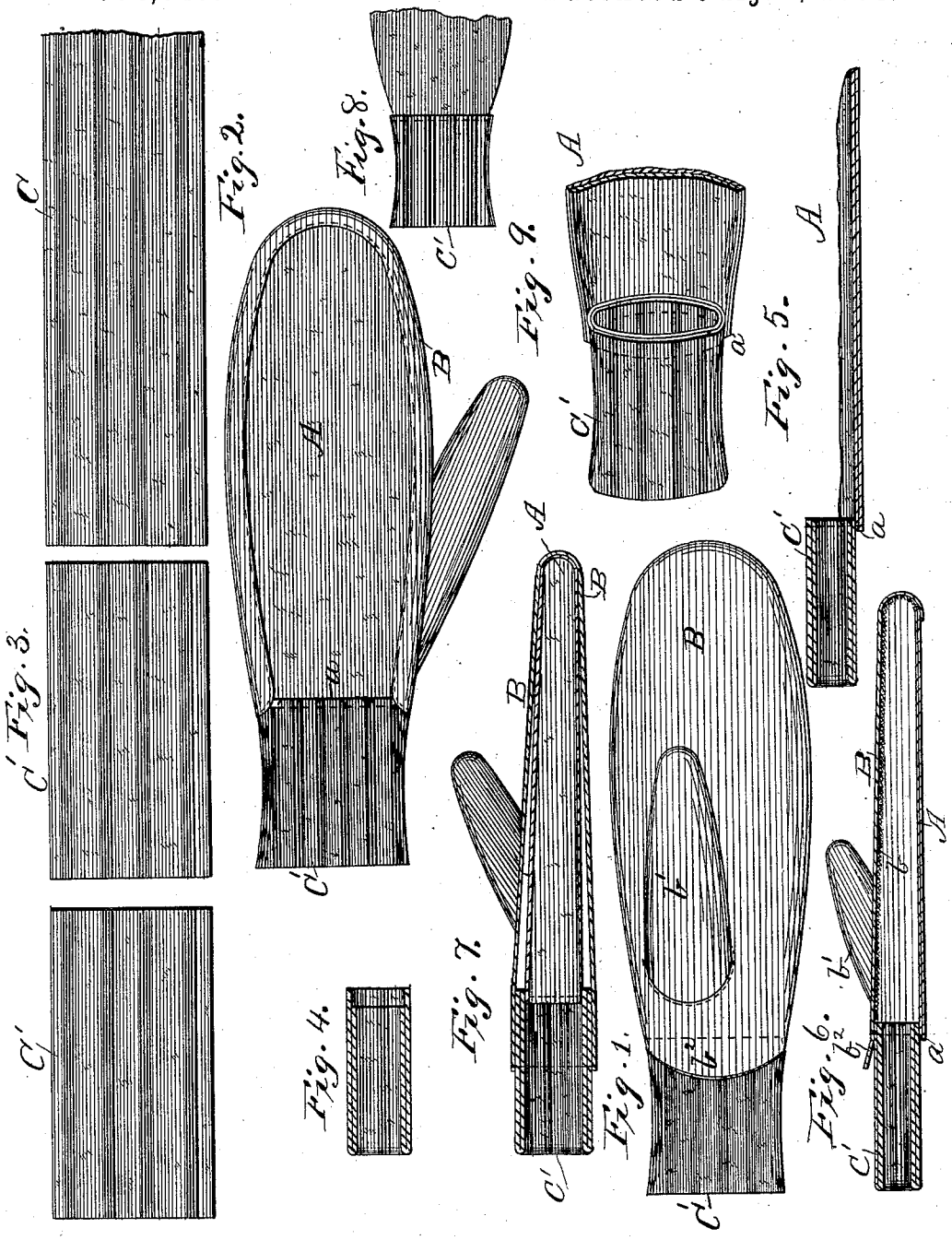
(No Model.)

W. W. WHITAKER.

MITTEN OR GLOVE.

No. 301,847. Patented July 8, 1884.



Witnesses
Chas. R. Burr
B. V. Sommers

Inventor
William W. Whitaker
by Doubleday & Bliss.
Attys.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. WHITAKER, OF GLOVERSVILLE, ASSIGNOR OF EIGHTEEN TWENTY-FOURTHS TO EDWIN W. WOOD, WILLIAM W. LAKE, JOHN J. WITTER, AND WARREN H. BOLES, ALL OF FORT PLAIN, NEW YORK.

MITTEN OR GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,847, dated July 8, 1884.

Application filed December 7, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. WHITAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mittens and Gloves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in mittens and gloves and in the art of making them, it pertaining more especially to improvements in these articles when of the general character illustrated in my previous patents, Nos. 241,837, 241,838, 241,899, and 241,900, all dated May 24, 1881, and Patent No. 265,902, dated October 10, 1882. The mitten in Patent No. 241,838 is shown as having a two-ply wrist, a singly-ply back, a single-ply palm, and a thumb, all knit in one continuous piece and combined with a leather re-enforcing palm. In Patents Nos. 241,899 and 241,900 mittens are shown having two-ply wrists, two-ply backs, and thumbs, these in each case being all knit in one continuous piece.

