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C. J. SIBBALD.

KNITTED FABRIC.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.

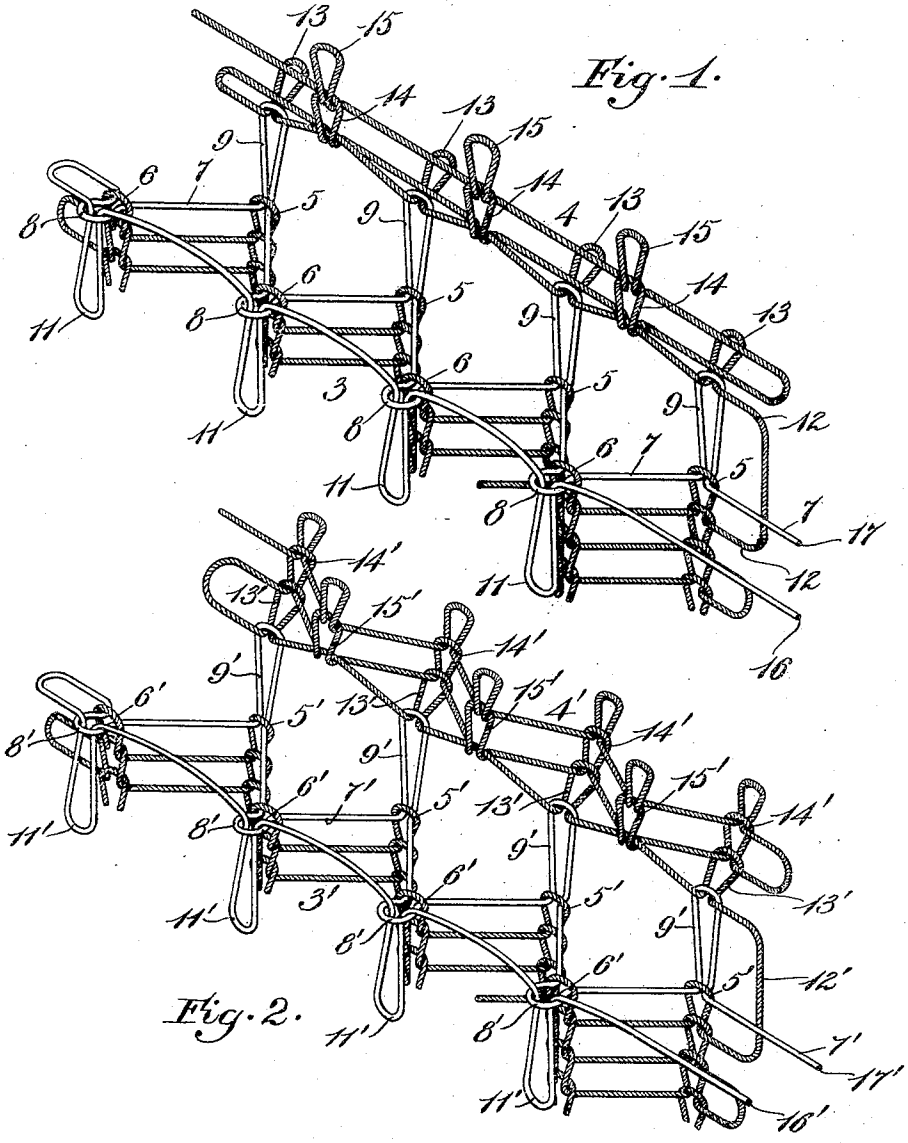


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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No. 765,941. Patented July 26, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. SIBBALD, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES COOPER, OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

KNITTED FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,941, dated July 26, 1904.

Application filed November 9, 1903. Serial No. 180,364. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. SIBBALD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Knitted Fabric, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved knitted fabric consisting of a series of sections of knitted fabric joined together by a connecting-thread, which may be readily detached therefrom by pulling one end of the same transversely of the sections of knitted fabric and when thus withdrawn from the sections of knitted fabric leaves the adjacent ends of said sections with smooth neat edges. In practice the ribbed goods are knit in a series of sections, each two adjacent sections being joined together, as hereinafter described, by a connecting-thread, which is automatically knit into the fabric, joining two sections thereof, by improved mechanism which substitutes a connecting-thread for the regular thread and knits the same into the goods in such a manner that it may be easily withdrawn after the goods have been removed from the machine, and after the connecting-threads have been withdrawn a number of sections of fabric will be obtained, each having a smooth neat edge at the opposite ends thereof, said sections of knitted material being ordinarily used for underclothing and the like.

The invention consists in sections of knitted fabric joined together by a detachable connecting-thread in a manner hereinafter fully described and particularly as set forth in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating two sections of fabric joined together by my improved connecting-thread. Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating another form of my invention in which two sections of knitted fabric are joined together by a connecting-thread in accordance with my invention.

In the drawings, 3 and 4, Fig. 1, are two sections of knitted fabric. 5 5 5 and 6 6 6 represent the final loops upon opposite faces, respectively, of the one-and-one rib-knitted fabric 3. 7 is a connecting-thread which extends laterally across said sections of knitted fabric from right to left, Fig. 1, passing through the final loops 5 5 and 6 6 of said fabric 3 alternately and forming one course of a one-and-one rib fabric, the loops 9 9 of said connecting-thread extending through the final loops 5 and the loops 8 8 of said connecting-thread extending through the final loops 6. After arriving at the left-hand side of the fabric 3, Fig. 1, the connecting-thread 7 returns, forming one course or series of elongated loops 11 11, which extend through the loops 8 8, previously formed by said connecting-thread in passing from right to left of the fabric.

