

Oct. 22, 1935.

J. MARKOWITZ

2,018,275

KNITTED FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

Filed March 26, 1935

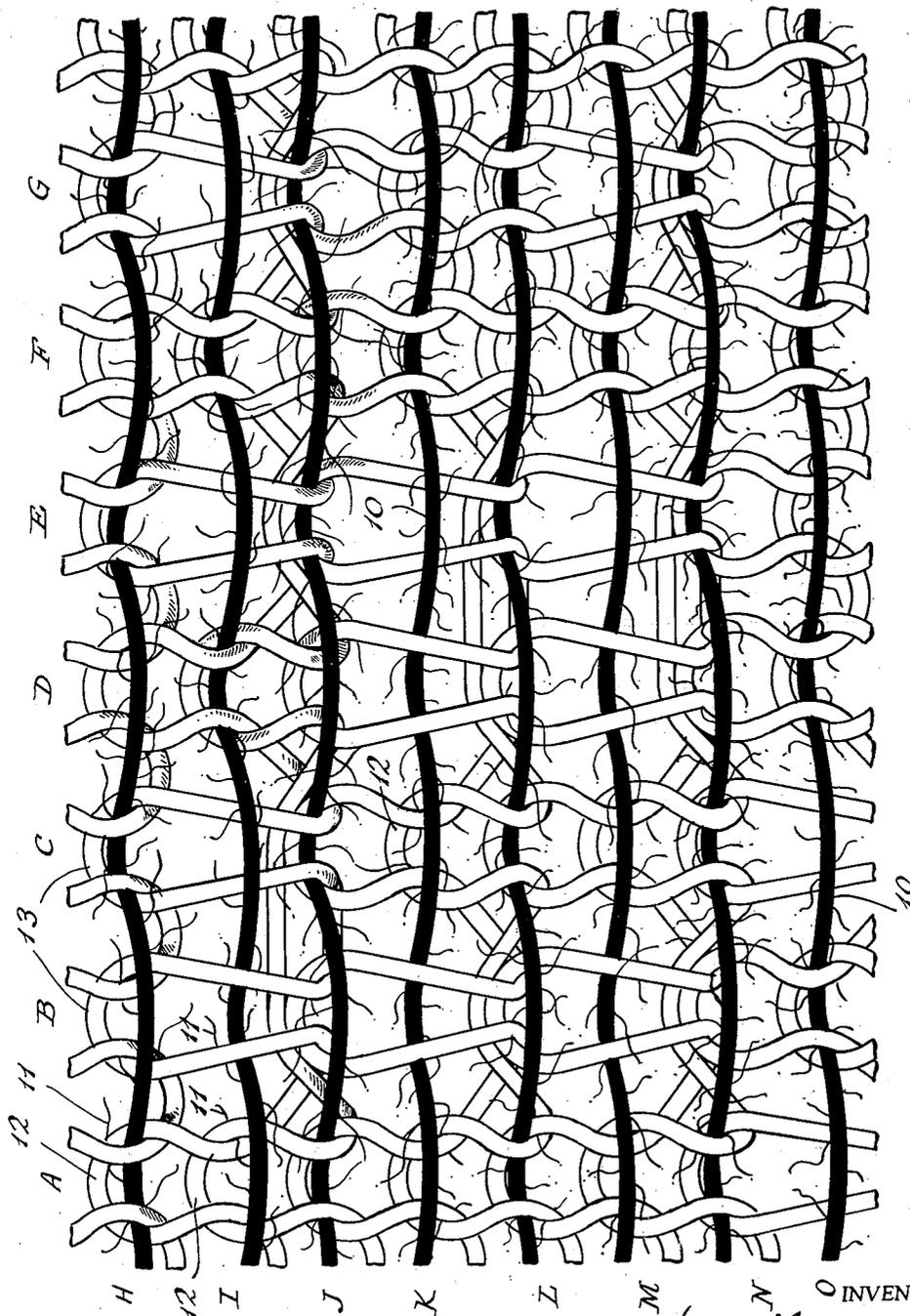


Fig. 1.

INVENTOR.  
JACK MARKOWITZ  
BY *Richardson & Keim*  
ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,018,275

## KNITTED FABRIC CONSTRUCTION

Jack Markowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to  
Josef Knitted Fabrics Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.,  
a corporation of New York

Application March 26, 1935, Serial No. 13,061

2 Claims. (Cl. 66—190)

The present invention relates to a knitted fabric and method of making the same.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved knitted fabric and manner of making the same which will have a predetermined and limited stretchability both longitudinally and transversely and which at the same time may have an advantageous pebbled or crepe effect not now readily obtainable.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a process of operating a circular knitting machine of standard construction and in particular of the latch needle sinker type, so as to provide an improved pebbled or creped fabric of limited stretchability by relatively simple adjustments and manipulation of such circular knitting machine.

