

(No Model.)

D. P. MILLS.

METHOD OF MAKING BLANKS FOR KNITTED DRAWERS.

No. 410,600.

Patented Sept. 10, 1889.

Fig. 1.

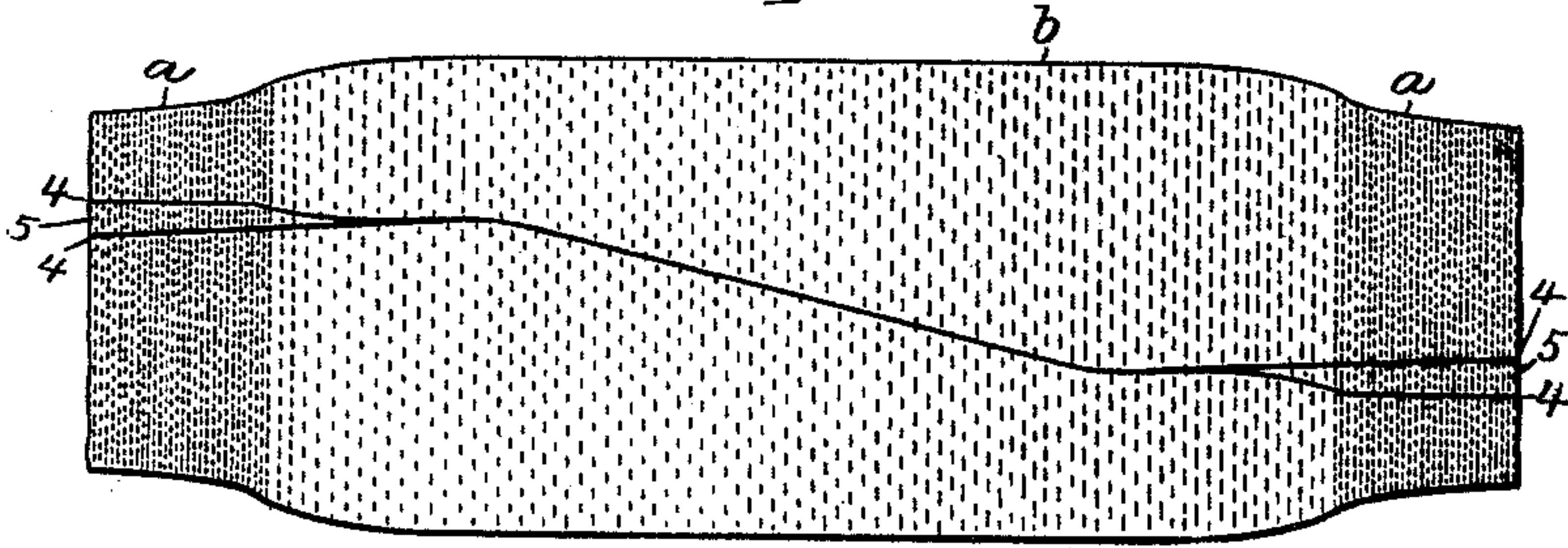


Fig. 2.

