June 9, 1925. 1,541,385

R. C. PISCITELLO

REENFORCEMENT FOR SWEATERS AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed Sept. 30, 1922

Fig. 1.

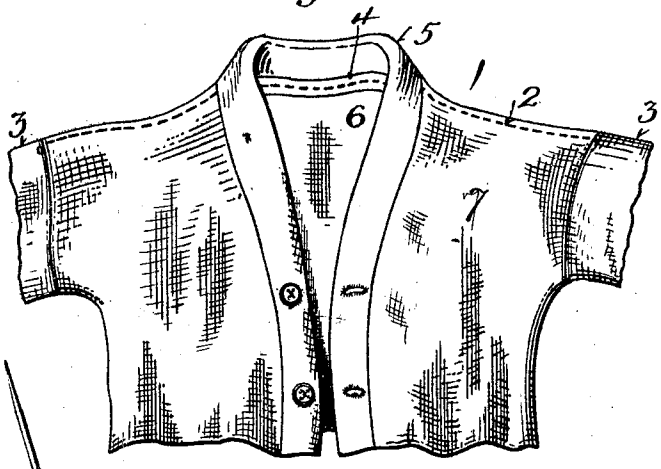
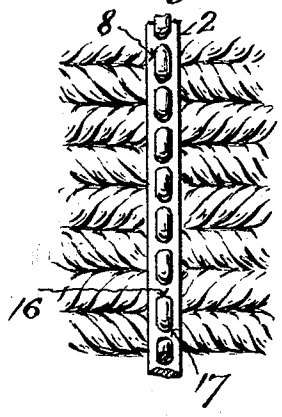
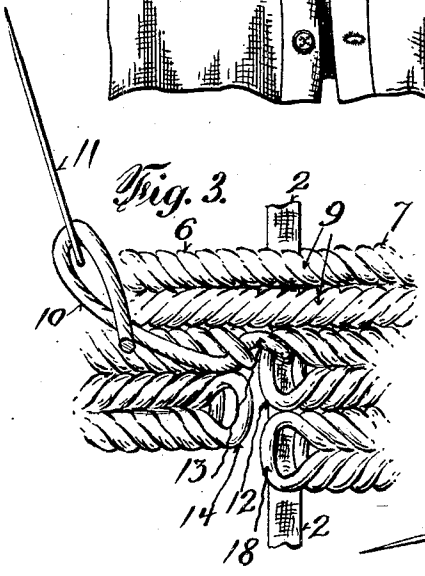
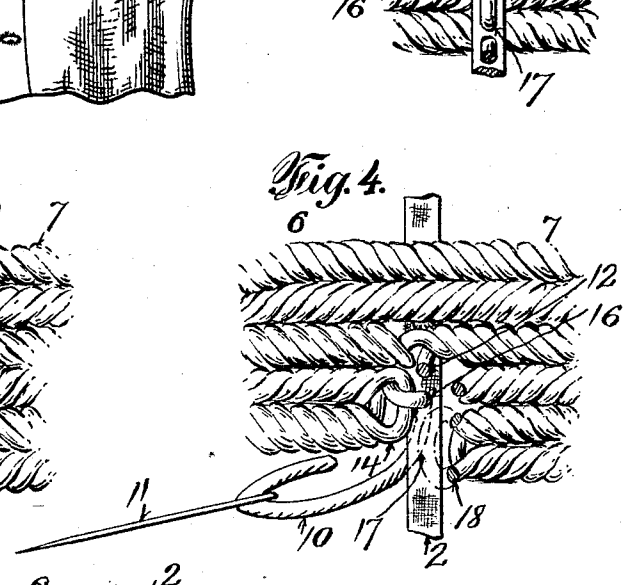


Fig. 2.







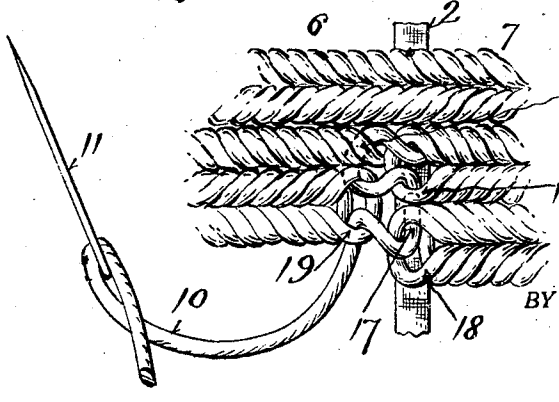


Fig. 5.

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Patented June 9, 1925. 1,541,385

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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REENFORCEMENT FOR SWEATERS AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

Application filed September 30, 1922. Serial No. 591,459.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROY C. PISCITELLO, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boonton, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reenforcements for Sweaters and Methods of Making the Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to reenforcement for sweaters or other knitted garments and to the method of making the same. In making sweaters it is common practice where they are made of what is called the jumbo stitch, to sew a strip of woven fabric to the inner side of the knitted fabric and along the shoulder seams, to prevent stretching at the shoulders. Where this is attempted with a sweater or other garment made with what is called the shaker stitch it results in an unsightly arrangement, especially because the strip of woven fabric shows through the knitted fabric. The object of my invention is to provide a reenforcement which may be readily applied to garments, especially made with the shaker stitch, which will be neat and which will not show at the outer side of the garment and which will also prevent even slight stretching of the garment across the top. This reenforcement may simply run across the shoulder seam from the tops of the sleeves to the neck line and it may also be continued around the back of the neck where the collar joins the back to provide a complete line of reenforcement across the top of the garment. The weight of the garment causes the top to stretch out of shape where reenforcement is not provided but with the present arrangement this can not occur. In this construction the reenforcing strip or tape is not sewn to the garment by a separate thread but it is attached thereto with the joining yarn by means of which the finisher attaches or knits together the upper edges of the front and back members of the garment. This eliminates entirely the necessity for stitching the reenforcement with a sewing machine and the finished article is not only stronger but its appearance is equal to the best finished garments having no reenforcement. The reenforcement may be very readily applied at the time the finisher is knitting together the top edges of the front and back members of the garments. It is therefore not necessary to provide a finished edge or selvage on the front and back members of the garment in order for the reenforcing strip to hold; and the finished garment will therefore appear seamless across the top while having an efficient reenforcement.

