L. J. QUINN.

KNITTED FABRIC.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 18, 1910.

1,123,924.

Patented Jan. 5, 1915

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1

Fig 1

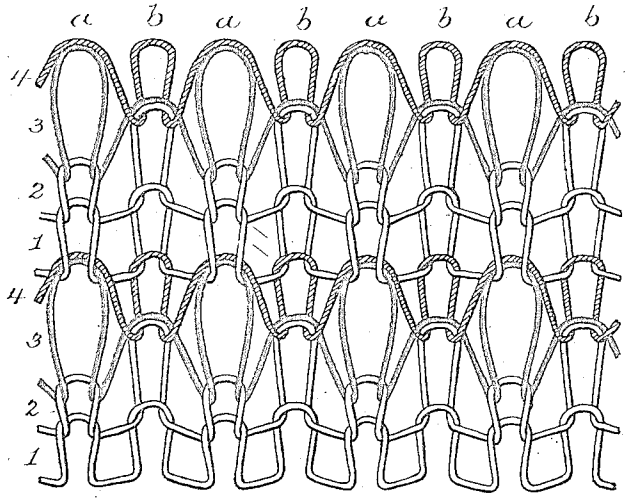
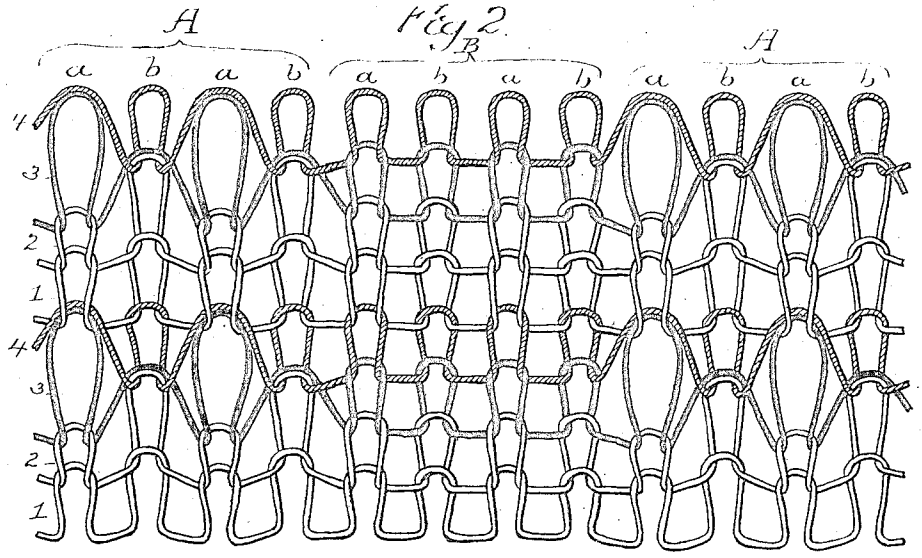


Fig 2.



Witnesses
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

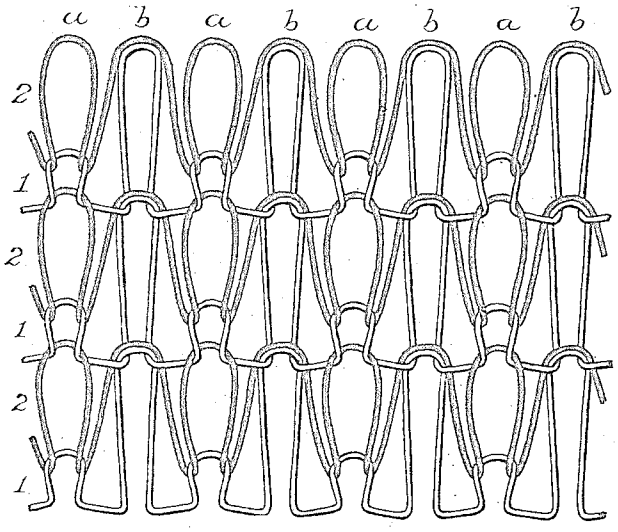
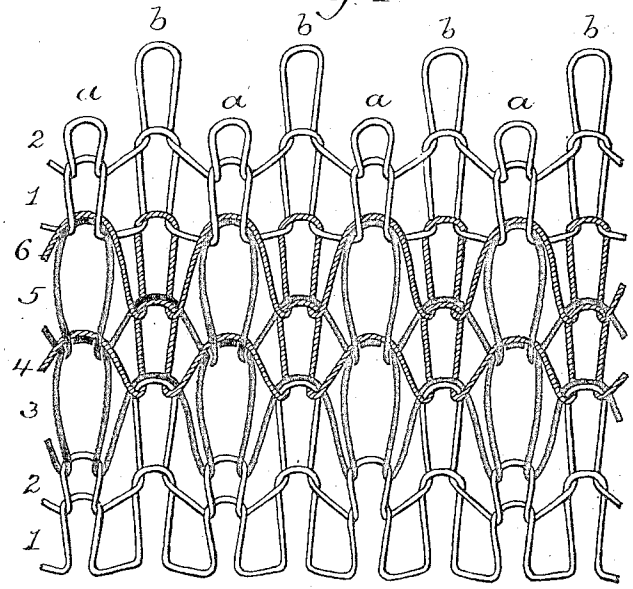


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LORAINE J. QUINN, OF UTICA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO GENERAL KNIT FABRIC COMPANY, OF UTICA, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

KNITTED FABRIC.

