

N. SCHWARTZ.

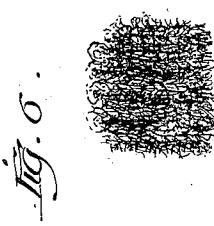
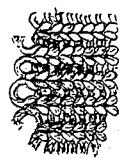
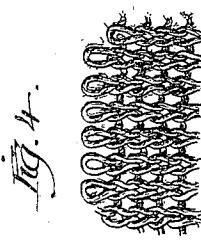
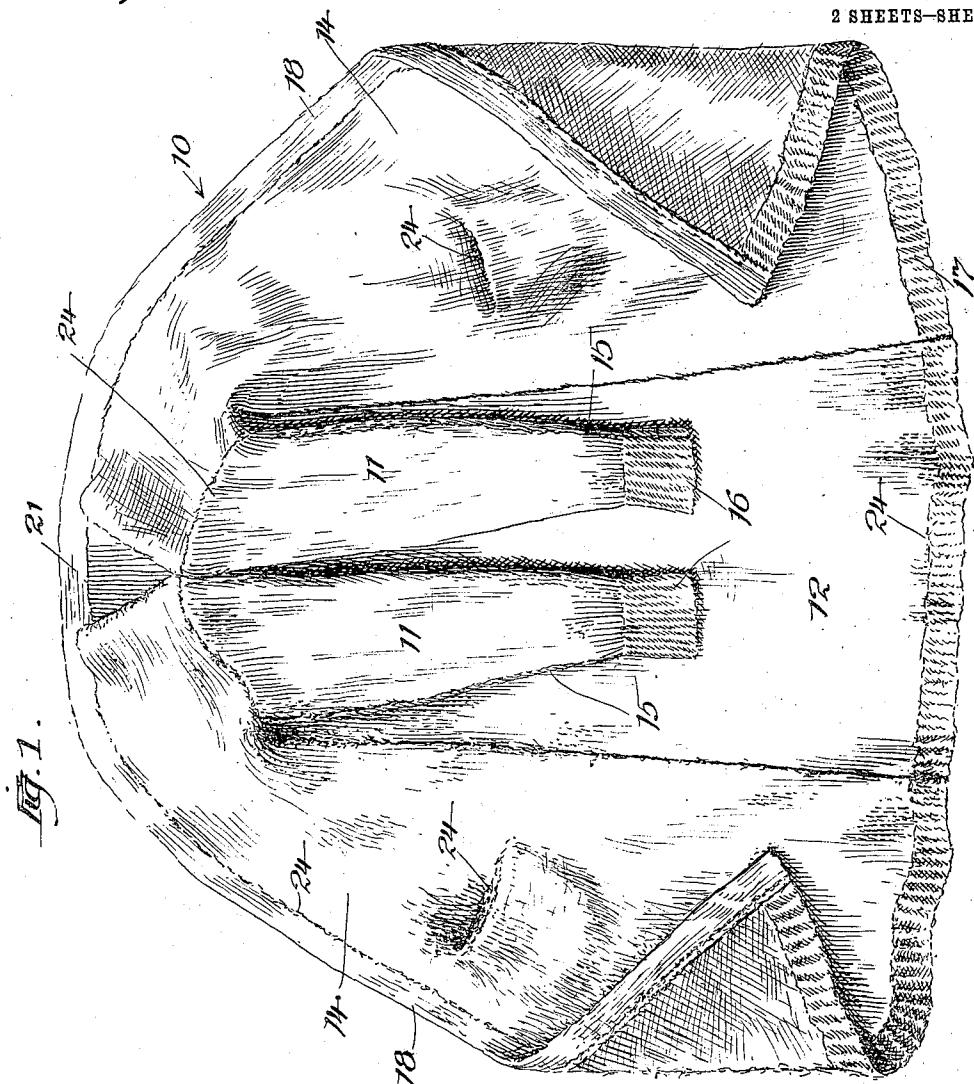
KNITTED COAT.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1909.

999,345.

Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

Frank S. Blanchard

W. Goldberger

Inventor:

Nathan Schwartz
By William H. Hale
Attorney.

