

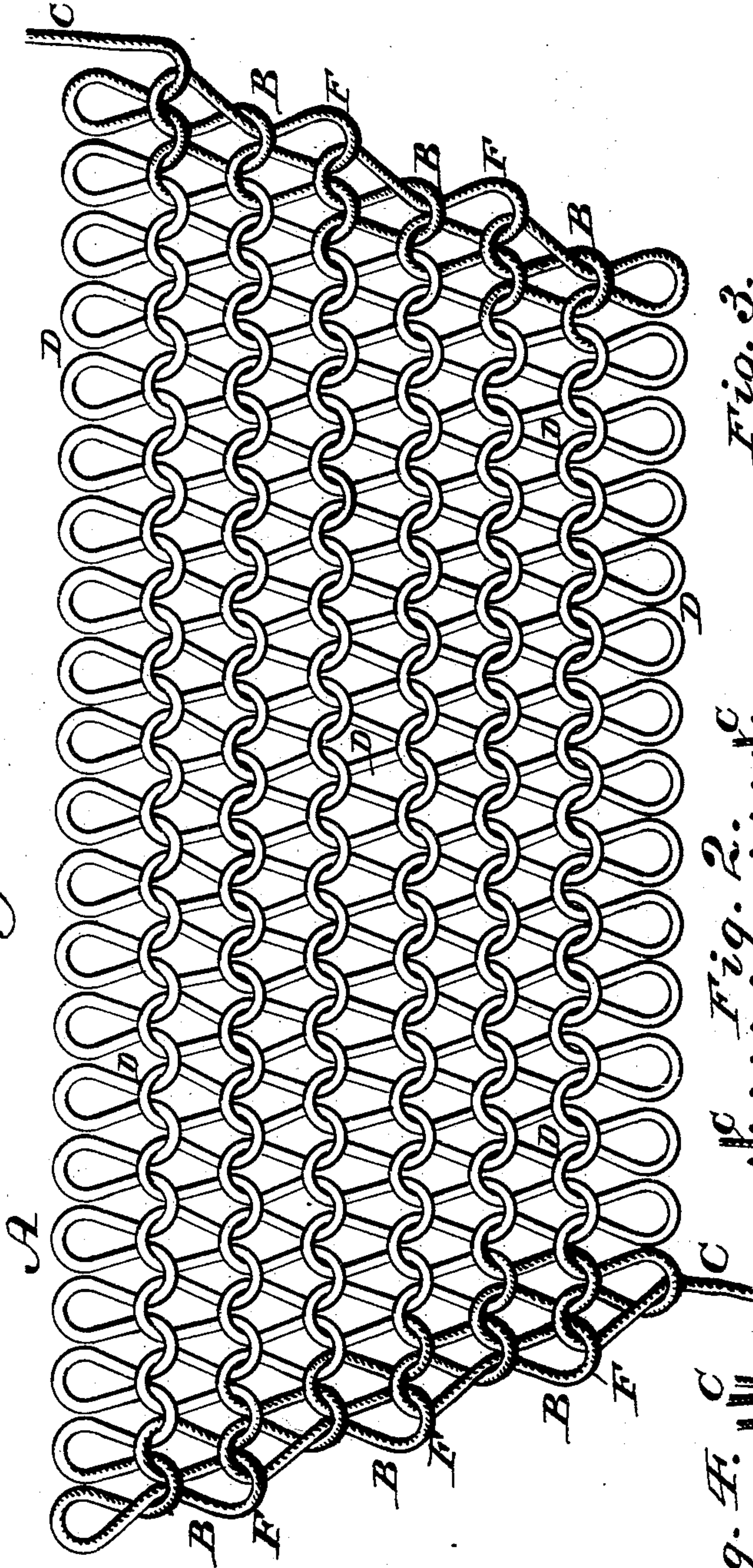
(No Model.)

J. F. GEE.  
KNIT FABRIC.

No. 481,351.

Patented Aug. 23, 1892.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

L. Douville,  
P. H. Chagel.

Fig. 3.

