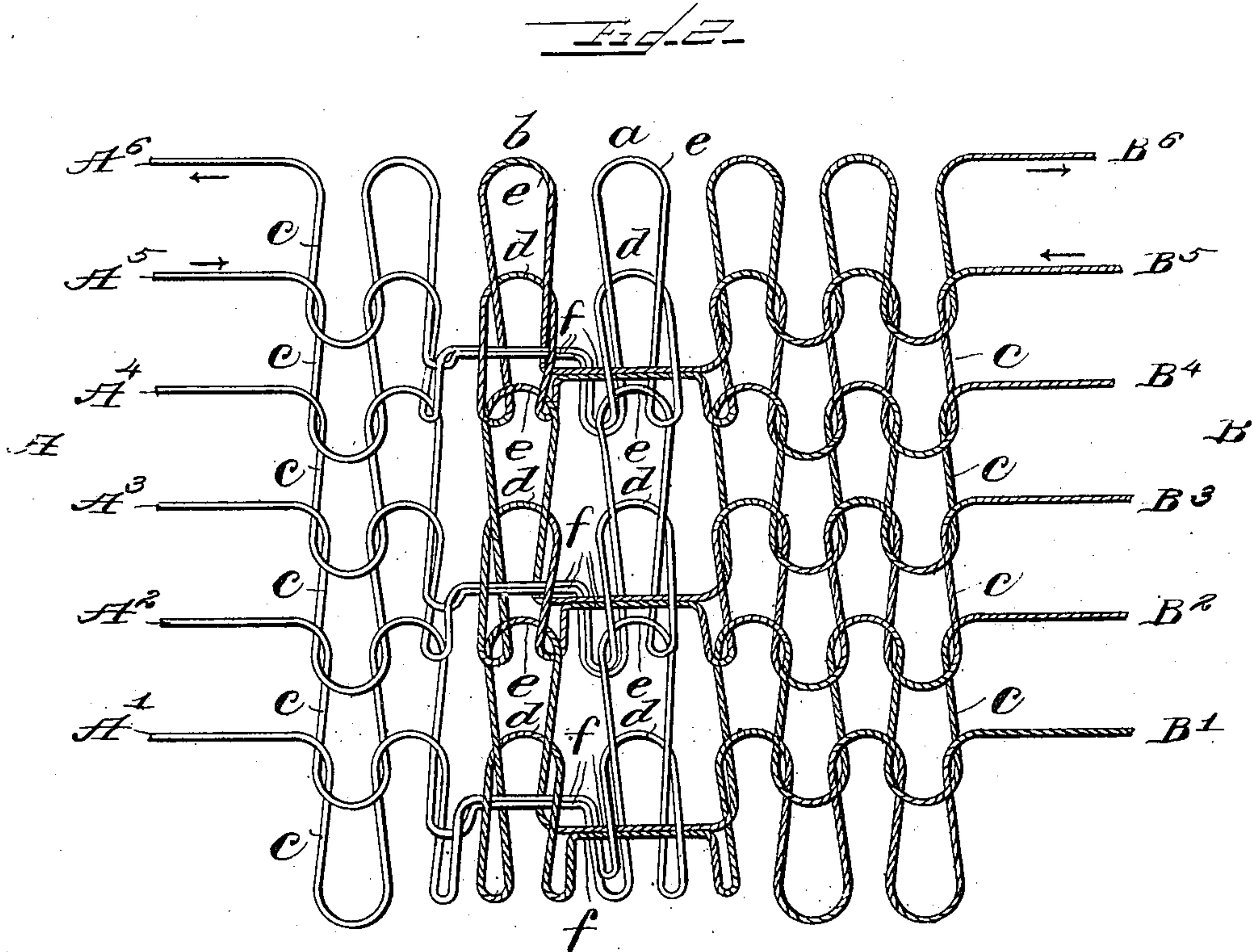
