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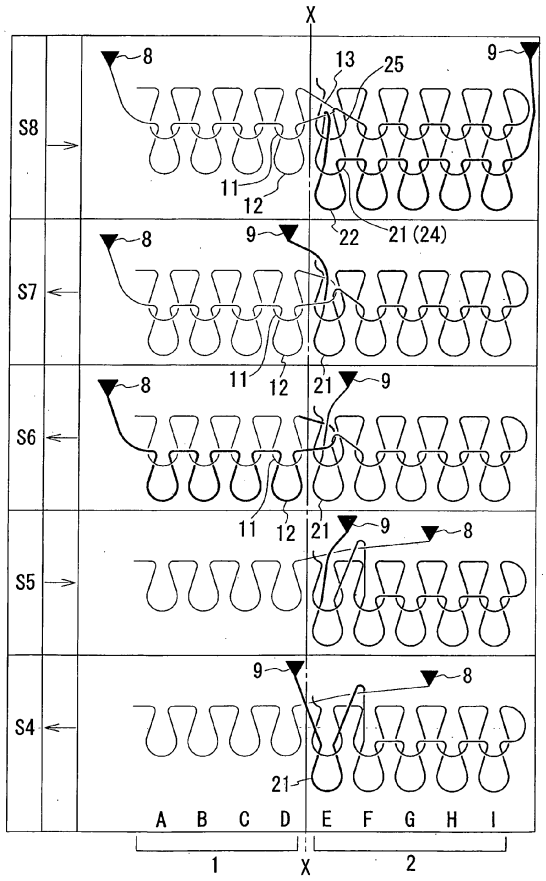
(54) **Joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts, and knitted fabric**

(57) To provide a joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts capable of joining adjacent knitted fabric parts without using tucking. After a state in which a knitting yarn from a near side yarn feeder 8 and a knitting yarn from a far side yarn feeder 9 are crossed near a boundary X of a first knitted fabric part 1 and a second knitted fabric part 2 is obtained, at least one of the stitches of the second knitted fabric part 2 is knitted with the knitting yarn fed from the far side yarn feeder 9 (S4). At least one stitch of the first knitted fabric part 1 is then knitted with the knitting yarn fed from the near side yarn feeder 8 to obtain a state in which the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder 8 is turned back by being wound around a root portion of a starting end stitch 21 of the second knitted fabric part 2 (S6), and at least one stitch of the second knitted fabric part 2 is knitted with the knitting yarn fed from the far side yarn feeder 9 (S8).

Fig. 2



EP 2 418 310 A2

Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts for joining a plurality of knitted fabric parts, which are lined in a knitting width direction and which are knitted independently, and a knitted fabric knitted by applying the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] A plurality of knitted fabric parts, which are lined in a knitting width direction and which are knitted independently, are conventionally joined using a flat knitting machine having at least a pair of front and back needle beds. In the conventional joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts, the adjacent knitted fabric parts are typically connected by tuck knitting (see, for example, Patent Document 1).

PRIOR ART DOCUMENTS

PATENT DOCUMENTS

[0003]

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 11-350312

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0004] If the adjacent knitted fabric parts are joined by tucking as in the conventional method, double stitches are formed at the joining portion, and hence the joining portion increases in thickness and appears as if bulging out with respect to the other portions of the knitted fabric.

[0005] The present invention has been made in view of the above situation, and an object thereof is to provide a joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts capable of joining the adjacent knitted fabric parts without using tucking, and a knitted fabric knitted by applying the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0006] The present invention is a joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts for joining two knitted fabric parts, which are adjacent in a knitting width direction of a knitted fabric and which are knitted independently, using a flat knitting machine including at least one needle bed and a plurality of yarn feeders for feeding a knitting yarn to a knitting needle of the needle bed. In the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts of the present invention, a yarn feeder close to the needle bed for knitting the knitted fabric part is assumed as a near side yarn feeder and a yarn feeder distant from the needle bed as a far side yarn feeder, and a knitted fabric part knitted with a knitting yarn from the near side yarn feeder as a first knitted fabric part and a knitted fabric part knitted with a knitting yarn from the far side yarn feeder as a second knitted fabric part; where the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part are joined by carrying out knitting according to the following procedures.

Moving at least one of the near side yarn feeder and the far side yarn feeder to obtain a state in which the knitting yarn from the near side yarn feeder and the knitting yarn from the far side yarn feeder are crossed near a boundary of the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part, and knitting at least one stitch of the second knitted fabric part while moving the far side yarn feeder; and

knitting at least one stitch of the first knitted fabric part while moving the near side yarn feeder to obtain a state in which the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder is turned back at a root portion of the knitted stitch of the second knitted fabric part, and thereafter knitting at least one stitch of the second knitted fabric part while moving the far side yarn feeder.

[0007] The joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts of the present invention described above is a knitting in which the stitch row at the same height in a wale direction in the second knitted fabric part is knitted in at least two knitting steps, and the knitting yarn of the first knitted fabric part is returned by being wound around the knitting yarn of the second knitted fabric part between the stitch rows knitted in a divided manner. The division of the knitting step of the relevant stitch row may be carried out when knitting the knitted fabric part in the direction toward the boundary of the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part, or may be carried out when knitting the knitted fabric part in the direction away from the boundary.

