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(54) A pocket sack and an upper garment equipped with a pocket sack

(57) [Means]

A passage 3 that extends from the upper pocket 1 to the lower outlet 2 is formed. The lower end of the passage 3 is equipped with a receptacle 4, which is positioned immediately above the outlet 2. At a location upward of the receptacle 4, another outlet 5 that opens to one side of the passage 3 is formed. The outlet 5 and the lower outlet 2 are connected to each other via an outlet passage 6.

[Effects]

When a cell phone T is dropped in from the upper pocket 1, it glides down inside the passage 3 and is firmly received by the receptacle 4 established at the lower end. When the wearer of the jacket inserts their fingers through the lower outlet 2 and pushes up the receptacle 4, they can easily push out the cell phone T held inside through the outlet 5, which opens to one side of the passage 3. They can then take out the cell phone T from the lower outlet 2, which is connected to the outlet 5 via an outlet passage 6.

FIG. 1

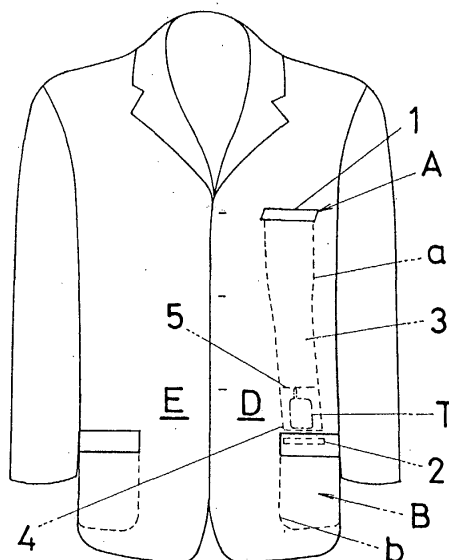
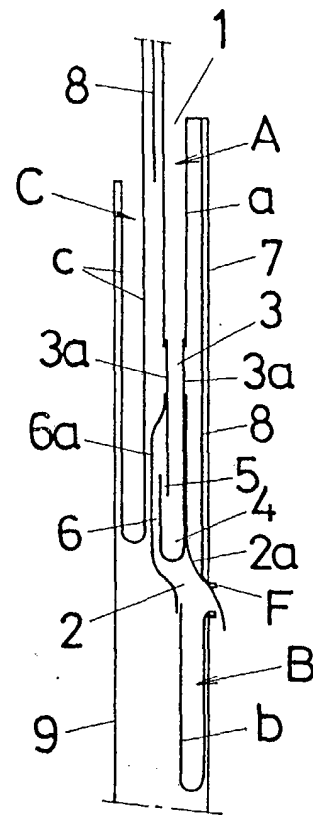


FIG. 4



Description

[Technical Field of Invention]

[0001] The present invention relates to a pocket sack and an upper garment equipped with a pocket sack, in which small items such as a cell phone, eyeglasses, etc., can be dropped into a pocket in the upper part of the upper garment and taken out from an outlet in the lower part of the upper garment.

[Prior Art]

[0002] When people wear an upper garment made of a relatively thick interlined fabric and having a plurality of pockets, e.g., a suit or a blazer, they usually carry small items such as a cell phone, eyeglasses, etc., in a chest pocket, a side pocket or an interior pocket of the upper garment. In response to the wider use of cell phones in recent years, upper garments equipped with an interior or an exterior pocket for carrying a cell phone are available on the market.

[0003] When people wear an upper garment of a simple construction having an exterior pocket, e.g., a dress shirt, a sport shirt, a sweater, a casual jacket or work wear, they carry a cell phone, eyeglasses, etc., in the exterior pocket.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

[0004] Carrying a cell phone, eyeglasses and other small items in a chest pocket, a side pocket or an interior pocket of an upper garment causes the pocket to bulge, resulting in a rather inelegant appearance. In particular, when such an item is put into a chest pocket down to the ordinary depth, the item may press against the wearer's chest, causing an uncomfortable sensation. Moreover, when such an item is put into a chest pocket or an interior pocket, the item can move in any direction at random, for example, it can slant or turn sideways. In particular, the interior pocket is usually designed to have a depth that is suitable for carrying a wallet, so in order to take out a small item, the wearer needs to insert their hand deep inside the pocket. It is awkward either to put such an item into or to take it out of such a pocket. If the item is a cell phone, every time it rings, the wearer needs to insert their hand deep inside the pocket to search for it, and put it back after the call is completed. This can be quite troublesome, especially when it has to be done many times.

[0005] When a small item such as a cell phone, eyeglasses, etc., is put into an exterior pocket, unless the pocket is zip fastened, the item can fall off the exterior pocket when the wearer bends forward. This is quite inconvenient because the problem occurs every time the wearer bends forward.

[0006] It would be convenient if the wearer could put the item into a pocket in the upper part of the upper garment

and take it out easily from an outlet in the lower part of the upper garment. It would be even more convenient if the item put into the upper pocket could be held firmly somewhere below the upper pocket, because in this way, the upper pocket would not bulge or become bulky. If the item dropped into the upper pocket could be held firmly somewhere below it, it would not fall off the upper pocket even if the wearer bends forward.

[0007] The inventor developed an upper garment that meets such a demand and filed an application for patent on January 21, 2002 (Japanese Patent Application 2002-011589). In this prior invention, a passage is provided that connects a pocket on the upper part of the upper garment with an outlet on the lower part of the upper garment, and above the outlet, preferably immediately above the outlet, a means that opens and closes the passage is established.

[0008] This prior invention by the same inventor and applicant can satisfactorily achieve the objective explained above. The inventor has further contrived to develop a convenient and cost-advantageous upper garment having a device that firmly receives an item dropped in through the upper pocket and that does not require the means to open or close the passage that leads towards the lower outlet, and has successfully completed the present invention.

[0009] For solving the above object the invention provides a pocket sack as claimed in claim 1 and an upper garment as claimed in any of claims 2 to 5.