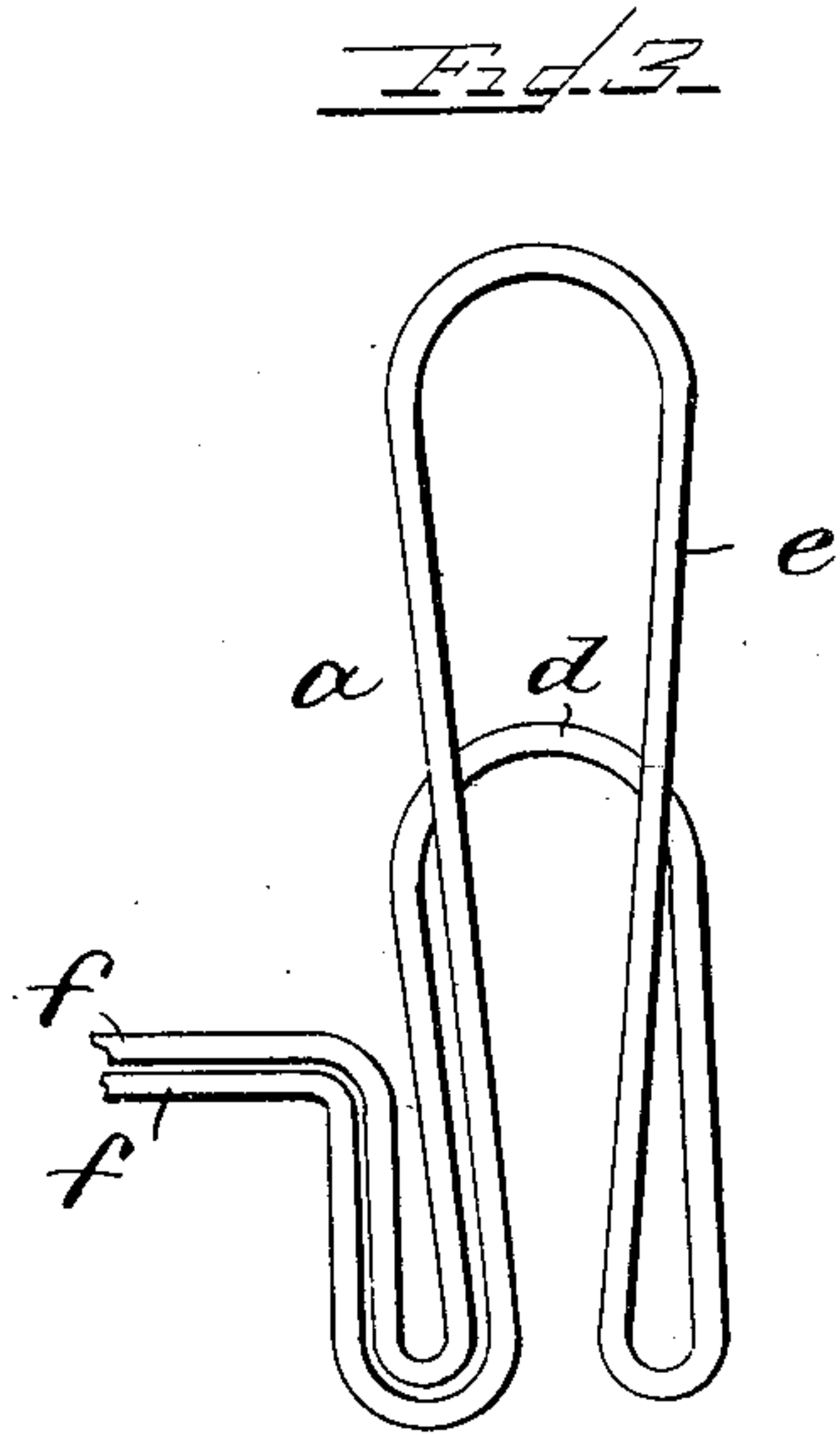
