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(54) **REVERSIBLE POCKET**

(57) The present disclosure relates to a pocket, whose surface may be altered. In some examples, the pocket may be attached to a backpack. Additionally, this disclosure relates to a method for altering a surface of the pocket.

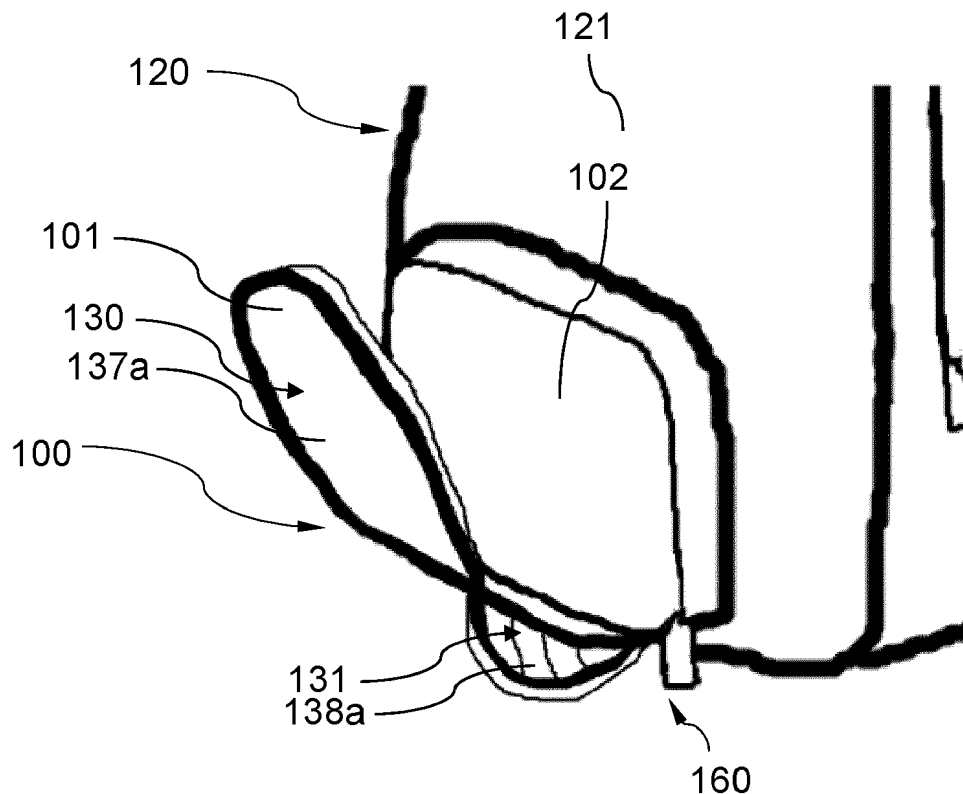


Fig. 3

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Description

BACKGROUND

[0001] Pockets are widely known as enclosures to enable storage of items. Pockets are usually part of a backpack, a suitcase, a clothing or another portable item, to facilitate transportation of said items, whilst enabling to use the backpack, suitcase, clothing or item according to their intended use (e.g. transport other possibly larger items in case of a suitcase or to keep the wearer warm or dry in case of a jacket). In some examples, pockets are attached to the exterior of the backpack, suitcase, clothing or other portable item. In some examples pockets are attached to the interior of the backpack, suitcase, clothing or other portable item. The pocket has an inner and an outer surface, which are determined at production. Having a predetermined inner and outer surface may be unfavorable, because in some examples, the user may want to change the inner or outer surface of the pocket, e.g. for fashion reasons or for functional reasons if the surfaces have a functional coating.

[0002] The disclosure aims at providing a pocket, which enables a user to alter the surface of the pocket.

SUMMARY

[0003] A first example of a first aspect relates to a pocket comprising a first wall and a second wall, wherein the first wall and the second wall are connected,

the first wall comprises at least two layers and two of the layers are connected at at least a portion of the periphery of the two layers, an unconnected portion of the periphery of the layers forming an opening, and each of the layers comprises at least one major surface wherein in a first configuration of the surfaces of the first wall an interior surface is formed by a first major surface, an exterior surface is formed by a second major surface and at least two concealed surfaces are formed by the other major surfaces, and the major surfaces are movable through the opening to interchange the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall.

[0004] A second example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the first wall comprises two layers, each layer comprising two major surfaces and in a first configuration of the surfaces of the first wall, the exterior surface is formed by the first major surface of the first layer, the interior surface is formed by the first major surface of the second layer and the two second major surfaces of the first and the second layer form the concealed surfaces,

and in a second configuration of the surfaces of the first wall, the exterior surface is formed by the second major surface of the second layer, the interior surface is formed by the second major surface of the first layer and the two

first major surfaces of the first and the second layer form the concealed surfaces.

[0005] A third example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the second wall comprises an interior surface, the space between the interior surfaces of the first and the second wall forming an interior cavity of the pocket.

[0006] The opening may be formed at the portion of the periphery of the first wall which is permanently connected to the second wall. In this case, the first layer may be connected to the second layer around a portion of the periphery of the second layer which is not connected to the second wall.

[0007] A fourth example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the first wall comprises a first part of a zipper and the second wall comprises a second part of a zipper and the first and the second part of the zipper are connectable to connect the first and the second wall.

[0008] A fifth example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the first part of the zipper is arranged at the interior surface of the first wall and the first wall comprises a further first part of the zipper arranged at one of the at least two concealed surfaces of the first wall.

[0009] A sixth example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the first part or parts of the zipper each comprises a first set of teeth and the second part of the zipper comprises a second set of teeth and one of the first sets of teeth and the second set of teeth are connectable to close the zipper.

[0010] A seventh example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the first parts of the zipper are identical.

[0011] An eighth example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the exterior surface has a different surface than the concealed surfaces of the first wall.

[0012] A ninth example of the first aspect relates to a pocket, wherein the pocket is attached to any of a backpack, a suitcase or a clothing.

[0013] A first example of a second aspect relates to a method for altering the surface of a pocket, the pocket comprising a first wall, the first wall comprising at least two layers, and two of the layers are connected at at least a portion of the periphery of the two layers and an unconnected portion of the periphery of the layers forms an opening,

and each of the layers comprises at least one major surface, wherein a configuration of the surfaces of the first wall comprises an interior surface formed by a first major surface, an exterior surface formed by a second major surface and at least two concealed surfaces formed by the other major surfaces, and the method comprises: interchanging the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall by moving the layers through the opening.