[Embodiments of the Invention]

[0010] Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described by reference to the accompanying drawings.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0011]

Fig. 1 is a front view of an example of an upper garment;

Fig. 2 is a front view of another example of an upper garment;

Fig. 3 is a front view of yet another example of an upper garment;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the core part of the upper garment shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the core part of the upper garment shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the core part of the upper garment shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged cross sectional view depicting the basic concept of the present invention shown in Figs. 1 to 6;

Fig. 8 shows enlarged cross sectional views of another examples shown in Fig. 4 to 6 of an improved chest pocket;

Fig. 9 shows a front view of an example of an upper garment of a simple construction having an exterior pocket;

Fig. 10 shows an enlarged cross sectional view of the core part of the upper garment shown in Fig. 9; Fig. 11 shows an enlarged cross sectional view of the core part of the same in which, unlike Fig. 10, the outlet and the outlet passage are formed on the outside of the passage in respect of the front fabric; Fig. 12 shows an enlarged cross sectional view of the core part of the same in which, unlike Figs. 10 and 11, the passage extending from the upper pocket towards the lower outlet is established on the outside of the front fabric.

[0012] Figs. 1 to 8 show examples of the present invention applied to an upper garment made of a relatively thick interlined fabric and having a plurality of pockets, e.g., a suit or a blazer. Figs. 9 to 12 show examples of the present invention applied to an upper garment of a simple construction having an exterior pocket, e.g., a dress shirt, a sport shirt, a sweater, a casual jacket or work wear. These examples are based on the same technical concept, i.e., to make it easy to drop an item into an upper pocket 1 or 1' and take it out from a lower outlet 2 or 2'.

[0013] Fig. 1 shows an example of an upper garment made of a relatively thick interlined fabric and having a plurality of pockets, e.g., a suit or a blazer, to which the present invention is applied. In this example, the upper pocket 1 is a chest pocket A, the lower outlet 2 is connected to a side pocket B, and a passage 3 is established in such a way that it runs from the upper pocket 1, i.e., chest pocket A, towards the lower outlet 2.

[0014] Fig. 2 shows an example of an upper garment made of a relatively thick interlined fabric and having a plurality of pockets, e.g., a suit or a blazer, to which the present invention is applied. In this example, the upper pocket 1 is an interior pocket C, the lower outlet 2 is connected to a side pocket B, and a passage 3 is established in such a way that it runs from the upper pocket, i.e., interior pocket C, towards the lower outlet 2.

[0015] Fig. 3 shows an example of an upper garment made of a relatively thick interlined fabric and having a plurality of pockets, e.g., a suit or a blazer, to which the present invention is applied. In this example, the upper pocket 1 is a chest pocket A, the lower outlet 2 is connected to a side pocket B, and a passage 3 is established in such a way that it runs from the upper pocket 1, i.e., the chest pocket A, through an interior pocket C towards the lower outlet 2.

[0016] The passage 3 can be formed from a piece of tubular sackcloth and is equipped with a receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth at its lower end. In the upper garment shown in Fig. 1, the upper edge of a piece of tubular fabric 3a (sackcloth) having a bottom, which functions as the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth, is sewn into an opening formed by cut-

ting open a portion of the bottom of the pocket sack a of the chest pocket A. A portion of the fabric 3a on the inner side of the upper garment (on the left-hand side in Fig. 4) is cut off above the receptacle 4 so as to form another outlet 5.

[0017] Adjacent to the outlet 5 (on the left-hand side in Fig. 4), an outlet passage 6 is formed. In the example shown in Fig. 4, a piece of fabric 6a (splice cloth) is provided so as to cover the outlet 5. The upper end of the splice cloth is sewn into the fabric on the inner side (the left-hand side of Fig. 4) of the tubular fabric 3a, which forms the passage 3, while the lower end of the splice cloth is sewn into the upper end of the fabric on the inner side (left-hand side in Fig. 4) of the pocket sack b of the side pocket B. Another piece of fabric 2a is sewn into the front side of the tubular fabric 3a that is sackcloth (the fabric on the right-hand side in Fig. 4). The lower end of the fabric 2a is sewn into the besom F of the side pocket B, in which a portion of the upper end of the pocket sack b is cut open so as to function as the lower outlet 2.

[0018] In this way, the outlet 5 can be connected with the lower outlet 2 via the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth.

[0019] In the upper garment shown in Fig. 2, the upper end of a piece of tubular fabric 3b (sackcloth) having a bottom, which functions as the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth, is sewn into an opening formed by cutting open a portion of the bottom of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C. A portion of the fabric 3b on the inner side of the upper garment (on the left-hand side in Fig. 5) is cut off above the receptacle 4 so as to form yet another outlet 5.

[0020] Adjacent to the outlet 5 (on the left-hand side in Fig. 5), an outlet passage 6 is formed. In the example shown in Fig. 5, a piece of fabric 6a (splice cloth) is provided so as to cover the outlet 5. The upper end of the splice cloth is sewn into the fabric on the inner side (the left-hand side in Fig. 5) of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C, while the lower end of the splice cloth is sewn into the upper end of the fabric on the inner side (the left-hand side in Fig. 5) of the pocket sack b of the pocket B. Another piece of fabric 2a is sewn into the part of the fabric on the front side of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C (the fabric on the right-hand side in Fig. 5). The lower end of the fabric 2a is sewn into the besom F of the side pocket B, in which a portion of the upper end of the pocket sack b is cut open so as to function as the lower outlet 2.

[0021] In this way, the outlet 5 can be connected with the lower outlet 2 via the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth.

[0022] In the example shown in Fig. 2, the interior pocket C, the passage 3, the outlet passage 6 and the outlet 2, which are connected to each other, are all on the outer front side D of the upper garment (the side with button holes in the case of a men's upper garment, i.e., the right-hand side in Fig. 2). It is also possible to have

the corresponding components on the inner front side E of the upper garment (the side with buttons in the case of a men's upper garment, i.e., the left-hand side in Fig. 2) can be connected to each other.

