S. LOVE.
Knit Fabric.

No. 229,896. Patented July 13, 1880.

Fig: 1.

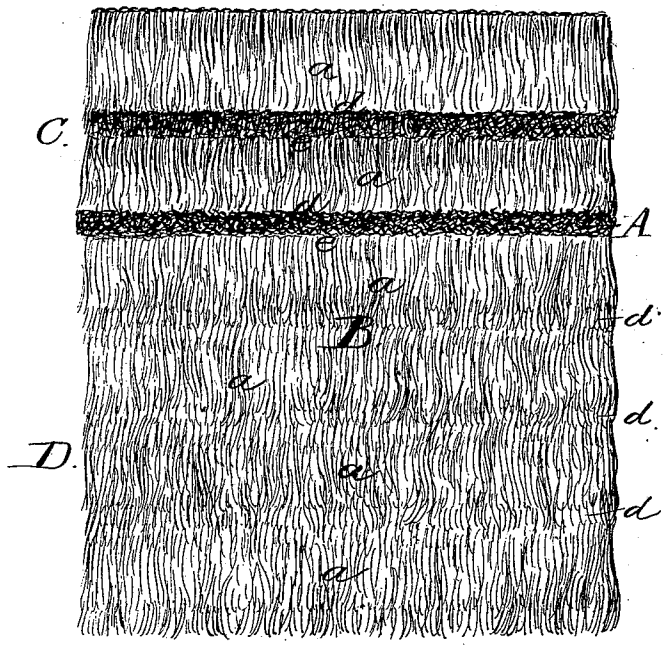


Fig: 2.

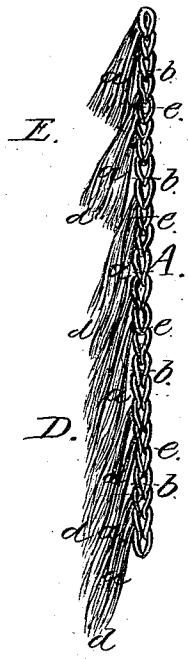


Fig: 3.

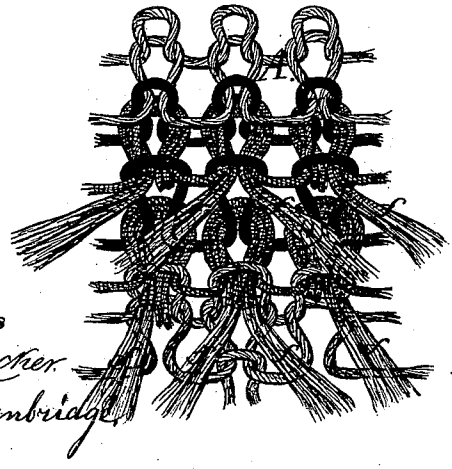
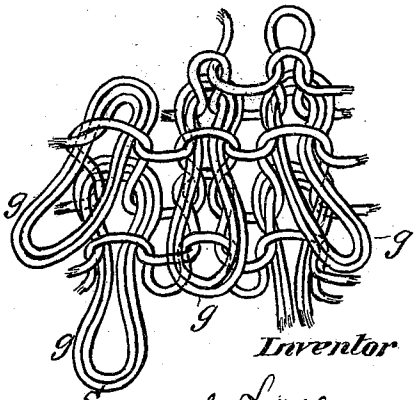


Fig: 4.



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KNIT FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,896, dated July 13, 1880.

Application filed February 7, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL LOVE, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Knit Fabric, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new knit fabric for sacks, coats, and other articles of wearing-apparel, which fabric can easily be produced by hand; and it consists of a fabric having a fleecy exterior composed of long hanging fibers, forming part of the single continuous thread of the knitted body or back of the fabric.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front or exterior surface view of my improved fabric. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 represents, on an enlarged scale, the body and fibers of the fabric, showing how the long fibers are locked in with the body, the thread being differently shaded in the several rows for greater convenience of distinguishing its form in each row of meshes. Fig. 4 is a diagram of the stitches and loops composing the fabric, and before the loops are cut.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the knitted body of the fabric, made of one continuous thread, which thread also forms the fleecy surface B, of long hanging fibers *a*, in rows, the ends *d* of one row either hanging over those in the next row, so as to present a moderately uniform surface, as shown in that portion of Figs. 1 and 2 designated by the letter D, or stopping abruptly, so as to leave spaces between the several rows or lines of hanging fibers, with the body of the fabric exposed, as at C in Fig. 1, or the ends of the rows or lines of fibers may hang or terminate just over the attached ends *e* of the lines below, as shown in Fig. 2 at E.

The body A of the fabric can be made by hand by knitting the thread or worsted on knitting-needles with the ordinary stocking-stitch, which stitch is only changed to form rows *g g* of dependent loops, as shown in Fig. 4.

The fabric is knit by hand with a continuous thread, like any other hand-knit fabric, excepting that for the loops *g* the thread from the last stitch made is wrapped around the finger or around two fingers to elongate the loops. The knitting of each row of meshes is continued until a line of loops, *g*, or a row of meshes, Fig. 4, is formed by the same thread with the meshes, which meshes are locked in with the next line of meshes in the same way as two lines of meshes are locked together in ordinary plain hand-knitting. The rows of loops *g* may follow each other as closely as may be desired—that is to say, a row of loops may be formed on every row of meshes; but as they make a very thick fleece it is not necessary that they should be very close together.

When the knitting of the fabric is completed the loops *g* are cut open at their free ends and the resulting thread ends then combed out, so as to separate the spun fibers, as shown at *f* in Fig. 3, into fibers. When thoroughly combed out they present the appearance illustrated by Fig. 1.

I prefer the above method of making the fabric, but do not limit myself thereto.

I am aware that fabrics have been made with long surface fibers in imitation of fleece; but these were either formed of the fibers separate from the threads of which the body of the fabric was composed or they required the fabric to be made of two or more separate interwoven threads.

In my invention the fleece is formed of the same continuous thread that composes the body of the fabric.

I claim—

1. A knit fabric consisting of the body A and the surface fleece B, which fleece is formed of the one continuous thread of the body A and made substantially as described.

2. The method of forming the fabric herein described, consisting in knitting the body A with a hand-knit stocking-stitch, and forming the fleece B by looping the one continuous thread of the body A and then cutting the loops *g* thus produced, substantially as herein shown and described.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Witnesses:

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