

(No Model.)

W. & R. N. WRIGHTSON.
KNITTED FABRIC.

No. 353,652.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

FIG. 1.

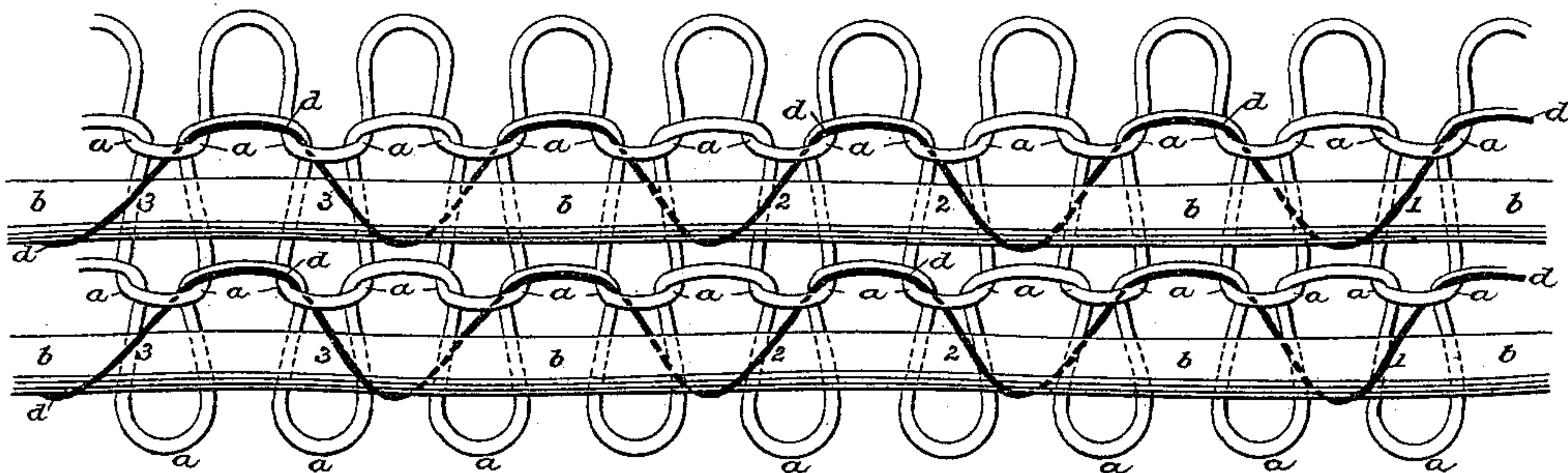
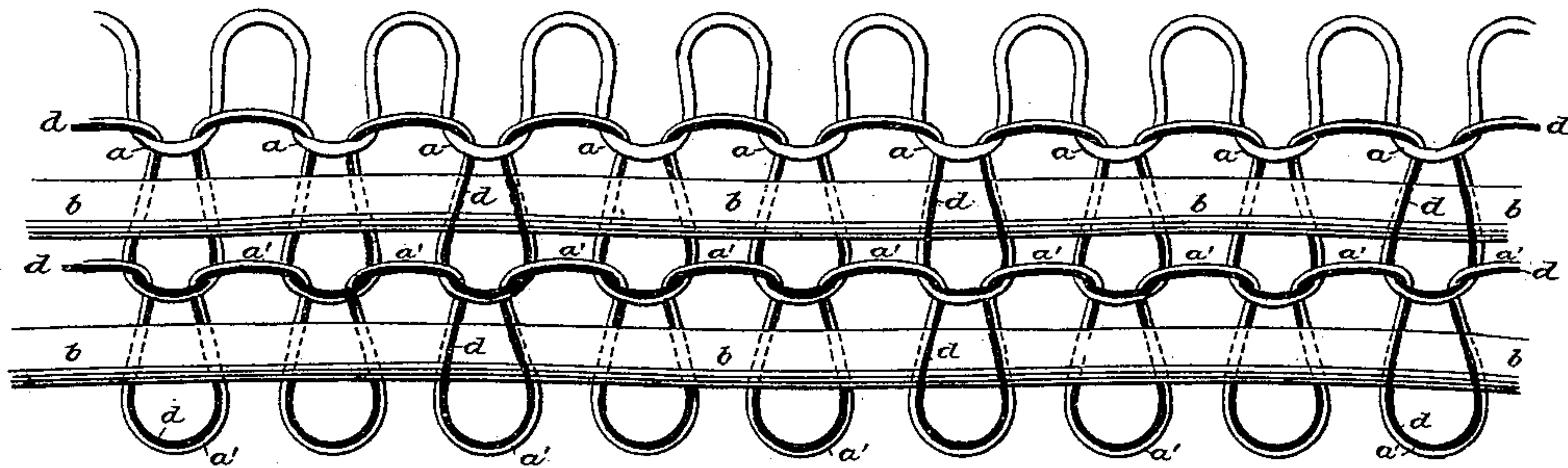


FIG. 2.



