

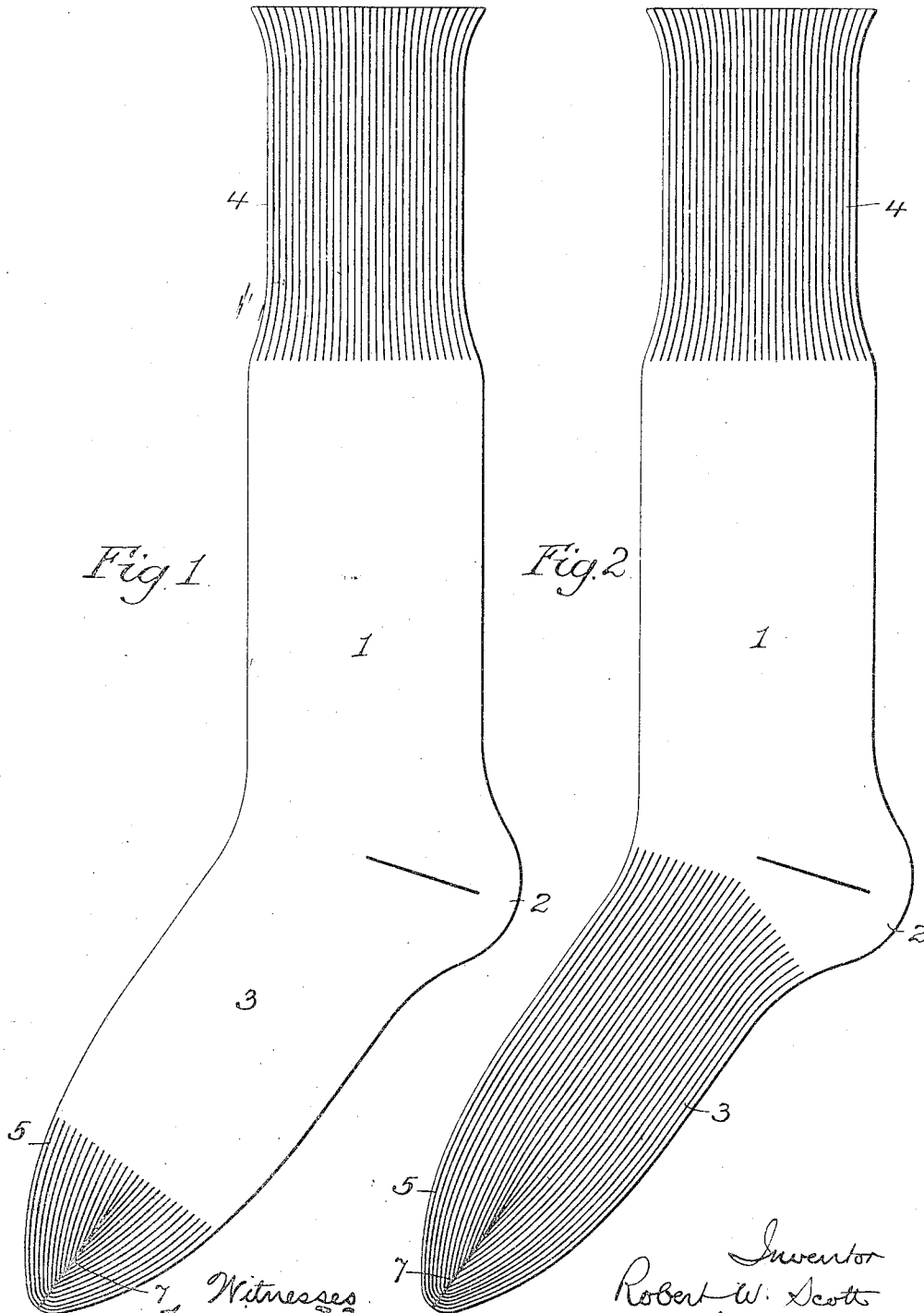
R. W. SCOTT.
HOSIERY.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1909

1,075,864.

