

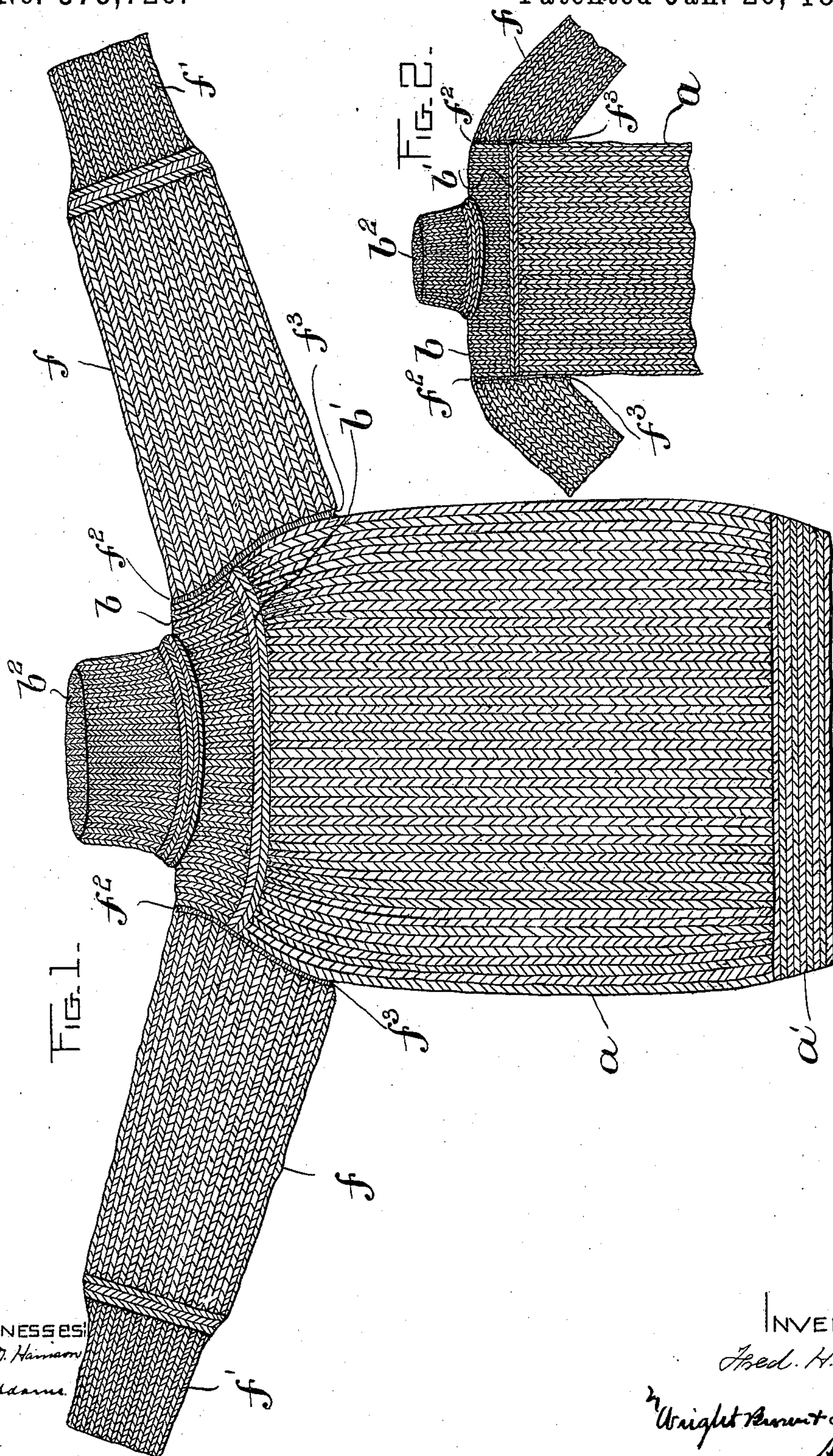
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. H. MOON.
KNITTED GARMENT.

