Sept 10, 1957 D. P. MOORE 2,805,564

METHOD OF MAKING KNITTED FUR FABRIC

Filed Feb. 25, 1953

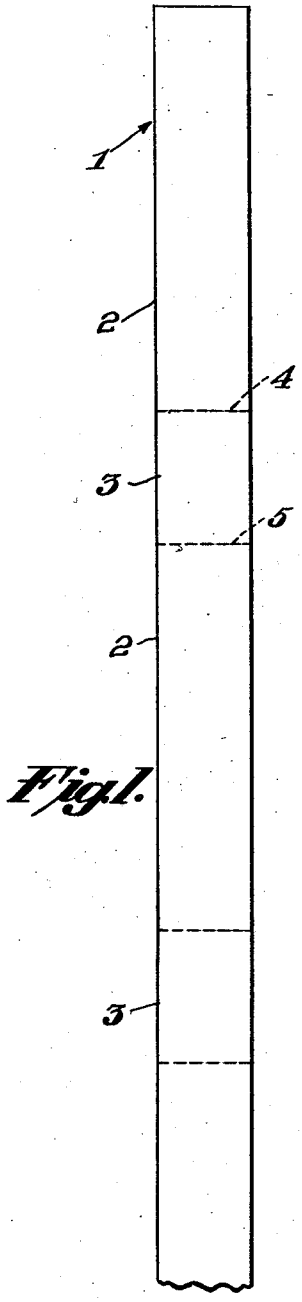


Fig. 1.

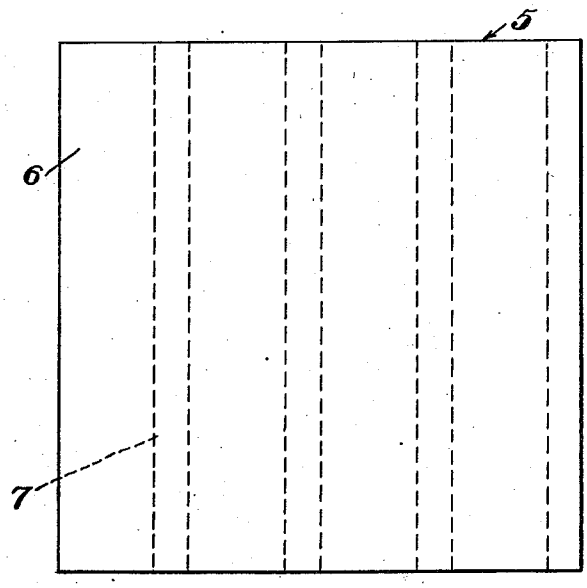


Fig. 2.

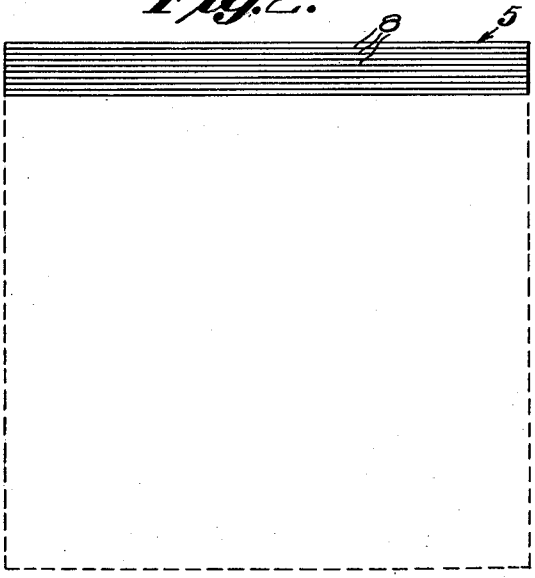


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR

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METHOD OF MAKING KNITTED FUR FABRIC

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1 Claim. (Cl. 66—194)

This invention relates to improvements in method of making knitted fur fabrics, one object of the invention being a method by means of which the stripe or blended effect to produce a stripe in the fur side of knitted fabric can be produced so as to simulate mink, sable, marten, and in fact any animal's fur that has a stripe down its back or a blended different color down its back than its sides and belly and so that the blended stripes will be uninterruptedly parallel.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, attention is invited to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a section of a sliver or roving from which this type of knitted back fur can be produced.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a square piece of the fabric showing the face side thereof.