[0008] When knitting the stitch row of the second knitted fabric toward the boundary, the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts of the present invention in which the knitting step of the stitch row is divided includes the following steps A to E.

[Step A] Knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part up to one to three stitches before an end at a side of the boundary of the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part while moving the far side yarn feeder in the direction of the first knitted fabric part.

[Step B] Moving the near side yarn feeder in the direction of the second knitted fabric part and crossing the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder and the knitting yarn extending from the far side yarn feeder.

[Step C] Knitting the one to three stitches not knitted in step A while moving the far side yarn feeder in the direction of the first knitted fabric part.

[Step D] Knitting a stitch row to become one part of the first knitted fabric part while moving the near side yarn feeder in the direction of the first knitted fabric part so

that the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder is turned back at a root portion of the first stitch knitted in the step C.

[Step E] Knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part while moving the far side yarn feeder in the direction of the second knitted fabric part.

[0009] When knitting the stitch row of the second knitted fabric part in the direction away from the boundary, the joining method of knitted fabric parts in which the knitting step of the stitch row is divided includes the following steps A' to E'.

[Step A'] Knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part up to the boundary of the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part while moving the far side yarn feeder in the direction of the first knitted fabric part.

[Step B'] Moving the near side yarn feeder in the direction of the second knitted fabric part and crossing the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder and the knitting yarn extending from the far side yarn feeder.

[Step C'] Knitting one to three stitches from the boundary that is to become one part of the second knitted fabric part while moving the far side yarn feeder in the direction of the second knitted fabric part.

[Step D'] Knitting a stitch row to become one part of the first knitted fabric part while moving the near side yarn feeder in the direction of the first knitted fabric part so that the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder is turned back at a root portion of the last stitch knitted in the step C'.

[Step E'] Knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part following in a knitting width direction of the last stitch knitted in the step C' while moving the far side yarn feeder in the direction of the second knitted fabric part.

[0010] A knitted fabric of the present invention is a knitted fabric including two knitted fabric parts, which are adjacent in a knitting width direction of the knitted fabric and which are knitted independently, using a flat knitting machine including at least one needle bed and a plurality of yarn feeders for feeding a knitting yarn to a knitting needle of the needle bed; the knitted fabric including a termination stitch, a starting end stitch, a yarn hooked portion, and a turn-back point stitch in accordance with the following definition.

[Termination stitch] A stitch at a termination of a knitting course knitted toward a boundary of a first knitted fabric part and a second knitted fabric part in the first knitted fabric part.

[Starting end stitch] A stitch following in a wale direction (direction orthogonal to the knitting width direction) of the termination stitch in the first knitted fabric part, the stitch being positioned at a starting end of a knitting course following in the wale direction of the knitting course including the termination stitch.

[Yarn hooked portion] A knitting yarn that is one part of a knitting yarn of the first knitted fabric part, and that is extended from the termination stitch, turned back by being wound around a root portion of a turn-back point stitch, which is one of the stitches configuring the second knitted fabric part, and connected to the starting end stitch, the knitting yarn being arranged on a side opposite to a side where the turn-back point stitch is pulled out from the stitch than the stitch where the turn-back point stitch is formed in a thickness direction of the knitted fabric. A position of the turn-back point stitch is a position at an end on the boundary side in the second knitted fabric part or a position one to two stitches inner side than the position at the end.

EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

[0011] According to the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts of the present invention, the knitted fabric of the present invention in which the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part are joined by having the yarn hooked portion connecting the termination stitch of a certain knitting course and the starting end stitch of the next knitting course of the first knitted fabric part entangle with the stitch of the second knitted fabric part adjacent to the first knitted fabric part can be knitted. Since double stitches are not formed at the joining portion of the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part in the knitted fabric as the joining of adjacent knitted fabric parts by tucking, the thickness in the thickness direction of the knitted fabric at the relevant joining portion can be thinned. As a result, the difference in appearance between the joining portion and other portions of the knitted fabric can be reduced.

[0012] As shown in a first embodiment, to be described later, the knitted fabric of the present invention in which the yarn hooked portion of the first knitted fabric part is entangled with the termination stitch of the knitting course of the second knitted fabric part (or stitch which is positioned one or two stitches inner side than the termination stitch) can be knitted by carrying out the steps A to E. According to such a joining method, the joining portion of the first knitted fabric part and the second knitted fabric part in the knitted fabric will have a natural and beautiful finish.