In the drawing forming part of this application,

Figure 1 is a front view of the upper portion of a sweater showing the location of the reenforcement,

Figure 2 is a rear view of the joined front and back members with the reenforcement applied,

Figure 3 is an enlarged detail view showing one of the steps in applying the reenforcement, and

Figures 4 and 5 are similar views of different steps in the operation of applying the reenforcement, parts of the yarn being broken away in Figure 4 to show the parts below.

In finishing a sweater one of the customary operations where the garment is knitted with the shaker stitch, is to take the front and back members of the garment as they come from the knitting machine, each with a row of open loops, place the edges together and then weave with a needle threaded with the same kind of yarn that the garment is made of, back and forth through the loops of these adjacent edges so that the joining yarn is formed in interlocking loops to appear like the knitted loops of the front and back members. The result is that an invisible seam is formed because it has the same appearance as the members which are joined. This practice is followed in the present case except that the reenforcing strip is stitched into the construction with the same yarn that joins the front and back members together. The finished garment 1 shown in Figure 1 will have a reenforcement 2 extending from the tops of the sleeves 3 to the neck line, and, preferably, also around the back of the neck at 4 where the collar 5 joins the back 6 as shown. But from the outside of the garment this reenforcement will be invisible and no seam will be apparent. At the rear or inner surface of the garment the only change in appearance over that of an unreenforced garment will be the member 2 composed, preferably, of a very narrow tape,

with the yarn stitches 8 extending along the middle line thereof. As the parts are shown enlarged in this view it will be apparent that the reenforcing strip will be inconspicuous and then only at the inner side of the garment.

In Figure 3 I have shown one step in the method of applying the reenforcing strip while joining the top edges of the front and back sections. The front and back sections are represented at 7 and 6 and I have shown these joined along two rows of stitches 9. The joining operation has therefore been partially carried out to make these edges appear as continuous knitting. The loops along these edges are joined by the yarn 10 which is threaded through a needle 11. In Figure 3 the yarn 10 is shown passing through the loop 12 on the edge of the member 7 and thence through the loop 13 on the edge of the member 6. To understand the method I may trace the operations of the needle from the conditions shown in Figure 3 through the successive steps. In Figure 3 the needle 11 has just passed through the loop 13. It is next passed through the loop 14 on the edge of the member 6 and then the needle is carried over and is passed downwardly both through the loop 12 on the edge of the member 7 and down through the strip 2 of reenforcing tape at 16. The needle is passed along the under side of the reenforcing strip 2 a short distance to form a stitch 8 and it is then returned by passing it upwardly at 17 through the strip 2 and also through the loop 18 on the edge of the member 7. From here the needle is passed through the loop 19 on the edge of the member 6. This traces the operations back to the first step. These operations are repeated over and over until the edges of the members 7, 6 have been completely joined. It will be understood that the yarn 10 is drawn up each time it is passed through the several loops, to bring the adjacent edges of the members 6, 7 together.

The finished garment at the line of juncture will have the appearance of continuous knitting because the stitches formed by the yarn 10 applied with the needle will be of the same formation as the other stitches of the members 6, 7. There will be a line of stitches 8 passing through the reenforcing strip 2 in preferably a straight line and formed by the joining yarn 10, so that the reenforcing strip is attached at close and regular intervals to the garment to receive strains laterally of the members 6, 7, and it is secured by the yarn 10 rather than by a separate sewing thread. The exterior appearance of the finished garment is the same as if no reenforcing strip had been used and the rear or under side of the garment will simply show the narrow strip 2 as shown in Figure 2, but this will not show through the garment. The only additional labor involved in applying the reenforcement is that of forming the stitches 8 through the strip 2 with the needle 11 and the attaching yarn 10.

It will be apparent that when the garment is worn, the strip 2 will take the strain on the shoulders and it will prevent lateral spreading of the garment fabric along the top of the garment. Generally, the strip 2 will consist of a piece of woven tape which will not stretch in the direction of its length.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A garment composed of knitted members, a joining yarn knitted to the meeting edges of said sections to form a continuous knitted structure and a reenforcing strip extending crosswise of the knitted sections and secured to the latter by said joining yarn passing back and forth through the reenforcing strip.

2. A garment composed of knitted members disposed edge to edge, a joining yarn passing through the loops of said members and itself knitted to form a continuation of the said members and a reenforcing strip extending crosswise of the wales of said members and secured thereto by the said joining yarn passing back and forth through said reenforcing strip between the points where said joining yarn interlocks with the loops of the said knitted sections.

3. The method of joining together the edges of knitted members to form a garment having a reenforcing strip extending crosswise of the knitted members, which consists in weaving a joining yarn through the knitted loops of said members and passing back and forth between the loops of the adjacent members to interlock the loops of one member with the other including passing said joining yarn downwardly through a loop of one of said members, thence through a reenforcing strip, thence along the back of said reenforcing strip, thence upwardly through said reenforcing strip and thence upwardly through an adjacent loop in the said last mentioned garment member, whereby said joining yarn will unite said members and form a line of stitches through said reenforcing strip.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York, this 28th day of September, 1922.

ROY C. PISCITELLO.