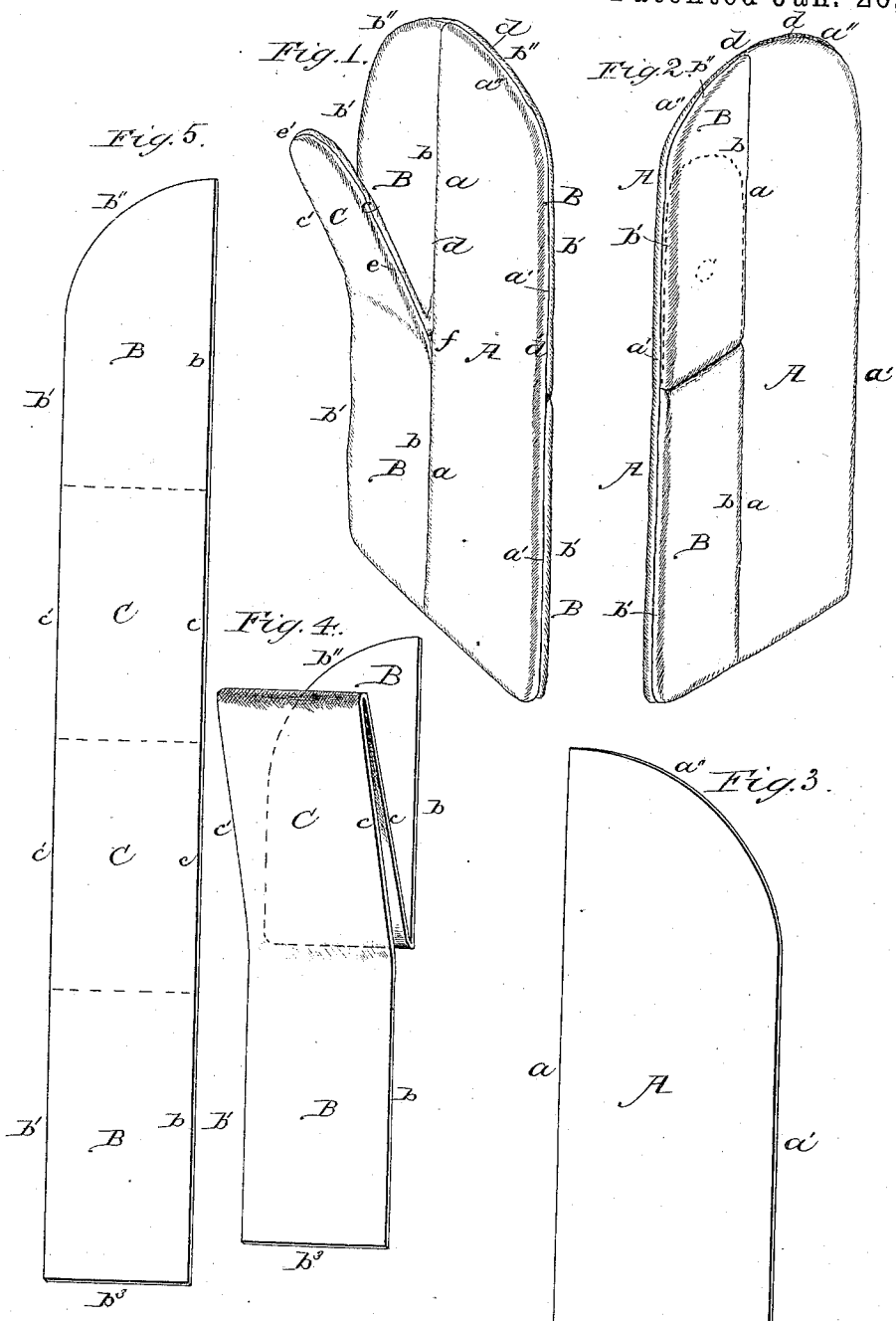
(No Model.)

G. P. ROSS.

REVERSIBLE MITTEN.

No. 334,900. Patented Jan. 26, 1886.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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REVERSIBLE MITTEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,900, dated January 26, 1886.

