J. H. BRINE.

HOSIERY FINISHING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1916.

1,218,520.

Patented Mar. 6, 1917.

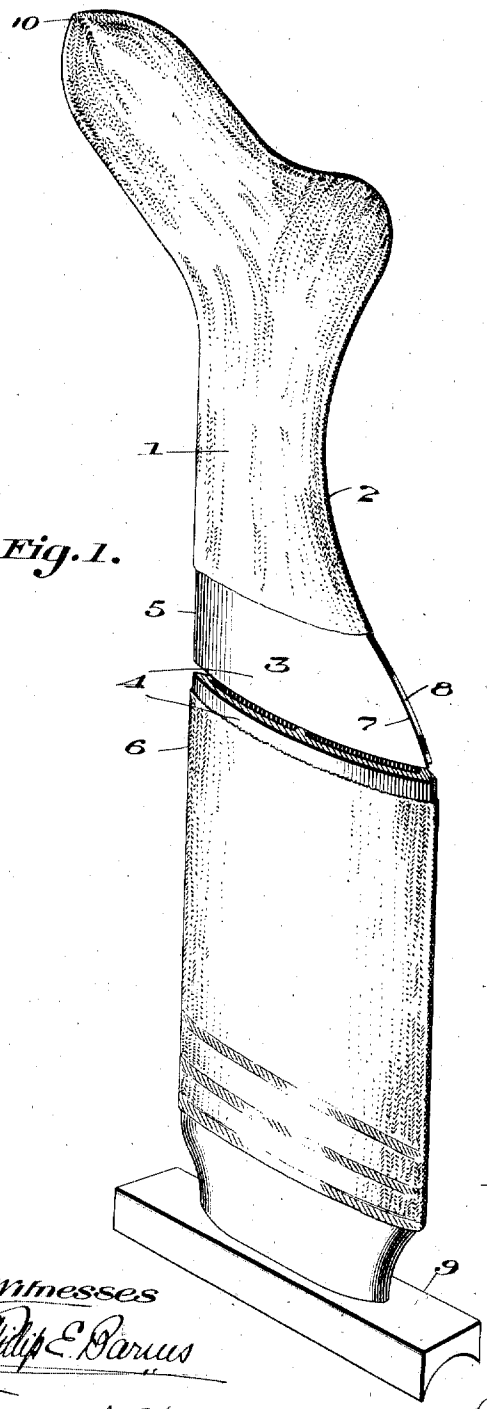
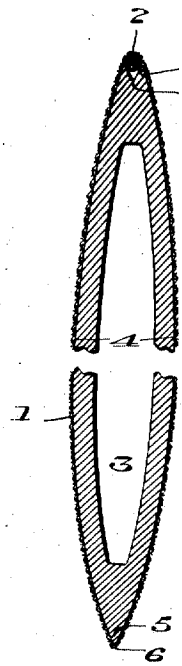


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



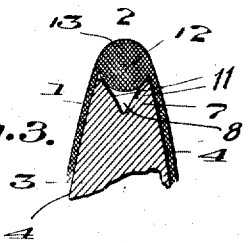


Fig. 3.

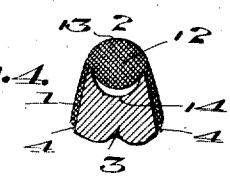


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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HOSIERY-FINISHING APPARATUS.

1,218,520. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 6, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. BRINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hosiery-Finishing Apparatus, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates broadly to hosiery finishing apparatus and has more particular reference to the drying and shaping of hosiery.

The manufacture of "full-fashioned" hosiery—which is a type of hosiery that is formed to fit more perfectly and has a seam at the back—has heretofore involved the use (during the drying of such article) of a board or form provided with a seam-receiving groove or depression at one side of the rear edge of the board or form. Where wooden boards were employed, this was rendered necessary because the edges of the board were not of sufficient dimension and stability to be provided with a groove or depression and, also, to withstand the wear and tear in handling. In the use of metal forms, the practice has been to follow that appertaining to the wooden boards, of providing the forms with a groove at the side of the rear edge. In both instances, the production of "rights" and "lefts" has resulted; that is to say, a pair of stockings (for instance) when finished would have the seam of one of the pair located on the right side of its rear central line, while the seam of the other would be at the left. This necessitated the use of two different boards for a pair of hose, with the grooves or depressions at opposite sides of the rear central line; and, in consequence, involved the careful selection of such boards for that purpose, and also, the sorting of one series of "rights" product in one pile and another series of "lefts" product in a different pile. Thereafter, the "pairing" of "rights" and "lefts" was required. Manifestly, this involved a very considerable amount of labor and care and a consequent additional expense to the manufacturer. Moreover, the rear crease produced by the finishing operation would be located at one side of the seam and, thus, not exactly along a desirable line.