Figure 3 is a similar view of the rear face of the fur.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral **1** designates a roving or sliver composed of short staple fibers of the desired and selected lengths to produce the desired furs, most of the above noted ones, being of the three barrier types.

In a fur similar to a mink, there is a central stripe which is darker than the side portions, which are of a lighter brown or dark tan. To simulate this the roving is made up of alternate sections **2** and **3**, of different colored staple fibers, while at the junctions **4** and **5**, there is a gradual mixture of each, so that as the section **2** is knitted into the fibers, by the use of a fiber feeding machine and a rotary cylinder latch or spring needle knitting machine, the color of the section **2** will be slightly mixed with the edging of the section **3**, which latter will taper off with a gradual mixture of its staple fibers with those of the succeeding section **2**.

In practice, the sections **2** each carry sufficient staple fibers to a 26 inch 10 cut, 24 gauge needle rotary cylinder knitting machine to make a lighter colored stripe from 1½" to 2" wide, while the section **3** will make a darker stripe varying from ¾" to 1¼", as may be desired.

In Figure 2 a piece **5**, of the fabric is shown, and it will be noted that the same is provided with parallel uninterrupted stripes **6** and **7**, which are at right angles to the rows **8** of the normal jersey stitch. That is the stripes **6** and **7** are formed cross-wise of the fabric during the rotation of the cylinder, and thus there will be alternate stripes **6** and **7** throughout the length. A needle in the cylinder is dropped, so that the tube as it comes from the knitting machine is split and then instead of using it in the direction of the jersey stitch, the same is turned at right-angles, it being made in varying lengths, but the stripes will run generally from 54" to 60", sufficiently long for making into fur coats.

It will also be noted that where the fur to be simulated or imitated has stripes, and particularly where the colors gradually blend that the particular roving used therein will serve to accomplish this. This is most important to produce a natural effect in the final product.

With this process, natural fibers may be used, such as those of the above noted animals, while any of the synthetic fibers, such as dynel, Orlon, nylon, Vicara, with mixtures thereof as may be desired. Also various yarns may be used for the jersey base, such as cotton, wool, worsted, synthetic, such as nylon, polyethylene, cellulose acetate, and mixtures thereof; and the rear of the fabric can be treated with light coating of rubber adhesive, not thick enough to render the fabric non-porous. This fabric should be porous, so that when worn they are warmer than natural furs, whose skin portion is not sufficiently porous, and does not hold in the body heat, as is the case with this imitation fur fabric, which may be used without a lining in garments.

This fabric and the process of making same cannot be carried out in the Patents Nos. 1,894,596 and 1,994,482, which this might be considered an improvement thereon. The former patent uses a side-by-side card mechanism, by means of which only one doffer 29 or 30 at a time is operated, therefor to accomplish what is done in the present instance, two side-by-side rovings would have to be used. Whereas in the present instance a single roving with full width transverse sections of the desired fibers is employed, and thus the simple single doffer brush card can be used. As regards the latter patent, only small "tufts, wads or pinches of short loose fibers" are inserted into the body of the main roving or sliver, and therefor a mottle and not an uninterrupted striped effect is produced, the tufts, forming broken narrow lines in the final fabric, whereas in the present case, a single roving made up of connected or carded sections of considerable length and exactly the same width is employed to obtain the interruptedly parallel stripes in the fabric, and which stripes run at right angles to the wales or rows of stitches.

The above patents are brought in to this specification, as the present invention is an outcropping of them.

What is claimed is:

The herein described method of making a fabric back fur which consists in wiping from a roving composed of equal width sections of alternate colored staple fibers such fibers into the hooks of knitting needles while in transit and knitting in the fibers and basic yarn to form a combined yarn and loose staple fiber loop to each needle, whereby the fibers form upon one side of the fabric a fur like pile in stripes of one color alternating with stripes of another color and which stripes are at right angles to the wales of the fabric.

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