[0023] In the upper garment shown in Fig. 3, as shown by Fig. 6, the upper end of a piece of tubular fabric 3c (sackcloth) is sewn into an opening made by cutting open a portion of the bottom of the pocket sack a of the chest pocket A, and the lower end of the tubular fabric 3c (sackcloth) is sewn into an opening made by cutting open the side of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C. In addition, the upper end of another piece of tubular fabric 3d (receptacle cloth) having a bottom, which functions as the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth, is sewn into an opening formed by cutting open a portion of the bottom of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C. A portion of the fabric 3d on the inner side of the upper garment (on the left-hand side in Fig. 6) is cut off above the receptacle 4 so as to form another outlet 5.

[0024] Adjacent to the outlet 5 (on the left-hand side in Fig. 6), an outlet passage 6 is formed. In the example shown in Fig. 6, a piece of fabric 6a (splice cloth) is provided so as to cover the outlet 5. The upper end of the splice cloth is sewn into the fabric on the inner side (the left-hand side in Fig. 6) of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C, while the lower end of the splice cloth is sewn into the upper end of the fabric on the inner side (the left-hand side in Fig. 6) of the pocket sack b of the side pocket B. Another piece of fabric 2a is sewn into the fabric on the outer side (the right-hand side in Fig. 6) of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C. The lower end of the fabric 2a is sewn into the besom F of the side pocket B, in which a portion of the upper end of the pocket sack b is cut open so as to function as the lower outlet 2.

[0025] In this way, the outlet 5 can be connected with the lower outlet 2 via the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth.

[0026] The passage 3, the outlet 5 and the outlet passage 6 preferably have widths and depths that are large enough to allow an item T dropped in through the pocket A to pass through but not so large as to allow the item to undergo random movement, e.g., slanting and turning sideways. It is advantageous to form the passage 3 and the outlet passage 6 using a stretchable and glidable fabric, e.g., nylon or polyester, so that the item T slides down smoothly.

[0027] When an item T is dropped in through the upper pocket 1, it glides down inside passage 3 made of sackcloth and, as shown in a magnified view in Fig. 7, is firmly received by the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth established at the lower end. This eliminates the possibility of losing the item T dropped in through the upper pocket 1. Moreover, the pocket does not bulge or become bulky.

[0028] When the wearer of the upper garment inserts their fingers through the lower outlet 2 and pushes up the receptacle 4, they can easily push out item T held inside through the outlet 5, which opens to one side of

the passage 3, into the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth, which connects the outlet 5 with the lower outlet 2, and thereby take it out from the lower outlet 2.

[0029] In this way, the wearer of the upper garment can put a small item into the upper pocket 1 and easily take it out from the lower outlet 2 without the awkwardness involved in putting a small item into and taking it out of the same pocket.

[0030] In the above arrangement, as shown in a magnified view in Fig. 7, the upper end 5a of the outlet 5 is positioned higher than the lower end 5b so as to prevent the outlet 5 from opening when the item T is held at the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth. In this way, the item T can be held more firmly by the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth.

There are several possibilities with regard to the position of the outlet 5 and the relative positions of the upper end 5a and the lower end 5b as well as with regard to the material and shape of the sack that forms the receptacle 4 (receptacle cloth). The basic concept of the present invention is that the receptacle 4 receives the item T that is dropped in through the upper pocket 1, and that the item T travels through the outlet 5 and the outlet passage 6 so that it can be taken out from the lower outlet 2.

[0031] In Figs. 4 to 8, code 7 is a front fabric and code 8 is a canvas. In Figs. 4 to 6 and 8, code 9 is a lining.

[0032] In the examples shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the item T is dropped in through the chest pocket A, which is the upper pocket 1. The item T glides down inside the passage 3 made of sackcloth and is firmly received by the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth established at the lower end.

[0033] When the wearer of the upper garment inserts their fingers through the lower outlet 2 and pushes up the receptacle 4, they can easily push out the item T held inside through the outlet 5, which opens from one side of the passage 3, into the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth, which connects the outlet 5 with the lower outlet 2, and then take it out from the lower outlet 2.

[0034] In this example, the item can be dropped in and taken out from the outside (i.e., the front) of the upper garment, which is quite convenient.

[0035] In the example shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the item T is dropped in through the interior pocket C, which is the upper pocket 1. The item T travels through the opening formed on the bottom of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C and is firmly received by the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth positioned immediately below the opening.

[0036] When the wearer of the upper garment inserts their fingers through the lower outlet 2 and pushes up the receptacle 4, they can easily push out the item T held inside through the outlet 5, which opens from one side of the passage 3, into the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth, which connects the outlet 5 with the lower outlet 2, and then take it out from the lower outlet 2.

[0037] In the example shown in Figs. 3 and 6, the item T is dropped in through the chest pocket A, which is the upper pocket 1. The item T glides down through the opening formed by cutting open a portion of the bottom of the pocket sack a of the chest pocket A, enters the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C through the opening formed by cutting open a side of the pocket sack c of the interior pocket C, and continues to glide down through the opening formed in the bottom of the pocket sack c until it reaches and stays at the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth positioned immediately below said opening.

When the wearer of the upper garment inserts their fingers through the lower outlet 2 and pushes up the receptacle 4, they can easily push out item T held inside through the outlet 5, which opens to one side of the passage 3, into the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth, which connects the outlet 5 with the lower outlet 2, and then take it out from the lower outlet 2.

[0038] In all of the examples shown in Figs. 1 to 8, the wearer of the upper garment only needs to drop in item T through the upper pocket 1, which may be a chest pocket A or an interior pocket C, to have it travel inside the upper garment towards the lower outlet 2. On the way to the lower outlet 2, the item T is received by the receptacle 4 made of a piece of receptacle cloth and remains there. Then the wearer of the upper garment can insert their hand into the side pocket B and push up the receptacle 4 to easily force out the item T held there to the outlet passage 6 through the outlet 5 formed on one side of the passage 3. The wearer of the upper garment can easily take out the item T from the lower outlet 2, which is connected to the outlet 5 through the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth.