No. 575,726.

Patented Jan. 26, 1897.



WITNESSES
A. D. Hammon
A. D. Hammon

INVENTOR:

Fred. H. Moon

Wright & Son
Attys

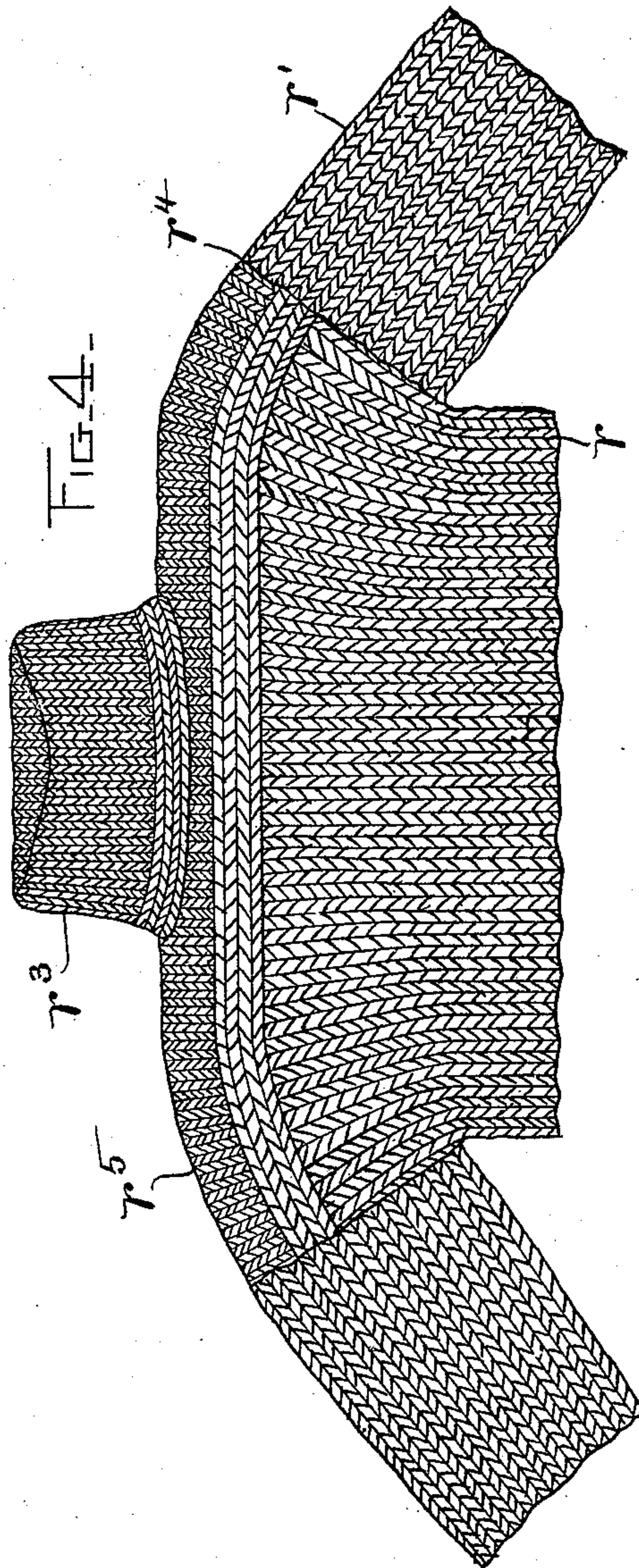
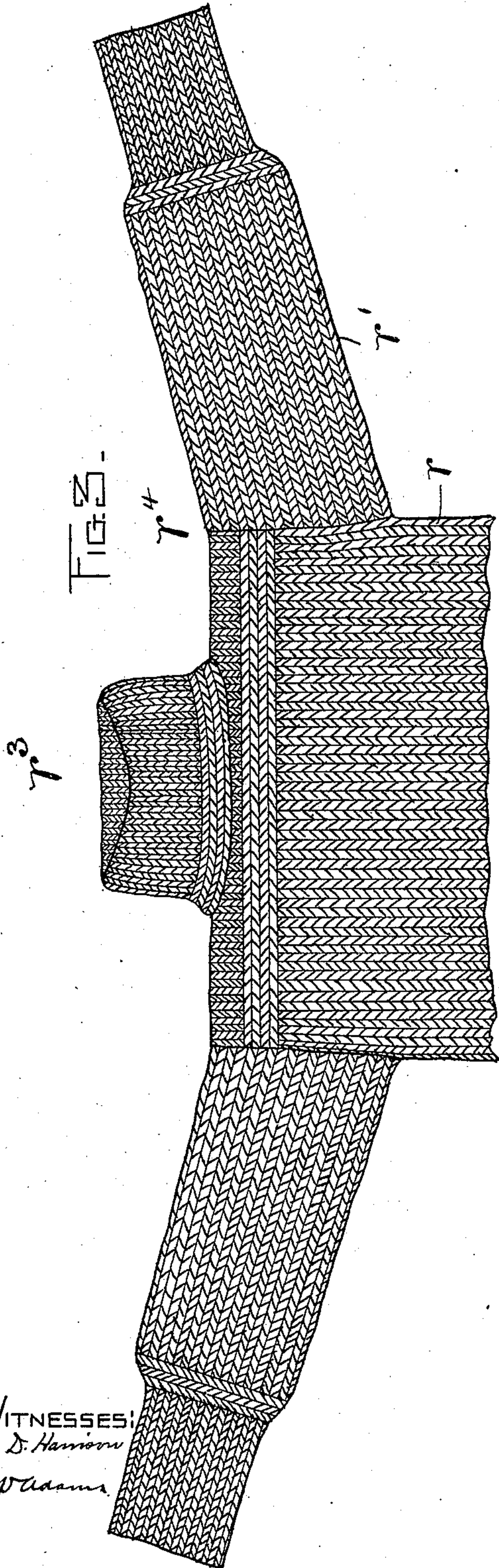
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. H. MOON.
KNITTED GARMENT.