[0014] A second example of a second aspect relates to a method for altering the surface of a pocket, wherein the first wall comprises a first part of a zipper arranged at the interior surface of the first wall and the second wall comprises a second part of a zipper and the first and the second part of the zipper are connectable to connect the

first and the second wall, and the first wall comprises a further first part of the zipper arranged at one of the at least two concealed surfaces of the first wall and the method comprises:

- disconnecting the first part from the second part of the zipper,
- altering the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall,
- connecting the further first part of the zipper to the second part of the zipper.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] These and other characteristics will become clear from the following description of illustrative embodiments, given as non-restrictive examples, with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a backpack comprising an example of a pocket according to this disclosure.

Figure 2 illustrates the pocket of Figure 1 in a first position.

Figure 3 illustrates the pocket of Figures 1 and 2 during alteration of the surface.

Figure 4 illustrates the pocket of Figures 1-3 in a second position.

Figures 5a,b,c,d illustrate a schematic sectional side view of the alteration of the surfaces of the pocket of Figures 1-4.

Figures 6a,b illustrate another example of a pocket according to the invention in a schematic sectional side view.

Figure 7 illustrates another example of a pocket in a first position.

Figure 8 illustrates the pocket of Figure 7 during alteration of the surface.

Figure 9 illustrates the pocket of Figures 7 and 8 in a second position.

Figures 10.1-10.4 illustrate multiple steps of an example of a method for altering the surface of pocket.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0016] The following description may use terms such as "horizontal", "vertical", "lateral", "back and forth", "up and down", "upper", "lower", "inner", "outer", "forward", "rear", etc. These terms generally refer to the views and orientations as shown in the drawings and that are as-

sociated with a normal use of the invention. The terms are used for the reader's convenience only and shall not be limiting.

[0017] Pockets are widely known as enclosures to enable storage of items. Pockets may be part of a backpack, a suitcase, a clothing or another portable item, to facilitate transportation of said items, whilst enabling to use the backpack, suitcase, clothing or item according to their intended use (e.g. transport other possibly larger items in case of a suitcase or to keep the wearer warm or dry in case of a jacket).

[0018] Figure 1 illustrates an example of a pocket 100. In this example, the pocket 100 is attached to a backpack 120. The backpack 120 comprises a surface 121. The pocket 100 is attached to the outward facing surface 121 of the backpack 120. In some examples, the pocket 100 may be attached to a suitcase or a clothing or another portable item. In some examples, the pocket 100 is attached to an interior surface of a backpack, a suitcase, a clothing or another portable item. In some examples, the pocket 100 may not be attached to a backpack 120, but may be used as a portable pocket on its own.

[0019] Figure 2 illustrates the example of the pocket 100 shown in Figure 1 with the pocket 100 being in an opened position to enable viewing parts of the interior of the pocket 100. The pocket 100 comprises a first wall 101. The pocket 100 comprises a second wall 102. In this example, the second wall 102 is directly adjacent the backpack 120 and the first wall 101 is spaced from the backpack by the second wall 102. However, in another example, the orientation of the first and second wall 101, 102 may differ.

[0020] In this example, the second wall 102 of the pocket is part of the surface 121 of the backpack 120. In another example, the second wall 102 may be connected to the surface 121 of the backpack 120, e.g. by gluing, sewing or the like.

[0021] In this embodiment, a portion of the periphery of the first wall 101 is permanently connected to a portion of the periphery of the second wall 102. In this example, the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 are permanently connected at the bottom of the pocket 100. In this example, the pocket 100 is generally rectangular, and, as such has four generally straight edges, the first wall 101 and second wall 102 being permanently connected along the lowest one of these edges.

[0022] The pocket 100 may comprise a zipper 159 to enable a user to temporarily close the pocket 100 to retain items in the pocket and enable a user to open the pocket 100 to retrieve items from the pocket. In some examples, the pocket 100 may be closeable by another releasable closing mechanism, e.g. a band, hooks, Velcro fasteners or another mechanism to temporarily close the pocket 100.

[0023] The releasable closing mechanism may connect one or more portions of the periphery of the first and second walls 101, 102 which are not permanently connected. In this embodiment, the zipper 159 extends

around substantially all of the portions of the periphery of the first and second walls 101, 102 which are not permanently connected.

[0024] The first wall 101 comprises a first part 160a of the zipper 159 and the second wall 102 comprises a second part 161 of the zipper 159 to enable a user to close the pocket 100 with the zipper 159. The first part 160a of the zipper 159 may comprise a first set of teeth. The second part 161 of the zipper 159 may comprise a second set of teeth. The first and the second set of teeth are engageable to join the first and the second parts 160a, 161 of the zipper 159. The zipper 159 comprises a pin and box arrangement to enable a user to disconnect the first and the second part 160a, 161 of the zipper 159.

[0025] The zipper 159 may be connected to the top and sides of the pocket 100. In this example, in which the pocket 100 is generally rectangular, and the lowermost edge of the first wall 101 is permanently connected to the second wall 102, the zipper 159 extends around the side and top edges of the pocket 100. In some examples, the zipper 159 may be attached to the top of the pocket 100 and the sides may be connected, e.g. by gluing, sewing or the like. In some examples, another configuration for the zipper 159 may be envisaged, e.g. on one side and on the top, on the bottom, etc. In some examples, the connection between the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 may be at any of the sides, the bottom or the top or a combination thereof.

[0026] In some examples, the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 may be formed as separate pieces and may be permanently connected, e.g. by gluing, sewing or the like. In some examples, the pocket 100 may be formed by a single piece of material, i.e. the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 may be formed as a single piece. Therein the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 relate to the parts, which are temporarily connectable by the zipper 159 or the respective other closing mechanism.

[0027] Figure 3 illustrates the process of altering the surface of the example of the pocket 100, which was introduced in Figures 1 and 2. In the embodiments described below, the pocket 100 is designed to alter the surface of the first wall 101. It should be appreciated, however, that in some examples, the pocket may be designed to alter the surface of the second wall 102. In some examples, the pocket may be designed to alter both the surface of the first wall 101 and the second wall 102. In these case, the described features would then apply to the respective first and/or second wall 101, 102.

[0028] The first wall 101 comprises at least two layers 130, 131. Two of the at least two layers 130, 131 are connected at at least a portion of the periphery of the two layers. A part of the unconnected portion of the periphery of the two layers 130, 131 forms an opening 135 as illustrated in Figure 5a. Figure 5a shows a cross-sectional view of the pocket 100, which was introduced in Figures 1 and 2. Visible is the second wall 102 and the first wall 101 with its two layers 130, 131. Not shown in Figure 5a is the zipper 159, which would enable a user to close the

pocket 100, but the zipper 159 is shown in Figure 3. Visible is also a connection 110 between the first and second wall 101, 102. In some examples, the connection 110 may be part of either or both of the first and second wall 101, 102. In some examples, the connection 110 may be made of the same material as the first or the second wall 101, 102.