[0039] While Fig. 4 shows an example in which the sackcloth forming the passage 3 and the receptacle cloth forming the receptacle 4 are made in one unit using one piece of fabric, Figs. 5 and 6 show examples in which the sackcloth forming the passage 3 and the receptacle cloth forming the receptacle 4 are made of different pieces of fabric. The sackcloth forming the passage 3 and the receptacle cloth forming the receptacle 4 can be made of one piece of fabric or of different pieces of fabric.

[0040] If, as described above, an opening is formed in a portion of the pocket sack a of the chest pocket A, it is difficult to use the pocket A as an ordinary chest pocket. The example shown in Fig. 8(a) solves this problem by separating the chest pocket A, which is an ordinary chest pocket, from the passage 3. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 8(b), a handkerchief holder can be provided within the chest pocket A, which itself is connected to the passage 3 via an opening. In this example, the chest pocket A can at least hold a handkerchief.

[0041] Fig. 9 shows an example of an upper garment having an exterior pocket, in which an upper pocket 1' and a lower outlet 2' are formed on the outer front side D'. A passage 3' extending from the upper pocket 1' to-

wards the lower outlet 2' is established on the outer front side D'. At the lower end of the passage 3', a receptacle 4' is established as shown in Fig. 10. Another outlet 5', which is connected to the receptacle 4', is connected to the outlet 2' via an outlet passage 6'.

[0042] The passage 3' can be formed by sewing the side edges of two pieces of sackcloth a', b'. The receptacle 4' is formed by sewing a piece of receptacle cloth c' for forming the receptacle 4' into the lower end of the passage 3'. In the example shown in Fig. 10, another outlet 5' is formed between the upper end of the receptacle cloth c' and the lower end of the sackcloth b', which is the inner one of the two pieces of sackcloth a' and b'.

[0043] Adjacent to the outlet 5' (on the left-hand side in Fig. 10), an outlet passage 6' is formed. In the example shown in Fig. 10, a piece of splice cloth d' is provided so as to cover the outlet 5', thereby connecting the outlet 5' with the lower outlet 2' via the outlet passage 6'.

[0044] The side edges of the receptacle c' are sewn into the side edges of the sackcloth a', which is the outer one of the two pieces of sackcloth a' and b'. In other words, the side edges of the two pieces of sackcloth a', b', the receptacle c' and the splice cloth d' are all closed. The upper pocket 1', the passage 3', the receptacle 4', the outlet 5', the outlet passage 6' and the lower outlet 2' are connected to each other inside the closed side edges.

[0045] When an item T is dropped in through the upper pocket 1', it glides down inside passage 3' and is firmly received by the receptacle 4' established at the lower end. This eliminates the possibility of losing the item T and reduces the possibility that the item T slips out of the pocket when the wearer bends forward.

[0046] The receptacle 4' can be positioned at a location where the wearer's body is less projecting. In this way, it is possible to minimize the tendency of the pocket to bulge or become bulky. Moreover, it is possible to make the means for receiving the item dropped in from the pocket simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

[0047] When the wearer of the upper garment inserts their fingers through the lower outlet 2' and pushes up the receptacle 4', they can easily take out the item T held inside from the outlet 5', which is connected to the receptacle 4', and thereby take it out from the lower outlet 2' via the outlet passage 6', which connects the outlet 5' with the lower outlet 2'. In this way, the wearer of the upper garment can put a small item into the upper pocket 1' and easily take it out from the lower outlet 2' without the awkwardness involved in putting it into and taking it out of the pocket.

[0048] In Fig. 10, the outlet 5' and the outlet passage 6' are formed so that they are on the back side (left-hand side in Fig. 10) of the passage 3' in respect of the front fabric 7' so that the item T held inside the receptacle 4' can be taken out from the lower outlet 2' via the outlet 5' and outlet passage 6', which are on the back side of the passage 3'. It is also possible, as shown in Fig. 11, to arrange an outlet 5' and an outlet passage 6' on the

front side (right-hand side in Fig. 11) of the passage 3' in respect of the front fabric 7'. In this case, the item T can be taken out from the lower outlet 2' via the outlet 5' and outlet passage 6', which are on the front side of the passage 3'.

[0049] In Fig. 12, a passage 3' extending from the upper pocket 1' towards the lower outlet 2' is established on the outer side (right-hand side in Fig. 12) in respect of the front fabric 7', and a receptacle 4' is established at the lower end of the passage 3'. Another outlet 5', which is connected to the receptacle 4', is connected to the outlet 2' via an outlet passage 6'. In the case illustrated in Fig. 12, the upper pocket 1', the passage 3' and the receptacle 4' are positioned on the outer side of and at the positions that are the most distant from the front fabric 7', the outlet 5' is positioned on the back side of the passage 3' and on the side of the front fabric 7', and the lower outlet 2' is positioned at the position that is the closest to the front fabric 7', forming an outer pocket.

[0050] In this case, the front fabric 7' itself plays the role of the splice cloth d' described in the examples shown in Figs. 10 and 11. As such, according to the way a pocket sack is installed as shown in Fig. 12, the splice cloth d' shown in Figs. 10 and 11 is not necessary.

[0051] In the case illustrated in Fig. 12, an item T is dropped into the upper pocket 1', which is on the outer side of the front fabric 7', and received by the receptacle 4'. The item T held at the receptacle 4' can be taken out from the lower outlet 2' via the outlet 5', which is on the back side of the passage 3' and near the front fabric 7', and the outlet passage 6'.

