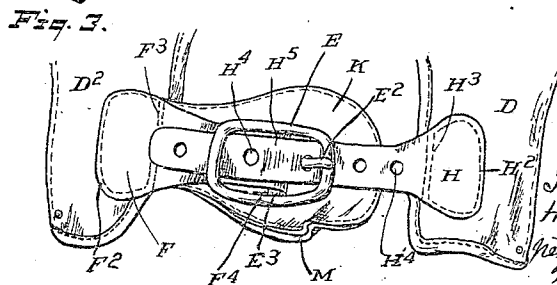
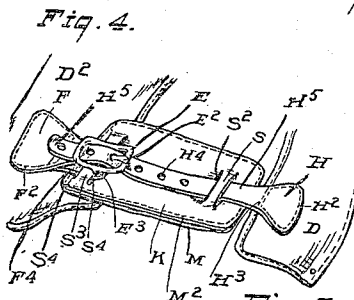
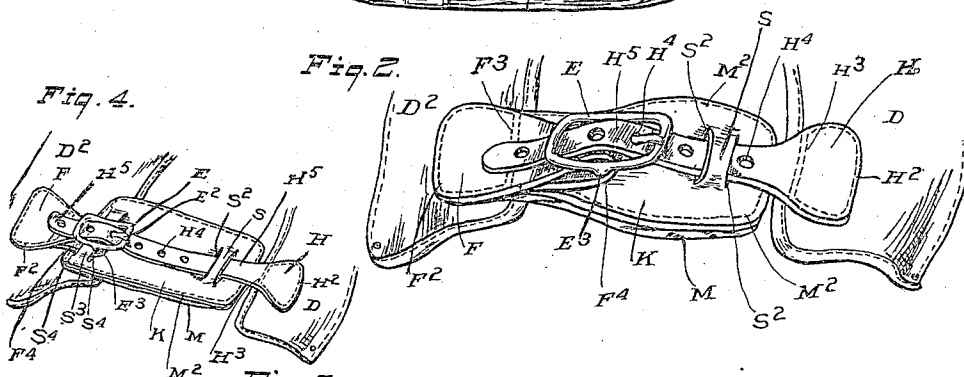
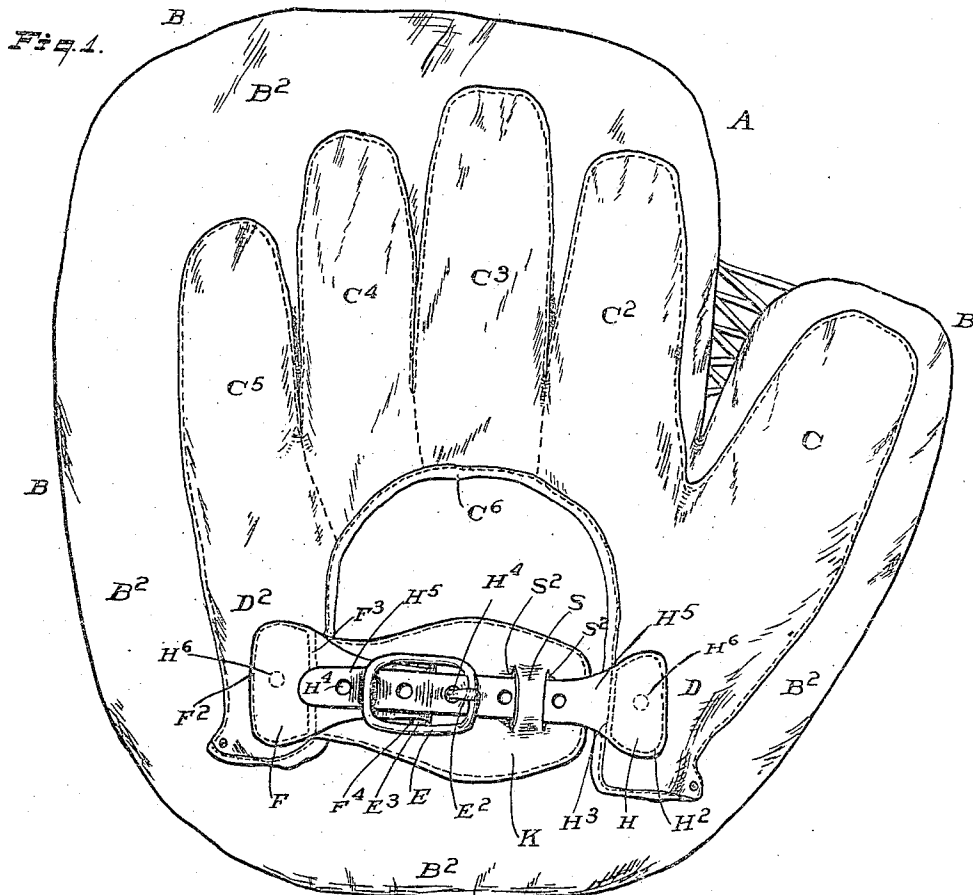