[0029] In this embodiment, the opening is formed at the portion of the periphery of the first wall 101 which is permanently connected to the second wall 102. In this case, as illustrated in Figure 5a, the second layer 131 of the first wall 101 is permanently connected to (or integral with) the second wall 102, in this embodiment via connection 110. The first layer 130 is connected to the second layer 131 around the portion of the periphery of the second layer 131 which is not connected to the second wall 102.

[0030] Each of the layers 130, 131 of the first wall 101 comprises at least one major surface. In this example, each layer 130, 131 has a first major surface 137a and 138a, and a second major surface 137b, 138b.

[0031] Figure 5a and Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the major surfaces 137a, b and 138a, b of the layers in a first configuration 180. In the first configuration 180 of the surfaces of the first wall 101, the first major surfaces 137a, 138a form an exterior surface of the first wall 101. The exterior surface formed by the first major surface 137a of the first layer 130 is visible when looking at the exterior of the pocket 100.

[0032] The space between the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 forms the interior cavity of the pocket 100, into which the items to be carried in the pocket 100 can be placed. The first major surface 138a of the second layer 131 is adjacent the second wall 102, and therefore forms the interior surface of the first wall 101 facing towards the interior cavity of the pocket 100 and is visible when looking inside the pocket 100.

[0033] In the first configuration 180, the second major surfaces 137b, 138b are adjacent to and face one another to form a concealed surface, which is not visible when looking at the pocket 100, as illustrated in Fig. 5a.

[0034] Referring to Figure 3, Figure 5a, Figure 5b and Figure 5c, these illustrate the process of altering the surface of the pocket 100. In this example, the process of altering the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall 101 from the first configuration 180 to a second configuration 181 is illustrated. The same method may be applicable to e.g. a second wall 102 having similar features as disclosed in this application. The same method is also applicable for switching the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall 101 back from the second configuration 181 to the first configuration 180.

[0035] The first wall 101 may comprise multiple layers as described with reference to Figures 5a and Figure 6. Referring to the example illustrated in Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 5a, there are two layers 130, 131.

[0036] The method of altering the surface of the pocket 100 comprises moving the layers 130, 131 of the first wall

through the opening 135 to turn the first wall 101 of the pocket 100 inside out. The method of altering the surface of the pocket 100 may comprise disconnecting the first and the second part 160a and 161 of the zipper 159 or the respective other closing mechanism, to enable a user to move the layers 130,131 as described below.

[0037] Referring to Figure 5b, the arrow indicates how the layers 130,131 are moved through the opening 135. After moving the layers 130,131 through the opening 135, the second major surfaces 137b, 138b face outwards to form the exterior of the first wall 101 as illustrated in Figure 3, whilst the first major surfaces 137a, 138a now form the concealed surface. The second major surfaces 137b, 138b are illustrated in Figure 3 with a striped pattern.

[0038] In Figure 3, the process of moving the first and second surface 130,131 through the opening 135 is illustrated, a part of the first wall 101 is moved through the opening 135 and the second major surface 137b is visible and facing outside after it has been moved through the opening 135 (the major surface 138b is also moved through the opening 135 as they are connected, but is not visible).

[0039] The first wall 101 may be aligned with the second wall 102 after the layers 130,131 have been moved through the opening 135 to turn the first wall 101 inside out, as is indicated with the arrow in Figure 5c. To align the first wall 101 with the second wall 102, the first wall 101 needs to be rotated relative to the second wall 102, e.g. by folding the connection between the first and the second wall 101,102.

[0040] Figure 5d shows the surfaces of the wall 101 in the second configuration 181, wherein the interior surface is formed by the second major surface 137b of the first layer 130, the exterior surface is formed by the second major surface 138b of the second layer 131, and the first major surfaces 137a, 138a are concealed. Referring to Figure 5a and Figure 5d, the change of the positions of the pairs of major surfaces 137a,b and 138a,b between the first and the second position 180,181 are illustrated. The configuration of the surfaces of the first wall 101 has been altered thereby.

[0041] Figure 4 shows the pocket 100 in the second configuration 181, i.e. with the second major surfaces 137b, 138b forming the exterior surface of the first wall 101, and the first major surfaces 137a, 137b now forming the concealed surfaces. The second major surface 138b of the second layer 131 is now visible when looking at the exterior of the pocket 100, and the second major surface 137b of the first layer 130 forms an interior surface of the interior cavity of the pocket 100. In this embodiment, the pocket is transformed from being plain, to being striped. S.

[0042] The pocket 100 may comprise a second first part 160b of the zipper 159, which is arranged on one of the at least two concealed surfaces, in this example formed by the second major surfaces 137b, 138b. In this example, the second first part 160b of the zipper 159 is arranged on the second major surface 137b of the first

layer 130, but it could equally be arranged at the interface between the second major surfaces 137b, 138b of the first and second layers 130a, 13. When the pocket 100 is in the first configuration, the second first part 160b of the zipper 159 is therefore concealed between the two layers 130, 131.

[0043] The second first part 160b of the zipper 159 is exposed after changing the pocket 100 from the first configuration 180 to the second configuration 181, and may then be connected to the second part 161 of the zipper 159, which is arranged at the second wall 102, in order to join both parts of the zipper 159 and to enable a user to close the zipper 159 and thereby closing the pocket 100. The first first part 160a of the zipper 159 is now concealed between the two layers 130, 131.

[0044] In some examples, there may be more than two layers, e.g. six layers as illustrated in Figure 6a. In case of more than four major surfaces (e.g. 137a,b and 138b,c and 139a,c as in the example of Figure 6a), there is a first configuration, wherein an exterior surface is formed by major surface 137a, an interior surface is formed by major surface 139a and respectively there are four major surfaces 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c of the layers, which are forming the concealed surfaces. The numbering in Figure 6a reflects which pairs of major surfaces (those with the same letter) can be moved together to form the exterior and interior surface in a configuration. In other words, the configuration of the first wall 101 can be changed so that the exterior and interior surfaces of the first wall 101 are formed from surfaces 137a and 139a, 137b and 138b, or 138c and 139c respectively.

[0045] In the example, which is shown in a cross-sectional view through the layers in Figure 6a, the most left and most right layer may be connected at at least a portion of their periphery, herein they are connected at the top (and the sides), like an U being upside down in the cross-sectional view. The other four layers in between may be connected at respective portions of their peripheries to form an M in the cross-sectional view, wherein the M is connected at both its endings to the most outward layers at the bottom. At the bottom of the respective pairs of major surfaces 137b, 138b and 138c and 139c, there are openings 135,136, which are similar to the opening 135 of Figure 5a. Additionally, the four layers in the middle may be connected to the two most outward layers at the top. In some examples, this connection may be produced by directly joining the respective layers, in some examples, there may be a connecting element, e.g. a cord, twine, string or the like. Having more than two pairs of major surfaces 137a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may enable a user to select any single pair of the major surfaces major surfaces 137a, 139a and 137b,138b and 138c, 139c for the alteration of the surface of the pocket 100 as will be described further below.

