June 24, 1930. O. NUBER 1,766,349

KNITTED FABRIC

Filed June 19, 1928

Fig. 1.

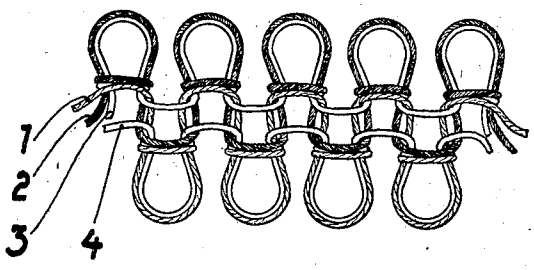
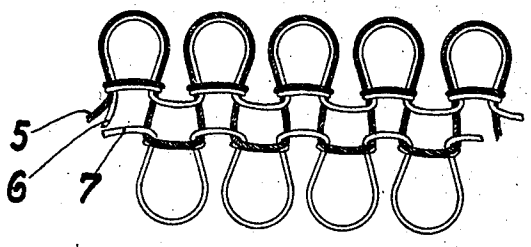


Fig. 2.



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KNITTED FABRIC

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Plated double-surfaced knitted fabrics are already known which sometimes appear in the form of closed tubular fabrics or backed pearl and catch or loop fabrics, sometimes in the form of independently formed fabric surfaces which are joined together by means of special binding threads or else in the form of transparent plated double fabrics covered over with a ground or basic thread on both sides.

Now the present invention provides a knitted fabric which can be made on knitting and stocking machines with rows of needles lying opposite each other.

This new fabric comprises according to Fig. 1, four working threads or, according to Fig. 2, three working threads, wherein two threads, namely one ground thread and one plating thread, together form double loops which taken together form the one side of the fabric. The fabric shown in Fig. 1 allows of two different ground threads and two different plating threads being worked thereinto and that shown in Fig. 2 of two different ground threads and one plating thread. In this way it is made possible to achieve a greater variation of pattern or design with an advantageous economy of expensive materials and, due to the particularly favourable binding action of the working threads, a full and soft fabric of special compactness and durability is obtained. Thus for example, by working in two ground threads of different material a reversible double-sided fabric can be produced which, for example, may be of pure wool on one side, and of pure artificial silk on the other side and, according to the choice of the ground threads, may in addition be plated.

By employing a coloured pattern device, pattern or design threads may be worked in instead of the ground thread 7 (Fig. 2) so that a reversible fabric is produced which has one patterned and plated surface and one single-coloured surface. The accompanying drawings illustrate diagrammatically two forms of the fabric according to this invention.

According to Fig. 1 the ground thread 2 with the plating thread 3, on the one side, and the ground thread 1 with the plating thread 4, on the other side, are so formed together into double loops that each of the two ground threads is interlaced or looped each time, intermediate of its loops, with the sinker wales of the opposite plain row of the plating thread, the binding of the two fabric surfaces into the double-sided fabric being thus effected.

In Fig. 2 the ground threads form double meshes or loops with the plating threads 6 similarly to the threads 2 and 3 in Fig. 1, but here, however, only one ground thread 7 is used for one side of the goods and it is selected according to the thickness of the two opposite threads 5 and 6, being worked in like the plating thread 4 as shown in Fig. 1. For binding or connecting the two surfaces of the fabric the ground thread 5 is interlaced or looped with the sinker wales of the ground thread 7.

This fabric is made with three working threads and differs from the fabric with four working threads already described in that this fabric only exhibits plated or doubled loops on the one fabric surface. This new full and soft fabric exhibits an incomparably beautiful plating, while the plating threads which impart to the fabric its support and stability are completely protected, this leading to a substantial increase in the durability of the fabric.

Furthermore, by employing several colours, the fabrics can be worked so that each surface of the fabric exhibits a different colour, for example, one surface or side of the fabric can be worked in black and the other side in white.

By the employment of several colours, for example, four different ones, a different lustrous undertone can be produced on each side of the fabric, as for example, on one side a white with blue lustrous undertone and on the other side a yellow with green lustrous undertone.

The claim—

A plated double-surfaced knitted fabric comprising ground threads and plating threads forming double loops on each separate row, the sinker-loops of the plating

threads being shorter than and separate from the sinker loops of the ground thread of the same row and interlooping only with the sinker loops of the ground thread of the opposite plain row, but being free from the plating thread of said opposite plain row.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

OTTO NUBER.