(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. CLAUSS.

METHOD OF KNITTING RIDING BREECHES.

No. 538,767. Patented May 7, 1895.

Fig. 3.

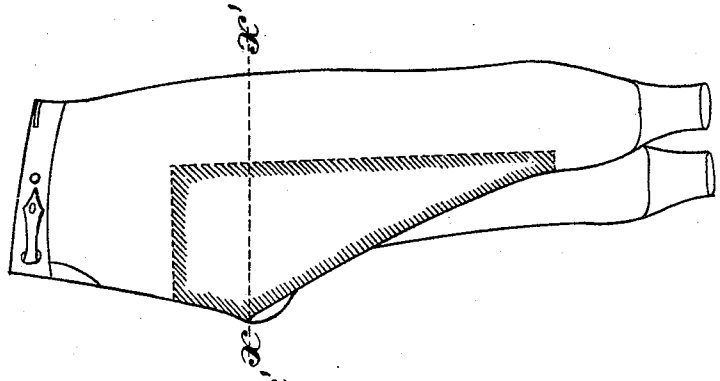


Fig. 2.

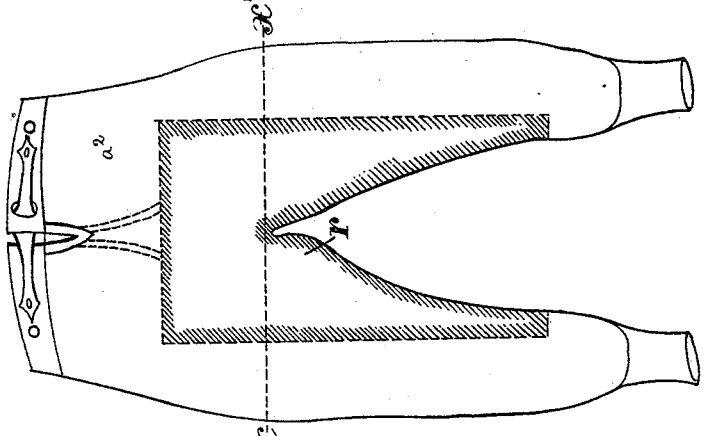
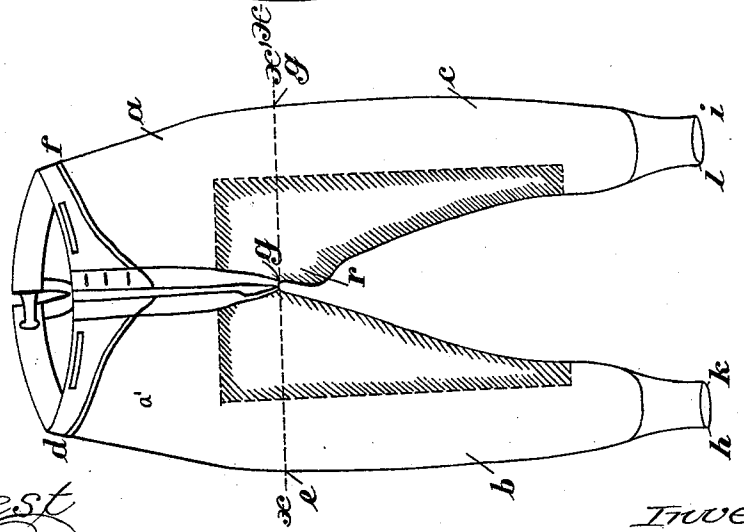