Patented Oct. 14, 1915

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Hamilton D. Sumner
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Inventor
Robert W. Scott
by his Attorneys
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

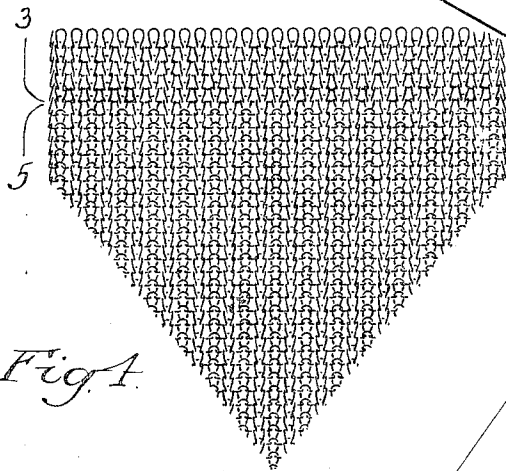
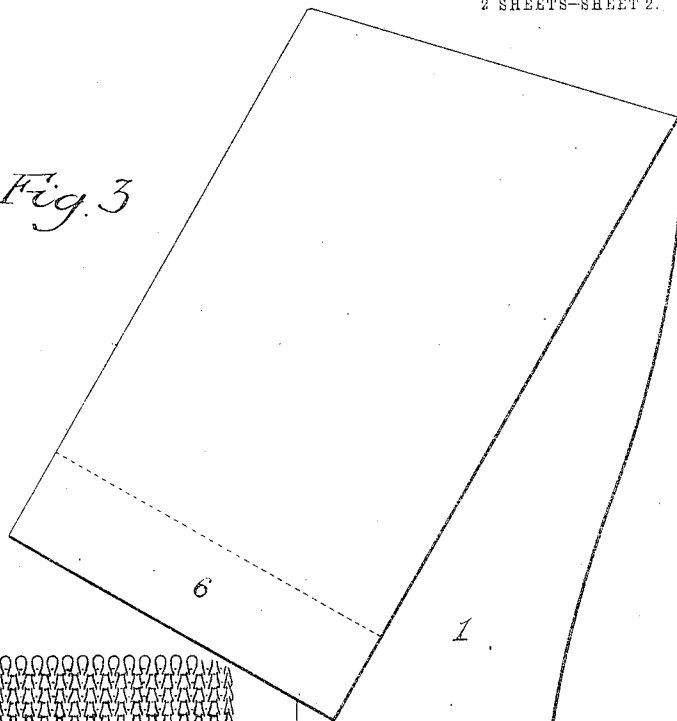
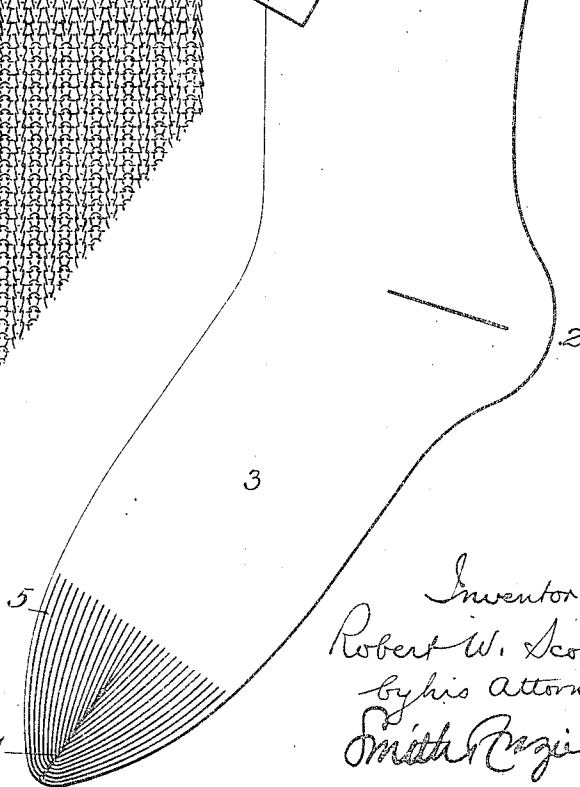


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, OF LEEDS POINT, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO SCOTT & WILLIAMS, INCORPORATED, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY

HOSIERY.