No. 575,726.

Patented Jan. 26, 1897.



WITNESSES:
A. D. Harrison
A. D. Adams

INVENTOR:
Fred. H. Moon
Wright, Brown & Lundy
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. MOON, OF HYDE PARK, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
THE SUMMIT KNITTING CO., OF SAME PLACE.

KNITTED GARMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,726, dated January 26, 1897.

Application filed April 8, 1896. Serial No. 586,684. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. MOON, of Hyde Park, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Knitted Garments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object the production of a new and improved knitted garment; and it consists in the novel features of construction and relative arrangements of parts hereinafter fully described in the specification, clearly illustrated in the drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

15 Reference is to be had to the accompanying two sheets of drawings, forming a part of this application, in which like characters indicate like parts wherever they occur.

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a
20 garment made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents a like view, the parts appearing in the position they occupy when the garment is in place on the body of the wearer. Figs. 3 and 4 represent views corresponding
25 to Figs. 1 and 2 to illustrate the old form of garment.

While my invention may be applied to any garment, it has in view particularly a sweater so constructed that the yoke will not stretch
30 down over the arm of the wearer. In these garments prior to my invention the yoke part has been inelastic, and the seam or place of union between the yoke and the sleeve, owing to the stretching of the yoke, would leave its
35 proper position on the top of the shoulder and gradually assume a position nearer and nearer the elbow. This necessitates the rolling up of the lower end of the sleeve, besides being uncomfortable and inconvenient. By
40 my invention this difficulty is overcome and the yoke and sleeves maintained in their proper place on the body of the wearer. Incidentally I fashion the ends of the sleeves and lower end of the garment of elastic material, causing them to fit snugly. While the
45 yoke may be made of any desired elastic material, yet in the sweaters, manifestly, it is more convenient to form it of such a stitch, preferably a knitted stitch, as a one-and-one,
50 one-and-two, &c., rib, as will form an elastic fabric. By this construction of the garment

should the seam that joins the sleeve to the yoke be stretched a little down the arm, yet, the yoke being elastic, will draw the seam back to its proper place as the wearer moves
55 the body or arms.