Fig. 1.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

M. CLAUSS.

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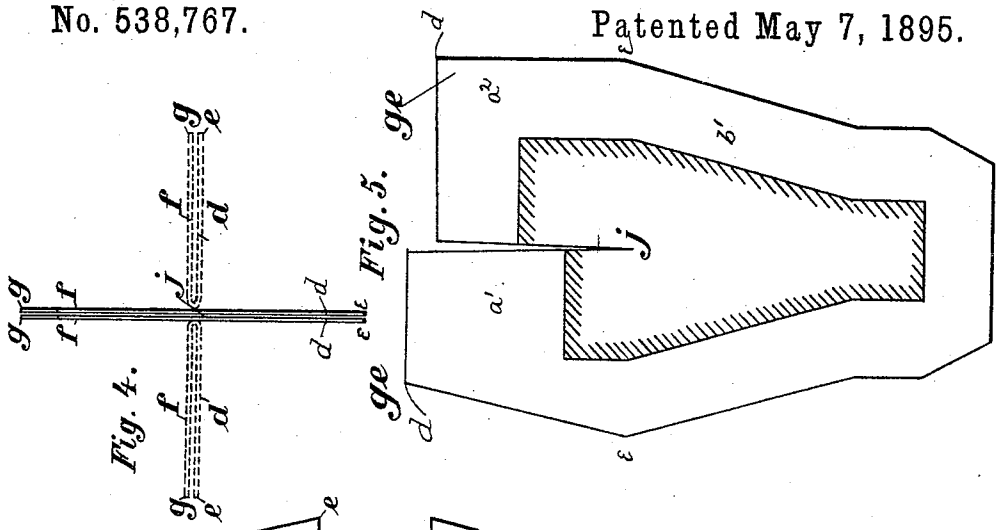

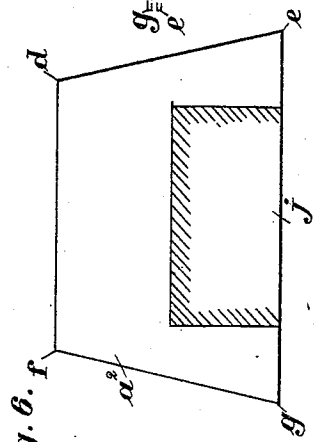

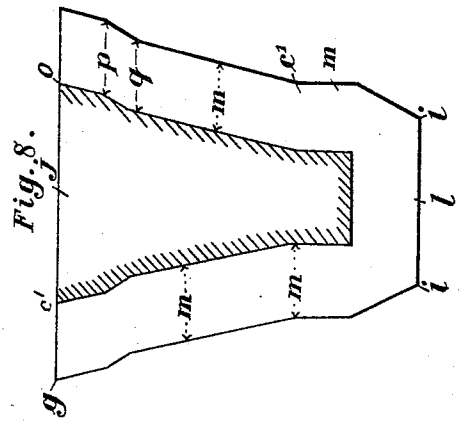

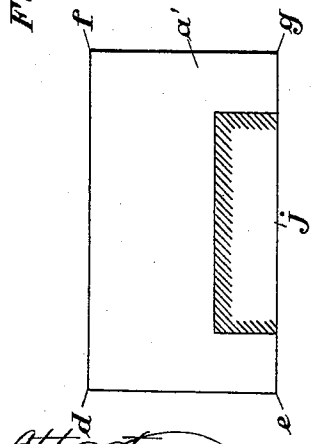

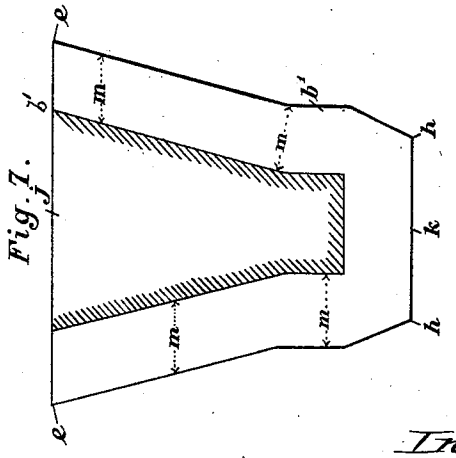

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX CLAUSS, OF HOHENSTEIN-ERNSTTHAL, GERMANY.

METHOD OF KNITTING RIDING-BREECHES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,767, dated May 7, 1895.