The fabric 4 is formed by the yarn 12, which is a continuation of the yarn forming the fabric 3, as seen at the right of Fig. 1, and as said yarn passes across the fabric from right to left thereof it forms in the first course the primary loops 13 13 of said fabric 4, which extend through the loops 9 9 of the connecting-thread 7. Upon its return movement from left to right of the fabric 4 the yarn 12 forms a second course or series of loops 14 14 and in returning again from right to left a third course of loops 15 15, extending through said loops 14 14, thus forming the regular single loop or plain fabric. Preferably the fabric 4 is knit two or three courses with a single loop, and then in a manner well known to those skilled in the art a one-and-one fabric is knit in continuation thereof.

In Fig. 2 a connecting-thread is shown joining together two one-and-one rib fabrics, and in said Fig. 2 the one-and-one rib fabric 3′ is joined to the one-and-one fabric 4′ by the connecting-thread 7′, which in passing from right to left across the fabric forms a course of one-and-one rib fabric passing through the loops 5′ 5′ and 6′ 6′ and forming loops 9′ 8′ upon opposite faces, respectively, of the fabric 3′. Upon its return from left to right the connecting-thread 7′ forms a second course consisting of long loops 11′ 11′, which extend through the loops 8′ 8′ previously formed by said connecting-thread in passing from right to left of said fabric. The yarn 12′ forming

the fabric 4′ is a continuation of the yarn forming the fabric 3′ and passing from right to left of the fabric forms in its first course primary loops 13′ 13′, extending through the loops 9′ 9′ of the connecting-thread 7′, and upon returning from left to right the yarn 12′ forms in its second course a one-and-one rib fabric with loops 14′ 14′ and 15′ 15′ upon opposite faces, respectively, of the fabric 4′.

It will be noted that the free ends 16 and 17 of the connecting-thread 7 and 16′ and 17′ of the connecting-thread 7′ terminate upon the same side of the fabric, and also it will be understood that while I have illustrated my improved connecting-thread as applied to two sections of flat-rib fabric the same may be applied to two sections of a tubular-rib fabric without departing from the spirit of my invention.

In removing the connecting-thread 7 from the two sections of knitted fabric which it joins together the free end 16 is first drawn toward the right, Fig. 1, and the loops 11 11 are withdrawn one after the other from the loops 8 8 from the right to the left hand side of the fabric. The free end 16 is then passed over to the left-hand side of the fabric, Fig. 1, and drawn toward the left, thus pulling the loops 8 8 through the loops 6 6 until all of the loops 8 are withdrawn through the loops 6 6 from the left to the right of the fabric. Upon continuing to pull upon the free end 16 toward the left, Fig. 1, the loops 9 are drawn up against the under side of the loops 5 until the connecting-thread from one side to the other is practically straight and the loops 13 are drawn by the loops 9 up against the loops 5. The connecting-thread being now practically straight from one side to the other of the fabric is easily withdrawn by a continuation of the pull toward the left upon the splicing-thread, thus entirely disconnecting the fabric 3 from the fabric 4, the loops 13 forming the primary loops of the fabric 4 and the loops 5 and 6 forming the final loops of the fabric 3.

The operation of removing the connecting-thread 7′, which connects the fabrics 3′ and 4′, is substantially the same as hereinbefore described in removing the connecting-thread 7, which connects the fabrics 3 and 4.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire by Letters Patent to secure, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, two sections of knitted fabric joined together by a connecting-thread forming a one-and-one rib-stitch therebetween, said connecting-thread passing through the final loops of said sections of fabric and forming a series of loops upon each of the opposite faces, respectively, of said knitted fabric, one series of said connecting-thread loops engaging the primary loops of the second of said sections of knitted fabric and the other of said series of connecting-thread loops engaging a third series of loops formed by said connecting-thread.

2. As an article of manufacture, two sections of knitted fabric joined together by a connecting-thread forming a one-and-one rib-stitch therebetween, said connecting-thread passing through the final loops of one of said sections of fabric and forming a series of loops upon each of the opposite faces, respectively, of said knitted fabric as it passes laterally thereacross in one direction, one series of said connecting-thread loops engaging the primary loops of the second of said sections of knitted fabric and the other of said series of connecting-thread loops engaging a third series of loops formed by said connecting-thread in passing laterally across said section of knitted fabric in the opposite direction.

3. As an article of manufacture, two sections of knitted fabric joined together by a detachable connecting-thread extending laterally thereacross and forming a series of loops, said loops engaging alternately the final loops of one of said sections and the primary loops of the other of said sections of knitted fabric in a single course of said connecting-thread.

4. As an article of manufacture, two sections of knitted fabric joined together by a detachable connecting-thread extending laterally thereacross and forming a series of loops, said loops engaging alternately the final loops of one of said sections and the primary loops of the other of said sections of knitted fabric in a single course of said connecting-thread, said connecting-thread returning laterally across said fabric in its next course through loops of its own formation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES J. SIBBALD.

Witnesses:
CHARLES S. GOODING,
W. T. BARRATT.