MITT AND GLOVE.
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MITT AND GLOVE.

952,556.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH YEAGER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, and HUGO GOLDSMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mitts and Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is applicable to those kinds of mitts and gloves that are open at the back and are closed in front, such as are used in the game of base ball and in other games of like character. Among these kinds of coverings for the hand are basemen's mitts, catchers' mitts, fielders' mitts, fielders' gloves and others. In all mitts and gloves of this character, the receptacle for the hand is at the rear of the front protective covering. This front protective covering is usually padded. Behind this is located a receptacle adapted to receive the thumb and the fingers of the hand. Ordinarily a pocket or receptacle is provided for the thumb and a separate or individual pocket for each finger, and a receptacle for the palm of the hand is present and through this latter receptacle the fingers and thumb find admission to their respective pockets aforesaid. The opening for the admission of the hand is at and in the back portion of this receptacle. After the hand has been inserted to place in this receptacle, the edges of this opening are drawn together so that the mitt or glove shall be held closely to the hand of the wearer. The means employed for thus drawing together the edges of the opening, and then holding the same together is a regular buckle and a common tongue strap. This strap and this buckle lie upon the back of the hand of the wearer which is in the said mitt or glove. The rapid and severe and strenuous movements of the hand within the said glove or mitt including the movement of the hand when the back of the hand is arched as is the case when the gloved hand grasps the ball, results in causing the buckle or strap to press into the flesh of the back of the hand and to abrade the flesh and injure not only the skin, but also the flesh and the muscles underneath the skin.

The object of our invention is to prevent such abrasion and such injury, and to pro-

vide a glove or mitt very safe and comfortable to the wrist of the wearer.

We will now proceed to describe our invention in detail.

We have illustrated our invention by 60 showing it applied to a catcher's mitt, but as before suggested our invention is applicable to other mitts, and to fielders' gloves and to catchers' gloves and the like, all used in the game of base ball or other games 65 where the ball is to be stopped or caught or thrown by the player.

In the accompanying drawing making a part of this specification, and in which similar characters of reference indicate corre- 70 sponding parts,—Figure 1 represents an elevation of the back side of a catcher's mitt illustrating our invention. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the fastenings whereby the edges of the opening of the receptacle for the hand are drawn together, and which 75 fastenings are provided with devices embodying our invention. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the fastenings for the same purpose as those shown in Fig. 2, and embodying 80 one feature of our invention. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a lower portion of the flaps of the hand receptacle and of the adjustable device for connecting the flaps, and of the pad, and showing a slightly modified 85 construction for connecting the pad to said connecting device.

A indicates the catcher's mitt.

B indicates the front or padded portion of the mitt. The face of this mitt, which re- 90 ceives the impact of the ball is not seen, being turned away from the spectator. B² represents the rear side of this padded portion of the mitt.

The receptacle for the hand consists of the 95 thumb pocket C and the finger pockets respectively marked C², C³, C⁴ and C⁵ for the respective fingers of the hand. These pockets are attached to the back B² of the said mitt. The lower portion of this hand re- 100 ceptacle has flap portions D and D², the portion D for embracing that part of the back of the hand below the thumb, and the portion D² embracing that part of the back of the hand below the little finger. The edge 105 C⁶ of this receptacle lies loosely on the back of the hand.