[0046] When moving the layers through the opening 136, the major surfaces 138c and 139c are forming the exterior and interior surface of a second configuration of the major surfaces of the layers. As previously described

and illustrated with reference to Figure 6b, the first wall 101 is turned inside out and the major surfaces 138c and 139c are visible from the outside/inside of the pocket 100. The other major surfaces 137a, 139a and 137b, 138b are forming the concealed surfaces of the second configuration as they are moved inside the first wall 101. After moving the layers through the opening 136 as illustrated in Figures 6a, 6b, the first wall 101 may be aligned with the second wall 102 as shown in the previous example of Figure 5c. Having a total of three pairs of major surfaces 137a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c enables to select the third pair of major surfaces 137b, 138b in a third configuration to form the interior and exterior surface of the first wall 101.

[0047] The pocket 100 may comprise a third first part of a zipper 159 arranged at the third pair of major surfaces 138c, 139c to enable to connect the first and the second wall in the third configuration.

[0048] The Figures 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a and 6b are showing the pocket 100 not true to scale, as the Figures 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a and 6b are drawn to facilitate introducing the surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c. In some examples, the openings 135, 136 may be narrower. In some examples, the first wall 101 may have a different thickness-to-height-ratio than those shown in Figures 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a and 6b. In some examples, the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may have a different geometry.

[0049] In some examples, the surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may comprise a flexible material. In some examples, the surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may comprise a woven or non-woven, synthetic or natural fabric. In some examples, the surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may be laminated or may comprise a polymer sheet laminated with one more different polymer sheet or a polymer sheet laminated with a metal foil, a non-woven or woven fabric laminated with a polymeric sheet or metallic foil, etc.

[0050] In some examples, the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may be made of the same material. In some examples, the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may be made of different materials to enable a user to select either. In some examples, any of the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may have a different color, pattern or design than the other major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c. In some examples, the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may comprise a surface coating or a printing on one or multiple surfaces. In some examples, the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may have different functional properties, e.g. being made of another material or comprising a functional coating.

[0051] In some examples, any of the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may comprise a material, which is absorbing/reflecting heat

radiation to store heat or cold in the pocket. In some examples, any of major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may comprise a material, which is more reflective to light than the other surfaces 130, 131, 132 to facilitate seeing the user of the pocket 100 in the dark. In some examples, any of the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c may comprise a material, which is more watertight than the other major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c to reduce the impact of rain on the pocket 100.

[0052] A pocket having multiple different major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c, may enable a user to select a configuration of the major surfaces for the interior/exterior surface of the pocket 100 according to specific circumstances or according to his wishes. Thereby the pocket 100 may be used for various purposes depending on which configuration of the major surfaces 137a, 138a, 139a and 137b, 138b and 138c, 139c is selected by the user.

[0053] Figures 7-9 illustrate another example of a pocket 200, which is similar to the pocket 100 as illustrated in Figures 1-4. The reference numbers have been incremented by 100 to facilitate the reader's understanding.

[0054] Figure 10 illustrates multiple steps of an example of a method for altering the surface of a pocket similar to the method described with reference to the Figures 1 to 5d. Figure 10.1 illustrates a pocket in a first configuration similar to Figures 1 and 7. In this first configuration, the surface of the pocket has horizontal stripes.

[0055] Figure 10.2 illustrates the step of moving the layers of the first wall through the opening of the first wall to bring the first wall of the pocket in a second configuration similar to the step illustrated in Figure 3.

[0056] Figure 10.3 illustrates the pocket after the layers of the first wall have been moved through the opening of the first wall, similar to the method step illustrated in Figure 5c. As described before, the first wall may be aligned with the second wall of the pocket to enable to close the pocket with the closing mechanism of the pocket, e.g. a zipper, as described before.

[0057] Figure 10.4 illustrates the pocket in the second configuration, wherein the surface of the pocket is illustrated with vertical stripes. As disclosed before, the stripe pattern of the surface of the pocket may relate to a functional coating of the surface, to a different design or another optical difference between the two major surfaces of the first wall of the pocket.

Claims

1. A pocket 100 comprising a first wall 101 and a second wall 102, wherein the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 are connected,

the first wall 101 comprises at least two layers

- 130,131 and two of the layers are connected at at least a portion of the periphery of the two layers and an unconnected portion of the periphery of the layers forms an opening 135, and each of the layers comprises at least one major surface 137a, 138a, 139a, 137b, 138b, 138c, 139c, wherein in a first configuration 180 of the surfaces of the first wall 101 an interior surface is formed by a first major surface, an exterior surface is formed by a second major surface and at least two concealed surfaces are formed by the other major surfaces, and the major surfaces are movable through the opening 135 to interchange the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall 101.
2. The pocket 100 according to claim 1, wherein the first wall 101 comprises two layers 130, 131, each layer 130, 131 comprising two major surfaces 137a, 137b, 138a, 138b and in a first configuration 180 of the surfaces of the first wall 101, the exterior surface is formed by the first major surface 137a of the first layer 130, the interior surface is formed by the first major surface 138a of the second layer 131 and the two second major surfaces 137b, 138b of the first and the second layer 130,131 are forming the concealed surfaces, and in a second configuration 181 of the surfaces of the first wall 101, the exterior surface is formed by the second major surface 138b of the second layer 131, the interior surface is formed by the second major surface 137b of the first layer 130 and the two first major surfaces 137a, 138a of the first and the second layer 130,131 are forming the concealed surfaces.
 3. The pocket 100 according to any preceding, wherein the second wall 102 comprises an interior surface and the space between the interior surfaces of the first and the second wall 101,102 is forming an interior cavity of the pocket 100.
 4. The pocket 100 according to any preceding claim, wherein the first wall 101 comprises a first part 160a of a zipper 159 and the second wall 102 comprises a second part 161 of a zipper 159 and the first and the second part 160a,161 of the zipper 159 are connectable to connect the first and the second wall 101,102.
 5. The pocket 100 according to claim 4, wherein the first part 160a of the zipper 159 is arranged at or adjacent to the interior surface of the first wall 101 and the first wall 101 comprises a second first part 160b of the zipper 159 arranged at one of the at least two concealed surfaces of the first wall 101.
 6. The pocket 100 according to claim 5, wherein the first parts 160a,b of the zipper 159 comprise a first set of teeth and the second part 161 of the zipper 159 comprises a second set of teeth and one of the first sets of teeth and the second set of teeth are connectable.
 7. The pocket 100 according to any of claims 5 or 6, wherein the first parts 160a and 160b of the zipper 159 are identical.
 8. The pocket 100 according to any preceding claim, wherein the exterior surface has a different surface than the concealed surfaces of the first wall 101.
 9. The pocket 100 according to any preceding claim, wherein the pocket 100 is attached to any of a backpack 120, a suitcase or a clothing.
 10. A method for altering the surface of a pocket 100, the pocket 100 comprising a first wall 101, the first wall 101 comprising at least two layers 130,131 and two of the layers are connected at at least a portion of the periphery of the two layers and an unconnected portion of the periphery of the layers forms an opening 135, and each of the layers comprises at least one major surface, wherein a configuration of the surfaces of the first wall 101 comprises an interior surface formed by one major surface 138a,139a, an exterior surface formed by another major surface 137a and at least two concealed surfaces formed by the other major surfaces 137b, 138b, 138c, 139c, and the method comprises: interchanging the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall 101 by moving the layers 130,131 through the opening 135.
 11. The method for altering the surface of the pocket 100 according to claim 10, wherein the first wall 101 comprises a first first part 160a of a zipper 159 arranged at the interior surface of the first wall 101 and the second wall 102 comprises a second part 161 of a zipper 159 and the first and the second part 160a, 161 of the zipper 159 are connectable to connect the first and the second wall 101,102, and the first wall 101 comprises a second first part 160b of the zipper 159 arranged at one of the at least two concealed surfaces of the first wall 101 and the method comprises:
 - disconnecting the first first part 160a from the second part 161 of the zipper 159,
 - altering the configuration of the surfaces of the first wall 101,
 - connecting the second first part 160b of the zipper 159 to the second part 161 of the zipper 159.