Another object is to provide a composite silk and mohair knitted fabric of limited and predetermined stretchability both transversely and longitudinally which will have a most advantageous crepe or pebbled appearance, and in which the mohair and silk strands will form a unitary fabric structure of enhanced strength and improved quality.

Other objects will appear during the course of the following specification.

It has been found that the objects of the above invention may be most conveniently accomplished by knitting fabric with an inlay of mohair and with a combination of standard Jersey or plain knitting stitches combined with a proper distribution of tuck stitches.

By providing the proper combination of tuck stitches with the standard Jersey or plain knitting stitches, with the latter preferably predominating in number, and by providing an inlay extending transversely of the fabric, it has been found possible to make fabrics of most unusual design and construction having a limited stretchability and having a most desirable effect not previously obtainable in knitted fabrics.

Although the materials may be widely varied, it has been found most satisfactory to form the knitting stitches whether tuck or standard stitches of silk, rayon or other materials, while the inlay strands are preferably formed of mohair, the mohair strands apparently combined with the knitting strands to form an interlocked combination of the desirable value.

The above and other objects will appear more clearly from the following detailed description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment of the inventive idea.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a detailed showing of the fabric construction.

Referring to Fig. 1, the inlay consists of a series of strands of mohair 10 having the projecting 10 fibers 11, which are placed in position in the knitted fabric. These mohair strands, as shown in Fig. 1 extend substantially transversely across the fabric and are held in position by the longitudinal rows of loops A—B—C—D—E—F and G. 15

These mohair strands, 10 it will be noted, substantially limit the transverse stretchability of the fabric and there is preferably a mohair strand provided for each transverse row of stitches H—I—J—K—L—M—N and O. 20

It will be noted that the body of the knitted fabric is formed by a series of standard Jersey or plain knitted loops 12 combined with an uneven distribution of tuck knitted loops 13.

In horizontal row H it will be noted that the 25 mohair is alternately laid in back of the neck of the loop A, in front of the neck of the loop at B, in back of the neck of the loop at C, and in front of the neck of the loop at D, in back of the neck of the loop at E and so forth. 30

Although the arrangement may be varied to permit the inlay 10 in the various rows H to O inclusive to skip more than one loop at a time, the construction shown in Fig. 1 has been found most satisfactory to obtain limited stretchability and 35 to limit the stretchability in the predetermined fashion mentioned above.

This effect is also attained by the irregular variation of the tuck stitches 13, which although they may be made to extend the standard length 40 of the three stretches, nevertheless preferably have an amplitude of two stitches, as indicated in Fig. 1.

It will be noted in Fig. 1 that all are standard stitches, with the exception of the lowermost 45 row O. Referring to row B it will be noted that the first three stitches are tuck stitches, while the series of single stitches begins in the bottom of the row at horizontal rows N and O.

In vertical rows C, D, E, F and G, the tuck 50

stitches are similarly unevenly distributed, with the result that a fabric of the desirable characteristics is attained.

5 By constructing the fabric according to the method shown in Fig. 1, assurance is had not only that a pebbled or grained appearance will be attained but that the transverse inlay strands 10 will limit the lateral stability, whereas the alternating tuck and standard stitch 11 and 12 will limit the longitudinal stretchability.

10 The fuzz or fibers sticking out from the mohair 10 also will lock with the knitting stitches to form a fabric of most satisfactory construction.

15 It is obvious that many changes and alterations may be made within the scope of the present application without departing from the essence of the invention thereof, as expressed in the accompanying claims.

20 As stated above the arrangement of the tuck and standard knitting stitches may be varied and the inlay may be varied, so as to overlay or underlay a different number of loops, as shown. It is also possible to combine tuck stitches of one, two or three loops in length to obtain patterns of different effects.

25 As stated above the present invention is particularly directed to a fine gauge latched needle-sinker type circular knitting machine, preferably having 16 to 18, or 18 to 20 knitting needles per

inch. Although the tuck stitches are shown in uneven distribution in Fig. 1 of the present application, it is to be understood that they may be evenly distributed in different designs to obtain crepe or pebbled surface effects as may be desirable. 5

What is claimed is:

1. A pebbled or crepe knitted fabric composed of an inlay of mohair and a knitted base of silk, the mohair of the inlay alternately laying in front 10 of and back of successive loops in the longitudinal rows, one inlay being provided for each lateral row of loops and a plurality of tuck loops intermingled with the standard Jersey or plain loops, the tuck loops however at no time being in substantially greater number than the standard Jersey or plain loops. 15

2. A pebbled or crepe knitted fabric composed of an inlay yarn comprising mohair fiber and a knitted base of a silk yarn, the inlay yarn laying 20 in front of and back of successive loops in the longitudinal rows, one inlay being provided for each lateral row of loops and a plurality of tuck loops intermingled with the standard Jersey or plain loops, the tuck loops, however, at 25 no time being in substantially greater number than the standard Jersey or plain loops.

JACK MARKOWITZ.