Sept. 27, 1927. 1,643,722

S. S. MILLEN

POLISHING MITT

Filed Aug. 31, 1926

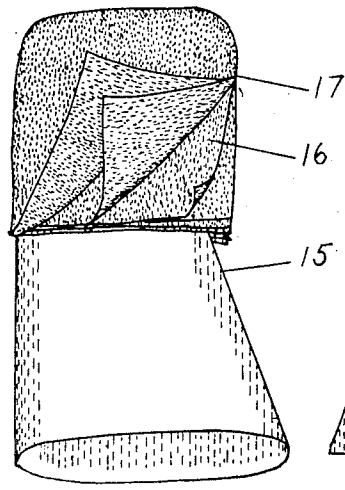


Fig 1

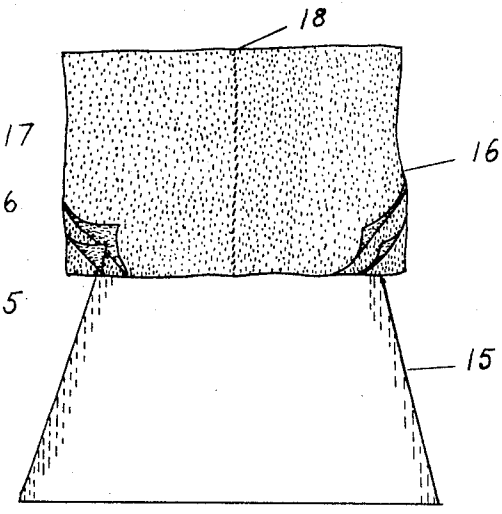


Fig 2

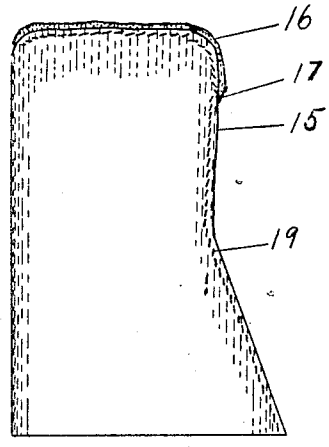


Fig 3

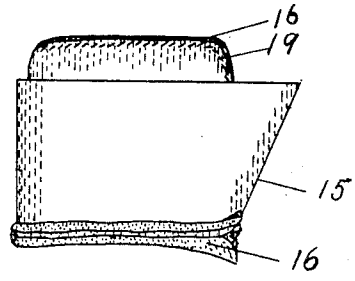


Fig 4

Stanley S. Millen
INVENTOR

Patented Sept. 27, 1927. 1,643,722

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STANLEY S. MILLEN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MAURICE M. MUMMERT, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

POLISHING MITT.

Application filed August 31, 1926. Serial No. 132,816.

The invention relates to improvement in polishing cloths and more particularly to cloths arranged to be easily renewed and to prevent the absorbent materials with which the cloths may be saturated from being, in use, in contact with the user's hands. The object of the improvement is to provide the polishing cloth in such form as to be easily applied to its duty and to be of such arranged construction as to permit used portions of the cloth to be displaced by fresh and unused portions. Another object is to prevent the soiling of the hands or clothing of the user from contact with the impregnated or soiled polishing cloth.

One form of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Figure 1, is a modified perspective of the polishing mitt; Figures 2, 3, and 4, showing views of the mitt at successive stages in its manufacture.

In Figure 2 of the drawing, the reference character 15 designates a blank of suitable textile fabric which is to be made up into a hand covering, preferably a mitten, while 16 designates a plurality of plies or polishing members of suitable textile fabric placed flat upon the hand portion of the blank and secured thereto, as by a line of stitches 18 extending along the center of the plies of polishing members. Each polishing member is shorter than the blank 15, the portion thereof which projects beyond the plies being intended for the gauntlet portion of the mitten. The blank, with the polishing plies secured thereto, is folded along the line of stitches 18 to bring the folded plies within the folded blank, as shown in Figure 3, after which the free edges of the blank and the free edges of the plies are stitched together to form the seam 19 and complete the mitten. The stitches 19 extend through the plies of polishing material across the outer end of the mitten and inwardly along one edge of the device to about the point 17 so as to secure the mitten and the polishing plies together. From the point 17 to the extremity of the gauntlet portion of the mitten, the stitches 19 extend through the mitten material only, leaving the edges of the plies free and unconnected. The device is now completed but all of the plies of polishing material are at the inside of the mitten. The mitten is in the form of a bag and the plies are also in the form of bags nested within the mitten. The device is then turned inside out so as to bring the plies of polishing material upon the exterior of the mitten in nested form and embracing the mitten as shown in Figure 1, wherein the free corners of certain of plies have been shown turned back to disclose the successive plies.

In operation, the user draws the mitten upon the hand the gauntlet covering the cuffs or sleeves of his raiment and applies the polishing cloths to the work—exhausting the utility of the surfaces exposed—and then bringing new surfaces to the front by partially clenching the fingers of the hand within the mitt and lifting a used section and so to speak, skinning it over the finger end of the mitten to assume a similar position as before but with its former inside surface now upon the outside and the fresh surface of section number two being now exposed and in position for service. It is clear that this operation may be repeated as often as desired either from front to back or the reverse until all the fresh surfaces of the polishing cloth have been used up.

From the drawing it may be apparent that each pair of polishing cloth sections as constructed make a form of sack with one end open and one side partially open and the complete polishing unit might be said to be made of a plurality of such sacks disposed one within another in successive arrangement the whole aggregation being finally superimposed upon the hand of a suitable mitten and appropriately attached so that in use it is to all intents and purposes integral with the mitten.

In practice the mitten proper is impregnated with some coating to make it repellant of the absorbing chemicals which are used in the manufacture of the polishing cloths, thus preventing such chemicals from contacting with the user's hands.

Having thus described and illustrated my invention what I claim is:

1. In a polishing device, a mitten having a plurality of polishing elements permanently attached thereto along one edge around the finger end and part way only along the other edge of said mitten, whereby each polishing element may be reversed upon the mitten without removal therefrom.

2. A polishing device comprising a hand covering and a nested series of bag-shaped

polishing members embracing the hand covering and secured thereto at one edge and at the outer end thereof, the bag-shaped members being open at the opposite edge and also free from the hand covering, whereby the bag-shaped members may be individually turned inside out upon the mitten and without removal therefrom.

3. A polishing device comprising a hand covering and a nested series of flexible bag-shaped polishing members embracing the hand covering and connected thereto at the outer end thereof, whereby the bag-shaped members may be individually turned inside out upon the hand covering and without removal therefrom.

4. A polishing device comprising a hand covering and a nested series of flexible bag-shaped polishing members embracing the hand covering and connected thereto at the outer end thereof, each bag-shaped member being open along one edge thereof whereby the bag-shaped members may be individually turned inside out upon the hand covering and without removal therefrom.

5. A polishing device comprising a hand covering and a nested series of flexible bag-shaped polishing members embracing the hand covering and connected thereto at the outer end thereof, each bag-shaped member being open along one edge thereof inwardly from the open end of the member part way towards the closed end thereof, whereby the bag-shaped member may be individually turned inside out upon the hand covering and without removal therefrom.

6. A polishing device of the character described, comprising a hand covering, a nested series of bag shaped polishing members embracing the hand covering, and means connecting the hand covering and the bag shaped polishing members and permitting of the bag shaped members being individually turned inside out upon the mitten without removal therefrom.

STANLEY S. MILLEN.