Application filed June 8, 1893. Serial No. 476,966. (No model.) Patented in Germany May 2, 1893, No. 74,925; in Austria-Hungary May 8, 1893, No. 57,683 and No. 86,136; in Switzerland May 8, 1893, No. 6,991; in Belgium May 30, 1893, No. 104,880; in France June 5, 1893, No. 230,601; in Russia June 8, 1893, No. 8,365; in England June 20, 1893, No. 12,166, and in Canada February 5, 1894, No. 45,235.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX CLAUSS, of Hohenstein-Ernstthal, in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Methods of Knitting Riding-Breeches, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has been patented in Germany May 2, 1893, No. 74,925; in Austria-Hungary May 8, 1893, No. 57,683 and No. 86,136; in Great Britain June 20, 1893, No. 12,166; in France June 5, 1893, No. 230,601; in Belgium May 30, 1893, No. 104,880; in Switzerland May 8, 1893, No. 6,991; in Russia June 8, 1893, No. 8,365, and in Canada February 5, 1894, No. 45,235.

The invention relates to the manufacture of knitted riding breeches and similar articles.

In the accompanying drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a front view, Fig. 2 a back view, and Fig. 3 a side view, of the improved breeches or hose having the parts most liable to wear strengthened or reinforced. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 represent parts of garments not made up.

Assuming the breeches or hose to be divided on the line $x\ x'$ it will be seen that, without regarding the front slit, which is generally made subsequently, the garment is in three parts; that is, the top or body piece a, and the leg-pieces b and c. If the top-piece a be divided on the lines d—e and f—g, a front-piece a' and a back-piece a^2 (Fig. 6) are formed. The leg-piece b (Fig. 1) is divided on the line e—h, and the leg-piece c on the line g—i, and by opening out the same, two trapezoidal pieces b' and c' (Figs. 7 and 8) are obtained. By properly combining four pieces such as a', a^2, b' and c', a complete garment is produced.

The borders of the portions in the hose which are reinforced are indicated in the drawings by means of dotted lines and cross hatching. The strengthening or reinforcing is done by the well known method of laying the two threads side by side on the needles of the knitting frame and there working them together into one loop, at those parts of the breeches to be strengthened.

According to my improved method of manufacture, the pieces a' and a^2 are knitted separately with the desired portions suitably reinforced. These pieces are then placed one upon the other in such a manner that the points indicated by the same letters in Fig. 6 coincide, as shown in Fig. 4; the said pieces being then folded so as to assume the shape represented by the dotted lines in the latter figure. The loops along the line $e\ j\ e$ are then placed on the needles of a knitting frame, whereupon the knitting of the right leg b' is continued from $e\ j\ e$. Upon the completion of one leg, the fabric assumes the shape represented in Fig. 5. When the leg sections have been joined to the upper sections, the two parts thus formed are bent back as shown in full lines. The loops situate along $g\ j\ g$ are then placed upon the needles of a plain knitting frame, and the knitting of the left leg c' is continued from $g\ j\ g$. When the several sections have been joined as above described the upper sections are sewed together on the lines d, e and f, g and the leg pieces folded and sewed at e, h and g, i, this making only one seam on each side of the breeches dispensing with the seam on the inside of the legs.

In forming the left leg c' (Fig. 8) on the knitting frame, the portion extending from o to p is knitted without reducing or narrowing. The next portion from p to q is somewhat abruptly narrowed; and from q the narrowing is continued to correspond with that of the right leg (Fig. 7). When therefore, the edges $g\ i$ are stitched together, a gusset or enlargement as shown at r in Figs. 1 and 2 is produced.

In order to reinforce the legs at those parts only which require it by reason of their being particularly liable to wear a constant distance m (Figs. 7 and 8) should be maintained between the marginal stitches and the reinforced part.

I claim—

The improved method of manufacturing riding breeches consisting in knitting the front and back waist sections independently of each other, placing said sections at their lower edges upon the needles of the knitting machine and knitting flat leg sections thereto, reinforcing the same, uniting the edges of the leg portions and uniting the side edges of the front and back waist sections, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

MAX CLAUSS.

Witnesses:
HERNANDO DE SOTO,
GEORGE COHN.