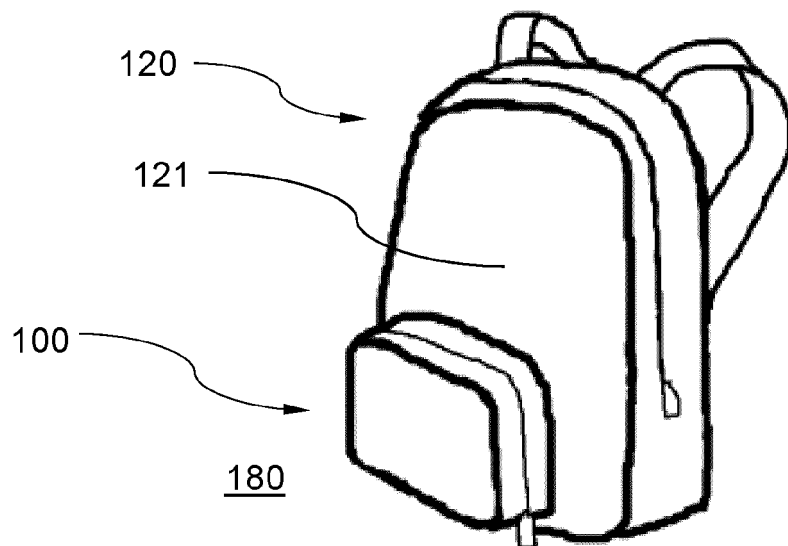


Fig. 1

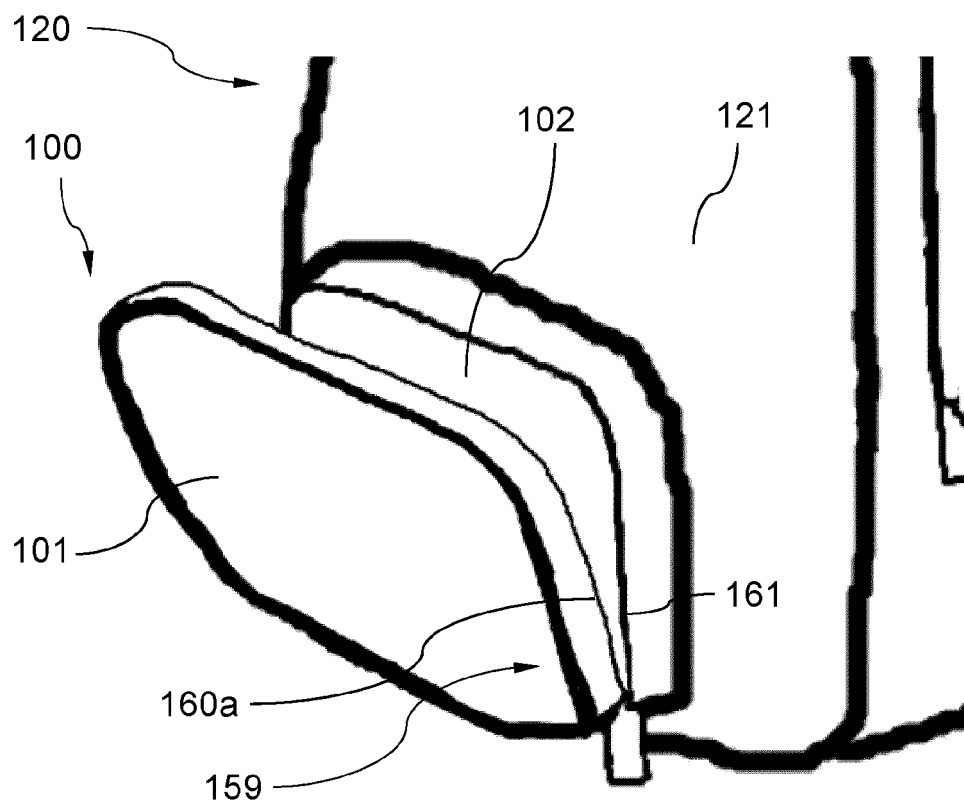


Fig. 2

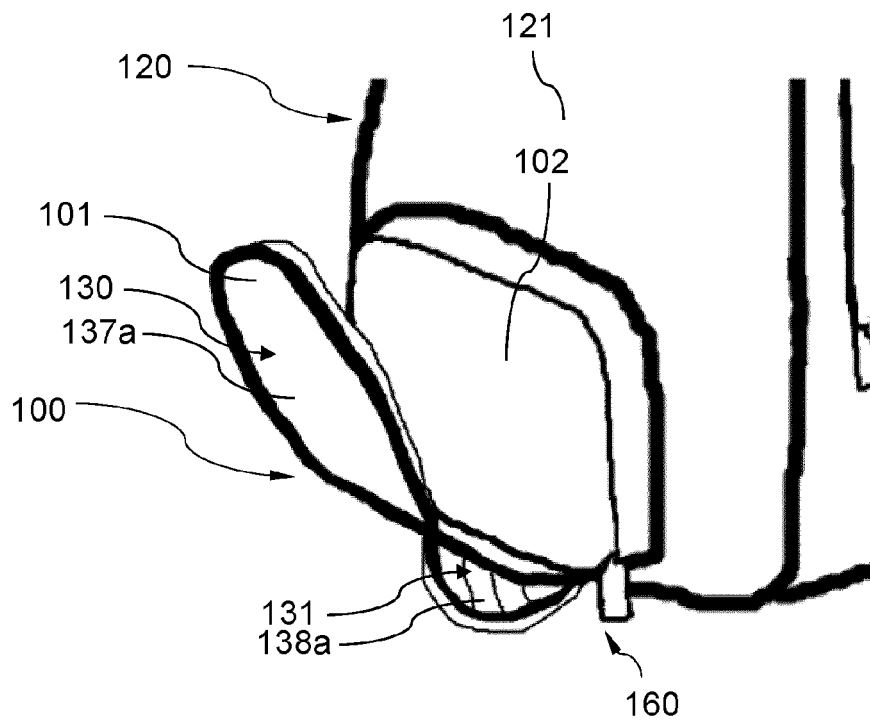


Fig. 3

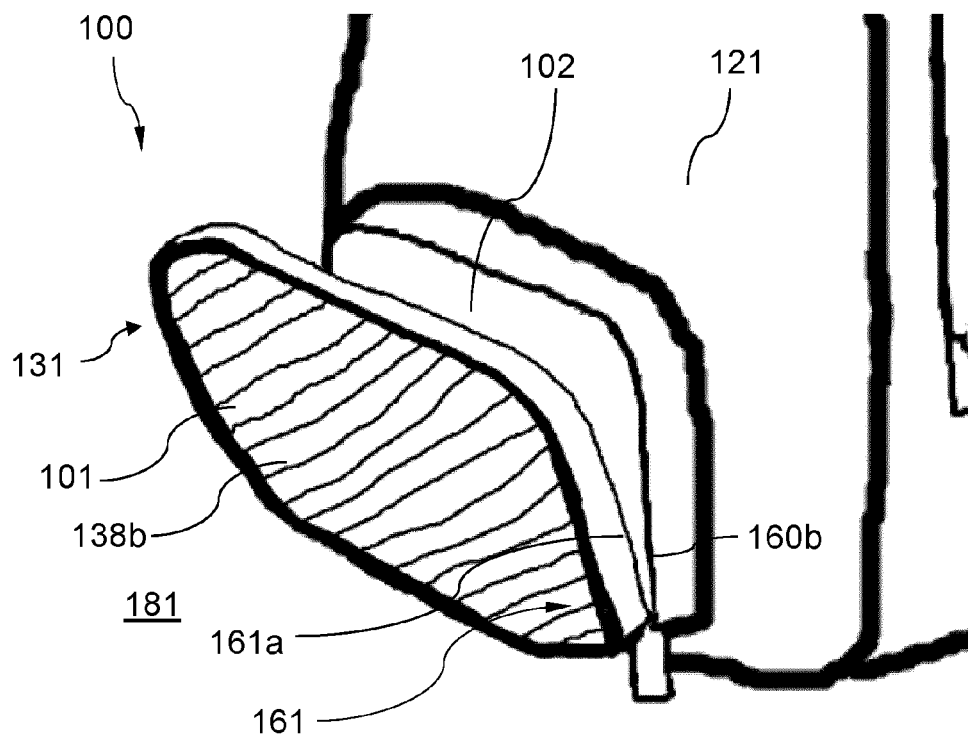


Fig. 4

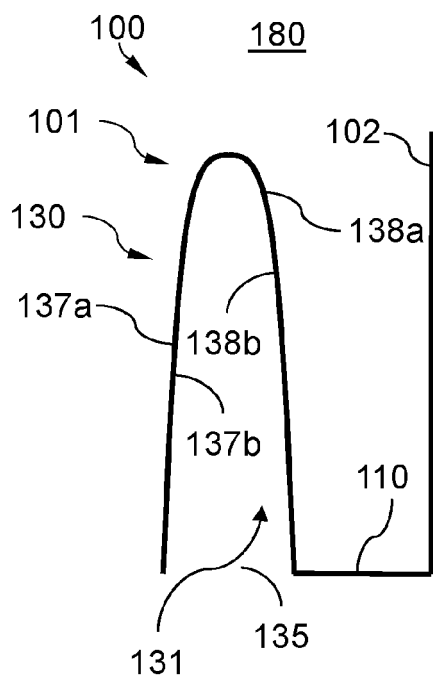


Fig. 5a

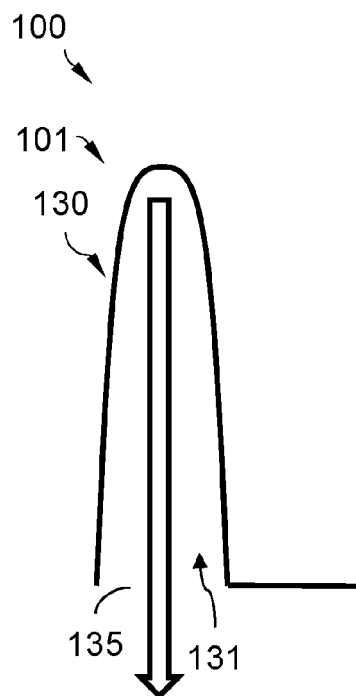


