure for a garment, a flap, a patch, said flap comprising two layers of fabric in interfacial engagement, said layers having inturned edges joined by a row of concealed stitches, said patch having the top portions of its sides inserted between said layers of said flap to provide a preassembled patch and flap, and a row of stitching securing said patch to said garment, said stitching extending along the bottom and sides of said patch, and, also, along the lower

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part of said flap in spaced relationship with the top of said patch.

5. A garment having a pocket structure comprising a pocket patch and a pocket flap; the method of joining said patch and said flap to the garment in correct relationship of each with respect to the other comprising joining said patch to said flap along a portion only of each of the two edges of said patch to form a preassembled structure with the patch and flap in correct initial relationship, and thereafter securing said patch and flap to said garment by a stitching operation performed in a manner effectively to secure both the patch and flap to the garment.

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