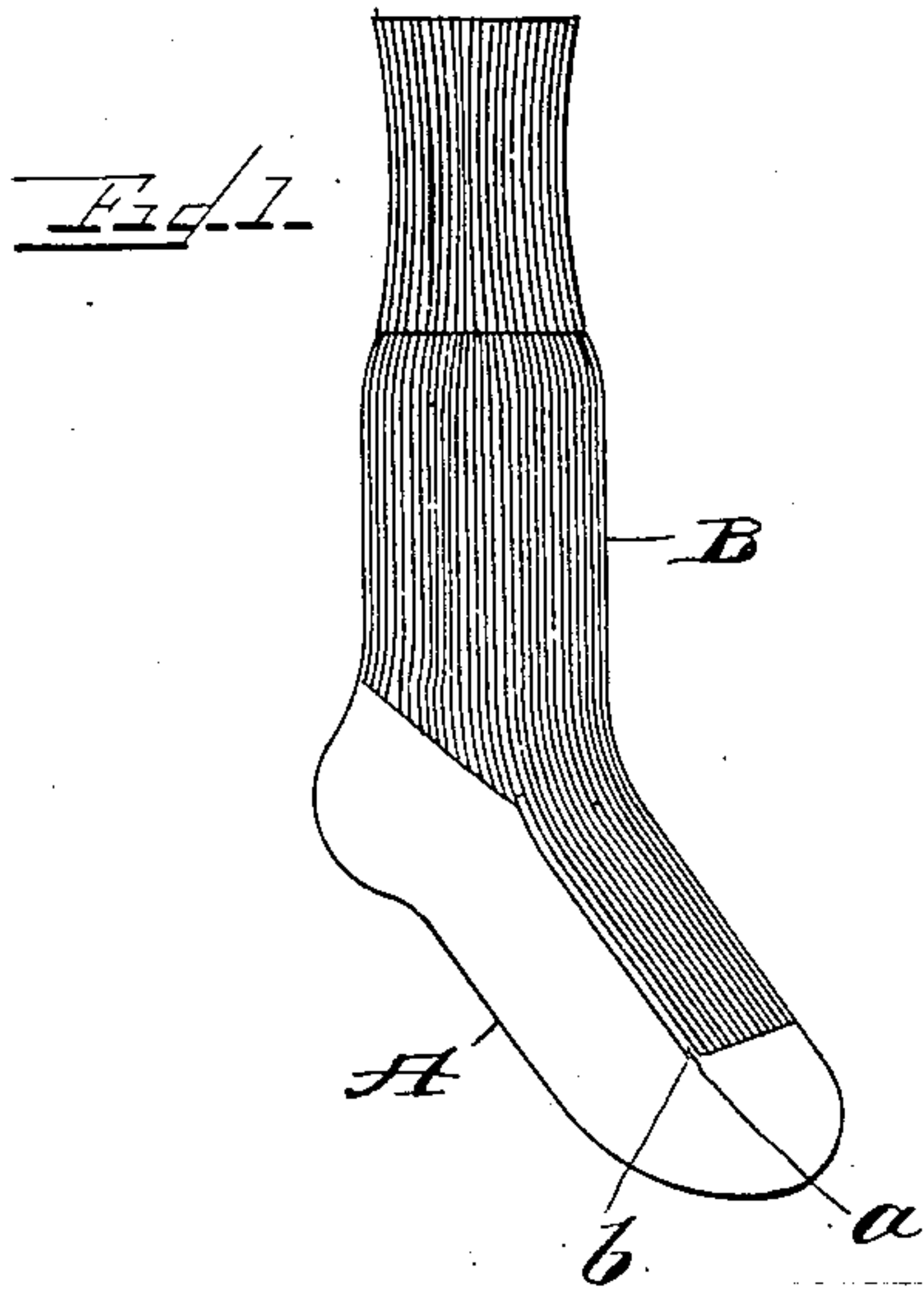