[0052] Both the upper pocket 1' and the lower outlet 2' may be formed horizontally, but in Fig. 9, they are formed diagonally in such a way that the outer ends are higher. At least the lower outlet 2' is formed diagonally in such a way that the outer end is higher so that when the upper garment is tucked into the trousers, the outer end of the lower outlet 2' is sufficiently distant from the trousers or the belt, making it easier to stick fingers into the lower outlet 2' and take the item T out of it.

[0053] Figs. 9 to 12 show examples in which the present invention is applied to an upper garment of a simple construction, e.g., a dress shirt, a sport shirt, a sweater, a casual jacket, work wear, etc. The present invention is especially convenient when applied to such an upper garment of a simple construction.

[0054] In the examples shown in Figs. 9 to 12, the present invention is embodied on the outer front side D' of the upper garment, but the present invention can also be embodied on the inner front side E' of the upper garment. In this case, the upper pocket 1' and the lower outlet 2' are formed on the inner front side E'. A passage 3' extending from the upper pocket 1' towards the lower outlet 2' is established on the inner front side E'. At the lower end of the passage 3', a receptacle 4' is established. Another outlet 5', which is connected to the receptacle 4', is connected to the outlet 2' via an outlet passage 6'.

[0055] The present invention can also be applied to an upper garment in which the left and right parts of the front are neither upper or lower.

[0056] The passage 3', the outlet 5' and the outlet passage 6' preferably have widths and depths such that allow an item T thrown in from the upper pocket 1' to pass through smoothly while preventing it from moving at random, e.g., slanting or facing sideways. Stretch and glidable fabrics such as nylon and polyester are more suitable for forming the passage 3' and outlet passage 6' as such fabrics allow the item T to glide smoothly.

[0057] In the above case, it is important to make the upper end 5a' of the outlet 5' come above the lower end 5b' so that the item T held by the receptacle 4' does not push open the outlet 5'. In this way, the receptacle 4' can hold the item T more firmly.

[0058] The relative positions of the outlet 5', the upper end 5a' and the lower end 5b' may vary as well as the material and shape of the receptacle cloth c' for forming the receptacle 4'. The basic concept of the present invention is that the item T should be held firmly by the receptacle 4' and taken out from the lower outlet 2' via the outlet 5' and the outlet passage 6'.

[0059] In Figs. 10 to 12, codes 8a' and 8b' are besoms of the upper pocket 1' and the lower outlet 2' respectively. In Figs. 12, code 9' is the same fabric as the front fabric 7'.

[0060] Although not shown, the upper end 5a' and the lower end 5b' of the outlet 5' can be inserted with cores of a plastic material. In this way, when the item T passes the outlet 5', the outlet 5' closes automatically, so that when the item T is dropped in from the upper pocket 1' again, it does not show from the outlet 5' or fall off from it.

[Effects of the Invention]

[0061] According to the invention described in claim 1, it is possible to make the means for receiving the item dropped in from the pocket simple and inexpensive to manufacture.

[0062] The invention described in claim 2 or 4 allows the wearer of the upper garment to put a small item into the upper pocket and take it out easily from the lower outlet 2 without the awkwardness involved in putting a small item into and taking it out of the same pocket. The invention can firmly hold the item dropped into the pocket, eliminating the possibility of the item being lost. The invention also has the advantage of minimizing any bulging or bulkiness of the pocket. An extremely simple construction can be used as the means for receiving the item dropped in through the pocket, making the present invention extremely cost effective.

[0063] The invention described in claim 3 has the following advantages. Because it allows the wearer of the upper garment to put a small item into the chest pocket, which is on the outside and in the upper part of the upper garment, it is extremely easy to put the item into the pocket. And because the wearer can insert their hand

into the side pocket from outside of the upper garment and extend their fingers to the lower outlet 2, they can easily take out the item dropped in without taking off or unbuttoning the upper garment.

[0064] According to the invention described in claim 5, the lower outlet is formed diagonally in such a way that the outer end is sufficiently distant from the trousers or belt, so that when the upper garment is tucked into the trousers, it is easier for the wearer to stick their fingers into the lower outlet and take the item T out of the lower outlet.

[0065] As explained in the above description, the present invention employs a pocket sack comprising a piece of sackcloth for forming a passage 3 extending from an upper pocket 1 towards a lower outlet 2 of the upper garment, a piece of receptacle cloth for forming a receptacle 4 at the bottom of the sackcloth, and a piece of splice cloth for forming an outlet passage 6 connecting another outlet 5 formed between the upper end of the receptacle and the lower end of the sackcloth with the lower outlet 2. The sackcloth and the receptacle cloth can be made of one piece of fabric or of different pieces of fabric.

[0066] In an upper garment according to the present invention, at the lower end of the passage 3, which extends from the upper pocket 1 towards the lower outlet 2, the receptacle 4 is provided immediately above the outlet 2. At a location upward of the receptacle 4, the outlet 5 is provided so as to open to one side of the passage 3. This outlet 5 and the aforementioned outlet 2 are connected via the outlet passage 6.

[0067] The above object can also be achieved by equipping the upper garment with a receptacle 4' at the lower end of a passage 3' extending from an upper pocket 1' towards a lower outlet 2' of the upper garment, and arranging another outlet 5', which is connected to the receptacle 4', in such a way that it is connected with the lower outlet 2' via an outlet passage 6'.

[0068] When an item T is dropped in through the pocket 1 in the upper part of the upper garment, it glides down inside the passage 3 or 3' and is firmly received by the receptacle 4 or 4' made of a piece of receptacle cloth established at the lower end. This eliminates the possibility of losing the item T dropped in through the pocket 1 or 1'. Moreover, the pocket does not bulge or become bulky.

[0069] The receptacle 4 or 4' can be positioned at a location where the corresponding part of the wearer's body is comparatively less protruding. This makes it possible to minimize any bulging and bulkiness of the pocket. An extremely simple construction can be used as the means for receiving the item dropped in through the pocket, making the present invention highly cost effective.

