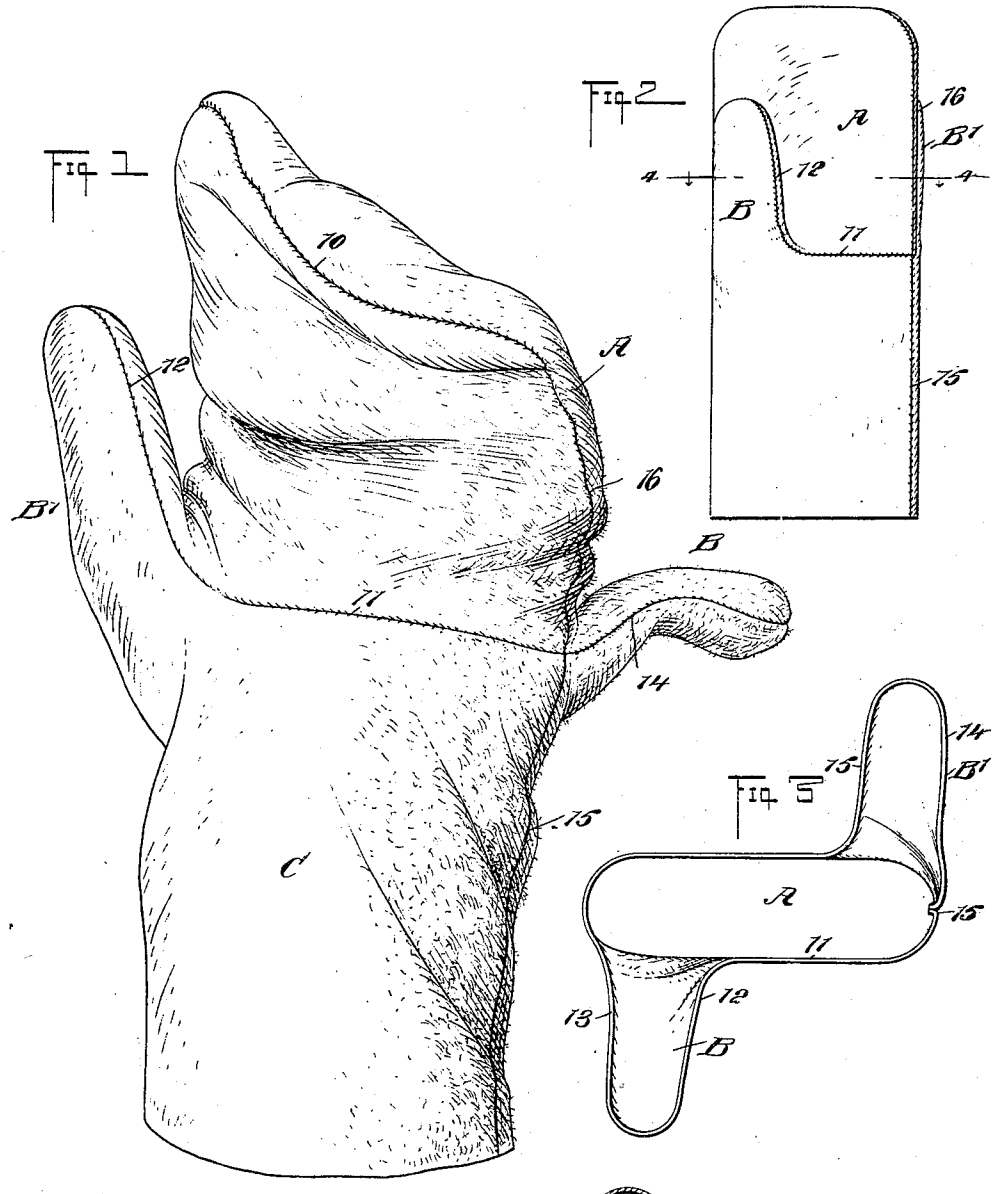
No. 694,188. Patented Feb. 25, 1902.

W. L. POLLARD.

MITTEN.