A. W. REDIN.
KNITTED FABRIC.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES.

G. A. Pauberschmidt
Geo. L. Chindahl

INVENTOR.

Andrew W. Redin
By Luther L. Miller
ATTY-

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW W. REDIN, OF KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

KNITTED FABRIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 752,862, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed October 4, 1902. Serial No. 125,876. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW W. REDIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knitted Fabrics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention refers to a two-part knitted fabric; and its object is to produce an improved mode of juncture between the two parts of such a fabric.

In knitting stockings it is desirable to knit the foot from yarn of one color, weight, or quality and the top from another. Thus stockings are frequently knitted with heel, sole, and toe of white and top of black.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a two-part stocking, the bottom being white, the top black. Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating the course taken by the two different threads in forming and joining a two-part fabric. Fig. 3 is a view illustrating diagrammatically two "anchor-stitches" employed to unite the two parts of such a fabric.

In the embodiment herein shown of this invention corresponding double courses of black and of white yarn are knitted alternately with relation to the line of juncture between the two parts of the fabric, a double course of stitches being knitted with the black thread across the line of juncture and then with the white thread, and so on throughout the two-part work. At the line of juncture a single wale of black stitches is formed in the white fabric and a single wale of white stitches in the black fabric. The individual stitches comprising these wales I denominate "anchor-stitches," and that portion of the yarn that passes from the anchor-stitches to the main body of the fabric and extends through the anchor-stitches of the other color I call "connecting-strands." The different threads, it will be understood, are continuous, passing backward and forward throughout that part of the fabric which they compose.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the white portion of the knitted fabric, and B the black, while *a* refers to the wale of anchor-

stitches formed of white yarn, and *b* to the wale formed of black yarn.

A¹, A², A³, A⁴, A⁵, and A⁶ represent courses of the continuous white thread in forming a two-part fabric, and B¹, B², B³, B⁴, B⁵, and B⁶ courses of the continuous black thread.

c represents the several series of loops formed in the usual manner of knitting, *d* the first loop of the anchor-stitches, and *e* the second loop of said anchor-stitches. The loop *d* is formed upon the passing of the thread in one direction across the fabric, and the loop *e* upon the return movement of said thread, the latter loop being drawn through the former, and the loop *d* of each course through the loop *e* of the last preceding course, whereby successive courses of the anchor-stitches are held together in a wale. It will thus be seen that two anchor-stitches are formed at each end of each double course and consist of two loops, the loop first formed being drawn through the loop last formed in the last preceding course of the knitting, and the loop last formed being drawn through the first-formed loop of its course.

f refers to the two connecting-strands, the first being laid by the movement of the thread toward the juncture-line, and the second upon the return movement of said thread. The connecting-strands *f* pass between the "necks" of the loops *d* and *e*, and thus are firmly embedded between adjacent interlocking anchor-stitches.

The strand A⁵ A⁶ comprises one double course, the yarn passing toward the line of juncture in A⁵, returning in A⁶. Likewise the strand A³ A⁴, the strand A¹ A², the strand B⁵ B⁶, the strand B³ B⁴, and the strand B¹ B², each forms a double course.

It is apparent that slight changes might be resorted to in the fabric herein shown and described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. I therefore desire to have it understood that I do not limit myself to the particular form herein shown of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. A two-part knitted fabric, one of said parts having a wale lying within the other part

to secure the two parts together, the yarn of the first-mentioned part passing from the main portion of said part to its wale through the body of the intervening portion of the
5 other part and returning through said intervening portion to its said main portion.

2. A two-part knitted fabric, each of said parts having a wale lying within the other part, the yarn of each part passing from the main
10 portion of said part to its wale through the body of the intervening wale of the other part and returning through said wale to its said main portion.

3. A two-part knitted fabric, each part having a wale composed of anchor-stitches lying in the other part to secure the two parts together, the yarn of each part passing through the body of the wale of the other part.

