(No Model.)

J. A. SCRIVEN.

KNITTED UNDER GARMENT.

No. 378,465. Patented Feb. 28, 1888.

Fig. 1.

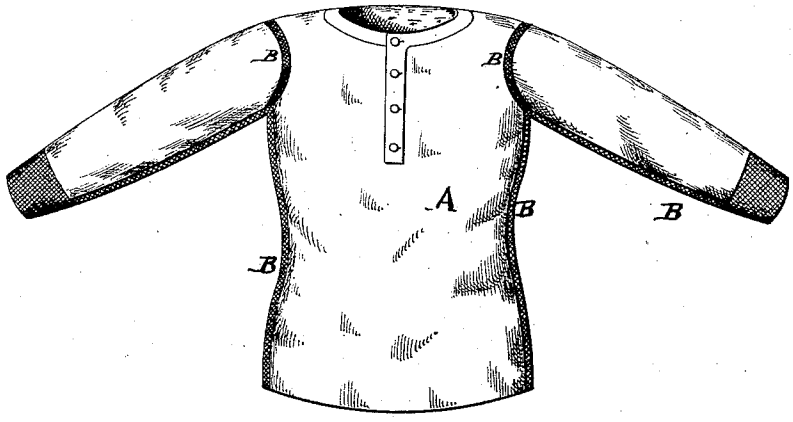
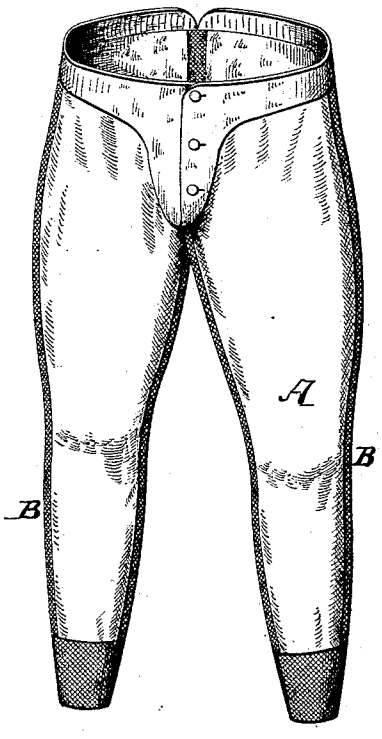


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

KNITTED UNDER-GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,465, dated February 28, 1888.

Application filed December 30, 1885. Serial No. 187,094. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEREMIAH A. SCRIVEN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Under-Garments, of which the following is a complete specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of an undershirt embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a similar view of a pair of drawers.

This invention relates to certain improvements on the kind of under-garments which is described in Letters Patent No. 243,498, of June 28, 1881, of which Letters Patent I am the owner. In that patent an under-garment is described which is composed of a woven body having knitted insertions. These garments, although superior to those formerly in use, are flexible only crosswise, but not lengthwise.

My invention consists in making the body portion of such a garment of knitted fabric, which, however, is less flexible laterally than are the insertions. Thereby the garment will be elastic laterally because of these insertions, but will at the same time to a proper extent be elastic in the direction of its length. The fabric constructed of these two different kinds of knitted fabric is superior to one made of homogeneous knitted fabric in that the lateral elasticity is taken up by the insertions, mainly, which at all times, even after frequent washing, will retain the close fit, while knitted articles made of homogeneous substances are apt to become baggy and loose after a few washings.

Other advantages, which need not be mentioned, result from the use of this invention.

In the drawings, the letter A represents the body of the garment, and B B are the insertions between the sections of the body A. The body A is made of knitted fabric, and the insertions B B are also made of knitted fabric; but the fabric A is knitted closer than the fabric B, so as to be practically inelastic in a lateral or horizontal direction, while the insertions B should be freely elastic crosswise.

I do not mean to say that the parts A of the fabric should be inelastic laterally, but only that they should be inelastic as compared with the parts B. If a garment were made entirely of fabric, A, it would be elastic; but having these insertions B of greater elasticity they take up the strain, and thereby preserve the main knitted fabric A from such strain. As a result, the garments of this construction will last much longer than those made of homogeneous knitted substances, while they still possess the advantage of being longitudinally flexible.

I claim—

An under-garment consisting of the longitudinally-elastic knitted body A and the laterally and longitudinally elastic knitted insertions B between the longitudinal sections of the body A, the said insertions being more elastic than the body A, as specified.

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