Fig. 5b

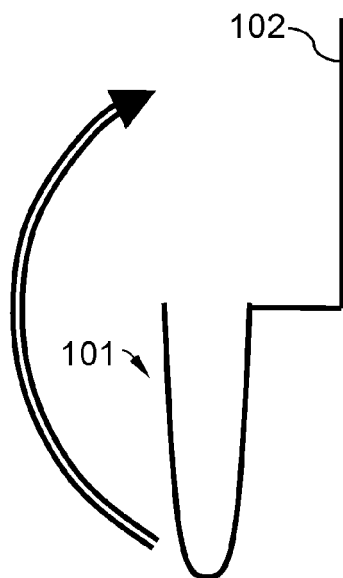


Fig. 5c

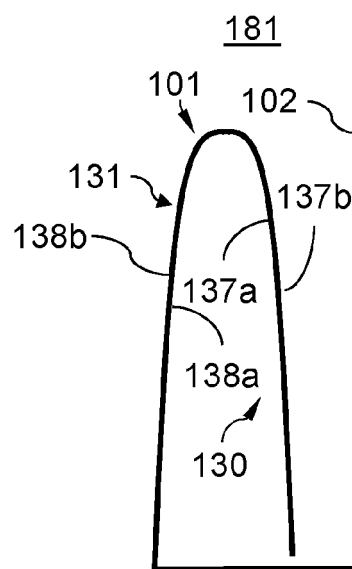


Fig. 5d

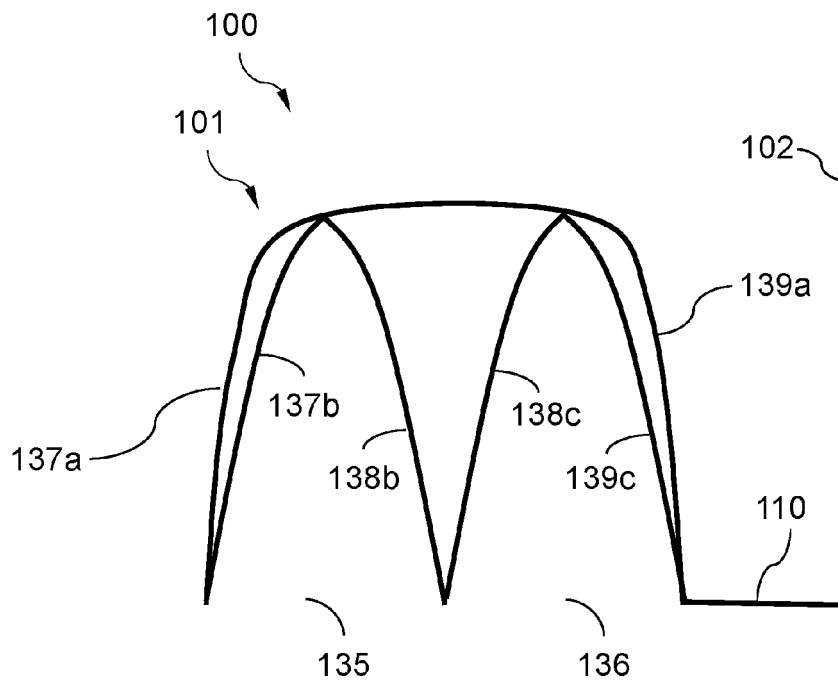


Fig. 6a

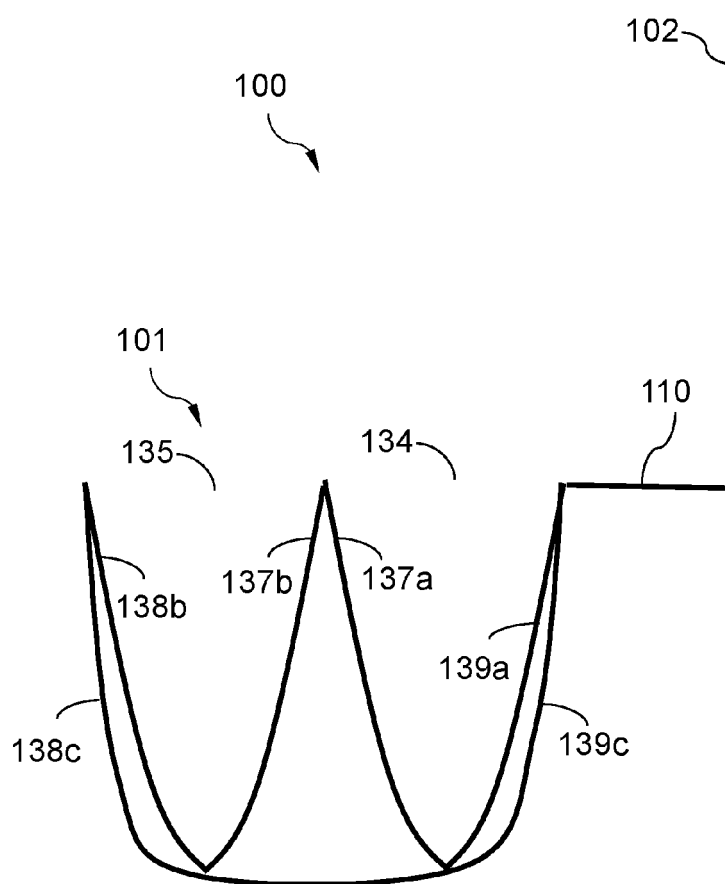


Fig. 6b

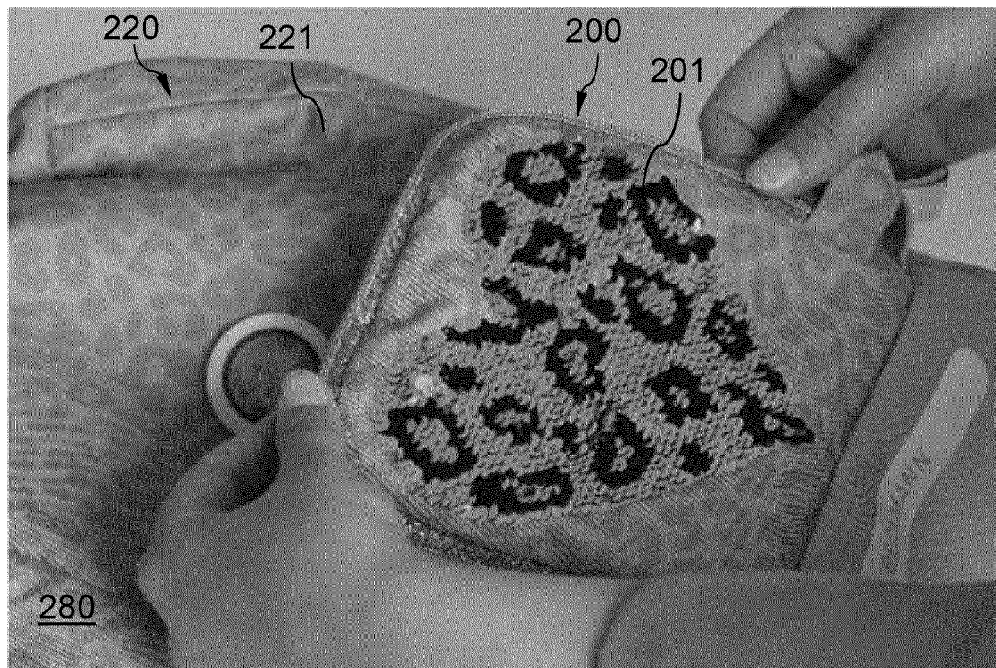


Fig. 7