N. SCHWARTZ.

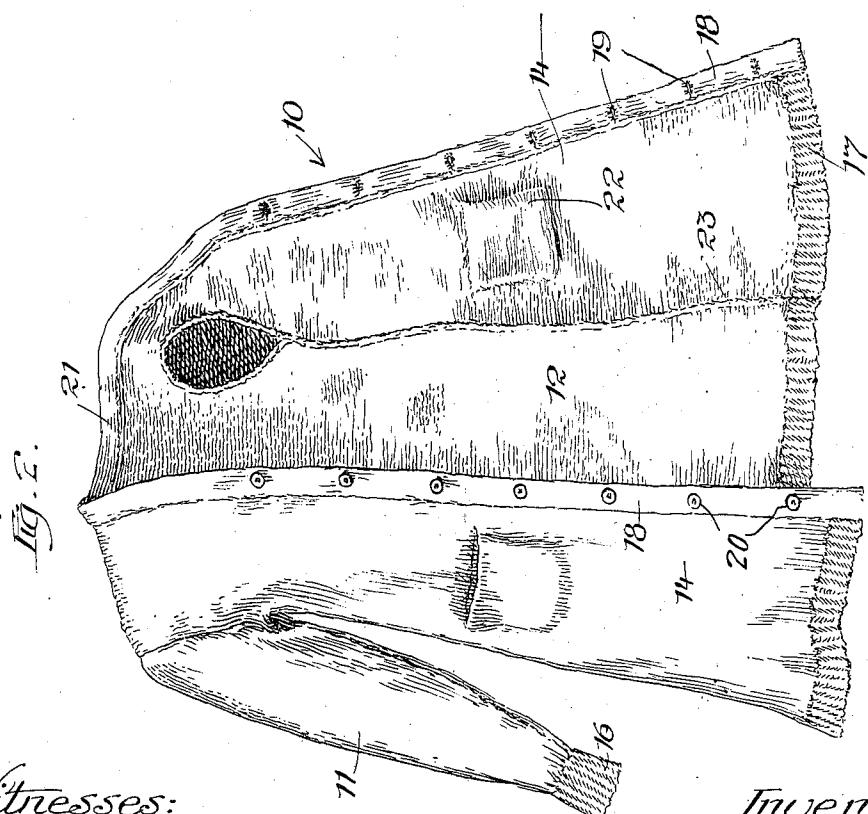
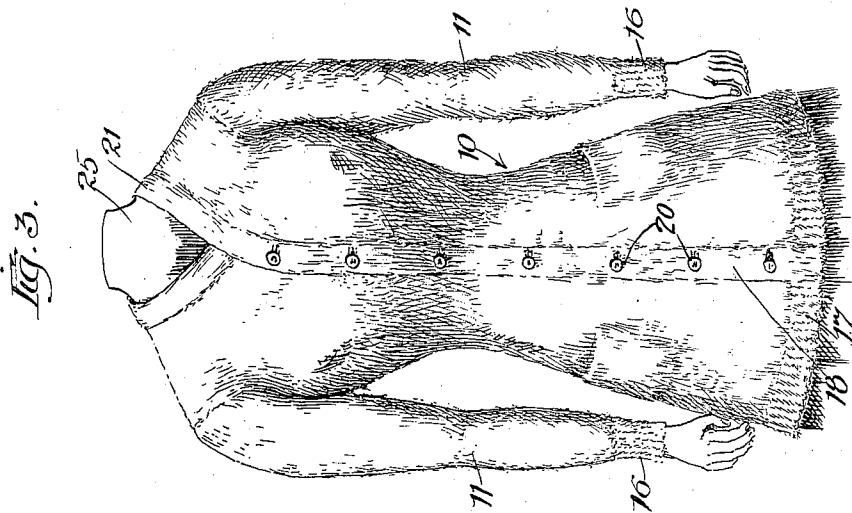
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



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By William H. Hall
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN SCHWARTZ, OF MILFORD, ILLINOIS.

KNITTED COAT.

999,345.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

Application filed October 21, 1909. Serial No. 523,788.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN SCHWARTZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Milford, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knitted Coats; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a novel coat or like garment made from a knitted fabric.