1,123,924. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 5, 1915.

Application filed April 13, 1910. Serial No. 556,203.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LORAINE J. QUINN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Utica, New York, have invented certain Improvements in Knitted Fabric, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a modified form of the ribbed knitted fabric for which Letters Patent were granted to Robert W. Scott on the thirteenth day of July, 1909, No. 928,222, and on the seventh day of September, 1909, No. 933,673.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is an exaggerated view of a piece of ribbed fabric made in accordance with my invention, and Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are similar views illustrating modifications of the invention.

The fabric shown in Fig. 1 has two successive courses 1 and 2 knitted in ordinary rib stitch, and two following courses 3 and 4 knitted in full Cardigan stitch, that is to say, the yarn in course 3 forms full stitches in the wales *a* of the web and tuck stitches in alternating wales *b*, while the yarn in course 4 forms full stitches in the wales *b* and tuck stitches in the wales *a*. These courses differ from the ordinary full Cardigan stitch, however, in having abnormally long stitches in course 3 in the wales *a*, the result being the formation of eyelet holes in the web where these long stitches are drawn, which imparts to the web a mesh effect somewhat similar to that produced in the patented fabrics before referred to.

In the web shown in Fig. 1 the long stitches of course 3 are formed in each of the wales *a* and these long stitches are separated by the shorter stitches in the two courses of plain ribbed web but the extent of separation of the long stitches in the direction of the wales can be changed by varying the number of intervening courses of short stitches, for instance in Fig. 3 only one short stitch intervenes between the adjoining long stitches in each of the wales *a*. The separation of the long stitches in the direction of the courses may also be varied by alternating any desired number of wales of plain ribbed web with the wales in which the elongated stitches are formed, as shown for instance in Fig. 2, and instead of forming a full Cardigan stitch in courses 3 and 4, as in Fig. 1, a half Cardigan stitch may be formed, as shown in Fig. 3, by alternating one or more courses of ordinary ribbed web as at 1 in said figure, with a course 2 in which the yarn is tucked upon alternate needles.

In knitting the web shown in Fig. 1 courses 1 and 2 are knitted upon both sets of needles of the machine, as in the ordinary method of producing ribbed fabric, course 3 draws stitches on one set of needles, say the cylinder needles of the machine, and tucks on the other set or dial needles, while course 4 draws stitches on the dial needles and tucks upon the cylinder needles, the cylinder needles in knitting course 3 having abnormal draft so as to form the elongated stitches in the wales *a* in said course.

In knitting the web shown in Fig. 2, the cylinder needles will, in course 3, draw elongated stitches and the dial needles will tuck throughout a certain width of the web, say that represented at A and both sets of needles will draw stitches throughout an intervening length of web, say that represented at B, and in knitting course 4 the dial needles will draw stitches and the cylinder needles will tuck in producing the portion A of the web and both sets of needles will draw stitches in producing the portion B of the web.

In the web shown in Fig. 4 two courses of ribbed web 1 and 2, alternate with four courses 3, 4, 5 and 6, knitted in full Cardigan stitch, courses 5 and 6 being the same as courses 3 and 4, so as to produce two of the elongated stitches in succession on the face of the web.

The fabrics shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are knitted upon machines having four feeds, the fabric shown in Fig. 3 can be knitted upon a machine having but two feeds, and the knitting of the fabric shown in Fig. 4 will require a machine having six feeds.

I claim:

1. A ribbed knitted web having one or more courses knitted in ordinary rib stitch alternating with a course tucked in adjoining wales of the same face, the full stitches in said course being enlarged in the wales of the other face so as to exceed in size the other full stitches in said wales.

2. A ribbed knitted fabric having one or more courses knitted in ordinary rib stitch alternating with a plurality of courses, one tucked in adjoining wales of one face of the web and the other tucked in adjoining wales of the other face of the web, the full stitches

of one of said tucked courses in one face of the web being enlarged to exceed the size of the other full stitches in the corresponding wales of the web.

3. A ribbed knitted web having one or more courses knitted in ordinary rib stitch alternating with courses one having tuck stitches in wales of one face of the web and the other having tuck stitches in wales of the other face of the web, the full stitches of one of said courses in the wales of one face of the web being enlarged to a greater extent than the full stitches in the wales of the other face of the web.

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

LORAINE J. QUINN.

Witnesses:
JOHN T. EVANS,
M. J. SPACE.