[0013] Furthermore, as shown in a second embodiment, to be described later, the knitted fabric of the present invention in which the yarn hooked portion of the first knitted fabric part is entangled with the starting end stitch of a certain knitting course of the second knitted fabric part (or stitch which is positioned one or two stitches inner side than the starting end stitch) can be knitted by carrying out the steps A' to E'. According to such a joining method, the number of steps can be reduced than the joining method including the above steps A to E.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014]

Fig. 1 is a knitting process diagram showing the first

half of a knitting process according to a joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts shown in a first embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a knitting process diagram showing the last half of the knitting process according to the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts shown in the first embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a knitting process diagram showing the first half of a knitting process according to a joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts shown in a second embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a knitting process diagram showing the last half of the knitting process according to the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts shown in the second embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0015] Embodiments of the present invention will be hereinafter described with reference to the drawings. With respect to all the knitting described in the embodiments, a knitting example using a two bed flat knitting machine having at least a pair of front and back needle beds, and a plurality of yarn feeders for feeding a knitting yarn to a knitting needle of the needle beds will be described. In the following embodiments, however, only one of the pair of front and back needle beds is used.

<First Embodiment>

[0016] An example of knitting a knitted fabric having an intarsia pattern including knitted fabric parts knitted independent from each other with knitting yarns of a different color using a joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2.

[0017] Figs. 1 and 2 are knitting process diagrams related to the joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts. "Alphabet + number" written on the left side of Figs. 1 and 2 indicates the number of the knitting process, the arrow indicates the moving direction of the yarn feeder and A to I indicate the position of the knitting needles of the needle beds. The stitches held on the knitting needles A to D are stitches of a first knitted fabric part 1 knitted with a knitting yarn from a near side yarn feeder 8, and the stitches held on the knitting needles E to I are stitches of a second knitted fabric part 2 knitted with a knitting yarn from a far side yarn feeder 9. Further, in the figures, the stitches of the first knitted fabric part 1 are shown with a thin line, the stitches of the second knitted fabric part 2 are shown with a thick line, and the portion where the knitting operation is actually performed in each knitting process is shown with an extra thick line. The described way of looking at the figures is similar for Figs. 3 and 4 to be described later.

[0018] S0 shows a state in which the near side yarn feeder 8 and the far side yarn feeder 9 are moved in the right direction in the plane of drawings, that is, in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2, and the first knitted fabric part 1 and the second knitted fabric part 2 are knitted by only one course. The knitting course of each knitted fabric part 1, 2 knitted in S0 is referred to as a first course of each knitted fabric part 1, 2, and the knitting courses following in the wale direction of the first course in the subsequent knitting are sequentially referred to as a second course and a third course.

[0019] From the state of S0, the near side yarn feeder 8 is moved in the left direction in the plane of drawing, that is, in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1 and the far side yarn feeder 9 is also moved in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1 in S1, thus knitting a second course following the first course of the second knitted fabric part 2 shown in S0. However, in S1, the knitting of the second course is stopped one stitch before (position of knitting needle F) an end at a side of boundary X (knitting needle E) of the first knitted fabric part 1 and the second knitted fabric part 2.

[0020] The far side yarn feeder 9 is then once moved in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 (S2), the near side yarn feeder 8 is moved in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 from such a state, and the knitting yarn from the near side yarn feeder 8 and the knitting yarn from the far side yarn feeder 9 are crossed (S3).

[0021] Then, as shown in S4 of Fig. 2, a termination stitch 21 of the second course, which is not knitted in S1, is knitted while the far side yarn feeder 9 is moved in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1, that is, toward the boundary X of the knitted fabric parts 1, 2.

[0022] Then, the far side yarn feeder 9 is moved in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 (S5), and thereafter, the first knitted fabric part 1 is knitted for one course, and the second course following the first course of the first knitted fabric part 1 is formed while the near side yarn feeder 8 is moved in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1 (S6). A starting end stitch 12 of the second course of the first knitted fabric part 1 is continuously formed in the wale direction with respect to a termination stitch 11 of the first course of the first knitted fabric part 1. In this case, the knitting yarn of the first knitted fabric part 1 connecting the termination stitch 11 and the starting end stitch 12 is wound - around the root portion of the termination stitch 21 of the second course of the second knitted fabric part 2 and turned back. The far side yarn feeder 9 is once moved toward the second knitted fabric part 2 in S5 to prevent the knitting yarn of the far side yarn feeder 9 from being interweaved into the first knitted fabric part 1 by escaping the far side yarn feeder 9 from the region of the first knitted fabric part 1 to be knitted in S6.

[0023] Lastly, the far side yarn feeder 9 is once moved toward the first knitted fabric part 1 (S7), and the third course of the second knitted fabric part 2 is knitted while moving the far side yarn feeder 9 in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 immediately afterward (S8).

[0024] As a result of the knitting described above, a knitting yarn (yarn hooked portion) 13 that directly connects the termination stitch 11 of the first course and the starting end stitch 12 of the second course of the first knitted fabric part 1 is entangled with a sinker loop in a direction away from the boundary X at the termination stitch 21 and is further entangled with a knitting yarn connecting the termination stitch 21 and the starting end stitch 22 of the third course of the second knitted fabric part 2, as shown in S8. That is, the yarn hooked portion 13 is wound around the root portion of the turn-back point stitch 24 which is the termination stitch 21 of the second knitted fabric part 2 and turned back, so that the first knitted fabric part 1 and the second knitted fabric part 2 are joined. Such a yarn hooked portion 13 is arranged on a side (near side in plane of drawing) opposite to the side (far side in plane of drawing) where the turn-back point stitch 24 is pulled out from the stitch 25 than the stitch 25 where the turn-back point stitch 24 is formed in the thickness direction of the knitted fabric, and thus it does not stand out when the knitted fabric is viewed from the front side (far side in plane of drawing). Such a yarn hooked portion 13 is assumed to pull down the portion where the yarn hooked portion 13 is wound of the knitting yarn forming the second knitted fabric part 2 downward in the wale direction (upward in plane of drawing). Such a yarn hooked portion 13 is arranged at a position shifted from the contour line of any stitches of the second knitted fabric part 2, and it is inferred that the thickness of the joining area of the knitted fabric parts 1, 2 does not increase by the yarn hooked portion 13.