15 The object of the invention is to produce a coat-like garment from a knitted fabric which is neat and attractive in appearance, and is warm and durable and is a practical garment for use by automobilists, golf 20 players and like outdoor uses.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

A garment made in accordance with my 25 invention is made of a number of pieces to produce the different parts of the garment, as the body, the arms and other auxiliary or ornamental parts, and is made in such a way as to closely imitate a one piece knitted garment having its exterior surface finished 30 with a long nap which conceals the texture of the knitted fabric and also almost wholly obliterates the seams or stitches by which the parts or pieces of the garment are 35 joined.

In making a coat or like garment in accordance with my novel invention that is composed of a number of separately formed and joined pieces, I proceed generally as follows: The required number of pieces to 40 make up the garment may be formed in any suitable manner, as for instance, they may be cut from a stock of flat-knitted fabric in the condition in which the knitted fabric 45 leaves the knitting machine, or the parts thereof may be knitted to proper form in the first instance. The several pieces of the garment, such as the sections of the garment body, the sleeves, the collar, the cuffs of the 50 sleeves, the pockets and the like, are shaped and sewed together in accordance with a pattern to produce a garment of considerably larger size than the ultimate size of the garment desired. After the garment has 55 thus been made, it is submitted to a fulling process by which the fabric is shrunk and is

thickened to an extent corresponding to its shrinkage, all parts or members of the garment being uniformly fulled, both in the main or body portions thereof and at the 60 margins at which the separate pieces are joined by seams with the other pieces of the garment. After the garment has been thus fulled and dried, the exterior surface of the garment, made up of the pieces referred to, 65 is subjected to a combing or fleecing operation to bring out on the exterior surface thereof the fibers of the fabric to form a long nap which produces an exterior surface of the fabric that has the appearance of a 70 garment made from a natural long fiber fabric, such as Angora wool or closely approaching a natural fur finish; and this nap has the effect to obliterate the texture of the knitted fabric and to substantially conceal 75 the seams by which the several parts of the garment may be joined together. Parts or the whole of the essential members of the garment may be knitted in a single piece when practical and the fabric garment thus 80 made up thereafter fulled and combed or fleeced as described.

In the drawings is shown a garment made up of a number of separate pieces which may be knitted in full form fashion or may 85 be cut from flat knitted fabric stock.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a coat-like garment made up from the required number of pieces of untreated knitted fabric, showing both the exterior and interior surfaces of the garment, and showing the several seams by which the pieces are sewed or joined together. Fig. 2 illustrates the garment after it has been submitted to a fulling operation. Fig. 3 illustrates the garment on a form on which it is dried after the fulling operation. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 illustrate surface details of the fabric, Fig. 4 showing the unfulled knitted fabric as it leaves the knitting machine; Fig. 5 showing the fabric 100 after it has been fulled, and Fig. 6 showing the completed fabric after it has been fulled and combed or fleeced on its exterior surface to produce the exterior nap.

The garment shown in the drawings is a 105 coat, and as shown is designed more especially for ladies use. It embraces a body portion 10 and sleeves 11, 11 attached to the shoulders of the body portion at the arm openings thereof by the seams in a familiar 110 manner. The body portion of the garment is made, principally, of three parts or sec-

tions, to wit, a central or back portion 12, and two side portions 14, 14. The sleeves 11 may be made up from flat knitted stock, the pieces being shaped and stitched together 5 along the seams 15 in the usual manner to form the sleeves and to fit the arm openings in the body portion. The said sleeves are finished at their ends with cuffs 16, shown as made of ribbed knitted fabric, and the lower 10 margin of the body of the coat or garment is finished with a border strip 17 made also of ribbed material. To the front margins of the side pieces of the coat body are attached strips 18, 18 which are doubled upon themselves so as to be made of such thickness as 15 to receive the button holes 19 and the buttons 20, or other suitable fastening devices by which the garment is fastened or closed in front. The said strips 18 are continued 20 upwardly around the neck portion of the garment to constitute a flat lying collar 21. The side pieces of the body portion are cut out to form pocket holes, to the margins of which are attached pockets 22, which latter 25 may also be made up of the flat knitted stock and arranged to lie inside the garment. The body pieces 12 and 14 of the garment may be joined together by a welt seam 23 lying on the inner side of the garment, as indicated in 30 Fig. 2. The sleeves 11, the cuffs 16, the border strip 17, are preferably attached to the parts which carry the same by means of stitches indicated by 24 in the various parts of the garment shown in Fig. 1. In Figs. 2 and 3 35 the latter stitches are shown as almost wholly obliterated, as in the garment when made up.

