Jan. 19, 1926. 1,569,854

G. W. DOERR

ABRASIVE MITT

Filed April 16, 1923

Fig. 1.

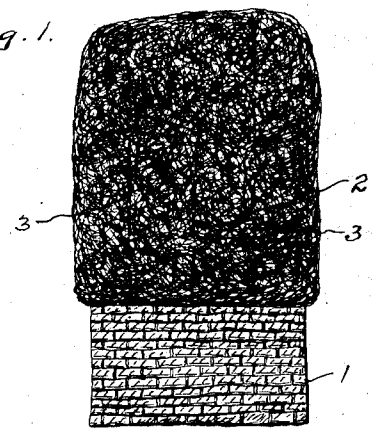


Fig. 2.

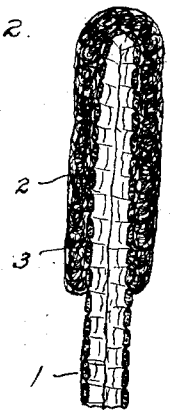


Fig. 3

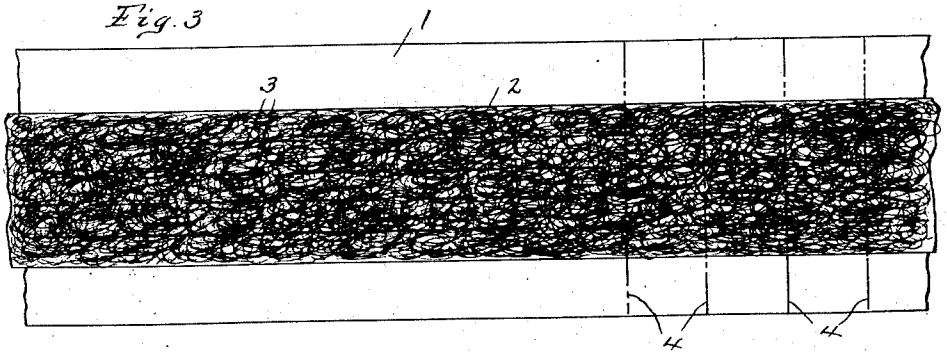


Fig. 4.

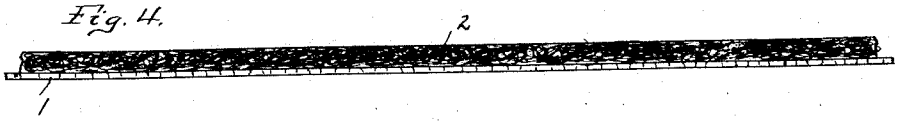


Fig. 5.

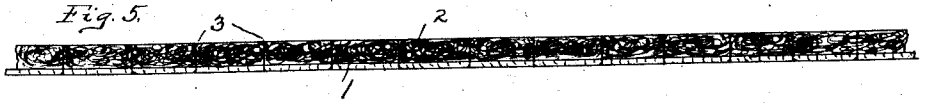
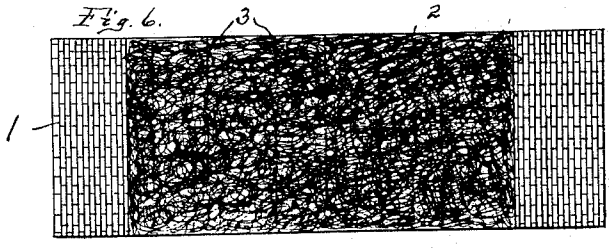


Fig. 6.



G. W. Doerr
INVENTOR.

By Louis M. Sanders
ATTORNEY.

Patented Jan. 19, 1926. 1,569,854

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. DOERR, OF ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

ABRASIVE MITT.

Application filed April 16, 1923. Serial No. 632,322.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. DOERR, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Orange, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Abrasive Mitts, as set forth in the following detailed description.

My invention relates to devices for the use of cabinet makers, furniture polishers and machine tool builders, and its purpose is more particularly to serve in "rubbing down" wood work, furniture, trim, as well as to polish the bright parts of machine tools, and to remove therefrom particles and patches of grease, rust and the like.

Another, and quite extensive use to which my invention may be put is as a kitchen utensil, for the polishing of pots, kettles and pans, and removing therefrom accumulations of grease and dirt.

My invention also includes the method of making the mitt and the combining of the abrasive element with the fabric foundation thereof.

In the accompanying drawing, I have shown not only the finished mitt, but also the several steps in the method of its manufacture.

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the completed mitt.

Fig. 2 is a section of the same.

Fig. 3 is a plan of a fragment of the web fabric, showing the abrasive material superposed along a central zone thereof, and secured in place by lines of stitching; it also illustrates at the right hand, the relative points at which the web is severed in order to form sections of proper size to form separate mitts.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the web, with the abrasive material superposed thereon.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a severed section of the web, preparatory to the completion of the mitt by uniting the side edges thereof to form the pocket for the hand.

In the manufacture of the abrasive mitt, a strip of coarse fabric webbing 1 is placed upon a flat surface, and a suitable abrasive material, such as steel wool, 2 is uniformly distributed along the mid-zone of the webbing, as shown in Fig. 3.

Lines of stitching 3 are then run throughout the length of the webbing, to secure the wool in place. The completed strip is then cut cross-wise, as at 4, to form the sections as shown in Fig. 6, after which these sections are folded in their middle and their raw edges are united to form a pocket of suitable size to fit the fingers and palm of the hand of the user. The raw edges, as described, may be united by sewing, rivets, or by any of the numerous devices utilized for connecting two elements together, such as metal clasps.

The completed mitt, as shown in Fig. 1, is then ready for use for any of the numerous uses to which it may be put. The method employed in its manufacture makes it unnecessary to bind or otherwise protect the edge of the pocket opening from unraveling, since that is the selvedge of the webbing; the row or cut edges of the webbing, being the parts which need such protection, are held by the several methods of uniting them, as above described.

The mitt thus formed is admirably suited for the many uses to which it may be put, such as rubbing down and polishing wood or metal, preparatory to coating the same with the final coat of varnish or enamel paint; polishing or burnishing the bright metal parts of machines, or removing grease, oil or dirt therefrom, but probably its most extensive use would be found as a kitchen utensil, for cleaning and polishing other kitchen utensils, such as pots, kettles, pans and the like.

While I have described the foundation of the mitt as made of a woven fabric in the form of a long strip of webbing, I do not wish to be understood as confining it to that alone; it is obvious that any suitable material, such as leather, leatheroid, fabrikoid, or even sheet rubber may be used, the foundation material selected being that which is best adapted to the particular use for which the mitt is intended. Generally speaking, however, I have found that a coarse cotton web, having a comparatively fine warp thread and a coarse weft thread is well adapted for the purpose.

I claim:—

1. An abrasive mitt, comprising a sheet of coarse textile fabric webbing having cut sides and selvaged ends, a padded layer of steel wool secured to said webbing between its selvaged ends, said webbing being folded upon itself midway between its selvaged ends and having its folded cut edges separ-

ately united to form a pocket for the hand, with said steel wool covering both faces of the completed mitt.

2. An abrasive mitt comprising a sheet of fabric webbing having two selvaged edges and two cut edges, a layer of steel wool stitched transversely to partially cover one face of said webbing in a zone between its selvaged edges, said webbing being folded upon itself midway between its selvaged edges, and having each folded cut edge sewed together to form a pocket for the hand open at one end and closed at the other.

GEORGE W. DOERR.