[0025] After S8, the forming state of the knitted fabrics 1, 2 and the position relationship of the yarn feeders 8, 9 become the same as S0 of Fig. 1 by knitting the third course of the first knitted fabric part 1 while moving the near side yarn feeder 8 in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 from the state of S8. Therefore, the first knitted fabric part 1 and the second knitted fabric part 2 adjacent in the knitting width direction can be joined by again repeating the steps described using Figs. 1 and 2.

<Second Embodiment>

[0026] In a second embodiment, a joining method excelling in the knitting efficiency than the first embodiment will be described with reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

[0027] T0 of Fig. 3 shows a formed state of the knitted fabric parts 1, 2 exactly the same as S0 of the first embodiment. From the state of T0, the near side yarn feeder 8 is moved in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1 and the far side yarn feeder 9 is also moved in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1, thus knitting a second course following the first course of the second knitted fabric part 2 shown in T0 (T1). In T1, the second course is knitted to the termination, as opposed to the S1 of the first embodiment.

[0028] The near side yarn feeder 8 is then moved in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 to cross the knitting yarn from the near side yarn feeder 8 and the knitting yarn from the far side yarn feeder 9 (T2). The starting end stitch 22 of the third course following the second course of the second knitted fabric part 2 is then knitted while moving the far side yarn feeder 9 in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 (T3). The starting end stitch 22 is the stitch following in the wale direction of the termination stitch 21 of the second course.

[0029] Then, as shown in T4 of Fig. 4, the second course following the first course of the first knitted fabric part 1 is knitted while moving the near side yarn feeder 8 in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1. The starting end stitch 12 of the second course is continuously formed in the wale direction with respect to the termination stitch 11 of the first course. In this case, the knitting yarn of the first knitted fabric part 1 connecting the termination stitch 11 and the starting end stitch 12 is wound around the root portion of the starting end stitch 22 of the third course of the second knitted fabric part 2 and turned back.

[0030] Furthermore, the far side yarn feeder 9 is moved in the direction of the first knitted fabric part 1 (T5), and thereafter, the remaining third course of the second knitted fabric part 2 not knitted in T3 of Fig. 3 is knitted while moving the far side yarn feeder 9 in the direction of the second knitted fabric part 2 (T6).

[0031] As a result of the knitting described above, the knitting yarn (yarn hooked portion) 13 that directly connects the termination stitch 11 of the first course and the starting end stitch 12 of the second course of the first knitted fabric part 1 is entangled with a sinker loop in a direction of away from the boundary X at the starting end stitch 22 and is further entangled with a knitting yarn connecting the starting end stitch 22 and the termination stitch 21 of the second course of the second knitted fabric part 2, as shown in T6. That is, the yarn hooked portion 13 is wound around the root portion of the turn-back point stitch 24 which is the starting end stitch 22 of the second knitted fabric part 2 and turned back, so that the first knitted fabric part 1 and the second knitted fabric part 2 are joined. The yarn hooked portion 13 in this embodiment is arranged on a side (near side in plane of drawing) opposite to the side (far side in plane of drawing) where the turn-back point stitch 24 is pulled out from the stitch 25 than the stitch 25 where the turn-back point stitch 24 is formed in the thickness direction of the knitted fabric, and thus it does not stand out when the knitted fabric is viewed from the front side (far side in plane of drawing). It is inferred that the thickness of the joining area of the knitted fabric parts 1, 2 does not increase by the yarn hooked portion 13 for reasons similar to the first embodiment. The joining portion in the first embodiment is better than the joining portion in the second embodiment in terms of the appearance of the joined part.

[0032] As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the knitting steps of the second embodiment are less than the knitting steps of the first embodiment, and hence the knitting efficiency

is satisfactory.

[0033] The embodiments of the present invention is not limited to those described above, and may be appropriately changed within a scope not deviating from the gist of the present invention. For instance, the stitch of the second knitted fabric part 2 to which the yarn hooked portion 13 of the first knitted fabric part 1 is entangled in Fig. 2 may be a stitch which is positioned one or two stitches inner side than the termination stitch 21. In this case, the knitting of the second course in S1 of Fig. 1 is stopped at the knitting needle G or H, and the remaining second course is knitted in S4 of Fig. 2. Similarly, the yarn hooked portion 13 may be entangled with a stitch which is positioned one or two stitches inner side than the starting end stitch 22 of the second knitted fabric part 2 in Fig. 4. In this case, the knitting of the third course in T3 of Fig. 3 is carried out up to the knitting needle G or H, and the remaining third course is knitted in T6.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0034]