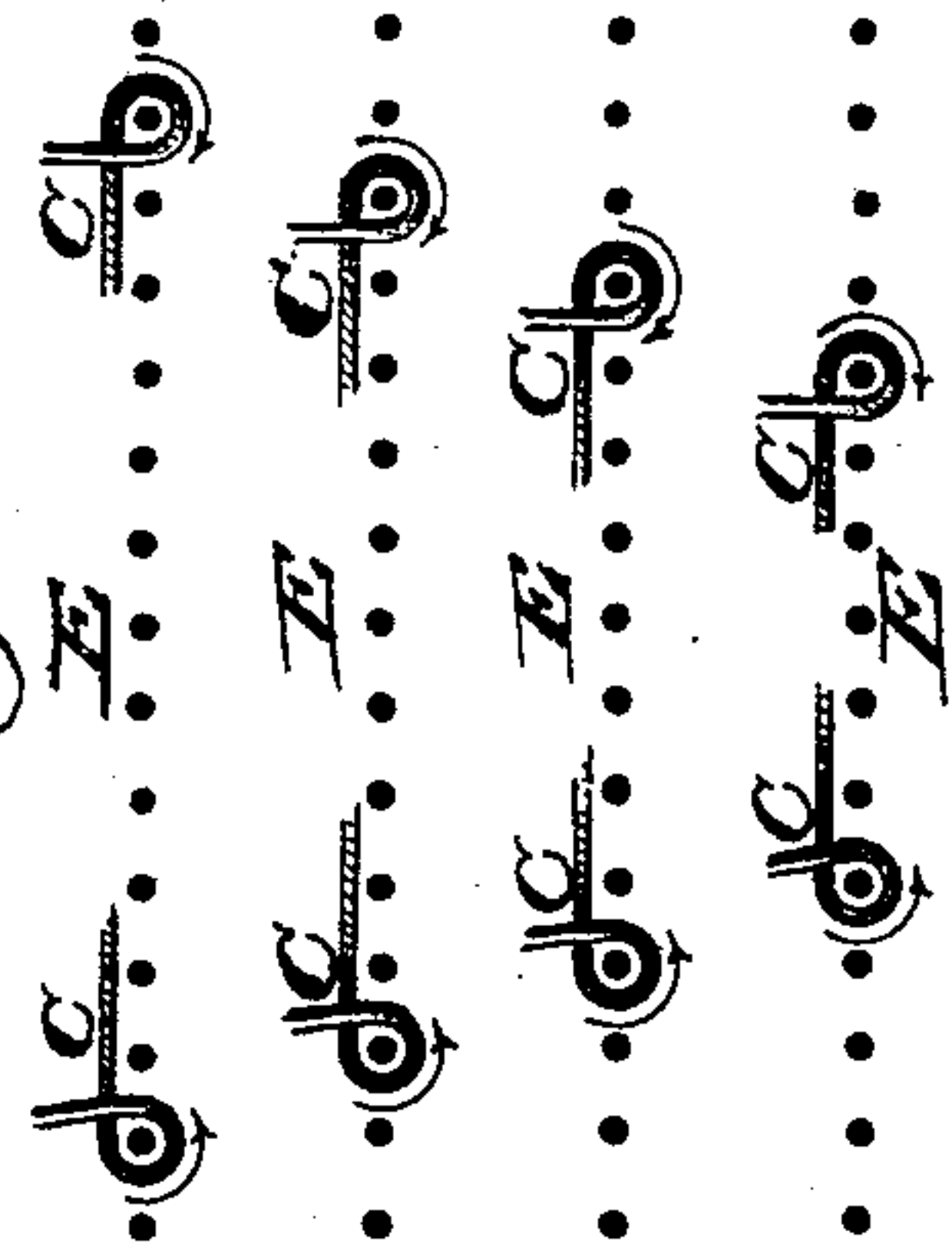


Fig. 2.

