

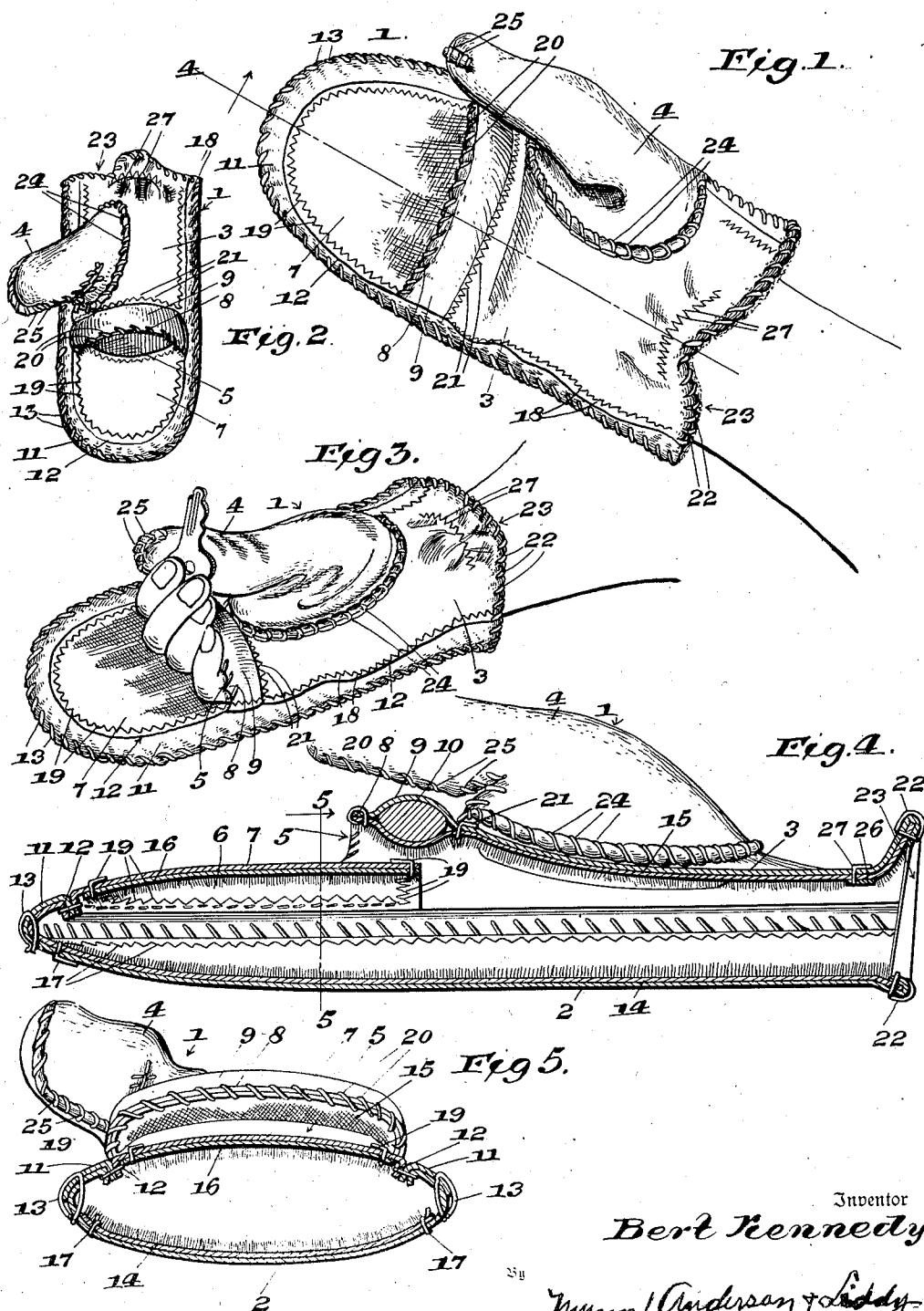
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MITTEN

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MITTEN

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This invention relates to improvements in gloves, a particular purpose being to provide a mitten possessing certain novel characteristics.

Mittens, which are typified as consisting of a common pocket for all of the fingers of a hand and a separate stall for the thumb, offer the wearer a kind of freedom which is not had so readily with gloves wherein each of the fingers and the thumb are separately stalled. In a mitten the wearer has a perceptible factor of finger freedom in the previously mentioned common pocket, which recommends it to use in sports and a fairly wide variety of analogous purposes.

But where a mitten possesses advantages in the latter respect its use is disadvantageous when the wearer finds it necessary to handle railroad, theatre and carfare tickets as well as any one of a long list of similar articles such as coins and keys. Therefore in order to provide the wearer with the advantages had both in mittens of the known type as well as the familiar separately-fingered glove, the instant mitten has been so contrived as to enable the wearer to protrude his or her fingers from confinement in the finger pocket so that objects of the foregoing class can be handled with the utmost freedom of touch. With this premise in mind the objects of the invention are as follows:

First, to provide a mitten contrived to enable the wearer to slide his or her fingers out of the mitten when necessary without removing the mitten from the hand.

Second, to provide a mitten embodying a padded grip across the palm, serving the double purpose of closing off the air space at the finger opening and at the same time furnishing a supplemental grip to aid in grasping the steering wheel when driving an automobile.

Third, to embody in the mitten a welt strip which not only aids in the reinforcement of the mitten but also adds to the attractiveness thereof.

Fourth, to provide a mitten wherein the linings are sewn directly and separately to the back and palm portions of the mitten to avoid bunching and wrinkling.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved mitten.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the mitten, particularly illustrating the finger opening.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the mitten, illustrating the specific use according to which

the fingers of the wearer can be slipped out without removing the mitten from the hand.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section taken on the line 4-4 of Fig. 1, the hand being omitted.