1	first knitted fabric part
2	second knitted fabric part
11, 21	termination stitch
12, 22	starting end stitch
13	knitting yarn (yarn hooked portion)
24	turn-back point stitch
25	stitch
8	near side yarn feeder
9	far side yarn feeder

Claims

1. A joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts for joining two knitted fabric parts, which are adjacent in a knitting width direction of a knitted fabric and which are knitted independently, using a flat knitting machine including at least one needle bed and a plurality of yarn feeders for feeding a knitting yarn to a knitting needle of the needle bed, wherein the method comprises:

assuming that a yarn feeder close to the needle bed for knitting the knitted fabric part is a near side yarn feeder (8) and a yarn feeder distant from the needle bed is a far side yarn feeder (9), and the knitted fabric part knitted with a knitting yarn from the near side yarn feeder (8) is a first knitted fabric part (1) and the knitted fabric part knitted with a knitting yarn from the far side yarn feeder (9) is a second knitted fabric part (2);
moving at least one of the near side yarn feeder (8) and the far side yarn feeder (9) to obtain a state in which the yarn feeder from the near side yarn feeder (8) and the knitting yarn from the far side yarn feeder (9) are crossed near a boundary (X) of the first knitted fabric part (1) and the second knitted fabric part (2) , and knitting at least one stitch of the second knitted fabric part (2) while moving the far side yarn feeder (9); and
knitting at least one stitch of the first knitted fabric part (1) while moving the near side yarn feeder (8) to obtain a state in which the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder (8) is turned back at a root portion of the knitted stitch of the second knitted fabric part (2), and thereafter knitting at least one stitch of the second knitted fabric part (2) while moving the far side yarn feeder (9) to join the first knitted fabric part (1) and the second knitted fabric part (2).

2. The joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts according to claim 1, comprising:

a step A of knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part (2) up to one to three stitches before an end at a side of the boundary (X) of the first knitted fabric part (1) and the second knitted fabric part (2) while moving the far side yarn feeder (9) in the direction of the first knitted fabric part (1);
a step B of moving the near side yarn feeder (8) in the direction of the second knitted fabric part (2) and crossing the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder (8) and the knitting yarn extending from the far side yarn feeder (9);
a step C of knitting the one to three stitches not knitted in the step A while moving the far side yarn feeder (9) in the direction of the first knitted fabric part (1);
a step D of knitting a stitch row to become one part of the first knitted fabric part (1) while moving the near side yarn feeder (8) in the direction of the first knitted fabric part (1) so that the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder (8) is turned back at a root portion of the first stitch knitted in the step C; and
a step E of knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part (2) while moving the far side yarn feeder (9) in the direction of the second knitted fabric part (2).

3. The joining method of adjacent knitted fabric parts according to claim 1, comprising:

a step A' of knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part (2) up to the boundary (X) of the first knitted fabric part (1) and the second knitted fabric part (2) while moving the far side yarn feeder (9) in the direction of the first knitted fabric part (1);
a step B' of moving the near side yarn feeder (8) in the direction of the second knitted fabric part (2) and crossing the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder (8) and the knitting yarn extending from the far side yarn feeder (9);
a step C' of knitting one to three stitches from the boundary (X) that is to become one part of the second knitted fabric part (2) while moving the far side yarn feeder (9) in the direction of the second knitted fabric part (2);
a step D' of knitting a stitch row to become one part of the first knitted fabric part (1) while moving the near side yarn feeder (8) in the direction of the first knitted fabric part (1) so that the knitting yarn extending from the near side yarn feeder (8) is turned back at a root portion of the last stitch knitted in the step C'; and
a step E' of knitting a stitch row to become one part of the second knitted fabric part (2) following in a knitting width direction of the last stitch knitted in the step C' while moving the far side yarn feeder (9) in the direction of the second knitted fabric part (2).

4. A knitted fabric including two knitted fabric parts, which are adjacent in a knitting width direction of the knitted fabric and which are knitted independently, using a flat knitting machine including at least one needle bed and a plurality of yarn feeders for feeding a knitting yarn to a knitting needle of the needle bed; the knitted fabric comprising:

a termination stitch (11) of a knitting course knitted toward a boundary (X) of a first knitted fabric part (1) and a second knitted fabric part (2) in the first knitted fabric part (1);
a starting end stitch (12) following in a wale direction of the termination stitch (11) in the first knitted fabric part (1), the starting end stitch being positioned at a starting end of a knitting course following in the wale direction of the knitting course including the termination stitch (11); and
a yarn hooked portion that is a knitting yarn extending from the termination stitch (11), turned back by being wound around a root portion of a turn-back point stitch (24), which is one of the stitches configuring the second knitted fabric part (2), and connected to the starting end stitch (12), the yarn hooked portion being arranged on a side opposite to a side where the turn-back point stitch (24) is pulled out from the stitch (25) than the stitch (25) where the turn-back point stitch (24) is formed in a thickness direction of the knitted fabric; wherein
a position of the turn-back point stitch (24) is a position at an end on the boundary (X) side in the second knitted fabric part (2) or a position one to two stitches inner side than the position at the end.