In making a multi-piece coat or like garment in accordance with my invention, I 40 first form the several pieces, constituting the different parts of the garment referred to, either cutting them from flat knitted fabric in the condition which it leaves the loom, or knitting the pieces properly fashioned to 45 enter the construction of the coat. The texture of the fabric may be like that illustrated in Fig. 4. Said pieces are then stitched together to produce the garment shown in Fig. 1. The size of the garment 50 thus produced is considerably larger than the ultimate size desired. For instance if it be desired to make a coat of say thirty-six inch bust measure, the garment produced from the knitted and untreated fabric will 55 be in the neighborhood of forty-four inch bust measure and the other dimensions of the garment will be correspondingly larger than the ultimate or finished garment. Thereafter the garment thus made up is submitted 60 to a fulling operation or process of any approved character, and while yet damp it is placed over a form 25. The garment dries on this form and said form gives to the garment the desired size or dimensions 65 in the body and arm portions, and molds or

shapes the garment, as it dries, to the final shape which it is desired that the garment shall assume. The surface detail or texture of the fabric after it has been fulled and has dried on the form is illustrated in Fig. 5. 70 When the fabric of the garment has dried and the garment receives its final form, the exterior surface thereof is submitted to a fleecing or combing operation, such as to bring out on the exterior surface the fibers of the wool, or other material from which the fabric is made, the combing or fleecing operation continuing until a thick, heavy, long fiber nap has been brought out on the exterior surface of the fabric, as illustrated 75 in detail more clearly in Fig. 6.

The described mode of making the garment has a number of advantages, some of which may be enumerated as follows: The several pieces which go to make up the garment may be accurately fitted and stitched together in the making of the coat, inasmuch as the fabric is at this time of uniform texture and weight. Furthermore, in the fulling operation all of the several united pieces are submitted to a uniform fulling treatment so that the pieces of the garment at the seams or stitches which join the same are perfectly matched and there is no liability of the margins or the several pieces at the seams becoming puckered or distorted, as would occur if the pieces constituting the garment were separately fulled before being joined or stitched together. If the garment be made up in the manner last suggested the margins 80 at the seams would be more bulky and unwieldy, and less capable of taking and maintaining a definite or desired form. A further and more serious disadvantage would result by reason of the fact that the pieces 85 would not be uniformly fulled, which latter fact would prevent proper joining of the parts at the seams. A still further advantage of making up the garment from pieces 90 of knitted stock and afterward fulling the completed garment, is that thereby the seams and stitches by which the several parts are joined are less noticeable and practically complete obliteration of the seams 95 becomes effective after the fleecing or combing operation to produce the long exterior nap surface of the fabric. As a matter of fact in the garment which I have made in accordance with my invention the bottom border and the cuffs appear to be parts of 100 the garment which are knitted thereto as a finished edge rather than parts thereto attached. A characteristic of the knitted garment described is that it is thick and of compact texture, and well capable of resisting 105 cold winds, while, at the same time it is soft, pliable and elastic and makes a very comfortable wearing and agreeable garment.

Certain of the above mentioned advantages appear if the entire process, as above 110

outlined, be not fully carried out, as for instance, instead of making the sleeves or cuffs or even the pockets from flat stock, they may be knitted in or otherwise applied to the garment. An advantage follows however in making the pieces principally from flat knitted stock as thereby, the knitting machinery to produce the stock is less complicated and expensive.

10 I claim as my invention:

As an article of manufacture, a coat composed of separate pieces of knitted fabric joined together by stitching, the entire garment including the seams being uniformly

fulled and having the outer surface thereof 15 fleeced for the purpose of obliterating the seams and the surface texture of the fabric, and to afford an exterior finish to the garment.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing 20 as my invention I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 16th day of October A. D. 1909.

NATHAN SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:

W. L. HALL,
G. R. WILKINS.