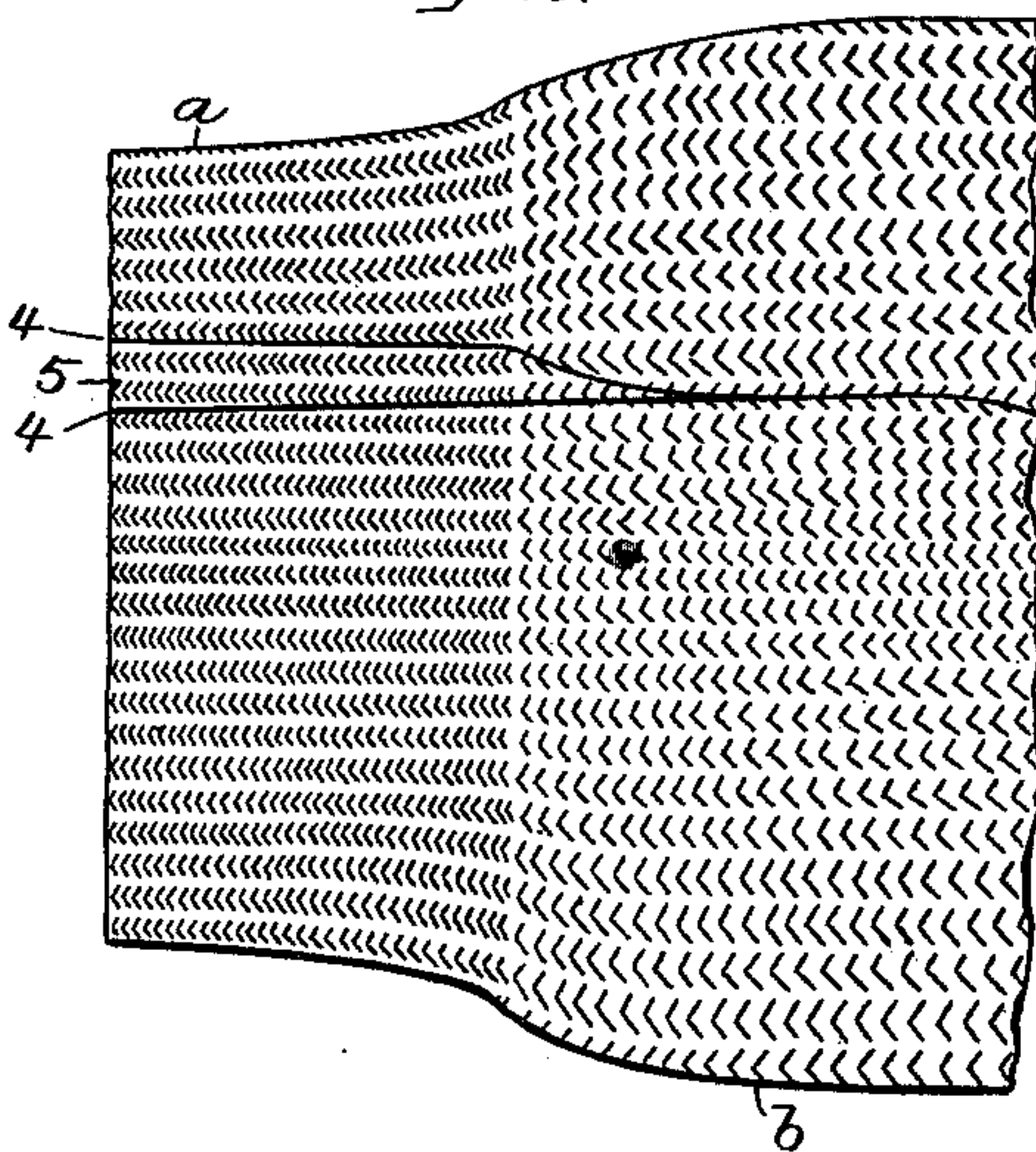
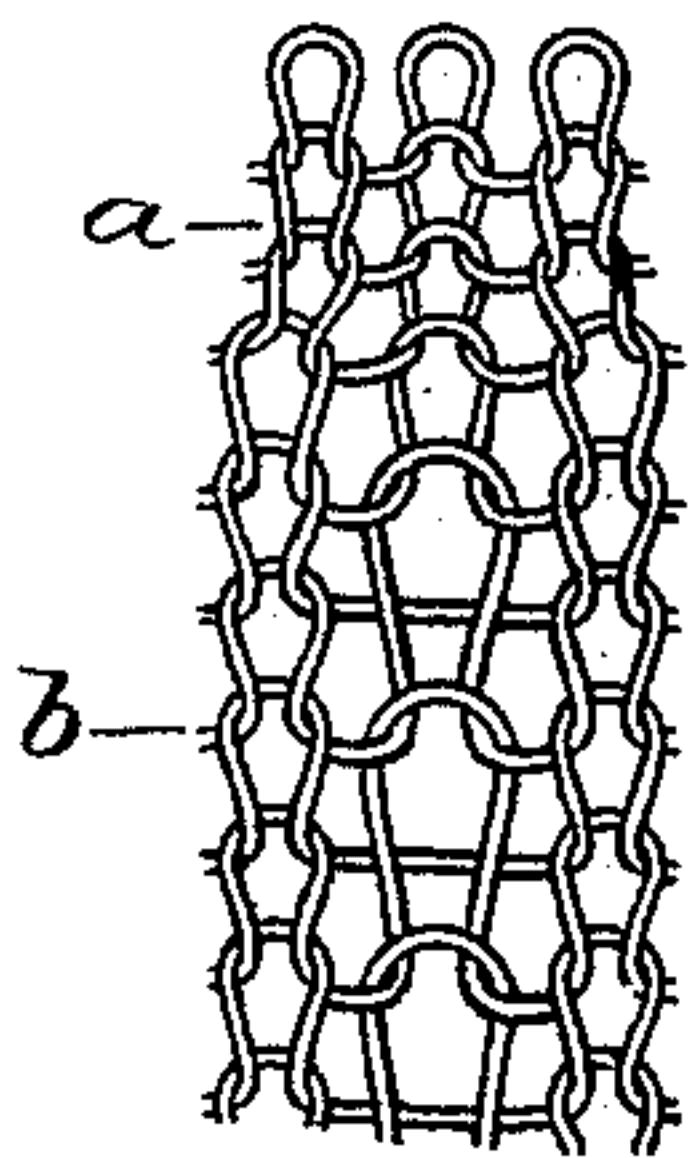