Application filed May 29, 1885. Serial No. 167,062. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. ROSS, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mittens, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the complete mitten with one of its thumbs out; Fig. 2, a perspective view showing the reverse side of the mitten from Fig. 1, with the thumb on that side turned in; Fig. 3, a view of one of the blanks or pieces from which the mitten is formed; Fig. 4, a view of the other blank or piece from which the mitten is formed, showing the same folded up to make the thumb; Fig. 5, a view of the blank or piece of Fig. 4 extended.

This invention relates to reversible mittens having two thumbs, by which the mitten can be reversed in use, so as to wear opposite sides, and thereby give a longer wear to the mitten, and has for its objects to construct a reversible mitten by the use of blanks or pieces, one of which for each side is adapted to form a thumb which can be turned in or out, as required for non-use or use; and its nature consists in providing two sets of blanks, duplicates of each other, one portion of each set being formed of such length as to be folded to form a thumb for each side of the complete mitten, and the four blanks, when sewed together, forming a mitten complete in itself that can be reversed, each side having a proper thumb, all as hereinafter more specifically described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, A represents a blank or piece cut from canvas, leather, or other suitable material to have straight side edges, *a a'*, a curved end edge, *a''*, and a straight end edge, a^3. The blank is cut of the requisite length for the size of mitten required, allowing for the necessary seams, and two of these blanks are provided for each mitten.

B is a blank or piece, also cut from canvas, leather, or other suitable material, to have straight side edges, *b b'*, a curved end edge, *b''*, and a straight end edge, b^3. This blank or piece is cut of the required length to be folded to form the thumb, and when folded have its length correspond to that of the blank or piece A, to be united therewith to form the complete mitten, the blank also having the requisite length and width to allow for the seams.

C is the portion of the blank B which is to be folded to form the thumb part of the complete mitten, as shown in Fig. 4 and by the dotted lines in Fig. 5, Fig. 4 showing the manner of folding the blank to form the thumb portion C, and when folded the thumb portion has straight side edges, *c c'*. The blank B has the portion C folded, as shown in Fig. 4, to form the thumb, and the edges *c c'* of this folded part are secured together by a seam, *e*, as shown in Fig. 1, either by sewing or in some other suitable manner. The blank B is then attached to the blank A by bringing their two edges *a b* together and securing them by a seam, *d*, by sewing or otherwise forming a blank for one half of the mitten, and the blank for the other half is formed in the same manner, and the two half mittens or parts of a complete mitten thus formed are secured together by bringing the edges *a'* of the blank A and the edge *b'* of the blank B together, and securing them by a seam, *d'*, formed by sewing or in some other suitable manner, and when together a complete mitten is produced, as shown in Fig. 1, with a thumb-piece on each side, one of which when not in use can be turned in, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, and at the same time that the edges *a' b'* are brought together the curved edges *a'' b''* are brought together and secured by the seam *d'*, which extends entirely around the complete mitten, and when sewed together all the parts can be turned wrong side out, so as to bring the seam on the inside when the mitten is completed, and give the mitten a more finished appearance, and when complete the blanks A overlap each other somewhat at the inner edges, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and do not come on the same side in relation to each other, but on opposite sides, which brings the blanks B on opposite sides, so as to have two thumbs on the opposite sides and diagonal of each other, by which arrangement the mitten can be reversed and a thumb brought in position for use with either side of the mitten.

The mitten when complete is formed of only four blanks, and of these blanks the two A are duplicates of each other, and the two B are duplicates of each other, so that the four blanks required to make a complete mitten are formed of two blanks A B, duplicated, and these blanks in duplicate are sewed together, and the two parts thus formed are sewed at their edges to bring the respective blanks for the two sides diagonal one to the other, forming a mitten which can be made cheaply, and at the same time which will be very strong and durable.

The complete mitten has its wrist end formed by the straight end edges, a^3 b^3, of the respective blanks, and the thumb-opening is formed by the open end of the folded portion of the blank B.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A reversible mitten composed of the duplicate set of blanks A B, each having opposite straight side edges, a straight end edge, and a curved end edge, said blanks B each being upon alternate opposite faces of the mitten, and having a folded thumb portion, C, substantially as described.

GEORGE P. ROSS.

Witnesses:
ALBERT H. ADAMS,
O. W. BOND.