Notwithstanding these very serious difficulties and objectionable results, the production of "rights" and "lefts" has been practically the universal practice in "full-fashioned" hosiery mills for many years.

It is the object of the present invention to overcome these difficulties, to simplify the operation of "boarding" "full-fashioned" hosiery, and to produce hosiery with the seam disposed in a more desirable position.

It is a further object of the invention to produce a crease along the seam-line of the hosiery.

In order that the invention may more readily be comprehended, I append hereto drawings, these being illustrative of certain desirable embodiments and utilizations of the invention; it being understood, however, that the illustrated embodiments may be modified to a considerable extent without departing from the spirit thereof.

In these drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of an internally-heated metal form with a "full-fashioned" stocking superposed thereon, the latter being shown as broken away at one portion to disclose the seam as seated in the seam-receiving groove in the form in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view, in section;

Fig. 3 is a similar view on a larger scale; and,

Fig. 4 is a view of a modification.

Referring to the drawings and to Figs. 1 to 3 thereof, the reference-numeral 1 indicates a stocking, of the "full-fashioned" type, provided with a seam 2 formed in the usual, or in any preferred, manner.

To dry, shape and finish the goods, a hollow metal form 3, adapted to be heated from within to any desirable and predetermined temperature, is utilized; and this is provided with arc-shaped sides 4, these being shaped to present oppositely-bulged surfaces, preferably and as shown. These surfaces converge at their margins and terminate in a relatively-reduced edge 5 which is adapted to crease and shape one portion—the front portion 6—of the stocking.

The surfaces converge at the opposite portion of the form also and terminate in an edge 7 in which is formed a groove 8—extending longitudinally of the form from near the base 9 thereof to a point 10 just beyond the toe-section thereof. This groove, preferably and as shown, in Figs. 1–3, has

walls 11 which converge toward the crease-producing edge 5. In other words, these walls not only converge toward each other and in the direction of said edge 5, but are in substantial parallelism with the converging surfaces of the walls which terminate in the edge 5.

Preferably and as shown, the dimensions of the groove are such as to be less than the diametral dimension of the seam 2; in consequence of which the seam is but partially seated in the groove. Thus, a portion of the seam lies beyond the plane of the form and presents a crease-producing instrumentality which is marked 12. When a stocking is stretched on the form—this stretching being accomplished or augmented by the bulged sides of the form—this instrumentality—corresponding in effective function to the edge 5—tends to form a creased effect on the external surface of the stocking, as at 13. Therefore, by means of this instrumentality and the edge 5, I am enabled to effect a creasing of the article at its opposite portions and along desirable lines, which heretofore have not been possible. Moreover, the seam is thereby positioned centrally instead of at the side of a central line, as heretofore, and a new article of manufacture is consequently produced.

In Fig. 4, I have shown the form provided with a groove 14 which has curved walls. This type of groove may, in some instances, be more suitable for the seam, especially if the seam is of unusual form.

From the foregoing, it will be perceived that I have devised a new hosiery-finishing device and, also a novel method of producing a new article of manufacture, namely, a hosiery-article having its seam disposed along a central line and with its external surface formed into a crease.

What I claim is:

1. A hosiery drying and shaping form comprising sides bulged away from each other and converging toward each other and terminating at one portion in a relatively reduced crease-producing edge, the opposite portion being provided with a groove of which the walls converge toward the crease-producing edge.

2. A hosiery drying and shaping form, hollow to contain a heating medium and comprising two oppositely bulged hosiery-shaping surfaces which are beveled toward their edge-portions, one of said edge-portions being relatively reduced to effect a creasing action on the hosiery being dried thereon, the other edge being provided with a groove in approximate alinement with the crease-producing edge at the opposite portion of the form.

3. A hosiery drying and shaping form, hollow to contain a heating-medium and having its sides beveled and terminating in two edges, one of which is relatively reduced to produce a crease in the hosiery dried thereon, and the other edge provided with an elongated V-shaped seam-receiving groove arranged in approximate alinement with and opposite to the crease-producing edge.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. BRINE.

Witnesses:
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