Fig. 1

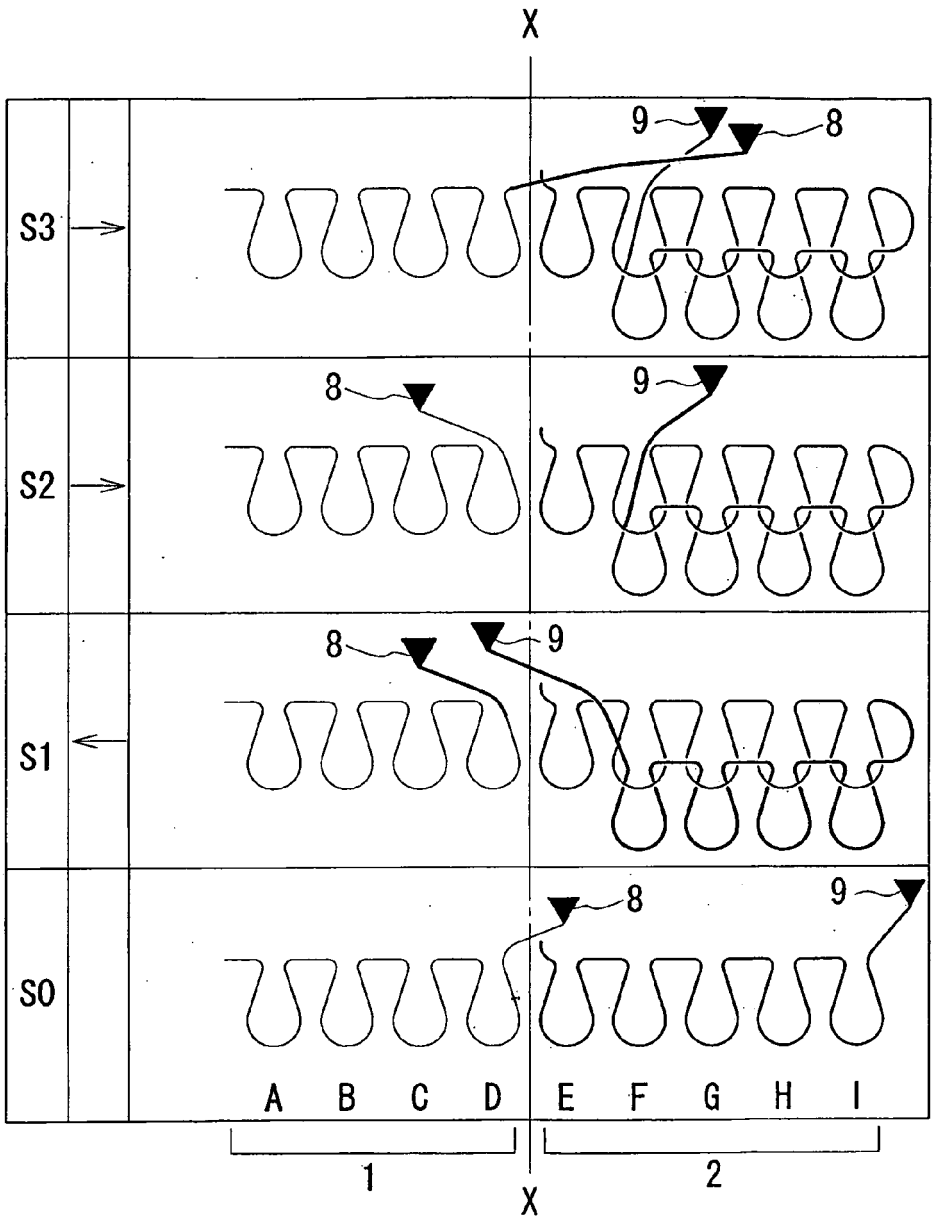


Fig. 2

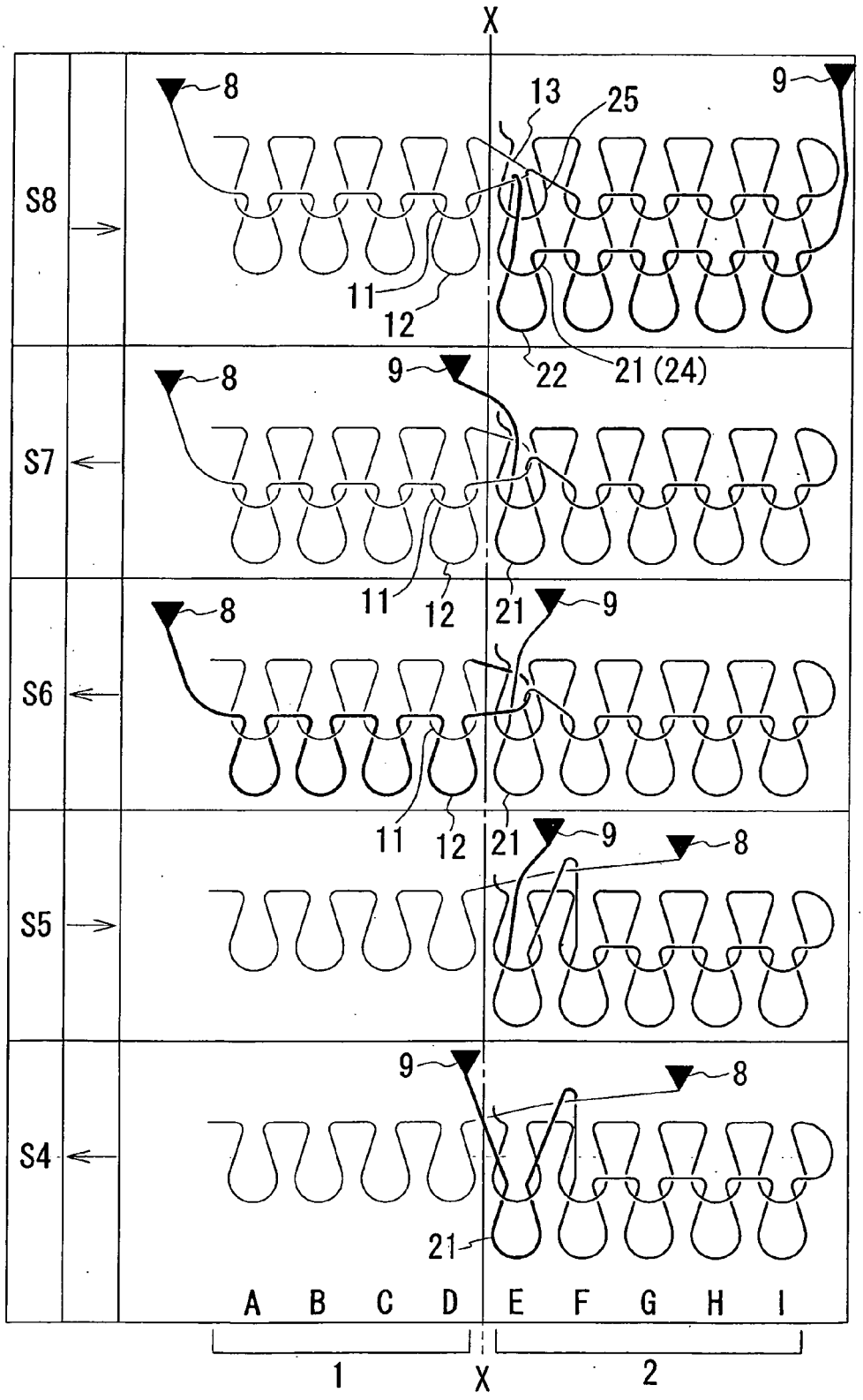