(Application filed Apr. 2, 1901.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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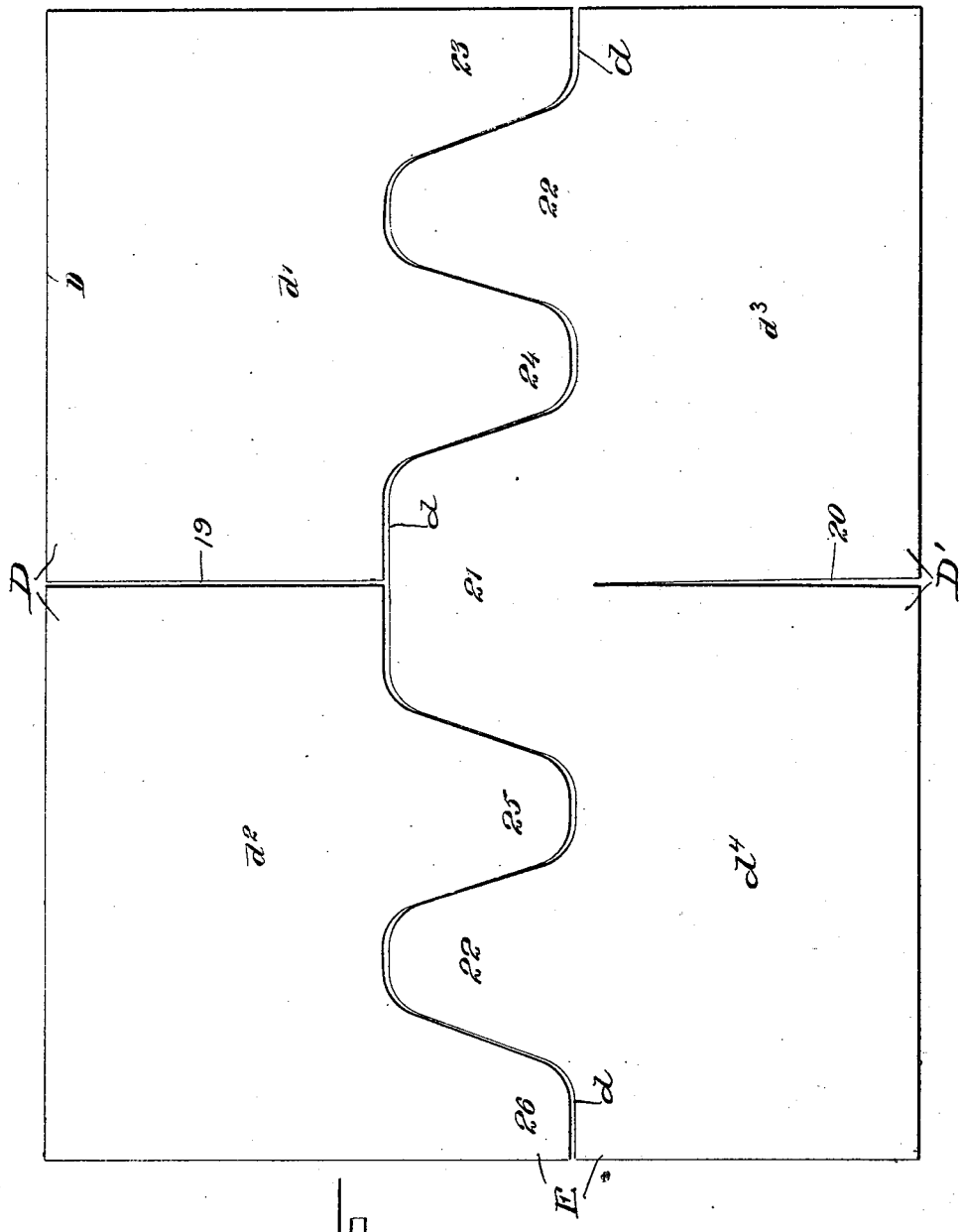


FIG. 5

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 6.

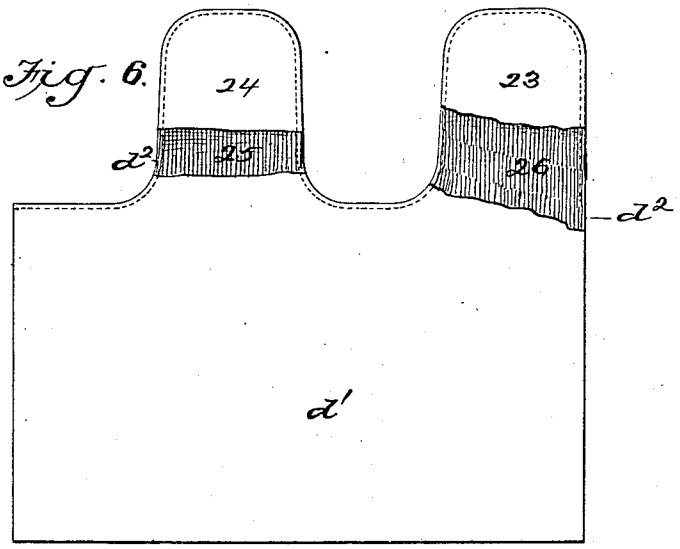


Fig. 7.

