

F. W. POLLE, LOUISA KEISKER & SALLIE POLLE.

Knitting Stockings and other Articles.

No. 167,563.

Patented Sept. 7, 1875

Fig. 1.

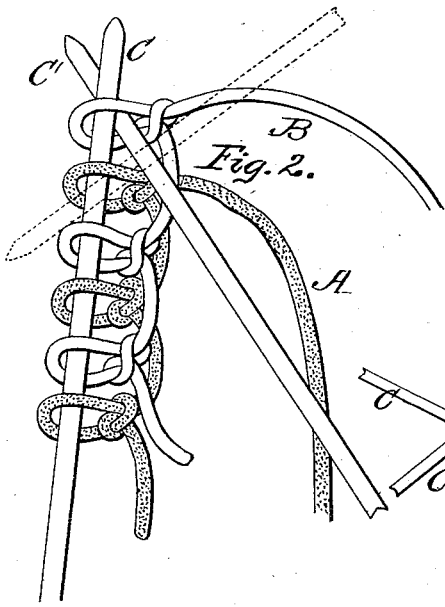
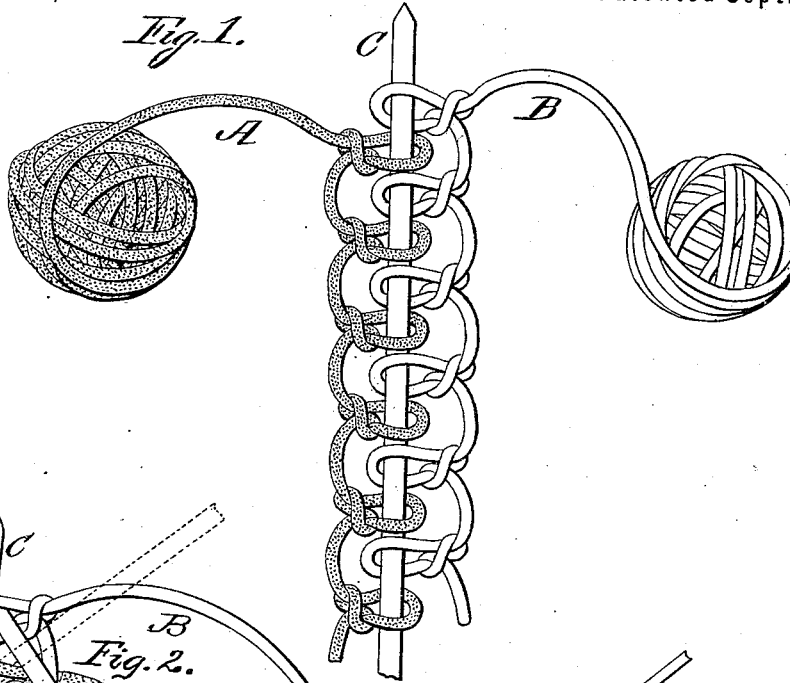


Fig. 2.

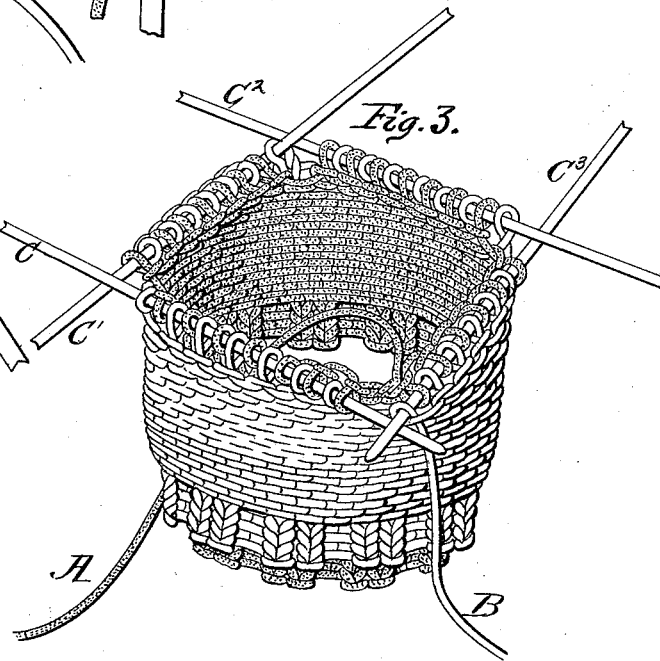


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

Villette Anderson
George E. Upham.

