R. W. SCOTT.

KNIT STOCKING OR SOCK.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 2, 1914.

1,192,800.

Patented July 25, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

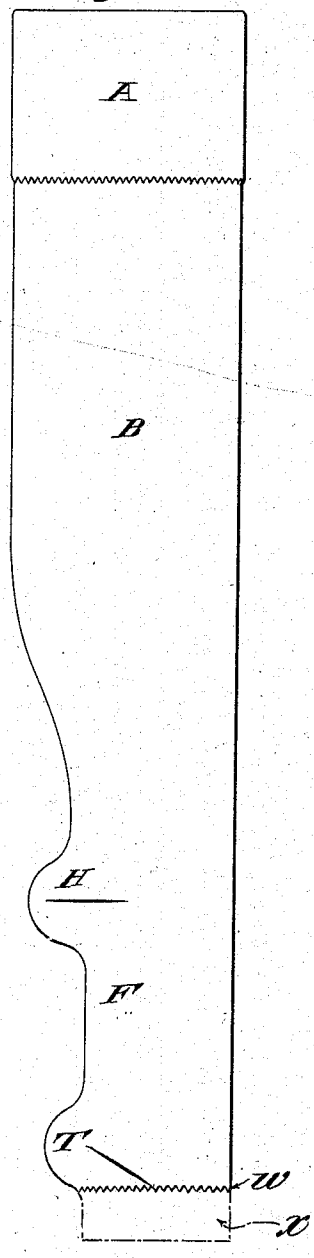


Fig. 2

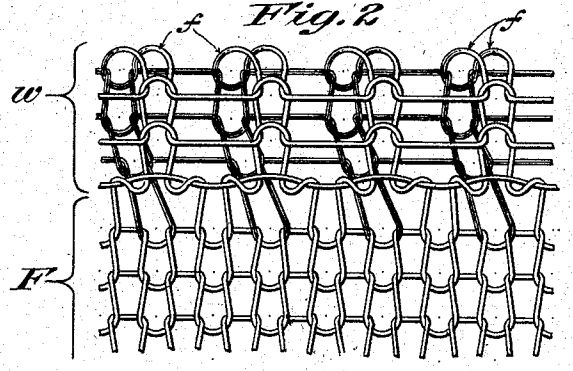


Fig. 5

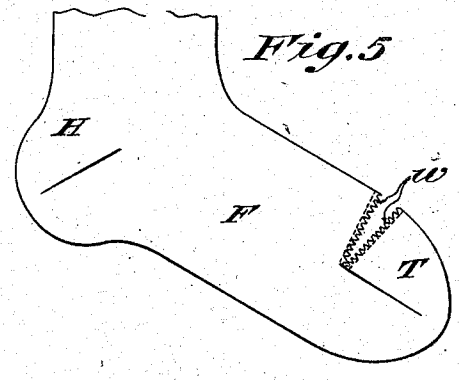
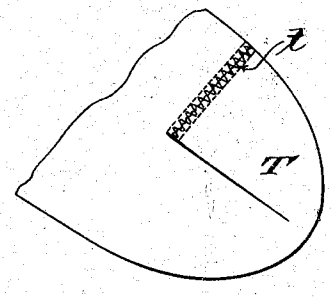


