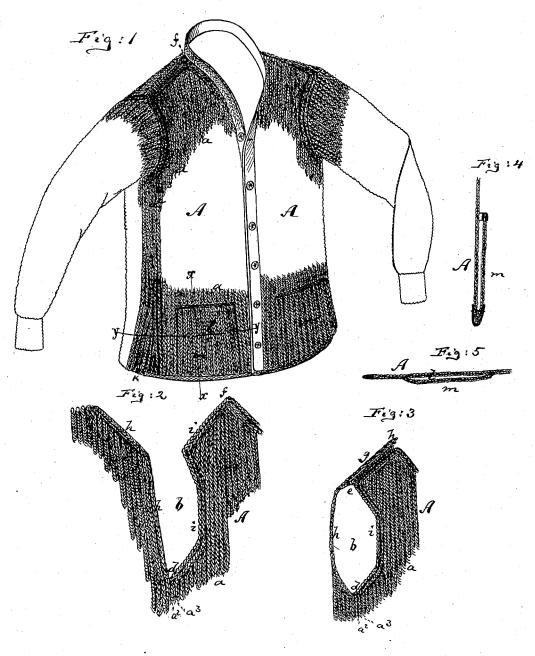
## B. WECHSLER. Knit Jacket.

No. 212,580.

Patented Feb. 25, 1879.



Witnesses John G. Tunbridge Jum H. E. Smith Benjamin Wechsler by his attorney Our Briesen

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN WECHSLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN KNIT JACKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 212,580, dated February 25, 1879; application filed November 23, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN WECHSLER, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Cardigan Jacket, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved Cardigan jacket. Fig. 2 is a detail face view of the upper part thereof, showing the armopening in the body of the jacket before the said opening is closed. Fig. 3 is a similar view, but showing the arm-opening closed. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line x x, Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a horizontal section on the line y y, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to certain improvements in knit jackets which are known as "Cardigan jackets," and which are usually knit in three pieces, one being the body and two sleeves.

My invention consists in a new construction of yoke and of pocket at the lower part of the jacket, as hereinafter more fully described.

The body A of the jacket is knit on a suitable knitting-machine to form the ordinary straight parallel rows a a of meshes. Along the arm-hole b the front rows,  $a^2$   $a^3$ , of meshes, which approach the lower end, d, of said arm-hole, are continued in a concave line around the same to the upper end, e, of the arm-hole, and thence along the line of the yoke g to the collar at f. Thus said rows form a selvage, i, properly rounded to fit the end of the sleeve. The sleeve is, by crocheting, connected to this selvage, and the necessity of cutting the body to fit the sleeve is thus entirely avoided and a seam rendered unnecessary.

It is observed that several of the upright rows of meshes a a abut against the concave selvage, and that thus, by the act of knitting, the entire jacket is made self-adjusting to the

body of the wearer.

At the back of the arm-hole a similar selvage, h, is formed by continuing one or more

of the upright meshes. This selvage also extends along the yoke to the collar, as clearly indicated in the drawings. The yoke is finished by crocheting the two selvages h and i together above the sleeve, and thus becomes broad, and fits the garment well to the shoulder.

At the lower end of the jacket I form gussets k k by forking the rows of meshes a a, in manner clearly shown in Fig. 1. The garment is thereby made flaring to fit the hips of the wearer.

The pockets l l I form by crocheting separate pieces m m of fabric to the continuous body of the jacket. Heretofore the jackets were cut (and consequently weakened) for the reception of the pockets; but my jacket, as clearly appears from Figs. 4 and 5, is not in the least weakened by the application of the pockets.

My jacket is made complete without having any of its parts cut or weakened. The shoulders are properly sloped, the arm-holes rounded to give a perfect fit, all without cutting or leaving raveling edges or stitching; and otherwise the jacket is made to properly conform

to the shape of the human body.

I claim—

1. In a knit jacket, the rows  $a^2$   $a^3$  of meshes, which are continued to form selvage-edges h and i around the arm-hole, extending backward and forward from the arm-hole, and which are united between arm-hole and collar to form a flat yoke, all arranged so that the front and back of the jacket will have a continuous selvage from the lower end to the collar, on both sides, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a knit jacket, the body A, made continuous, combined with the pocket-pieces m, which are crocheted thereto, substantially

as specified.

BENJAMIN WECHSLER.

Witnesses:

T. B. Mosher, Frank Sipp.