Figure 5 is a cross-section taken on the line 5-5 of Fig. 4.

The mitten 1 has the general aspect of any known kind of mitten, to which end it includes a back portion 2, a palm portion 3 and a thumb stall 4. But unlike a conventional mitten the instant article is made with an opening 5 crosswise of the palm (Fig. 2) so that the fingers of the wearer can be slipped out (Fig. 3) to facilitate the handling of any one of a multitude of small objects respecting which the sense of touch is imperceptible in any ordinary mitten.

A finger pocket 6 (Fig. 4) is included in the mitten 1, this being defined by a part of the back portion 2 and by a palm section 7. This section generally is an extension of the palm portion 3, but in order to carry out the principles of the invention the latter overlaps the former at 8 an appreciable extent. The purpose of the overlap is to insure a sufficiently effective closure of the opening 5 when the article is worn in its normal capacity as a mitten. It is only when the wearer wishes to protrude his or her fingers out of the confines of the pocket 6 that the fingers are withdrawn from said pocket, superimposed upon the palm section 7 and exposed at the opening 5 on top of the palm section 7 as already referred to in connection with Fig. 3.

A grip 9 constitutes the virtual margin of the overlap 8. This grip is formed by a pad 10 which extends crosswise of the palm. The pad is in the form of a roll of fairly firm material such as felt or some preferred equivalent of it, offering a degree of reinforcement to the overlap 8 but more particularly serving to close off the air space defined by the opening 5 in the normal wearing of the mitten. It can readily be understood that when the interior of the mitten is occupied by the hand there will be enough upward pressure on the palm section 7 from the inside as well as a degree of tension crosswise of the mitten to bring the inside of the grip 9 in sufficiently close contact with the palm section 7 to close off the air space. The presence of the grip 9 also assists the wearer in grasping the steering wheel of an automobile, or in grasping the shafts, handles and the like of various implements used in the pursuit of sports.

The palm portion 3 and the palm section 7 have the inner edge of a welt strip 11 sewn to them at 12 (Figs. 4 and 5). The seam 12 which

connects the back and palm of the mitten is set in a slight distance from the perimeter or outer boundary of the mitten as well shown in all views. The strip 11 is superimposed upon the marginal face of the palm, and its outer edge is sewn to the back portion with a row of whip-stitching 13. The strip 11 is desirably composed of a material usually but not necessarily leather, of a color contrasting with that of the rest of the mitten. Said strip together with the whip-stitching 13 reinforces the mitten around the perimeter where reinforcement is needed mostly. Further, it aids the wearer in gripping an object, and its contrasting color gives the palm a slenderizing effect.

Linings 14, 15, and 16 are secured to the respective back 2, portion 3 and palm section 7 by independent stitchings at 17, 18 and 19. It is preferred not to affix these linings by means of the stitches 12, 13 wherever these might happen to meet, because by sewing the linings on independently in the manner stated they are prevented from bunching and wrinkling. However there are permissible instances where whip-stitching is used as an aid for securing at least two of the linings. For example, a line 20 of whip-stitching both reinforces the overlap 8 and secures the front edge of the lining 15. Another line of stitching 21 across the palm 3 aids the stitching 20 in holding the pad roll 10 in place between contiguous parts of the palm and lining 3, 15. Another roll of whip-stitching 22 bounds the hand opening 23 of the mitten and at the same time secures both the rear ends of the linings 15, 14.

A row of whip-stitching 24 secures the thumb stall 4 in place at the margin of an opening in the palm portion 3. In practice the lining 15 is extended up into the thumb stall although this particular lining is not shown herein. It may be stated, however, that the whip-stitching 25 which bounds a part of the thumb stall and closes the normally free edges at this place also secures that part of the lining which extends into the thumb stall.

Since the mitten is generally loose in character it is desirable to provide for a slight contraction thereof at the wrist. This is accomplished by sewing a resilient band 26 (Fig. 4) crosswise of

the palm portion 3 adjacent to the wrist by a line of herring-bone stitching 27. This type of stitching readily lends itself to opening and closing like a bellows when the mitten is stretched or released.

From what has been stated above, it is plain that the mitten comprises a one-piece back and a two-piece palm. The terms "back" and "palm" are employed in a generic sense to distinguish the two major areas of the mittens. In marginally connecting the two areas the palm portion 3 and palm section 7 are overlapped loosely at a place approximately midway of the length of the mitten, thus providing an opening crosswise of the mitten at which the fingers can escape as clearly pointed out.

I claim:

1. A mitten comprising a one-piece back, a two-piece palm consisting of a palm portion connected to and coacting with the back to contain the palm of a human hand and a palm section connected to and coacting with the back to define a pocket to contain the fingers thereof, said palm portion unconnectedly overlapping the palm section midway of the length of the mitten to provide a cross-opening at which said fingers can be slipped out to an exposed position, and an enlargement incorporated in the overlap of the palm portion and in engagement with the overlapped portion of the palm section for aiding in closing the opening when not occupied by the fingers.

2. A mitten comprising a one-piece back, a two-piece palm consisting of a palm portion connected to and coacting with the back to contain the palm of a human hand and a palm section connected to and coacting with the back to define a pocket to contain the fingers thereof, said palm portion unconnectedly overlapping the palm section midway of the length of the mitten to provide a cross-opening at which said fingers can be slipped out to an exposed position, and a pad roll incorporated in the overlap of the palm portion, providing a grip crosswise of the mitten in superimposition upon a part of the palm section to aid in closing the opening when not occupied by the fingers.

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