Fig. 6



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

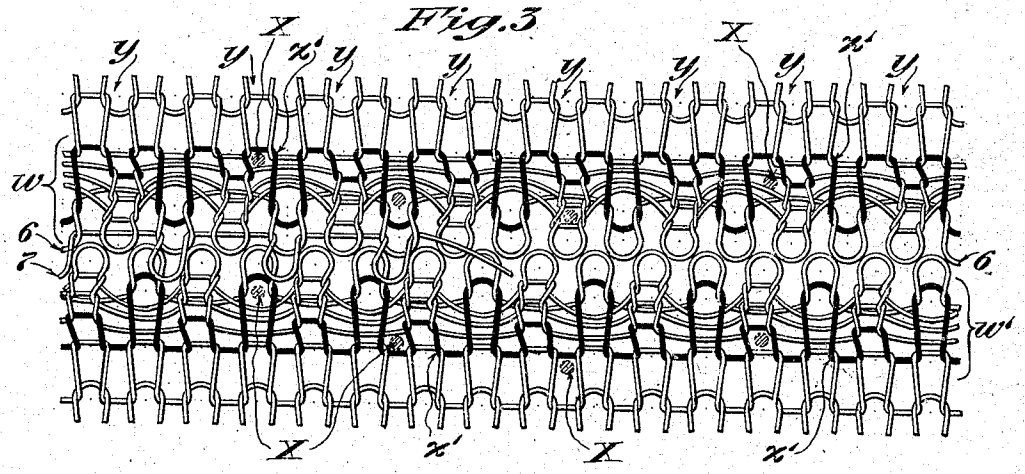


Fig. 4

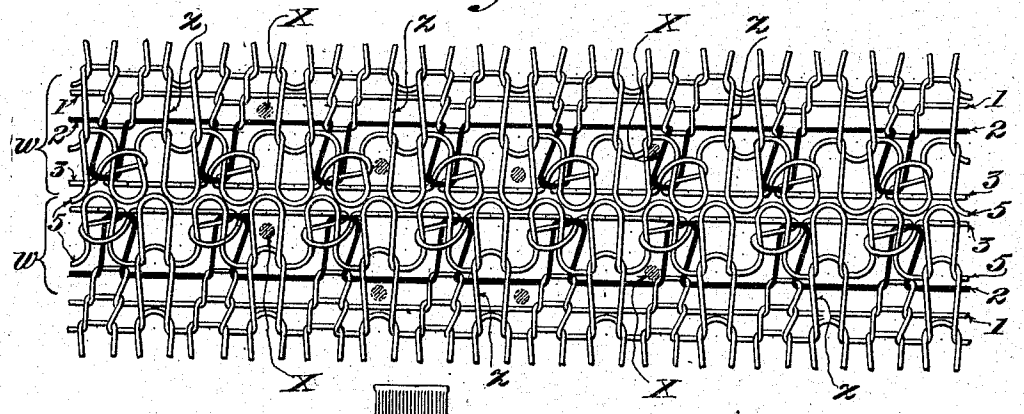


Fig. 7



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO SCOTT & WILLIAMS, INCORPORATED. OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

KNIT STOCKING OR SOCK.

1,192,800. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 25, 1916.

Application filed September 2, 1914. Serial No. 859,755.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knit Stockings or Socks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved stocking or sock.

One object of my invention is to form a terminal selvage at the toe-gap of a seamless stocking that will not have the tendency to curl displayed by a stocking made in accordance with that shown in my application Serial No. 748,310, filed February 14, 1913 (Letters Patent No. 1,114,298, dated October 20, 1914).

My invention therefore relates to stockings knit in either direction, having any desired finish at the top, and having at the toe seam a welt holding the knit structure on either side of the toe seam against curling forming a structure fast against raveling when sewed through at random at any point within its edge.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a stocking complete except for the closure at the toe seam; Fig. 2 is an illustration of one form of the improved structure at the toe of the stocking blank; Fig. 3 is an illustration of the abutted ends of the fabric at the toe seam, showing another form of knit structure at the toe seam; Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 illustrating another form of structure at the toe seam; Fig. 5 is an illustration of the foot of a stocking prior to the sewing operation; Fig. 6 shows the completed toe seam; and Fig. 7 shows a sock knit from top to toe having a ribbed top.

Referring now to Fig. 1 the tubular leg B of the stocking may be provided with an integral top A, for instance a welt of the type disclosed in my said application or in Letters Patent Nos. 1,045,620, November 26, 1912, or 1,079,267, November 18, 1913, or of any other known form. The leg B may be fashioned at the ankle portion in any usual manner, and a seamless heel H, foot F, and toe T may thereafter be knit as usual in the art.

The operations for forming an intergral out-turned welt according to my said patents comprise withholding upon certain recurrent needles their previously knit loops during knitting upon the remaining needles of fabric for the welt. I may form at the toe-gap of the tubular blank a short welt, as at *w*, Fig. 2, either as an incident of the making of a string work containing a section of waste fabric, *x*, Fig. 1, or as an initial operation, as shown in Fig. 2, thereafter knitting the remainder of the stocking as described in my said application. Such a short welt *w*, which may be only a few courses in extent, provides a fast edge in the fold *f*, Fig. 2, the turn or fold in the fabric preventing further tendency of fabric at the edge to curl toward its face. In case the stocking is started at the toe-gap, the few courses of knitted turned welt fabric present an edge *f* readily handled by the sewing machine operator. As set out in my said application fabric having a fast edge may be sewed upon an overseaming looper not provided with instruments to guide the sewing stitch through terminal loops, the stitches striking at random into the edge forming a fast joint. Such an operation may be performed by the unskilled and at less expense than looping through the terminal loops. Essentially the same structure as that shown in Fig. 2 may be employed for the same purposes at the toe-gap, when the stocking is knit in the other direction, from top to toe.