Referring to the drawings, in the embodiment of my invention therein shown and selected by me for the purpose of illustrating my invention, *a* represents the body of a
60 sweater formed usually by a style of stitch termed "royal rib." The lower end of the garment *a'* is formed of the rib, as one-and-one, that is, elastic, and after it is removed from the machine slightly contracts the garment at the lower end, as shown.

b represents a yoke of elastic material, here shown as composed of one-and-one rib, although any other stitch that will produce an elastic fabric can be used thereon. This yoke
70 is connected to the garment by a seam *b'*, as is usual, or the two parts may be knitted together.

f represents sleeves suitably connected to the edges of the arm-eyes formed in the body
75 of the garment and the yoke *b*. The cuffs *f'* of the sleeves are preferably formed with the same stitch as the yoke.

b² represents the usual collar surrounding the neck-opening of the yoke, although the
80 collar may be omitted, if desired.

In Fig. 2 the yoke is shown in the position it occupies while the garment is being knitted upon the machine, and also the position it occupies while on the body of the wearer.

85 In Fig. 1 the garment is shown in the position it assumes while not in use. In its normal position the distance between the seams *f²*, that join the sleeve of the garment and yoke, is slightly greater measured across
90 the yoke than it is measured between the points where the under side of the sleeve joins the body of the garment, to wit: between the points *f³*. As the garment is stretched on the form of the wearer the elastic yoke yields, permitting the points *f²* to
95 be practically over the points *f³*, as shown in Fig. 2, the elastic yoke, however, preventing the part of the garment at *f²* creeping down over the arms of the wearer.

100 In Figs. 3 and 4 the garment is represented as constructed prior to my invention, in

which the body r , sleeves r' , and collar r^3 appear as in Fig. 1. In Fig. 3 the garment appears as knitted while on the machine, and also as it appears when not in use. In Fig. 4 the garment appears as on the body of the wearer. The yoke, being adapted to stretch, yields to the pull or exertion created by the friction of the sleeve on the arm, causing the material at the point r^4 in Fig. 3 to creep down upon the arm, as shown in Fig. 4. There is tendency to creep down as long as there is any stretch in the yoke r^5 .

The royal rib is preferable for forming the body portion of the garment, owing to the fact that it produces a garment that will not shrink, but will rather stretch as a result of washing, but the yoke-piece to overcome the difficulties I have pointed out must be composed of a fabric that is elastic, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, as a fabric made of a one-and-one rib, &c. So far as preventing the seam on top of the garment at the point f^2 creeping down over the arm is concerned, this difficulty might be obviated by forming the yoke of unyielding material, such as canvas, but this would be entirely impracticable in a sweater, for the reason that it would interfere with the freedom of the wearer, and would be uncomfortable. It must be formed of elastic material, not only to provide flexibility, but also a means whereby the sleeve of the garment is kept in its proper place.

Manifestly my invention could be embodied in undershirts and other garments.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A knitted garment, comprising in its construction, a body portion formed of an inelastic knitted fabric, a yoke connected to said portion, and formed of an elastic knitted fabric, arm-scyes formed in said body portion and yoke, and sleeves joined to the edges of said arm-scyes, and a suitable opening in said yoke for the neck of the wearer.

2. A knitted garment, comprising in its construction, a body portion formed of an inelastic knitted fabric, a yoke connected to said portion, and formed of an elastic knitted fabric, arm-scyes formed in said body portion and yoke, and sleeves joined to the edges of said arm-scyes, a suitable opening in said yoke for the neck of the wearer, and a hem knitted to the lower end of said body formed of an elastic knitted fabric.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1896.

FREDERICK H. MOON.

Witnesses:

A. D. HARRISON,

A. D. ADAMS.