[0070] When the wearer of the upper garment inserts his or her fingers through the lower outlet 2 or 2' and pushes up the receptacle 4 or 4', they can easily push out the item T held inside through the outlet 5, which

opens to one side of the passage 3, into the outlet passage 6 made of a piece of splice cloth, which connects the outlet 5 with the lower outlet 2, or through the outlet 5', which is connected to the receptacle 4', into the outlet 6' made of a piece of splice cloth, which connects the outlet 5' with the lower outlet 2', and then take the item out from the lower outlet 2 or 2'.

[0071] In other words, the present invention makes it possible for the wearer to put a small item into the upper pocket 1 or 1' and easily take it out from the lower outlet 2 or 2' without the awkwardness involved in putting a small item into and taking it out of the same pocket.

[0072] In the case of an upper garment having a plurality of pockets, the upper pocket 1 is preferably a chest pocket A, and the lower outlet 2 is preferably connected to a side pocket B. In this configuration, because the chest pocket A is on the outside and in the upper part of the upper garment, it is very easy for the wearer to put the item T into the chest pocket A. And because the wearer can insert the hand into the side pocket B from outside of the upper garment and extend the fingers towards the lower outlet 2, it is easy to take out the item T without taking off or unbuttoning the upper garment.

[0073] In the case of an upper garment that is tucked into the trousers, at least the lower outlet 2' is preferably formed diagonally in such a way that its outer end is higher than its inner end. In this way, when the upper garment is tucked into the trousers, the outer end of the diagonally formed lower outlet 2' is sufficiently distant from the trousers or belt, making it easier for the wearer to insert his or her fingers into the lower outlet 2' and take the item T out of the lower outlet 2'.

Claims

1. A pocket sack comprising a piece of sackcloth for forming a passage (3) extending from a pocket (1) in the upper part of an upper garment towards an outlet (2) in the lower part of the upper garment, a piece of receptacle cloth for forming a receptacle (4) at the bottom of the sackcloth, and a piece of splice cloth for forming an outlet passage (6) extending from another outlet (5), which is formed between the upper end of the receptacle cloth and the lower end of the sackcloth, towards the lower outlet (2).
2. An upper garment comprising a pocket (1) in the upper part of the upper garment, an outlet (2) in the lower part of the upper garment, and a passage (3) extending from the upper pocket (1) towards the lower outlet (2), in which a receptacle (4) is formed at the lower end of the passage (3) and immediately above the outlet (2), another outlet (5) opening on one side of the passage (3) is formed above the receptacle (4), and the outlet (5) and the outlet (2) are connected to each other via an outlet passage (6).

3. An upper garment described in claim 2 in which the pocket (1) in the upper part is a chest pocket (A), and the outlet (2) in the lower part is connected to a side pocket (B).

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4. An upper garment comprising a passage (3') extending from a pocket (1') in the upper part towards an outlet (2') in the lower part and a receptacle (4') at the lower end of the passage (3'), in which another outlet (5') connecting to the receptacle (4') is connected to the outlet (2') via an outlet passage (6').

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5. An upper garment described in claim 4 in which at least the lower outlet (2') is formed diagonally in such a way that the outer end is higher than the inner end.

