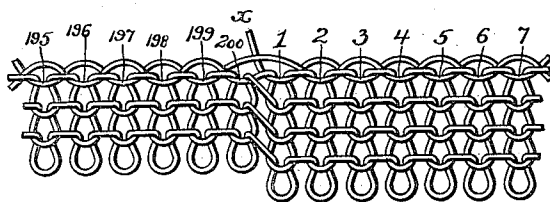


R. W. SCOTT.  
SELVAGED KNITTED WEB AND MAKING SAME.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1910.

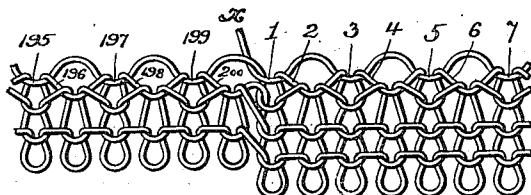
1,045,621.

Patented Nov. 26, 1912.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses  
Hamilton S. Turner  
Harry L. Smith

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Smith & Rizer

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, OF LEEDS POINT, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO SCOTT & WILLIAMS, INCORPORATED, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

## SELVAGED KNITTED WEB AND MAKING SAME.

1,045,621.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 26, 1912.

Application filed April 2, 1910. Serial No. 553,069.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Leeds Point, Atlantic county, New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Selvaged Knitted Webs and Making Same, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to form, in a simple, efficient and inexpensive manner, a selvage upon the top of a plain knitted web, such for instance, as the top of a stocking leg. This object I attain in the manner hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 represent, on an exaggerated scale, parts of two webs having selvages formed thereon in accordance with my invention.

Instead of starting the knitting operation by feeding the knitting yarn to the needles in succession, in the ordinary way, I first feed the knitting yarn to alternate needles, of the set, say the odd numbered needles and on the next course, I feed the yarn only to the even numbered needles, or to all of the needles, thus in the diagram Fig. 1, the knitting yarn starting at *a* has first been drawn into a loop 1 by the first needle, has then missed the second needle, been drawn into a loop 3 by the third needle, has missed the fourth needle, been drawn into a loop 5 by the fifth needle, and so on, around the series of needles, being finally drawn into a loop 199 by the next to last needle and missing the last needle. On the next course, however, it misses the first needle, is drawn into a loop 2 by the second needle, misses the third needle, is drawn into a loop 4 by the fourth needle, misses the fifth needle, and so on, finally missing the next to last needle and being drawn into a loop 200 by the last needle. Each needle now has a loop and in knitting the third course, stitches are drawn through all of these loops, and so on, the result being a close, non-raveling selvage at the top of the web.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2, the yarn is first drawn into loops by the odd

numbered needles, as shown at 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc., and misses the even numbered needles, but in laying the second course a stitch is drawn through the loop 1, a loop 2 is then drawn by the second needle, a stitch is drawn through the loop 3, a loop 4 is then drawn by the fourth needle, and so on, throughout the series, a stitch being drawn through loop 199, a loop 200 being drawn by the last needle and the yarn then being drawn through the stitch upon the first needle to start the third course on the odd numbered needles, and then through the loop 2 on the second needle to start the second course on the even numbered needles.

A selvaged web of the character described lends itself well to the production of a welt or hem upon a web by restraining the initial loops or stitches upon some of the needles until the desired length of web for the welt or hem has been knitted, and then casting off these restrained stitches into engagement with the stitches of the course which is being drawn. The stitches upon either the odd or the even numbered needles are available for such restraint.

The method of knitting which I have described provides an effective method of starting the knitting of a plain web upon the naked needles of the machine, that is to say, needles which do not already contain the stitches of a previously formed web.

I claim:

1. A selvage structure for a plain knitted web comprising a course of yarn engaging the initial stitches of the web in some of the wales only of said web and another course of yarn engaging the initial stitches of the other wales of said web.

2. The art of producing a selvage structure for plain knitted webs which consists in drawing loops of a course of yarn in some only of the wales of said web, then drawing loops of a course of yarn in other wales of the web, and then drawing stitches of a course of yarn in all of the wales.

3. The art of producing a selvage structure for a plain knitted web which consists

in supplying a course of yarn to some only  
of the instruments employed in knitting,  
supplying another course of yarn to the  
remaining knitting instruments, and then  
5 supplying a course of yarn to all of said  
knitting instruments and drawing stitches  
of said course of yarn thereby.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my  
name to this specification, in the presence  
of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT W. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

HAMILTON D. TURNER,  
KATE A. BEADLE.