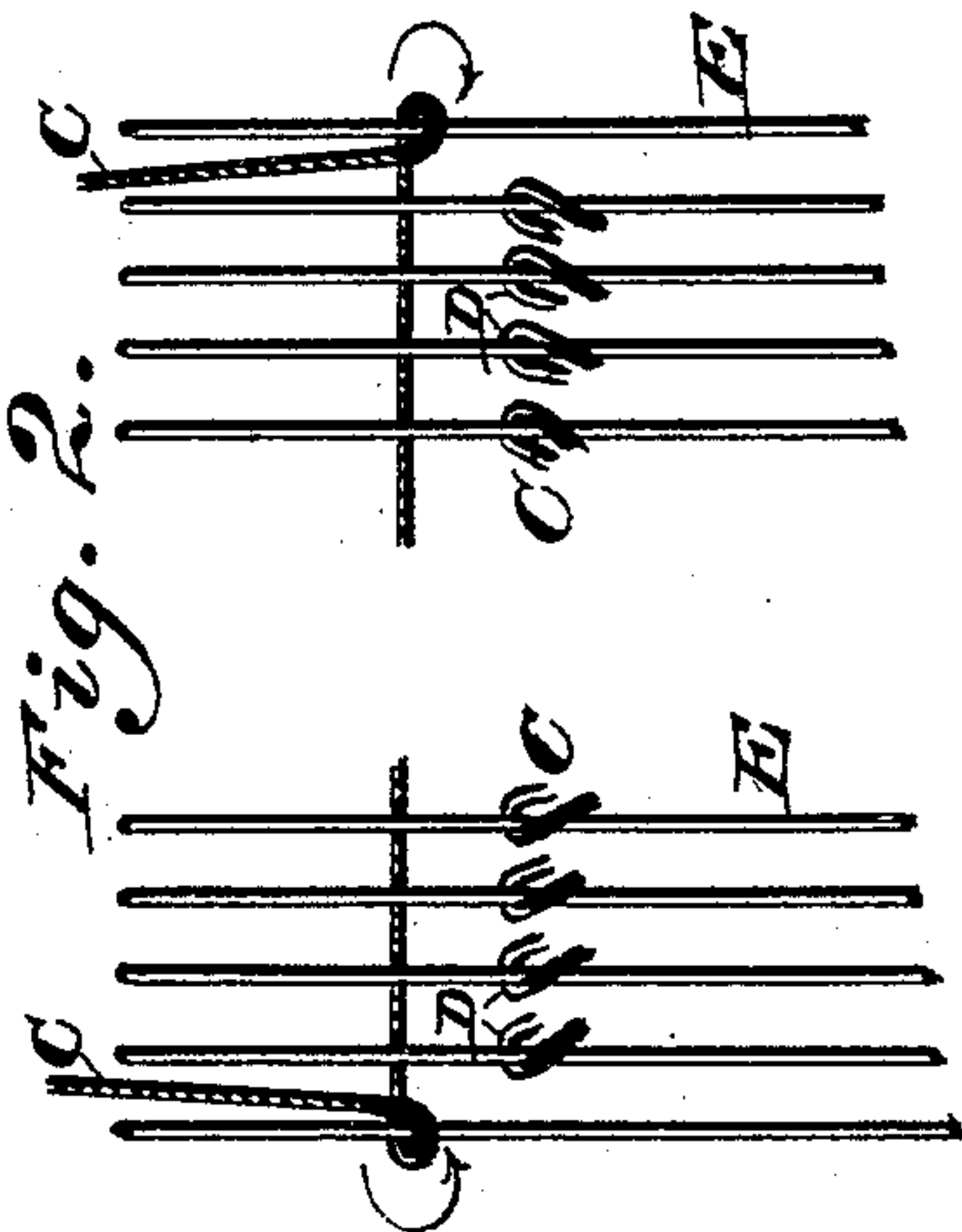


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## KNIT FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,351, dated August 23, 1892.

Application filed October 3, 1891. Serial No. 407,597. (No specimens.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH F. GEE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, having resided one year last past in the United States and declared my intention of becoming a citizen thereof, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Knit Fabrics, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to knitted fabrics, and has for its object the formation of a selvage by the thread or threads which constitute the body of the fabric; and for this purpose it consists of a selvage formed as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 represents a face view of a widened knitted fabric having a selvage embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a rear view of a portion of the vertical needles of a straight-knitting machine, showing the manner of passing the thread around the end needles. Fig. 3 represents a top view of the needles with threads thereon at different rows. Fig. 4 represents a common stitch drawn down through the widening-loop of the preceding row.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a widened knitted fabric having the selvage B, formed as herein set forth. The thread C, which has been formed into loops D, beginning at the bottom, Fig. 1, upon a portion of the row of needles E of the machine is, in widening the fabric, first passed around the adjacent outer needle to form the next course, and after the formation of that course is carried back and along the same needles. The lowering of the next to the end needle of those to be used in the new course draws the thread on said needle down through the loop last formed thereon, as just stated, so as to form a loop F, as shown in Fig. 4, the loop last

formed on the needle, as just stated, being then knocked over the head of the needle. The operation, as described, is repeated for each end and for each row, thereby forming a selvage of the same thread as the body of the fabric. The thread at the end of each row is twisted or turned so as to present the appearance of the figure 8, as shown.

In widening the fabric the yarn is passed along the needles of the row in the ordinary manner and then beyond and under the beard and to the rear around an additional needle for the next row, passing to the front between said needle and the adjacent needle of the previous row. The needles then sink, all of them casting off their loops except the widening-needle, around which the thread has been passed, said widening-needle to be prevented from doing so by hand or suitable mechanism, said needle holding its loop until the next course, when the thread is returned, and the widened loop is then cast off in the ordinary manner. It will be seen that when the needle adjacent to the widening-needle casts off its loop and the widening-needle holds its loop a twist is made in the yarn, and when on the return of the yarn all cast off their loops another twist is made in the loop of the widening-needle, thus taking up all slack in the thread and forming a tight selvage.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A widened knitted fabric having a selvage formed of twisted loops, substantially as described.

2. A widened knitted fabric having a selvage formed of its body-thread twisted so as to consist of tight loops, substantially as described.

JOSEPH F. GEE.

Witnesses:

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