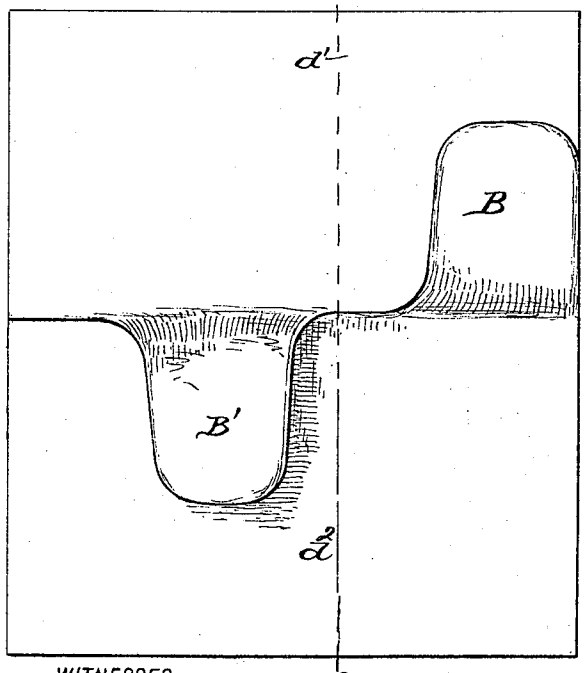
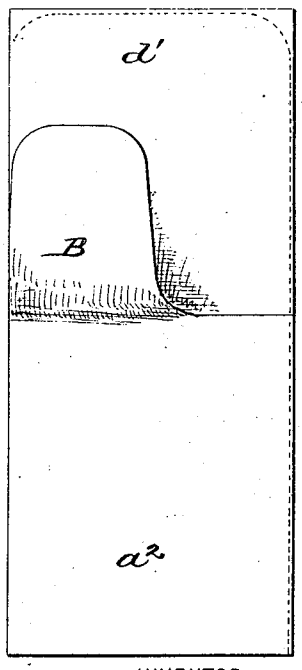


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD LACY POLLARD, OF ROZETTA, ILLINOIS.

MITTEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,188, dated February 25, 1902.

Application filed April 2, 1901. Serial No. 54,072. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD LACY POLLARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Rozetta, in the county of Henderson and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Mitten, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a mitten especially adapted for use in husking corn, which mitten can be economically made and is constructed with two thumbs, one at the back and the other at the front adjacent to opposite side edges of the back and palm sections of the mitten, thus enabling the back-section of the mitten to be made the palm-section when the original palm-section becomes worn.

A further purpose of the invention is to so construct the mitten that there will be no seam between the thumb and the palm.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved mitten. Fig. 2 is a face view of the mitten. Fig. 3 is a section taken through the palm-section of the mitten and through the two thumbs where they connect with the body of the mitten. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken through the body portion of the mitten and through the two thumbs at a point above the section shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blanks from which a pair of mittens are made, and Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are views showing the various stages in the construction of a mitten from one of the blanks.

The mitten is preferably constructed of canton-flannel, although other material may be used—as, for example, leather, chamois, or a knitted or woven material of any description. In the construction of the mitten the body portion A is adapted to receive the fingers and the palm-section of the hand, and said body portion A of the mitten is provided with two thumbs B and B′, located at opposite faces of the mitten and adjacent to opposing side edges thereof. In the completion of the mitten a wrist-section C is provided, which may be of any desired length.