1,075,864.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing in Leeds Point, Atlantic county, New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Hosiery, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates especially to the formation of the toe portion of an article of hosiery, my object being to provide a toe formation which will be at once cheaper to produce and more shapely than the toe formations usually adopted.

In the accompanying drawings—Figures 1 and 2 are views of socks with toe formations in accordance with my invention; Fig. 3 is a view of a stocking having my improved toe formation, and Fig. 4 is an exaggerated view of a piece of ribbed web illustrating one of the features of my invention.

In the drawings, I have illustrated my invention as applied to that class of hosiery known as "seamless," 1 representing the seamless, tubular leg, 2 the seamless heel, 3 the seamless, tubular foot, and 4 the seamless, tubular ribbed top, all of which may be produced in ways now common to the art.

The toe portion 5 of the stocking is composed of ribbed web and, by preference, the inner portion of the toe is tubular and seamless, the outer portion of the toe being shaped by cutting the web and sewing together the adjoining cut edges.

In the sock shown in Fig. 1, the foot, heel and leg are of plain web and assuming that there are the same number of wales in both the plain and ribbed webs, the adoption of ribbed knitting in the toe serves to contract the diameter of the inner portion of the same and of that portion of the plain foot web adjacent to the toe, the shaping of the toe being completed by the cutting and sewing of the forward portion of the ribbed toe web.

The sewing operation is facilitated by reason of the fact that a ribbed web will lie flat or without the tendency to curl which is a characteristic of the cut edges of a plain knitted web, and this permits of the formation of a smaller seam than would be possible if plain web were used in the toe por-

tion of the stocking, since the cut edges of the ribbed web can be retained by a much lighter hold of the sewing stitches thereon than would be required with a plain web. To still further reduce the size of the seam I so cut the ribbed toe web that the cut edges will not ravel, the method of cutting being shown in Fig. 4, on reference to which it will be observed that the knitting of the web begins at the point of the toe and advances toward the foot.

When the knitting of the ribbed toe web has been completed stitches are transferred from the ribbing needles onto plain web needles which were not theretofore in action and plain web is produced for the foot and leg of the stocking, the seamless heel being formed upon this web in the usual way and the stitches being then transferred from every alternate needle onto a ribbing needle for the production of the ribbed top 4, the upper edge of which can be finished in any suitable way, or the method of knitting may, if desired, be reversed, the ribbed top being knitted first with a non-raveling welt, the stitches being then transferred from the ribbing needles to theretofore inactive plain web needles, the leg, heel and foot being knitted of plain web and the stitches then transferred from alternate plain web needles to ribbing needles for the formation of the ribbed toe web, but the cutting of the web in this case to shape the toe would not provide the non-raveling edges which result when the method of manufacture first described is adopted, hence such method is always preferred.

In the sock shown in Fig. 2 the ribbed web is carried throughout the foot portion with the result that said foot portion is of lesser diameter than the leg. In the application of my invention to stockings the top of the leg can be finished by a turned hem 6 or in any other desirable way.

The toe seam 7, by preference, extends around the toe from side to side as shown in the drawing, although the seam owing to its being formed at the edges of the web, is not so bulky as to prove objectionable even if it extends around the toe from top to bottom.

The knitting of the ribbed toe portion

of the web can be effected in much less time than is required to produce the usual seamless toe pocket on a plain web, high-speed round-and-round knitting being resorted to
5 to form the ribbed web instead of the relatively slow reciprocating knitting required to form a seamless toe pocket, and the cutting and sewing together of the cut edges of the ribbed web can be effected more
10 cheaply and expeditiously than the looping together of a toe pocket and foot web and without the employment of the skilled labor which is required in the latter operation, consequently the production of hosiery hav-
15 ing my improved toe formation is cheapened and quickened and the toe formation

is of a more shapely character than the usual so-called seamless toe.

I claim:

An article of hosiery having its toe portion 20 composed of ribbed web cut diagonally across the wales and having the cut edges united by a seam which extends around the point of the toe.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my 25 name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT W. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

HAMILTON D. TURNER,
KATE A. BEADLE.