Witnesses:
Alex. Barkoff
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Wm Wrightson &
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WRIGHTSON AND ROBERT N. WRIGHTSON, OF LINWOOD, PA.

KNITTED FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,652, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed August 18, 1885. Serial No. 174,681. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM WRIGHTSON and ROBERT N. WRIGHTSON, citizens of the United States, and residents of Linwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Knitted Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to that class of knitted fabrics in which a heavy surface-thread, generally of inferior material, is confined to a body fabric by means of a binding-thread; and our invention consists of a fabric in which said surface-thread is bound to the body fabric in a more acceptable manner than usual.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear view, on an exaggerated scale, of a portion of a knitted fabric made in accordance with our invention; and Fig. 2, a rear view of a like piece of fabric made in the usual manner.

Our improved fabric (shown in Fig. 1) is similar to the well-known "stockinet" fabric (shown in Fig. 2) in that it comprises a body of ordinary knitted fabric having on one face floating threads tied to the body fabric at intervals by a third or binding thread; but our improved fabric differs from the ordinary stockinet fabric in two respects—first, in that the binding-threads are interlocked with alternate loops only of the holding-courses of stitches of the body fabric instead of with each loop of said courses, as usual; and, second, in that each course of binding-thread engages with but one course of loops of the body fabric instead of with two courses, as in the ordinary fabric.

The body fabric consists of successive courses of interlocked loops *a*, and on one face of this fabric are the surface-threads *b*, which are generally of yarn of inferior quality to, and much heavier than, that forming the body fabric, there being one row of such surface-thread for every course of stitches in the body fabric, as shown, or one for every two, three, or more courses of stitches in the body fabric, as the desired character of the surface may suggest.

The binding-thread *d* serves to tie the surface-thread *b* to the body fabric. In our fabric (shown in Fig. 1) the binding-thread passes round the surface-thread at the points 1 2 3,

&c., and forms a loop on every alternate needle, so that it is prevented from floating with the surface-thread, and hence is not liable to be cut so as to release said surface-thread when the latter is subjected to the usual gigging or finishing operation. The distance apart of the tying-in points may be varied as desired.

It will be observed that the binding-threads in our improved fabric are interlocked with alternate loops only of the holding-courses of stitches of the body fabric, and that there is but one holding-course of stitches, *a*, in said body fabric for each course of binding-thread *d*, whereas in the ordinary fabric (shown in Fig. 2) the binding-threads are interlocked with each of the loops of the holding-courses of stitches in the body fabric, and there are two holding-courses of stitches, *a a'*, for each course of binding-threads *d*.

Where there is a course of surface-thread, *b*, for each course of stitches in the body fabric, there is a further distinction between our improved fabric and the ordinary fabric, due to the fact that in the latter the successive courses of binding-thread are interlooped with each other, whereas in our fabric they are not. This, however, is a distinction which is not found when the ordinary fabric only has a course of surface-thread, *b*, for every two or more courses of the body fabric.

In making our improved fabric a less amount of binding-thread is required than usual, and said binding-thread is not prominent in the body fabric. Moreover, the surface-thread is not held so closely as usual, and hence produces a fuller and better effect when subjected to a gigging or finishing operation.

As illustrating a machine upon which our improved knitted fabric may be produced, we may refer to our application bearing even date herewith, Serial No. 174,682.

We claim as our invention—

1. A knitted fabric in which a body composed of successive courses of interlocked loops is combined with a surface-thread tied to said body fabric by successive courses of binding-thread, each of which engages with the loops of a single course only of the body fabric, all substantially as specified.

2. A knitted fabric in which a body com-

posed of successive courses of interlocked loops is combined with a surface-thread tied to said body fabric by successive courses of binding-thread, each of which engages with
5 the loops of a single course only of the body fabric, the binding-thread being interlocked with alternate loops only of said holding-course of stitches of the body, all substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM WRIGHTSON.
ROBT. N. WRIGHTSON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM F. DAVIS,
HARRY SMITH.