Nov. 10, 1931. A. S. PERSKY 1,831,192

TUBULAR KNITTED FABRIC

Filed Sept. 18, 1930

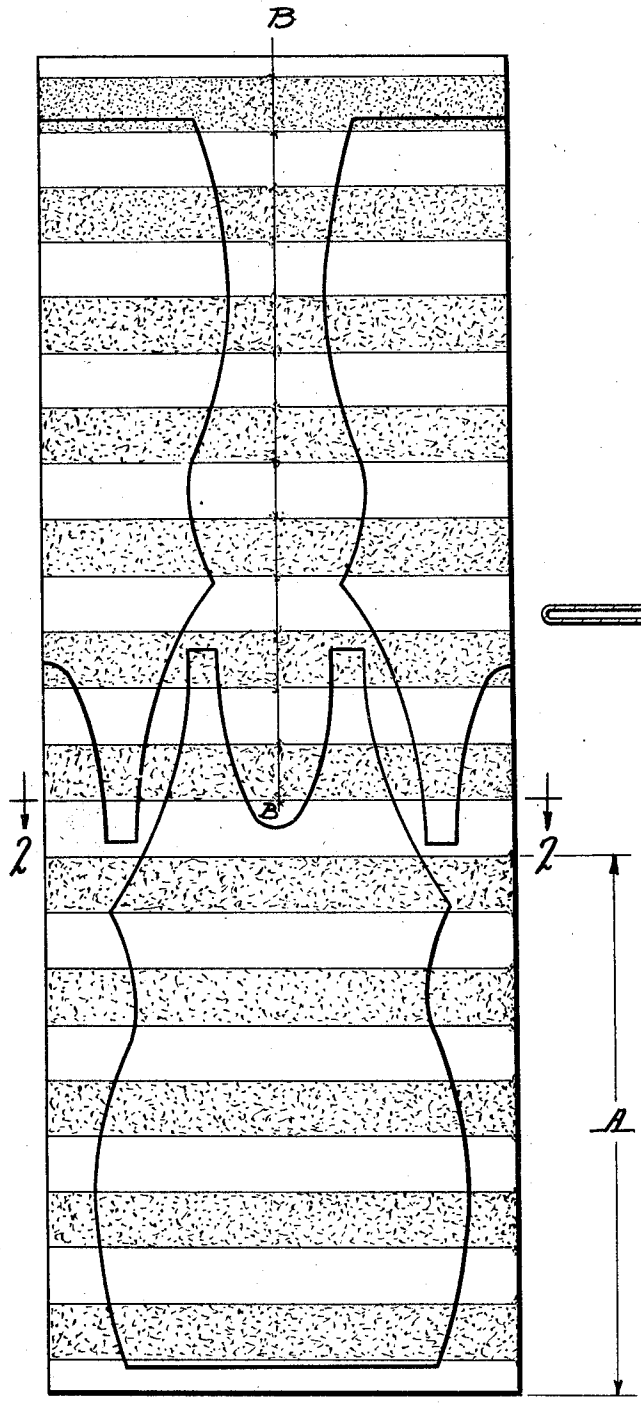


Fig. 1.

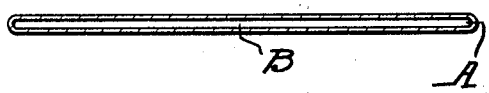


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TUBULAR KNITTED FABRIC

Application filed September 18, 1930. Serial No. 482,779.

This invention relates to a fabric knitted in tubular form for the manufacture of garments such as bathing suits, underwear and the like.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide a construction of tubular striped fabric in which the change of color which normally comes along a vertical or longitudinal line can be shifted after a certain amount of the fabric has been knitted to come at any other desired point on the surface of the fabric and also to provide such a fabric that the faulty line where the color is changed will come in different parts of the fabric to permit suits to be cut out of it without the waste that has always been considered necessary heretofore in cutting up tubular knitted fabric.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a face view of a tubular fabric constructed in accordance with this invention showing it patterned out and indicating in lines thereon how two bathing suits can be cut from it, and

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

As is well known, bathing suits, underwear and the like, are cut out of tubular knitted fabrics in such a way as to avoid waste of material. The tubular fabric as ordinarily constructed of plain cloth, that is, all in one color, presents no difficulties and bathing suits are cut out of such a fabric in substantially the same way as shown in Fig. 1, but in cases where striped fabric is to be employed there is necessarily a place where the color changes and on the best knitting machines now on the market a series of faults appear at that place, that is, in a longitudinal line along the fabric. The fabric is always folded along this longitudinal line because of course it cannot appear in the made-up article and of course, has to be placed where the cutting lines come. Now it will be obvious that, in a striped fabric as indicated, if this line A comes along the edge of the fabric throughout its length the two bathing suits cannot be cut out in the manner indicated in Fig. 1 because this line along the edge has so many faults in it that the right half of the fabric which is folded over about this edge as a center would appear in the finished product with this fault vertically along its center. For that reason the bottom of the second suit has to start at or about the top of the first suit and the piece of fabric to provide two bathing suits, as indicated, would have to be extended a distance equal to a third of one suit approximately along the edge of this fabric. This entails waste material and increases the cost of striped fabric suits.

In order to avoid that difficulty I produce the fabric in such a way that the line of faults A will stop at a definite point to be chosen with reference to the suits to be cut from it and shifted laterally along the fabric at some other point where it will not interfere with the cutting of the suits in the manner indicated. In the present instance I shift it a quarter way around the fabric or half way across the folded fabric to a line B. The fabric therefore has a line A from the bottom along the edge as it appears when folded and then these faults stop and from there to the opposite end of the fabric there is a perfect fabric along that line. The change is made along the line B from the center of the fabric up to the opposite end. This position is chosen so as to come down to the neck portion as indicated and it allows the back and front of the other piece to be cut out in substantially the same position as would be the case in the plain fabric as will be obvious from the drawings. In this way the line B which has to be wasted all comes in the material at points which would have to be wasted anyway and a large percentage of waste is thereby avoided.

It will be understood that one sample is shown here in which the shift in the colored position is made at the point shown in the drawings but I do not wish to be limited to this particular point as other articles than bathing suits are made in this general way and I can shift the position of the faulty line of fabric to any desired point. Although I

have illustrated and described only one form of the invention I am aware of the fact that modifications can be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claim. Therefore I do not wish to be limited in this respect but what I do claim is:—

As an article of manufacture, a striped tubular knitted fabric having the points at which the color is changed arranged longitudinally in a line throughout approximately half the fabric and longitudinally in another line offset a quarter of the distance around the fabric therefrom and extending from substantially the same position longitudinally to the end of the fabric, whereby bathing-suits or the like can be cut therefrom with no color change points within the area of the suits.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

ABRAHAM S. PERSKY.