The ordinary means heretofore employed to draw together the edge portions of the flap D and the flap D² are as follows:—A 110

strap H⁵ is provided with holes H⁴ for the reception of the buckle tongue E². In the several figures of the drawing, we have shown the rear end H (usually enlarged as outline) of this strap secured to one of the flaps as D, for example, by lines of stitching such as H² and H³. A buckle E is secured to a strap F, the latter secured to an opposite flap, as for example the flap D², by suitable stitching, as that indicated by F² and F³. A convenient mode of securing the buckle bar E³ of the buckle to the strap F is to double the strap F back on itself at F⁴, in the well known manner, and to carry the free end of the doubled back portion F⁴ under the rear part F of the strap and unite both to the flap D² by the same said stitching F² and F³. Instead of stitching, either the strap H⁵ or the strap F, F⁴, or both of said straps may be secured to their respective adjacent flaps D² and D, by means of rivets. Such rivets are respectively indicated by the dotted circles H⁶, H⁶, of Fig. 1. In practice, this buckle and the strap wear into the flesh of the hand and make it sore, and tend to prevent the ball player wearing the glove or mitt from doing his best work.

In accordance with our invention, we provide the extension piece K, flexible, and preferably of leather. Inasmuch as the employment of this pad is predetermined, one of its ends, namely: the smaller one, when the pad is shaped as shown, is located upon the flap as D² of the hand receptacle and below the parts F², F⁴ of the strap F, and when the said parts F², F⁴ are sewed to the flap D², the stitching F³ serves to unite the extension piece K to this flap D² and to the strap F², F⁴. Below this extension piece K and connected to it by stitching M² is a soft padding M. This piece M will usually be of felt or a similar fabric.

In practice, we prefer that the end of the padding M, which is adjacent to the flap D², should along with that end of the extension piece K be under the part F, F⁴, and upon the said flap D², and be sewed thereto by the stitching F³. This stitching F³ may also serve to connect the padding M to the extension piece K at this point.

The device thus constructed forms one feature of our invention (see Fig. 3). It will quite successfully do to prevent abrasion of the back of the hand of the ball player. But in severe and long protracted games of ball, or in case of warm or hot weather, the free end (that is, the right end) of the pad K often gradually works around and gets out from under the strap H⁵ and from under a portion of the buckle E, and allows such strap H⁵ and buckle E and the strap F to abrade the hand. Furthermore, the extension piece K thus moved to one side becomes twisted, and it then is not nearly of the ad-

vantage and protection we designed it to be. To remedy this tendency of the extension piece K, M, to work to one side, we anchor it to the strap H⁵ between the flap D on the one flap, and the strap F and the buckle E on the other flap. For instance, we cut in the back of the extension piece K two slits marked respectively S², thus forming a loop piece S.

In practice, when the glove or mitt is to be adjusted to the hand, the tongue H⁵ is first passed under this loop S as shown, and then carried on over the extension and into the buckle E and adjusted to the buckle in the usual manner and as shown. Thus secured, the padded extension K, M, cannot swirl or move to one side or from its proper place, and performs perfectly the office of protecting the hand from any rubbing, abrasion, or other operation of the strap or buckle that would injure the hand in the slightest degree.

Although the entire extension piece might be of a single piece of soft fabric, and the loop S be otherwise formed thereon, yet the construction of the same as we have shown and described it, is the most preferable, and is practically the best and cheapest mode of making the same consistent with durability and with efficiency of operation.

In Fig. 4, we have illustrated another mode of fastening that end portion of the extension piece K, which in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is sewed to the flap D² and to the end of the strap F, F⁴. Here, a loop S³ is present and is connected to the piece K, M. The preferred mode of forming the loop is shown and consists in making the slits S⁴, S⁴, in the back of the extension piece K. The strap F, F⁴, after passing over the buckle bar E³ is returned under this loop S³ and is then carried back and sewed to the flap, as aforescribed. When thus connected, any connection of the extension piece K to the flap D by sewing is dispensed with.

What we claim as new, and of our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

In a glove or mitt, padded in front and provided with finger pockets at the back, with a free open space for the back of the hand, a strap and buckle connecting the opposite sides of said free open space, and a protecting pad secured at one side of the open space and extending underneath the buckle, said protecting pad terminating within said open space, with a loop on the pad through which the strap passes to hold the pad in position.

JOSEPH YEAGER.
HUGO GOLDSMITH.

Attest:

S. B. DEAL,
K. SMITH.