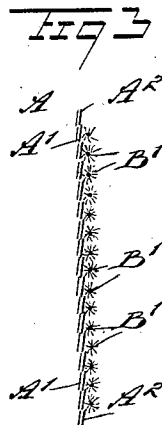
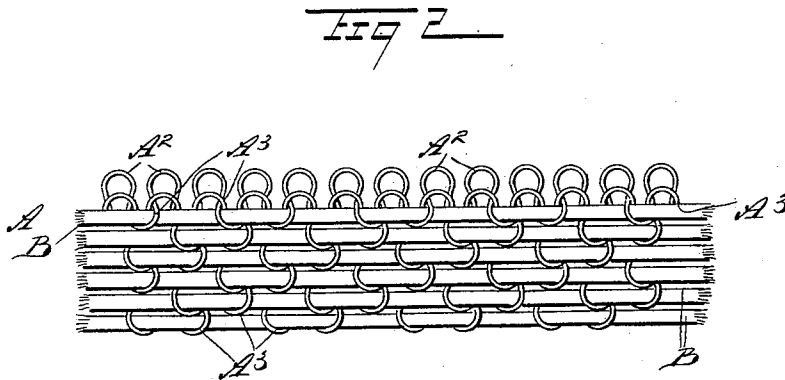
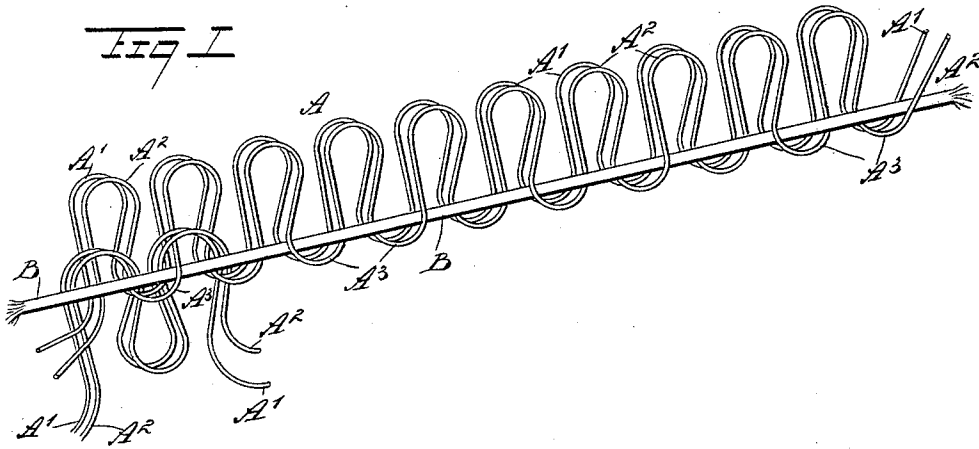


(No Model.)

D. F. HALSTED.
KNIT FABRIC FOR UNDERWEAR, &c.

No. 602,702.

Patented Apr. 19, 1898.



WITNESSES:

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DAVID F. HALSTED, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

KNIT FABRIC FOR UNDERWEAR, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,702, dated April 19, 1898.

Application filed March 11, 1897. Serial No. 627,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID F. HALSTED, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Knit Fabric for Underwear, Hosiery, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved knit fabric for underwear, hosiery, blankets, and other knit goods and arranged to permit its manufacture at a considerably less cost than the all-silk goods now used and for which my improved fabric is to be a high-grade substitute.

The invention consists principally of a fabric having a face-thread, a binding-thread, and a silk thread, of which the latter is bound in by some of the loops of the binding-thread and the binding-thread is interlooped with the face-thread.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of the improvement, showing the interlooping of the face-thread, binding-thread, and silk thread. Fig. 2 is a rear face view of the fabric, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the improvement with the silk face napped and tufted.

The improved knit fabric is provided with a body made of a knit cotton fabric A, preferably formed of two threads A' and A², interlooped with each other and of which the thread A' is the face-thread and is in front of and regularly interlooped with the binding-thread A², which in turn has some of its loops passed around the silk thread B, forming the back of the fabric, so that a silk rear face is provided on the back of the cotton fabric. As shown in the drawings, every third loop of the binding-thread A² is interlooped with the silk thread B, so that the latter floats at intervals on the back of the fabric. It is evident, however, that the binding-thread A² may be interlooped every fourth loop or any other desired number of loops, but always so as to cause a float of part of the silk thread on the back of the fabric.

The silk thread B is especially prepared and is comparatively much thicker than the

cotton threads A' and A², forming the fabric A, so that the loops A³ of the thread A² for interlocking the said silk thread B are scarcely visible on the silk face, and they permit of napping the silk, as indicated in Fig. 3, to give a tufted appearance, as at B', to the silk face on the back of the cotton fabric.

By the arrangement described the binding-threads A² are not visible either on the front face of the cotton fabric A or on the silk or rear face after napping the silk thread.

In forming the fabric the silk thread B is looped around the needles by placing it first in front of one needle and then back of the two next following needles. Then the cotton thread A² is thrown into each needle to bind the thread B at every third loop A³, and the other thread A' is then thrown into the needles regularly to bind the threads A² at the front side of the silk thread B. It is evident that any number of loops A³ may be used for binding in the silk thread B, and it is understood that the latter during the process of knitting is always around the needles, but not in the same, and the other threads A' A² are thrown into the needles to form the body of the fabric A and to cause the thread A² to bind in the silk thread B. The machine used is an ordinary circular-knitting machine having a circle of needles and a series of burrewheels for looping the silk thread B around the needles, as above described.

Now it will be seen that by the arrangement described the silk thread B for the silk face is loosely bound in by some of the loops A³ of the binding-thread A² of the cotton fabric A, so that the silk threads form a very soft face, and this face when the fabric is manufactured into knit goods, such as hosiery and the like, is next to the skin of the wearer, and consequently the merits of the manufactured goods are the same, if not superior, to those of the expensive well-known "all-silk" goods.

For forming blankets the cylindrical weave is cut longitudinally and opened and bound in at its edges by suitable bindings or doubled-up edges sewed to the body.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A knit fabric for hosiery, blankets, underwear and other knit goods, comprising a cot-

ton fabric formed of a face-thread and a binding-thread in the rear of the face-thread and following the lines of the said face-thread, the successive courses of said face-thread and
5 binding-thread being interlooped with each other, and a silk thread for each course of such face-thread and binding-thread, interlocked at intervals with the said binding-thread by the said silk thread passing through
10 the bottom portions of some of the loops of

the said binding-thread in each course, such loops being locked by the upper ends of the succeeding loops of both face and binding threads, substantially as shown and described.

DAVID F. HALSTED.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,
JNO. M. RITTER.