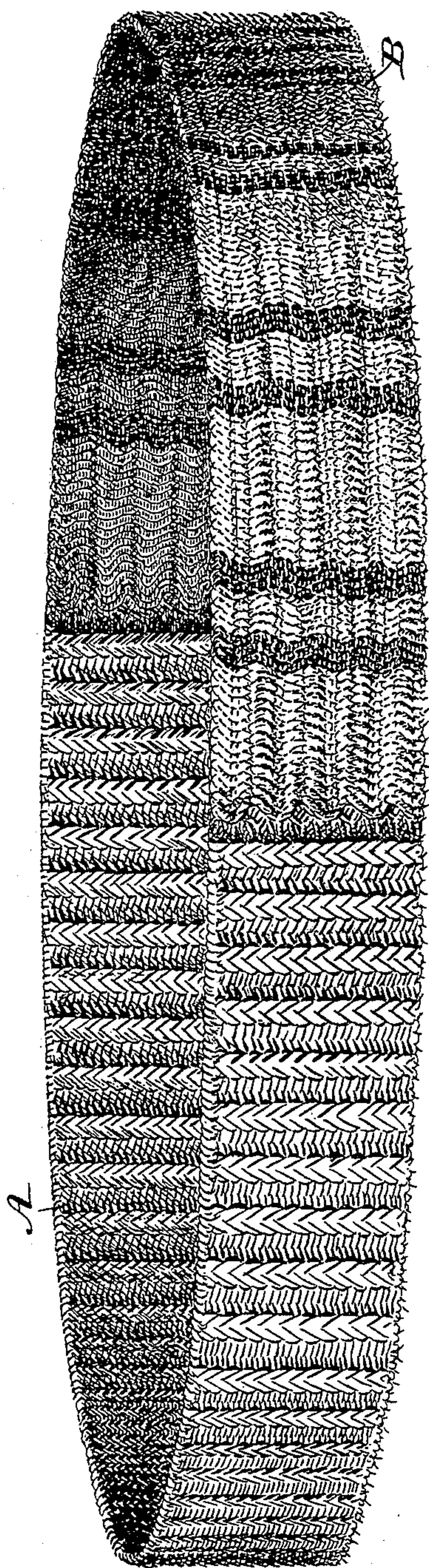


(Specimens.)

M. GERNSHYM.
KNITTED FABRIC.

No. 467,091.

Patented Jan. 12, 1892.



WITNESSES:

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MAX GERNSHYM, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

KNITTED FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,091, dated January 12, 1892.

Application filed July 22, 1891. Serial No. 400,294. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX GERNSHYM, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and
5 Improved Knitted Fabric, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to fabrics produced on circular-knitting machines such as shown and described in the Letters Patent of the
10 United States No. 462,546, granted to me under date of November 3, 1891.

The invention consists in a tubular knit fabric having its courses knitted partly with plain loops and partly with circularly-trans-
15 ferred loops.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which the figure is a perspective view of the improved fabric.

20 The improved fabric is produced on circular-knitting machines such as described in the patent above referred to. The fabric is knitted in a continuous circular form and is provided with a back A and a front B, of
25 which the former is knotted in plain ribs with cardigan or other stitch, while the front B is knitted in a figured design, according to a pre-determined pattern, by circularly-transferred loops. To obtain this result the needle-plate
30 of the knitting-machine is made in fixed and movable sections in order that when the fabric is being knitted the movable section may be shifted so that the needles in the latter change their position relative to the vertical
35 cylinder-needles and thereby change the configuration of that part of the fabric knitted by the movable section and the corresponding cylinder-needles. The movable section is shifted so that each of its needles moves the
40 distance between two, three, four, or more vertical needles to vary the design of the ornamental part of the fabric as desired. It is

understood that each circular course of the fabric is thus knitted with needles part of which vary their positions, so that each course
45 is formed with sets of different stitches, of which one set is plain and the other varied, according to a design or pattern. The fabric thus produced is in part plain and the remaining portion is ornamental. A like result
50 is obtained by making the needle-cylinder in fixed and movable needle-sections, of which the latter are shifted relative to the corresponding needles on the circular needle-plate. By making both the needle-plate and the
55 needle-cylinder in fixed and movable needle-sections, of which the latter are shifted relative to the fixed sections, a like result is obtained—that is, part of the tubular fabric is
60 knitted plain and the rest in an ornamental design.

It is understood that the fabric is produced in a continuous tubular form and is then afterward cut up and trimmed to form jackets
65 and other garments, of which part is plain and the rest in design, thus producing fine goods of a rich appearance and at the same cost as the ordinary plain goods.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-
70 ters Patent, is—

1. A tubular knitted fabric having each course knitted partly with plain loops and partly with circularly-transferred loops, sub-
75 stantially as described.

2. A fabric formed with a series of tubular knitted courses, each partly formed by plain loops to form a ribbed back and partly by transferred loops to produce an ornamental front, substantially as described.

MAX GERNSHYM.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,
C. SEDGWICK.