(No Model.)

O. KREISEL.

KNIT JACKET.

No. 294,637. Patented Mar. 4, 1884.

Fig. 1.

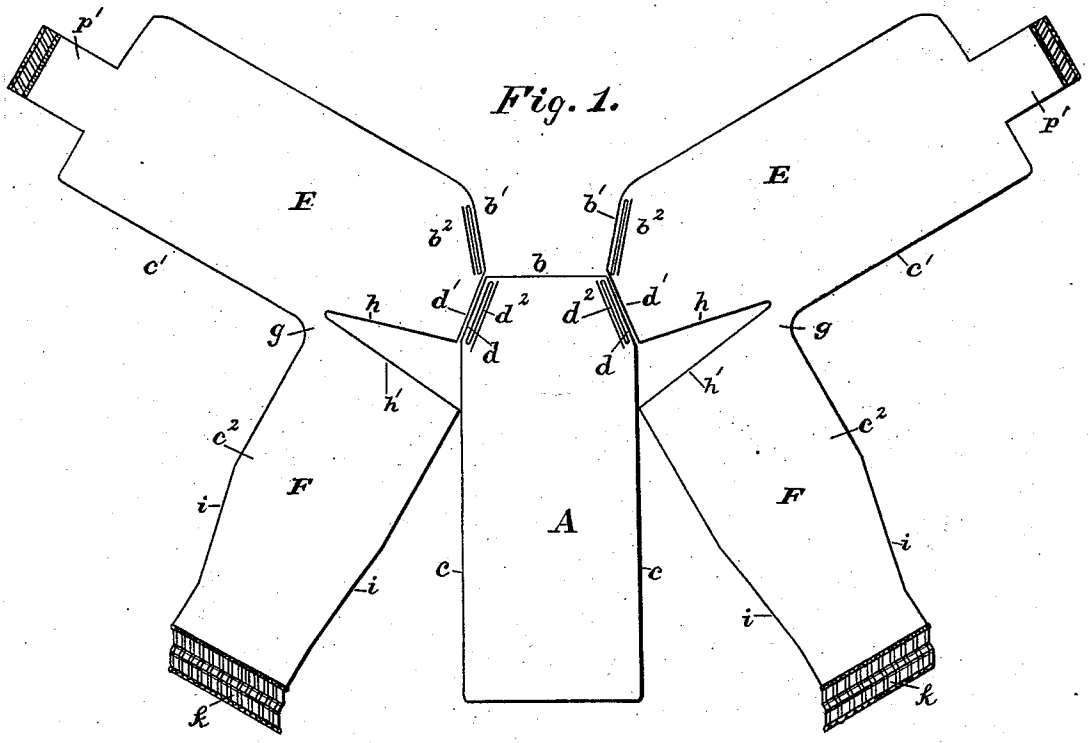
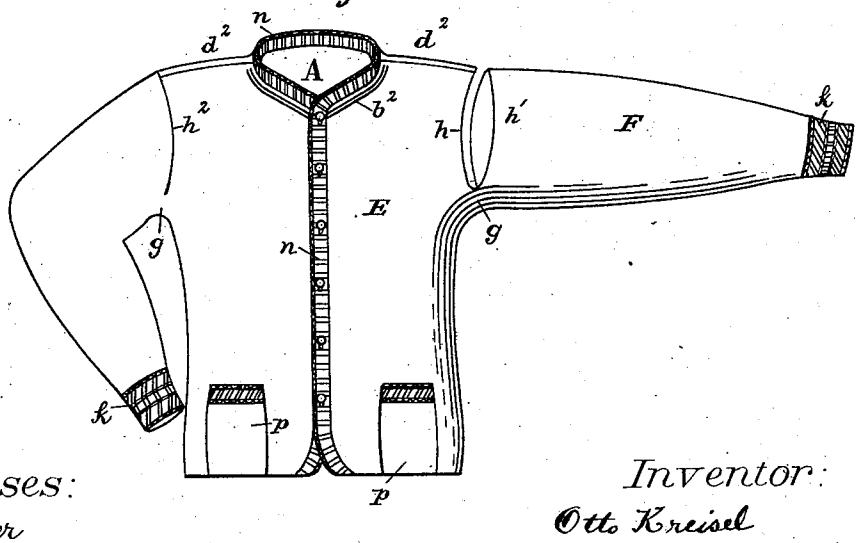


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO KREISEL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

KNIT JACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,637, dated March 4, 1884.

