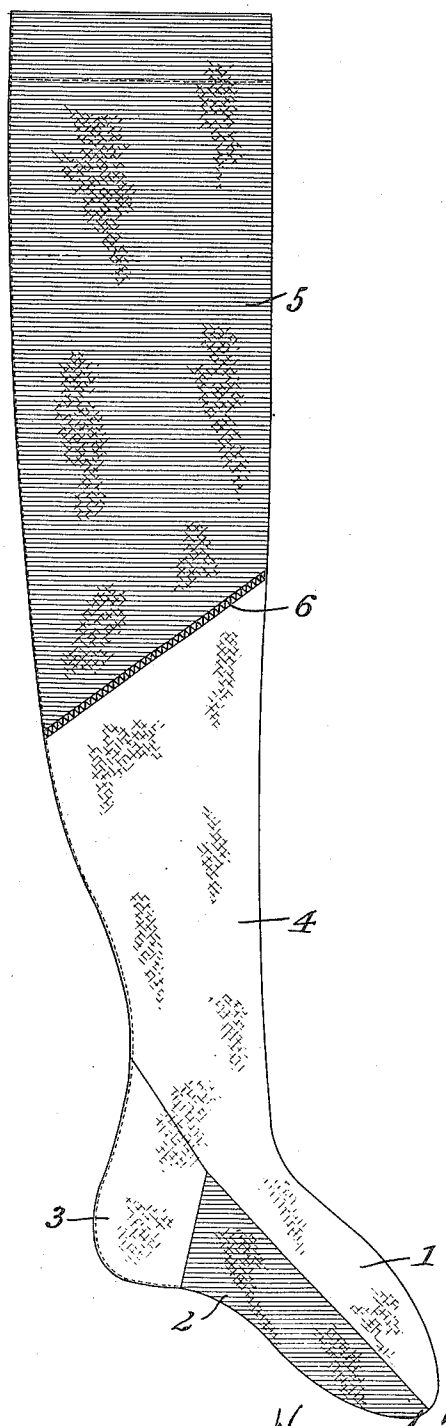
H. A. TAYLOR.

STOCKING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 13, 1914.

1,162,820. Patented Dec. 7, 1915.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY A. TAYLOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

STOCKING.

1,162,820. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 7, 1915.

Application filed August 13, 1914. Serial No. 856,514.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY A. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stockings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to that class or kind of stocking which is cut from flat piece goods, into the desired shape, folded over and stitched.

It has been common heretofore to weave and also to knit stockings with the upper part of cotton or the like inexpensive and strong material and the lower part of silk or other higher grade material, which is easy of accomplishment by the employment of well known processes in the knitting and weaving arts, but never, so far as I know, have stockings made from flat piece goods been so constructed.

It is the purpose, therefore, of this invention to secure the advantages hereinafter referred to flowing from what may be called the two-piece construction in stockings made from flat piece goods by the cutting out, folding and sewing method.

The drawing hereof illustrates a side elevation of a stocking embodying the invention.

In the drawing 1 represents the upper foot section, 2 the lower or under foot section, 3 the heel, 4 the lower leg section and 5 the upper leg section of the stocking. The parts 1, 3 and 4 are, in the class of stocking to which this invention applies, made of high grade flat or piece goods material, such as silk or lisle thread. The part 2 may be of the same material or of a cheaper substance, as preferred. The part 5, however, which, it will be noted, requires the largest amount of material, instead of being made of the expensive fabric employed in the lower and exposed parts of the stocking, is made of a cheaper material, such as cotton. After being cut out from flat piece goods into the proper shape, the parts are properly folded over and the meeting edges of each part stitched together at the back as indicated by the fine dotted line. The upper part and the lower part are thus firmly sewed together on the line 6; and it will be particularly noted that the junction between the cheaper upper part 5 and the more expensive lower part 4 is, as shown at 6, made upon a diagonal line, and, as shown in the drawing, is firmly stitched by zigzag stitching. This arrangement of the line of union between these two parts, while not essential, nevertheless contributes materially to the desirability of the construction because it results in both the upper and lower sections being cut on a bias of the materials, from which flows a series of advantages: the elasticity and flexibility not only of the material adjacent to the line of union, but also of the line of stitching itself, are materially augmented, so that the strains which are especially applied upon stockings over the knee of the wearer, are better resisted not only because of the bias of the materials but because of the presence of the strong rib which has the effect of an introduced cord at this point; and furthermore the area of handsome, highly finished material composing the section 4 is carried farther up upon the leg of the wearer in front than in the hollow parts behind the knee, so that should exposure of the wearer's limbs at any time occur, the likelihood of disclosing the cheaper upper part of the garment will be reduced; and in addition to these advantages there is the further advantage that the line or union 6 may be, as stated above, given a ribbed or corded appearance and decorated by the zigzag stitching, giving the effect of an intentionally applied feature.

It will be obvious to those who are familiar with such manufactures that the upper or cotton part 5 of the stocking need not be cut from textile fabric or flat piece material, folded over and stitched, on the contrary, may be woven or knitted in tubular form, to which the lower part cut from piece goods may be attached in the way described or in any other preferred manner; it will also be

obvious that although the diagonal or bias line of union between the upper and lower parts has decided advantages, nevertheless that the union may be made on such other line as preferred.

I claim:

A stocking of the class stated having a lower part made from flat silk piece goods and an upper part of cotton goods, the two parts united at about the knee on a diagonal or bias line.

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

HARRY A. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

LOUIS LEWINSOHN,

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