I have found that under some circumstances it is much preferable to manufacture the mittens or gloves in a different way, although many of the general features set forth in the aforesaid patents are preserved in my present method of manufacture.

The method of producing the article to which this case relates will be clearly understood by examining the drawings and following description.

Figure 1 is front view of a mitten made after this method. Fig. 2 is a back view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of a tubular fabric from which the wrist portions are separately made. Fig. 4 is a section of the wrist portion prior to attaching it to the hand part and after one end has been turned within the other. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a mitten having a two-ply fabric back and a wrist secured thereto. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of a mitten having a knit fabric of the character shown in Fig. 5, and showing also the leather palm attached thereto. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of a mitten having a single-ply fabric back, a single-ply front or palm portion, a two-ply wrist attached thereto, and a leather palm enveloping the hand portion of the fabric and a portion of the wrist. Fig. 8 is a top view of the hand part of the knitted fabric shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of Fig. 5.

I will first describe that method which I prefer, and will then set forth features of modifications.

Referring to Figs. 2, 5, 6, and 9, A represents a knitted fabric portion of the palm. This is shown here as being knit with a selvage, *a*—that is to say, this palm portion is knit in the shape of the hand portion of an ordinary mitten. This, too, however, may be made by cutting portions of suitable length and size from a tubular fabric knitted continuously. Both folds or layers of the fabric are placed together, as shown in Fig. 5, so as to form a two-ply covering for the back.

C, Fig. 3, represents a tube of knitted fabric of a diameter for the wrist portion of the mitten or glove. From this tube there is cut a piece of about twice the length of the wrist portion, as shown at C. One end of each of these portions is turned inside of the other, as shown in Fig. 4, bringing the two edges suitably near together. After being so turned in, the two edges at the ends may be sewed or otherwise joined together. After one end has been turned inside of the other, the wrist portion thus produced is attached to the part A.

The joining may be effected in any suitable way. It can be done by means of stitches produced by sewing, as is shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9, or may be effected by means of a knitting operation. When the hand portion and the wrist portion are of the character shown in these figures—that is to say, when the hand portion has a selvage—I prefer to place the hand part outside of the wrist part, as is clearly shown. By following this method of making the mitten or glove the knitting apparatus used for producing the tubular fabric for the wrist can be kept at that adjustment

of parts which is necessary for giving the wrist its peculiar characteristic as a knitted fabric, the wrists generally having ribs and other features of ornamentation, and being much narrower than the hand part. When these are made continuously in the manner set forth in my aforesaid patents, there is more or less variation of the needles during the operation of knitting; but by following the present method of manufacturing the wrist portion separately from the hand part, and afterward securing it thereto, the needles need not be varied—that is to say, one machine may be used for producing the wrist part and another for producing the hand part; or the same machine may be used for both portions, the wrist being knitted at one time and the hand parts at another. After the wrist portion and the hand part have been joined together, the leather palm B is secured thereto. This palm may be of the character shown in any of my aforesaid patents, as shown, as edge pieces, which overlap the edges of the fabric part A of the palm, and is provided with a lining of soft material, as at *b*, together with a thumb, *b'*, and with a flap-piece, b^2, at the wrist, which can be grasped when the mitten is to be pulled onto the hand. By referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 6 it will be seen that the leather portion extends upward far enough to be stitched to the wrist part, so that the leather assists in strengthening the joining of the wrist to the palm; but I do not wish my invention to be limited to this feature.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown a mitten having a fabric portion for the palm of a somewhat modified character. In this case one ply of the palm lies upon the front of the hand and the other ply upon the back. The wrist portion C' has its end around the end of the palm portion, so that when the latter is made with a selvage the surface upon the inside of the mitten shall be smoother than if cut edges were there exposed; but this, also, is not an essential part of the present improvement. In said Fig. 7 there is shown a leather palm, which envelops the whole of the fabric palm—that is to say, which extends over the back of the hand and well up on the wrist portion.

In Fig. 8 there is shown a portion of the palm and the wrist after they have been secured together and before the leather palm has been attached.

What I claim is—

1. A mitten or glove having a knitted fabric hand portion, a two-ply knitted fabric wrist portion, C', knitted separately from the fabric portion for the hand, and subsequently secured thereto, in combination with a re-enforcing leather palm, substantially as described.

2. A mitten or glove having a knitted fabric hand portion, and a two-ply knitted fabric wrist portion, C', narrower than the hand portion of the fabric and knitted separately therefrom, and subsequently secured thereto, substantially as set forth.

3. A mitten or glove having a knitted fabric hand portion, the knit fabric wrist portion formed separately from the hand portion, and a re-enforcing leather palm secured to the hand portion and extended beyond and across the line of union between the wrist and the hand fabric, and which is secured to the wrist by stitches or otherwise, whereby said leather palm assists in preventing the separation of the wrist fabric and the hand fabric, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. WHITAKER.

Witnesses:
W. D. WEST,
F. S. SEXTON.