Application filed January 7, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO KREISEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knit Jackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved knit jacket, and will first be described, and then designated in the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a diagram showing separately the several parts which comprise the jacket. Fig. 2 is a view of the complete jacket.

The object of the invention is to provide what may be called a full "regular made" jacket—that is, one without cuts made in the fabric—the shoulder and neck parts of which will fit well about the neck without liability to excessive stretching, and the armhole of which will be elastic where the sleeve and body join.

The letter A designates the back piece of the jacket knit separately. The stitches or meshes, like ordinary cardigan jackets, are in straight parallel rows, forming ribs, (indicated only on one side of Fig. 2,) extending up and down, and this is the case with all the parts of the jackets.

The letter *b* designates the neckband-edge; *c*, the two side-seam edges, and *d* the diagonal shoulder-seam edges. These, as well as the edges of all the other parts of the jacket, are selvage-edges.

Extending parallel with the diagonal shoulder-seam edges are two or three stay-rows of ribs, d^2, which serve to restrict the stretch of the fabric at that point, making said edge non-stretching. Each front piece, E, is connected to one of the sleeves F by knit stitches *g*, forming rows or ribs, which extend along the side-seam edge *c'* of the front piece, and continue along one edge, c^2, of the sleeve-piece. These rows of stitches *g*, which continue from one of the body-pieces to one of the sleeve-pieces, come at the armhole at the joinder of the sleeve and body, as seen in Fig. 2. The front piece, E, has a top or shoulder seam edge, *d'*, from which extends a diagonal neckband-edge, *b'*, parallel with which latter are two or three stay rows or ribs, b^2, to prevent the fabric at that point from stretching and making said edge non-stretching. On the opposite side is the armhole-edge *h*, extending as far as the continuous knit-fabric connection *g*. The sleeves are each made of a single piece, F, which, as already described, are connected to the front piece by a continuous connection. In practice the front piece may be made first, and then stitches at the point *g* of those rows which extend along the side-seam edge *c'* may be taken up, and from said point, as a start, the sleeve-piece may be knit. Thus the continuous rows are integral with both body and sleeve. The sleeve-piece has two edges, *i*, an armhole-edge, *h'*, and the wristband *k*.

As before stated, all the edges are selvage—no cuts are made in the knit fabric—and when the separately-knit pieces are finished they are joined together, the proper edges being connected by crocheting. The non-stretching diagonal shoulder-seam edge *d* of the back joins the top edge, *d'*, of the front, and thereby the fabric along the top of the shoulder from the neckband to the armhole is stayed or restricted from stretching. This, in connection with the non-stretching diagonal neckband-edge *b'*, avoids the liability, common in other knit jackets, to excessive stretching at the shoulder and neck parts, and from this construction a good fit about the neck of the wearer is insured. The angle formed on the sleeve-piece by the edges *h'* and *i* is attached to the side-seam edge *c* of the back at the point where it touches in Fig. 1, and part of the armhole-edge *h'* of the sleeve joins the said edge *c* and part of the armhole *h* of the front piece. The two edges *i* of the sleeve join, also, the edges of the wristband. The edge *c* of the back and the edge *c'* of the front join. After all the parts have been put together, the border *n* is crocheted along the edge of each front and about the neck, and thus the ordinary binding usually employed is dispensed with, making a much handsomer finish.

To prevent the border from stretching, a less number of stitches are put in the border than are in the knit fabric along the edge to which the border is secured. The wristbands *k* are also free from excessive stretching.

By reference to Fig. 2 it will be seen the sleeves are joined to the armhole of the body partly by a seam, h^2, which is non-elastic, and partly by the continuous knit-fabric connection *g*, which is elastic.

The continuous rows of knit stitches form a portion of the armhole, and thereby the armhole has the desired elasticity, lacking in those knit jackets which have their sleeves entirely sewed in.

The pockets *p* are formed by a tang, *p'*, knit integral with the front pieces, and constituting a projection on the lower edge thereof, as seen in Fig. 1. This tang is turned up against the front piece, and the two vertical edges of the tang are sewed thereto, thus producing the pocket.

Having described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

A knit jacket having the sleeves attached to the body partly by a seam and partly by a continuous knit-fabric connection integral with both body and sleeve, as set forth.

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

OTTO KREISEL.

Witnesses:
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