4. A two-part knitted fabric, one of said
20 parts having a wale lying in the other part, which wale is joined to the main portion of its part by a connecting-strand passing through the body of the intervening portion of said other part and returning through said inter-
25 vening portion to its said main portion.

5. A two-part knitted fabric, each part having a wale, each of said wales being joined to the main portion of its part by means of a connecting-strand passing through the body of
30 the intervening wale of the other part and returning through said wale to its said main portion.

6. A two-part knitted fabric, each part composed of reversed, reciprocally-knitted
35 courses, one of said parts having a wale lying within the other part, which wale is joined to the body of its part by connecting-strands passing through the body of the intervening portion of said other part.

40 7. A two-part knitted fabric, each part composed of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses and each having a wale composed of anchor-stitches located in the body of the other part, the anchor-stitches of each wale being
45 joined to the main portion of their said part by means of connecting-strands passing through the body of the wale of the other part of said fabric.

8. A two-part knitted fabric, each part
50 composed of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses and each having a wale composed of anchor-stitches located in the other part of said fabric, said anchor-stitches being joined to the main portion of their said respective parts by
55 means of connecting-strands, adjacent anchor-stitches of the wale of each part inclosing between them the connecting-strands of the coinciding courses of the other part of said fabric.

9. A knitted fabric comprising two parts,
60 each made up of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses, each part having a wale joined to the main portion of said part by means of connecting-strands passing through the body portion of the wale of said other part.

10. A knitted fabric comprising two parts,
65 each made up of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses, each part having a wale lying in the body of the other part of said fabric, each of which wales is connected to the main portion of its part by connecting-strands passing
70 through the body of the wale of the other part.

11. A knitted fabric comprising two parts, each made up of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses, each part having a wale composed of anchor-stitches lying in the other part of said
75 fabric, the anchor-stitches of each wale being joined to the main portion of its said part by means of connecting-strands passing between the interlooped anchor-stitches composing the wale of the other part of said fabric. 80

12. A knitted fabric comprising two parts, each made up of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses, each part having a wale composed of anchor-stitches lying in the body of the other
85 part of said fabric, said anchor-stitches being joined to the main portion of their respective parts by means of connecting-strands, which connecting-strands pass between and are inclosed by the interlocking loops of the anchor-stitches comprising the wale of the other part
90 of the fabric.

13. A two-part stocking formed from different yarns, each part having a wale in the margin of the other part, the yarn of each part
95 passing from the main portion of said part to its wale through the body of the wale of the other part and returning through said wale to its said main portion.

14. A stocking having a sole and a top, each knitted from a different yarn, said sole and top
100 each having a wale made up of the yarn of its said part and lying in the margin of the other part, each wale being connected to the main portion of its said part by a strand passing through the body of the wale of the other part
105 and returning through said wale to its said main portion.

15. A stocking having a sole and a top knitted from different yarns, said sole and top each having a wale at their adjacent edges, each
110 wale being joined to the main portion of its respective part by means of a connecting-strand passing through the body of the wale of the other part and returning through said wale to its said main portion. 115

16. A stocking having a sole and a top knitted from different yarns and each made up of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses, said
120 sole and said top each having a wale lying in the margin of said other part, the yarn of each wale passing through the body of the other wale.

17. A stocking having a sole and a top knitted from different yarns and each made up of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses, said
125 sole and top being joined together at one of their adjacent edges by a wale formed from the yarn of one of said parts but lying in the

margin of the other part, said wale being connected to the main portion of its part by means of strands passing through the intervening portion of the other part.

5 18. A stocking having a sole and a top, each knitted from a different yarn and made up of reversed, reciprocally-knitted courses, said sole and top being joined together at each of their adjacent edges by two wales, one of said
10 wales being made up of the yarn composing

the sole, and the other of the yarn composing the top, each wale being joined to the main portion of its part of the fabric by means of connecting-strands passing through the body portion of the wale of the other part.

ANDREW W. REDIN.

Witnesses:

G. H. CURTIS,
W. W. COOPER.