Referring now to Fig. 1, I may first knit the leg B, heel H, foot F, and toe portion T, and then form the welt W, by again withholding in recurrent wales and upon recurrent needles (which may be the same as those employed for this purpose for a welt at the top of the stocking) uniting loops as at *z*, Fig. 4, during knitting and casting off of a plurality of courses such as courses 1, 2 and 3, Fig. 4, on the remaining needles. This welt is completed by the formation of a uniting course 5 on all the needles. Further fabric like the waste fabric *x*, Fig. 1, may now be knit in continuation of all of the loops of course 5, or in continuation of some only of said loops, but such fabric is not essential, and prior to or during the sewing operation for the close of the toe will be cut away or raveled out to the welt, or nearly to the welt. The fabric at the toe-gap will then be folded upon itself as usual,

the welted edges of the fabric then being passed, with the said edges abutting, through an overseaming looper to make the toe seam *t*.

As illustrated at X in Fig. 4, the sewing needle of the looper may penetrate the fabric at random either through the welt proper, or through the fabric preceding the welt, and in each case will engage a thread formation fast against raveling.

Or I may accomplish the same purposes by the different construction illustrated in Fig. 3, the short welt *w* at the toe seam now being formed by withholding loops *z'* in recurrent wales during the knitting of a plurality of successive courses in the intervening wales *y*, and thereafter cast off the terminal loops in each of the wales *y*. Knitting is now resumed in the said recurrent wales only, as illustrated at courses 6 and 7 in said Fig. 3, but in this case also I may continue knitting in said recurrent wales for sufficient fabric to form a section of waste fabric, in continuation of so many wales as there are wales containing the loops *z'*, conveniently one-half the number in the entire tube. It will be understood that the purpose of the waste fabric, when provided, is merely to protect the welt formation until the toe-seam is closed.

In the structure formed according to Fig. 3, it will be noticed that the course 6 picks up the free ends of all of the wales *y* of the fabric knit following the course containing the loops *z'*, which causes the terminal loops of wales *y* to pass through the sinker wales of the adjacent following fabric of courses 6 and 7, the natural curl of the fabric having thrown the loops cast off in the wales *y* forward between the needles holding withheld loops *z'*. This structure is similar to that disclosed for a different purpose and claimed in my application Serial No. 823,121, filed March 7, 1914 (Letters Patent No. 1,113,116, dated October 6, 1914).

When sewing two abutted welts of the form illustrated in Fig. 3, the sewing implement may enter at any point, for instance any of the points X, and still form a fast seam locking the fabric behind the welt from raveling, the frictional effect due to the described passing forward of the terminal loops in the wales *y* preventing raveling from any of the terminal loops whether or not engaged by the sewing thread.

By providing the welt formation for the described purposes at the toe-gap when the stocking is knit from top to toe, I may form the fabric upon a transferred section or ribbed top R, as illustrated in Fig 7, or the product may be provided with a turned welt for the top as for women's hose.

It will be obvious that my invention provides a stocking made with a selvage or fast edge at the toe seam, and that it also enables the stocking to be provided with a ribbed top, turned welt or other beginning edge fast against raveling of any known form requiring to be knit at the beginning of the knitting operation.

What I claim is:

1. A seamless stocking comprising a foot portion and toe-pocket adapted to be closed by a sewed seam and having an integral welt at the edges adapted to be sewed together by said seam.

2. A seamless stocking having a fast beginning edge at the top thereof, and comprising a foot portion having a toe-pocket ending in an integral welt.

3. A stocking of knit fabric having a foot portion provided with a toe seam consisting of a line of sewing stitches uniting parts of an integral welt formed in the fabric of the foot portion.

4. A circular seamless stocking having seamless heel and toe pockets, and a toe seam comprising a welt surrounding the tube of fabric folded into abutting relation and united by sewing stitches.

5. As an article of manufacture, a stocking having an integral outturned welt at the top of the leg thereof and an integral outturned welt at the end of the toe portion thereof.

6. In a stocking, a welt formation for securing against raveling an edge joined to another part of the fabric by sewing stitches passed through the edge at random.

7. In a stocking, a terminal welt formation comprising loops withheld in recurrent wales, and fabric in continuation of intervening wales terminating in cast-off loops passed through sinker wales between said recurrent wales.

8. In a stocking a seam comprising a terminal welt formation having loops withheld in recurrent wales, and fabric in continuation of intervening wales terminating in cast-off loops passed through sinker wales between said recurrent wales, and sewing stitches passed at random through the fabric at and near the welt.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT W. SCOTT.

Witnesses:
MARY F. GRIFFIN,
MARGARET J. BARRY.