Fig. 3

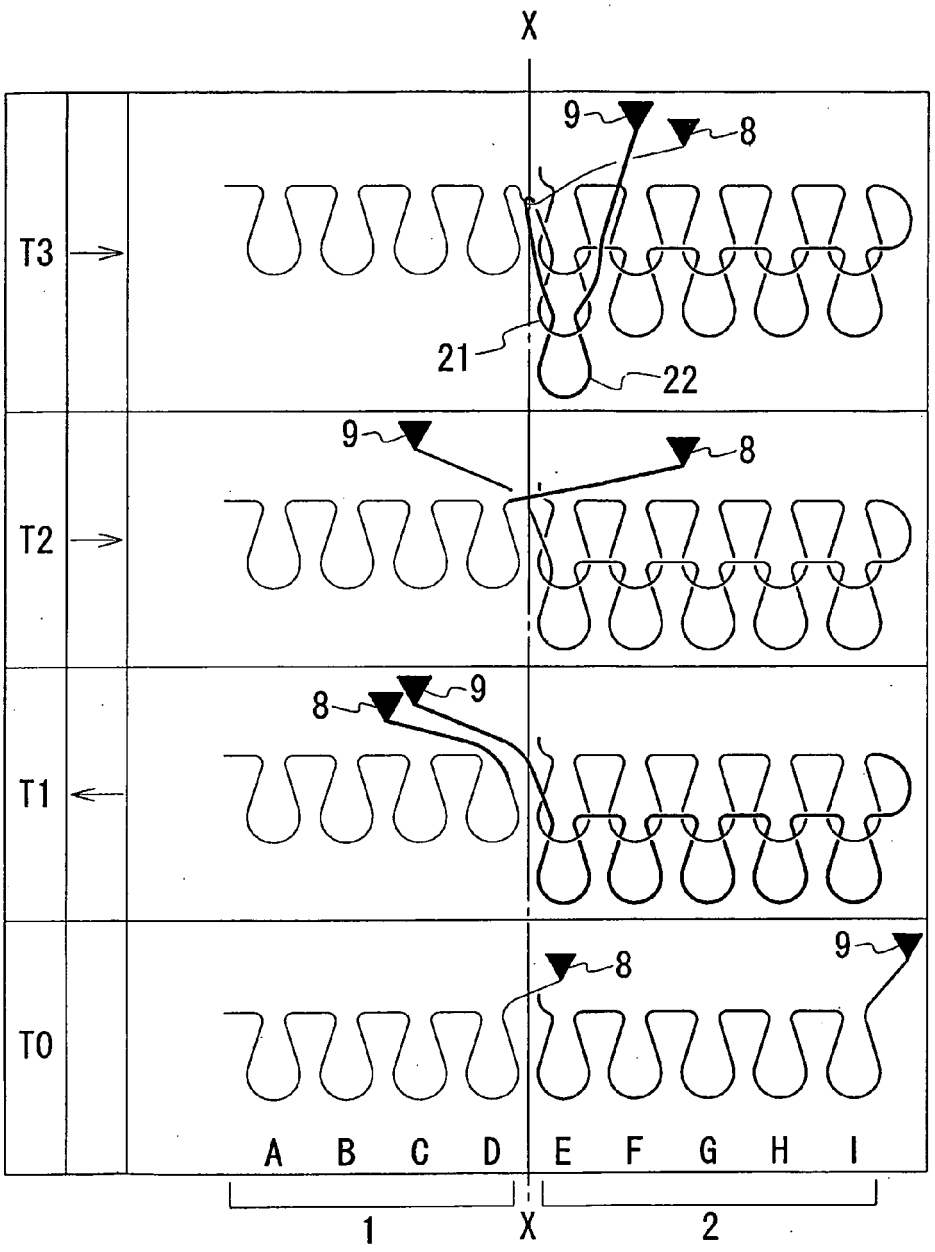
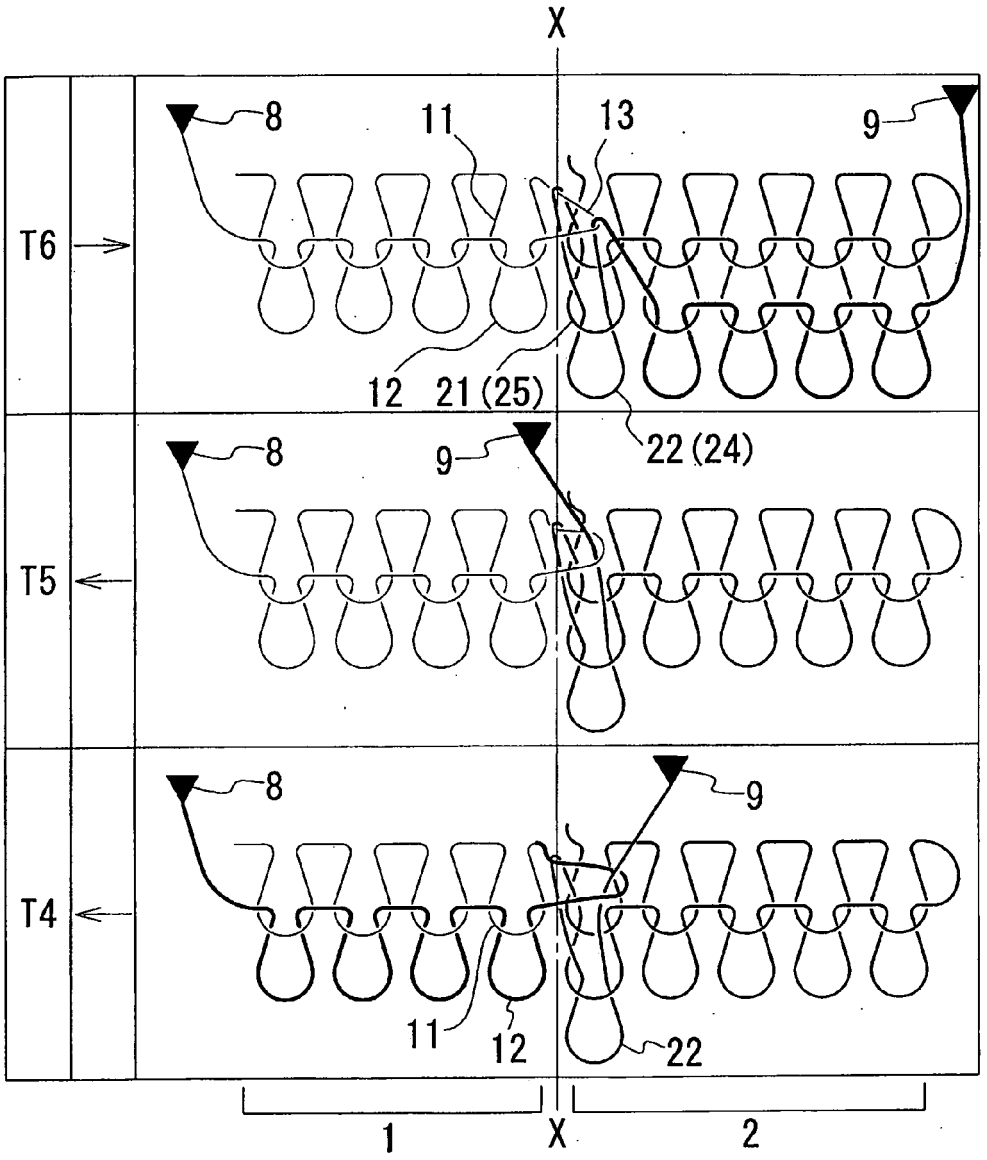


Fig. 4



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 11350312 A **[0003]**