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FIG. 1

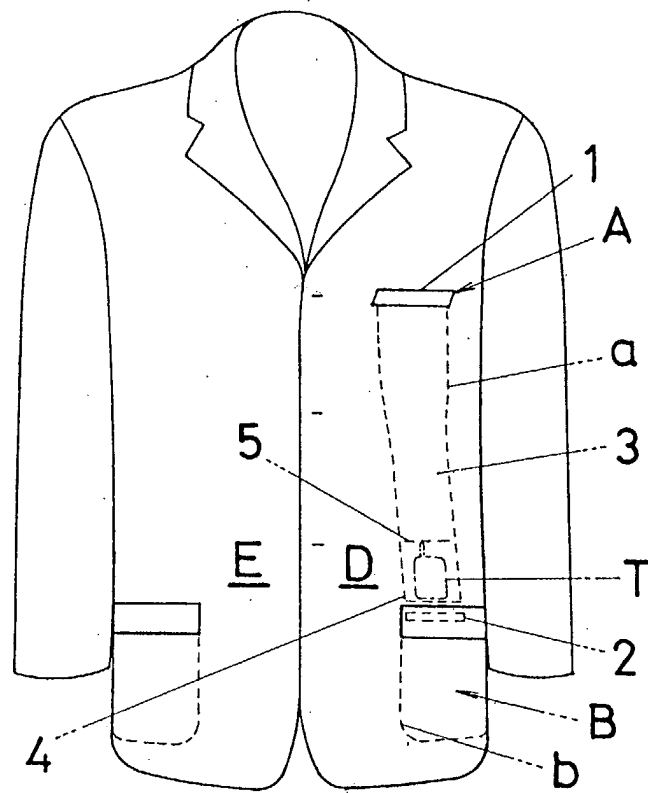


FIG. 2

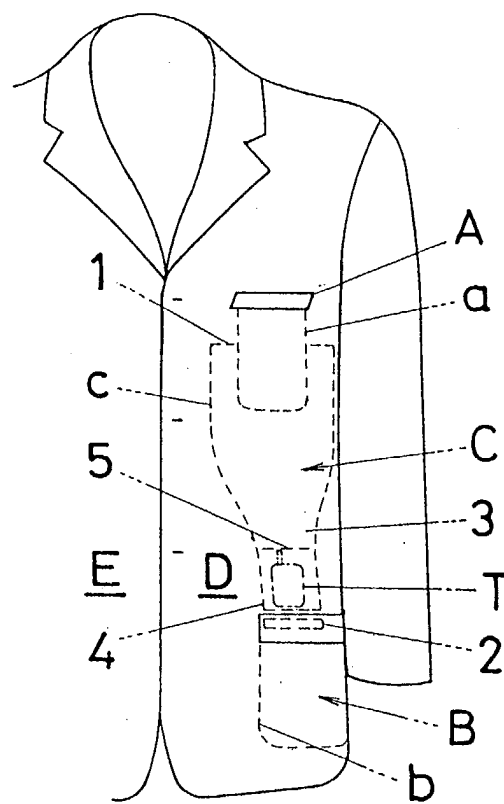


FIG. 3

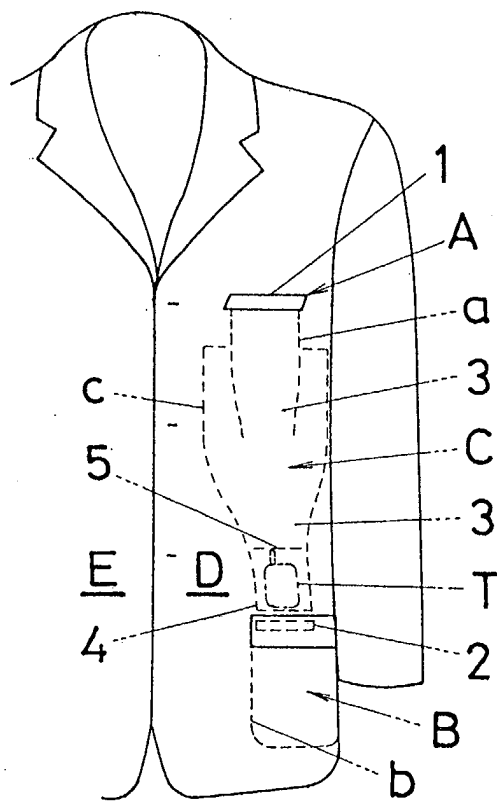


FIG. 4

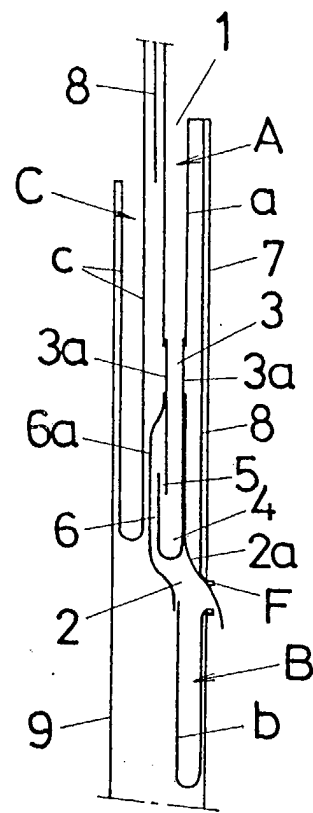


FIG. 5

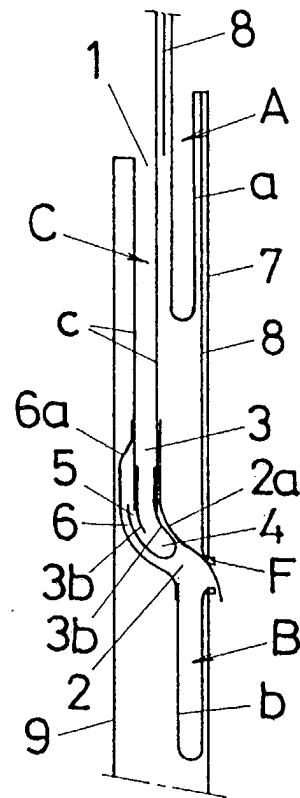


FIG. 6