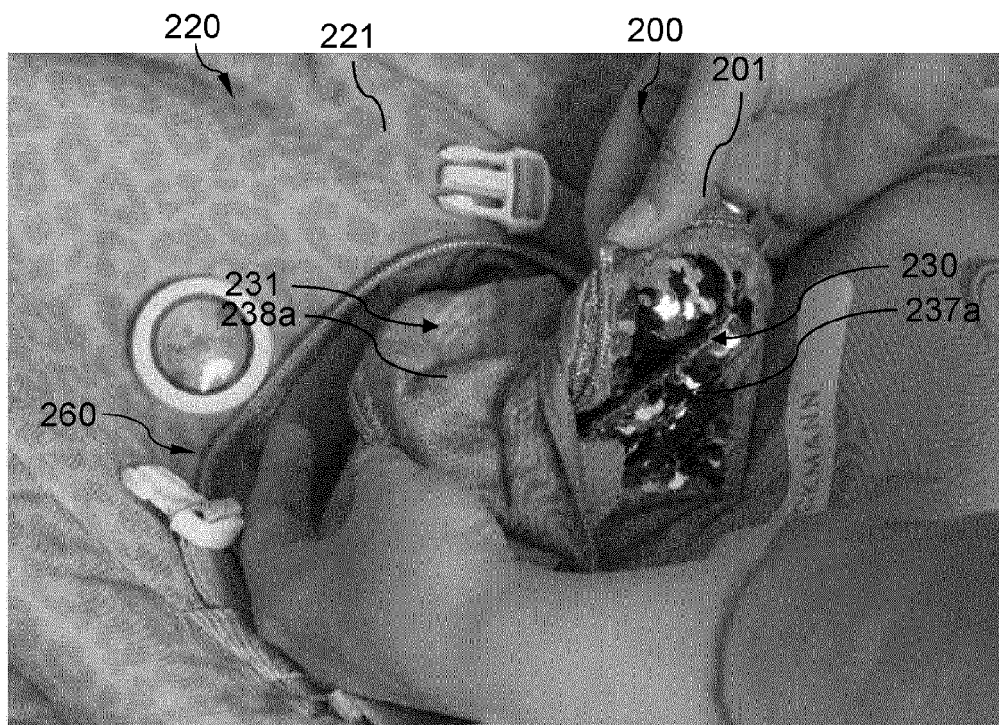


Fig. 8

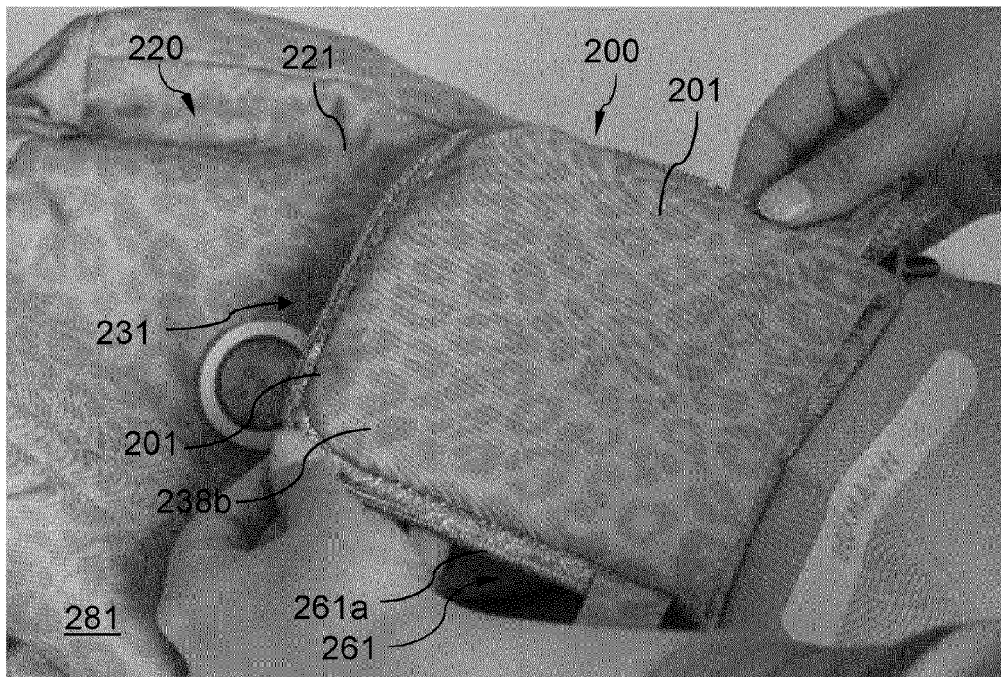


Fig. 9

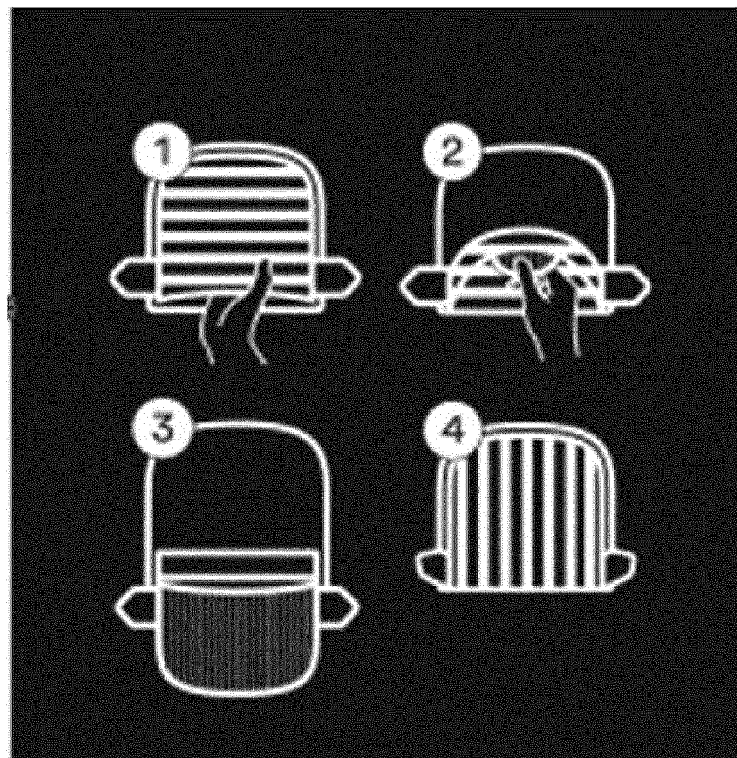


Fig. 10



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Application Number

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A	US 4 138 745 A (GREENSPAN ALICE H) 13 February 1979 (1979-02-13) * abstract *	1	
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			A45C A45F A41D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 6 April 2023	Examiner Nicolás, Carlos
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