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

John Edwards Jr.
William Cary

INVENTOR.

Dwight P. Mills
By James Shepard

Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DWIGHT P. MILLS, OF NAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT.

METHOD OF MAKING BLANKS FOR KNITTED DRAWERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,600, dated September 10, 1889.

Application filed January 15, 1889. Serial No. 296,387. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT P. MILLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Naugatuck, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Making Blanks for Drawers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the method of making drawers of the kind which are cut from knitted fabric; and the objects of my invention are to lessen the cost of manufacture and to produce a neat and substantial article.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a tubular fabric illustrating the manner of cutting drawer-blanks therefrom. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of one end of the same, and Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the stitching in a fabric which is adapted for cutting drawer-blanks in accordance with my improvement.

I first form a tubular fabric having sections *a* of close-knit and somewhat firm fabric, suitable for the tops and ankle-bands of drawers, and an intervening section *b* of a more elastic and looser fabric, specially adapted for the main portion of the garment. These two sections may be formed, as illustrated in Fig. 3, with the section *a* in that style of stitching known as "one and one rib," while the more elastic and looser section *b* is formed in the stitch known as the "royal rib," and as shown; or said sections may be formed by any mode which will produce different degrees of firmness and elasticity in the different sections—as, for instance, both sections may be formed of the stitch known as "one and one rib," as indicated in Fig. 2, with the section *a* formed with shorter stitches than in section *b*, thereby forming a closer and firmer fabric.

I have shown in the drawings, Fig. 1, a length of tubular fabric sufficiently long for cutting blanks for a pair of drawers therefrom; but it is evident that a continuous fabric may be produced in which the length shown in Fig. 1, with its loose and firm sections, may be multiplied indefinitely. After the fabric

is produced, I take a suitable length for one pair of drawers having one of the firmer sections at each end of said length, flat it out, as shown in Fig. 1, and cut both thicknesses thereof longitudinally on the lines 4 4, the principal line extending straight in from each end for about one-fourth its length at a point far enough to one side of the middle, so that the widest portion of the fabric thus split off is of the proper dimension for the waist portion, said line at one end being diagonally opposite that at the other end and united by a single straight diagonal line. The shorter lines 4 extend straight in from each end a little to one side of the main line and then slant to one side to meet the principal line of cut, thereby producing the narrow pieces 5 between the lines 4 4 at each end. Each length of fabric is thereby cut into blanks for forming the two parts of one garment, with the waist portion of one member and the ankle-band of the other member cut from each of the firm sections *a a*, as shown. One of the members is then changed end for end, and they may be finished in any ordinary manner.

The only waste involved in thus cutting the drawer-blanks is found in the narrow strip 5 at each end of each garment's length of tubular fabric.

I claim as my invention—

The herein-described method of making knit drawer-blanks, which consists, first, in providing a tubular fabric with certain lengths containing a section of firm fabric at each end and an intermediate section of a looser and more elastic character, and then cutting both thicknesses of the flattened tube longitudinally on substantially the straight and diagonal lines shown, thereby forming the parts designed for the waist portion of one member and ankle portion of the other member from each of said firm sections, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

DWIGHT P. MILLS.

Witnesses:

JOHN EDWARDS, Jr.,
JOHN E. ROLLINSON.