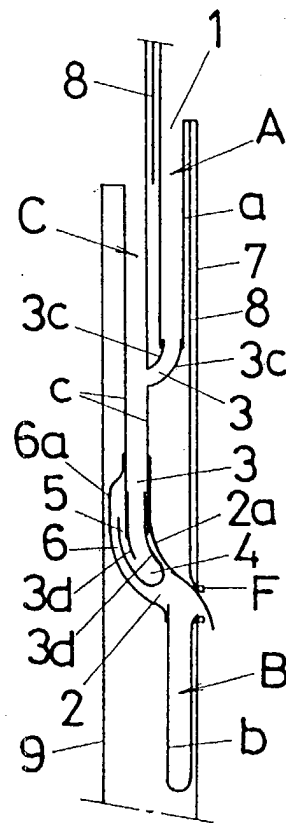


FIG. 7

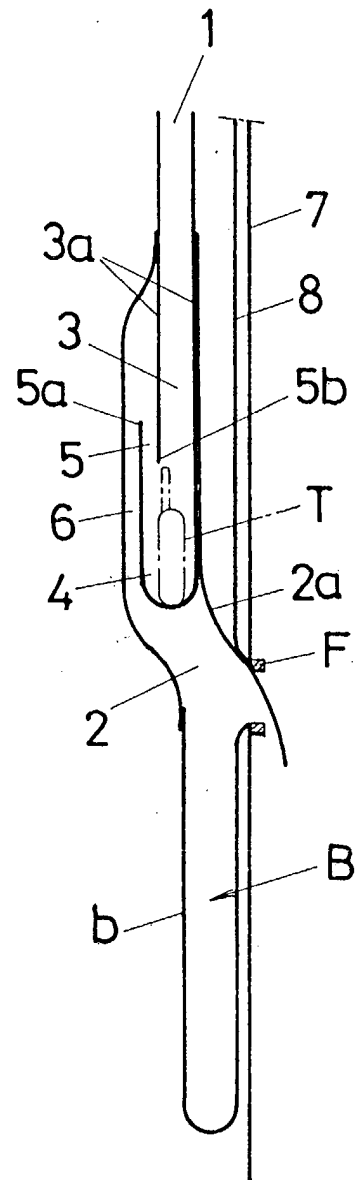


FIG. 8

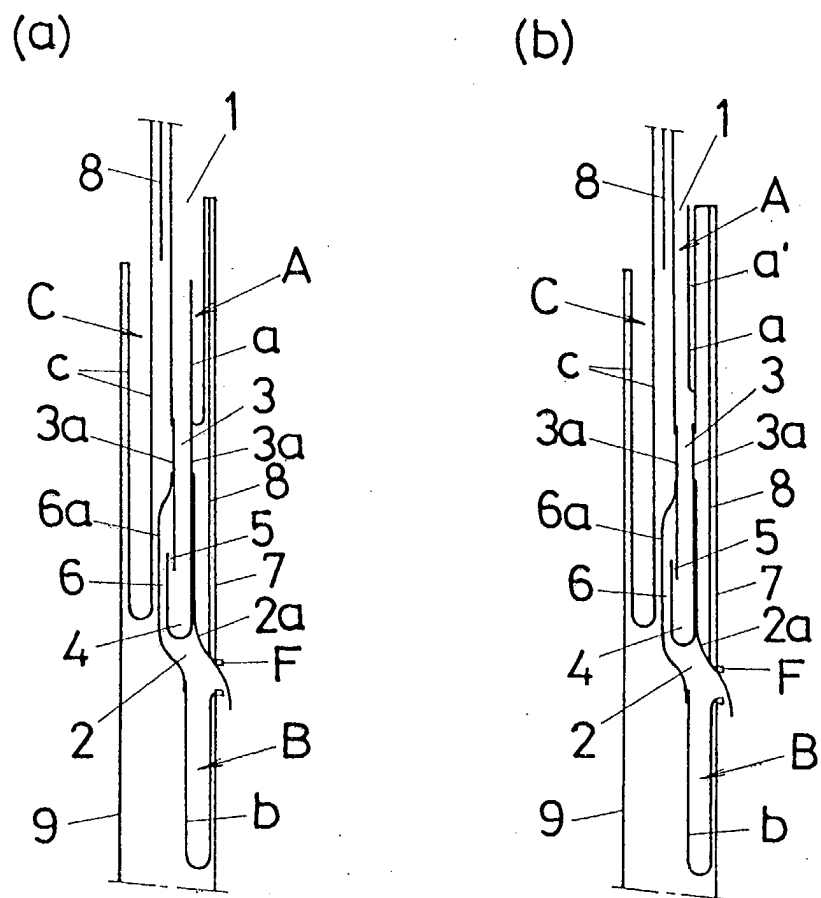


FIG. 9

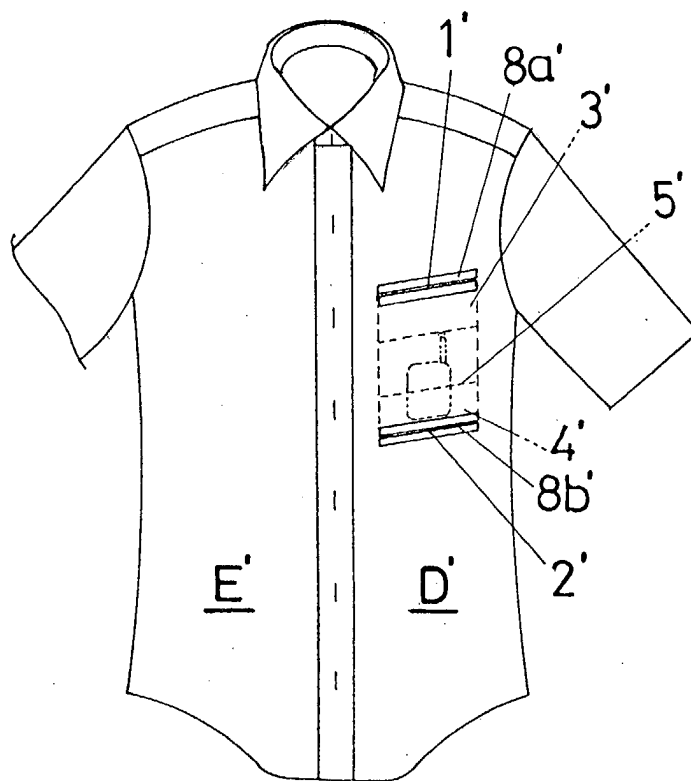


FIG. 10

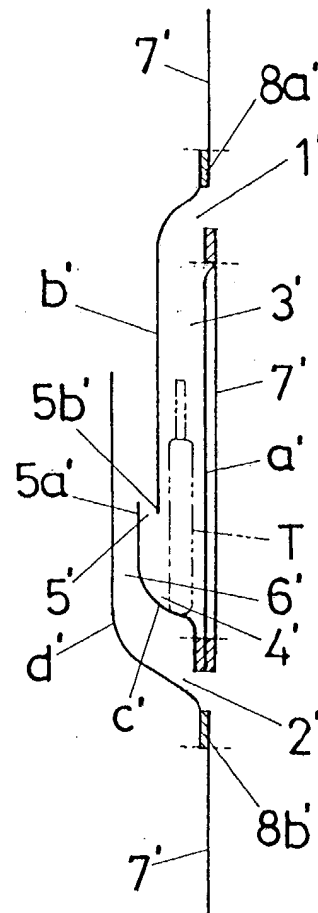


FIG. 11

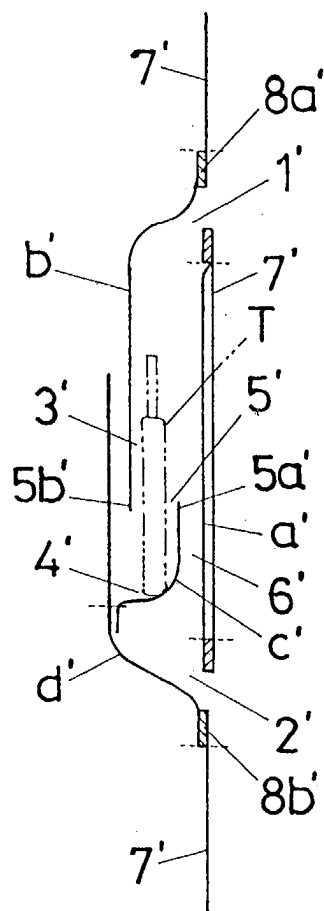


FIG. 12

