C. H. PLATT & G. A. STANBERY.

Knit Fabrics.

No. 151,715. Patented June 9, 1874.

FIG. I.

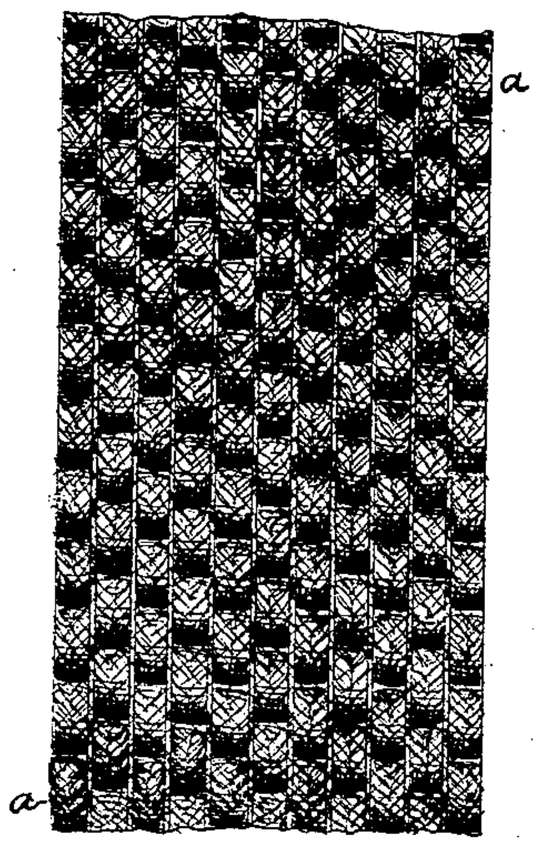

FIG. II.

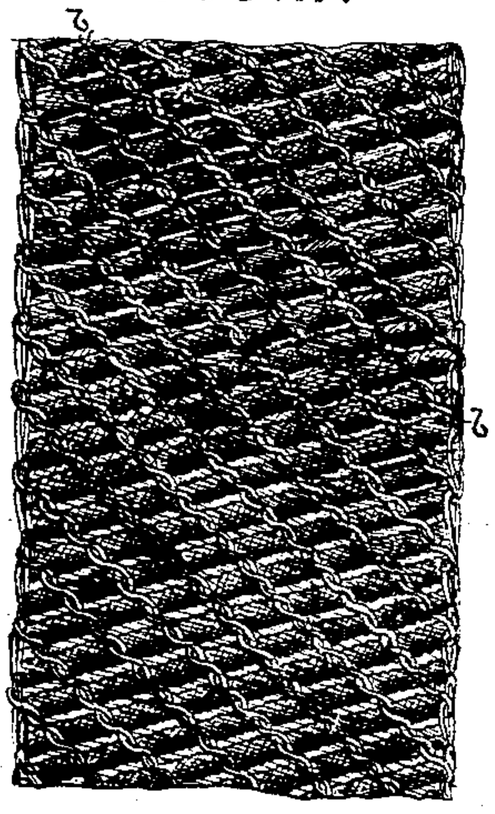

FIG. III.

FIG. IV.

WITNESSES:

P. Hanway

L. G. Stuart

INVENTORS

Corwin H. Platt

George A. Stanbery

by A. Wakeman

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORWIN H. PLATT AND GEORGE A. STANBERY, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN KNIT FABRICS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,715**, dated June 9, 1874; application filed April 25, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CORWIN H. PLATT and GEORGE A. STANBERY, of Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in Knitted Fabrics, and named the "Platt and Stanbery Ruching," of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to fabrics produced by the operation of knitting; and consists in a new knitted fabric which we have called "Platt and Stanbery Ruching," and which we knit automatically by our improved knitting-machine, having the fancy-knitting attachment for which we have obtained Letters Patent of even date herewith.

To enable others skilled in the art to make our new fancy-knitted fabric or ruching, we will now proceed to describe the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the right or upper side of the ruching. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the back of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view, showing the form of the raised loops and the selvage. Fig. 4 is an end view of the web.

To knit the fabric on our machine, we first set up any number of plain loops or stitches on the needles, one on each needle, in the same way as for plain knitting. Say that fourteen such loops are thus set up. We then commence to knit, beginning at the right hand or last loop on the right hand, the pin-wheel of the fancy-knitting attachment being arranged to start at pin number one. The machine is then put in motion, and the first two needles knit fourteen times, the yarn-carrier reversing at each revolution of the driving-shaft of the machine. In knitting the first two needles fourteen times the first raised loop *a* is formed. The needle-ring then moves around from left to right, so as to gain one needle, and the second and third needles are then knitted fourteen times to form the next loop, and so on across the whole web.

The operation of gaining the needle, or transferring the knitting process from the first two to the second and third, and then to the third and fourth, and so on, is accomplished by leaving an extra vacant space between the pins on the pin-wheel.

We have now a row of these loops *a* across the web, which require to be bound together. This we accomplish by knitting straight back across the web without forming the loops *a*—that is, we knit back the same as in plain knitting, as clearly shown by the letter *b* in the drawings.

To accomplish this the pin-wheel is thrown out of gear by the reversing pin and connecting mechanism, and when the other end of the web is reached with this plain knitting, the other reversing-pin brings the pin-wheel again into gear, and the operation is repeated, a fresh row of loops being formed and bound by each passage back and forth across the web, the whole operation being accomplished automatically by the machine. The pattern and size of the loops may be varied by altering the position of the pins on the pin-wheel, and we can knit different widths of the fabric, and widen or narrow it, as desired.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The knitted fabric herein described, composed of loops and plain knitting connected together, in a manner substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 30th day of April, 1874.

CORWIN H. PLATT. [L. S.]
GEORGE A. STANBERY. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
G. W. CORWIN,
GEO. Q. ADAMS.