INVENTORS

Frederick W. Polle,
Louisa Keisker,
Sallie Polle,
Chipman Fosmire & Co.,

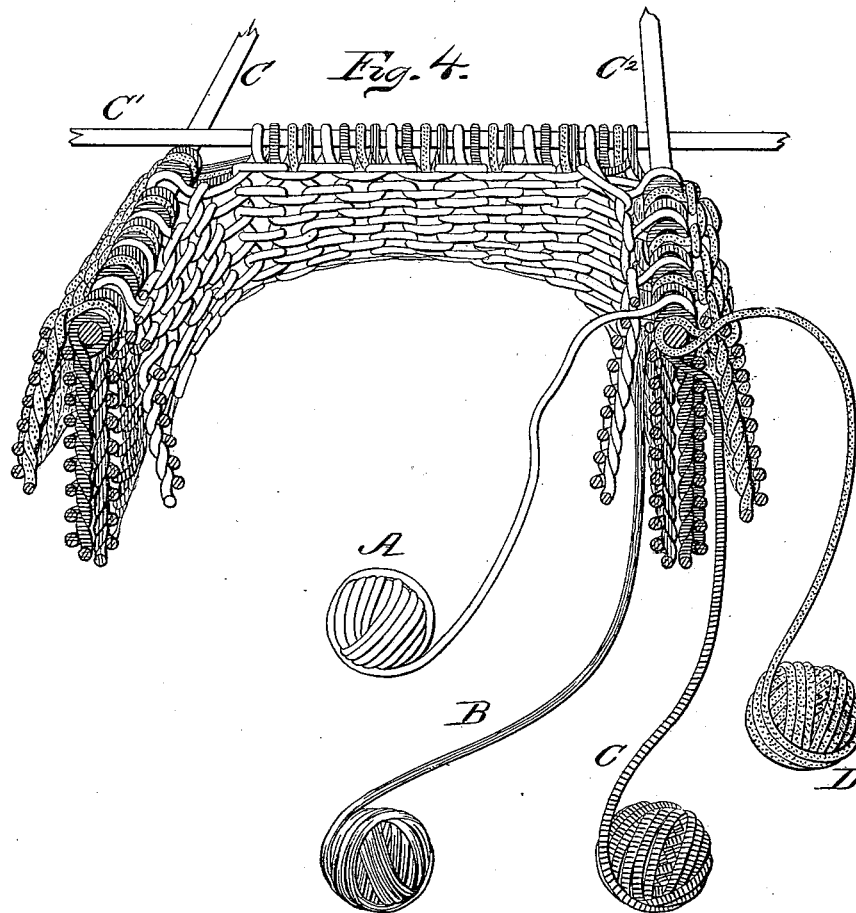
Attorneys

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Sallie Polle,
Chipman & Saunders Co.,
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICH W. POLLE, LOUISA KEISKER, AND SALLIE POLLE, OF PORT GIBSON, MISSISSIPPI.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ART OF KNITTING STOCKINGS AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,563**, dated September 7, 1875; application filed October 24, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, F. W. POLLE, LOUISA KEISKER, and SALLIE POLLE, of Port Gibson, in the county of Claiborne and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and valuable improvement in the art of knitting several articles at one time upon the same set of needles; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

The figures of the drawings are representations of knitting-work in different stages of construction, according to our improvement.

Our invention has relation to an improvement in knitting; and the novelty consists in knitting two or more stockings or other garments on one set of needles at the same time, and in the manner hereinafter more fully explained.

To knit two stockings simultaneously upon one set of needles, we first cast upon them the stitches alternately from two different balls of yarn, designated in the drawings by the letters A B, using as many stitches of each separate yarn as would be required for each separate garment. Thus, when two stockings are set up on one set of needles, there will be twice as many stitches on the needles as there would be if but one single garment were set up. The letters C C¹ C² C³ designate the needles, of which as few as four may be used, three to set the work up on, and one to work with. The knitting is then continued as in the ordinary method, taking the stitches of the different yarn alternately, care being taken to keep the ball of yarn of which the outside stocking is being knit always upon the outside of the work, and the yarn of the inside stocking inside of the work to prevent their becoming entangled with each other.

In knitting any number above two of stockings or other similar garments, in order to prevent the different yarns from crossing and interlacing with each other in the work, it is necessary to keep the yarns of the inner garments each between the garment to which it belongs and the next, keeping always the

same order as that in which the work was commenced, pulling up each yarn when required for a new stitch, and when this stitch is knit pulling it down again under the work, so that when the next stitch of that particular garment is to be taken its yarn will cross underneath to it in a straight line without interfering with any yarn of another garment. Thus, in simultaneously knitting four stockings, we cast onto the needle C a stitch from the first yarn, A, then one from the second, B, one from the third, C, one from the fourth, D, until the required number of stitches is set up on the needles. Then, after knitting the first yarn, A, we pass it outside of the needles, where it will always remain during the work. Next, pull up the second yarn, B, from underneath the first, knit it, and pull it down. This yarn will continue to be between the first and second garments throughout the work. Then knit the third yarn, C, reversing the stitch to make the right side of this garment face toward the right sides of the other two, keeping this yarn inside of the needles, where it will always remain, the nearest yarn to the knitter. Next, pull up the fourth yarn, D, from underneath the third, and knit it, reversing the stitch. This yarn should always be kept between the third and fourth garments. This process is to be again and again gone through until the garments are ready for finishing or "binding off," always keeping the yarns in the order described. When there are a number of stitches to be bound off we work around one entire garment, carrying the loop of yarn along on the working-needle to each stitch, alternating the stitches of the other garments to the end. The garment will still be held by the needles upon which it was set up. Then bind off the remaining garments in the same manner, after which pull out all the needles upon which the several garments were set up, and the garments will appear perfectly independent of each other.

Any single garment that can be knit singly may be knit in duplicate upon one set of needles at the same time.

By means of this improvement, while the same set of needles can be used to knit two or more articles of the same pattern and at

the same time, uniformity of size is secured without the usual comparing of one article with the other, when dropping or taking up stitches in the act of reducing or increasing the diameter of the knit article.

What we claim as new is—

The improvement in the art of knitting two or more garments at the same time upon the same set of needles, the same consisting in setting up on the needles the loops of each garment, so that they alternate one with the

other, and in removing them in the same order, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

F. W. POLLE.
LOUISA KEISKER.
SALLIE POLLE.

Witnesses:

HERMANN GOEPEL,
SOLN. UNGER.