In the particular construction of the mitten a top seam 10 is provided for the body A, which seam extends down at one side of the body and meets a seam 11, which crosses the mitten at a point near the lower portion of the palm-section, and the said seam 11 continues up and constitutes an inner side seam 12 for what is initially the front palm of the mitten. This seam continues over the top of the initial or front thumb B and down at the side of the said thumb, the outer side seam being designated as 13, and this outer side seam 13 of the thumb B is continued across the lower portion of the body of the mitten at what is initially the back and thence upward to form an inner side seam 15 for the auxiliary thumb B′, and this seam 15 continues across the top of the auxiliary thumb and thence downward, forming an outer side seam 14 for the auxiliary thumb, which outer side seam 14 meets the front seam 11, and the two seams 11 and 14 connect with a side seam 16 for the wrist-section of the mitten. Under this construction it is obvious that the mitten may be placed on the hand in the usual way and that no seam intervenes the palm-section of the mitten and the opposing face of the thumb brought into use, and at such time the auxiliary thumb B′ or the thumb not in use may be tucked into the interior portion of the mitten, so as to be out of the way. When the initial face of the mitten becomes worn, it is simply necessary to turn the mitten around and employ what was formerly the back of the mitten as a palm-section and bring into use the auxiliary thumb B′.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated the blanks from which a pair of mittens are made, the same being cut from a rectangular piece of fabric E. In forming the blanks the fabric is cut on the serpentine line *d*, whereby the two blanks D D′ will be formed, the blank D being provided with the thumb portions 23, 24, 25, and 26 and the blank D′ with the thumb portions 21 and 22. The blank D is cut on the line 19 to form the two separate and independent sections d' d^2, and the blank D′ is provided with the cut 20, extending inward from its outer edge and terminating at the center of

the base of the thumb portion 21, so that two sections d^3 d^4 will be formed, but the sections will be connected together, as shown. The blank D′ could, however, be formed into two separate sections by continuing the cut through the thumb portion 21; but by leaving them connected, as shown, a seam from the inner end of the cut 20 to the end of the thumb portion 21 is avoided—that is to say, the thumb formed by the said portion will only have one seam.

In forming a mitten from the blank D, for instance, the sections d' d^2 thereof are laid one upon the other, with the thumb portion 23 of section d' opposite the thumb portion 26 of section d^2 and the thumb portion 24 of section d' opposite the thumb portion 25 of section d^2, as shown in Fig. 6. The upper margins and the thumb portions of the sections are then sewed together, as is also shown in said figure. The section d' is then carried up over the stitched portion to the position shown in Fig. 7 and the thumbs B B′ turned. The sections are then folded on the line x x in Fig. 7, and the longitudinal edges of the sections and the end of section d' are sewed together, as shown in Fig. 8, and the mitten is complete. To form a mitten from the blank D′, the sections d^3 d^4 are folded one upon the other, so that the portion 21, which is common to both sections, will form one thumb and the portions 22 the other thumb, and the sections are sewed together in a similar manner as described with reference to the blank D, the only difference between the mittens formed from the two blanks being that one of the thumbs of the mitten formed from the blank D′ will, as before stated, only have one seam.

In shucking corn only that portion of the mitten which covers the inside of the thumb and fingers is quickly worn out. An ordinary mitten when so worn is useless; but in my improved mitten when the parts which cover the inside of the thumb and fingers are worn thin the second thumb is brought into use and the wear is brought to bear on the other side of the body of the mitten. After the mitten has become useless when worn as above the mitten can be turned upside down by sewing it up at the bottom and ripping it out at the top, and the backs of the thumb-pieces and the lower part of the mitten will then be brought into use.

Under such a construction of mitten almost all portions of said mitten may be utilized until it becomes totally unfit for use, and such a mitten will outwear two or more mittens of ordinary construction.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A reversible mitten, comprising two sections provided with projecting thumb portions and secured together along the edges having the thumb portions, which are also secured together to form the two thumbs, the connected sections being then folded longitudinally and each having its side edges and one its end edges secured together, as set forth.

2. A reversible mitten, consisting of two separate and independent sections each provided with two projecting thumb portions and secured together along the edges having the thumb portions, which are also secured together to form the two thumbs, the connected sections being then folded longitudinally and each having its sides and one its end edges secured together, as set forth.

3. A reversible double-thumb mitten, composed of two sections, each of which is provided at one end with two projecting portions spaced apart and adapted to constitute the parts of the thumbs, the projecting portions of one section being united to the projecting portions of the other section, whereby the two opposite thumbs of the same mitten are formed, each of one projecting portion of one section united to a projecting portion of the other section, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLARD LACY POLLARD.

Witnesses:
J. A. STRUTHERS,
D. W. BIRDSALL.