

(No Model.)

G. P. ROSS.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

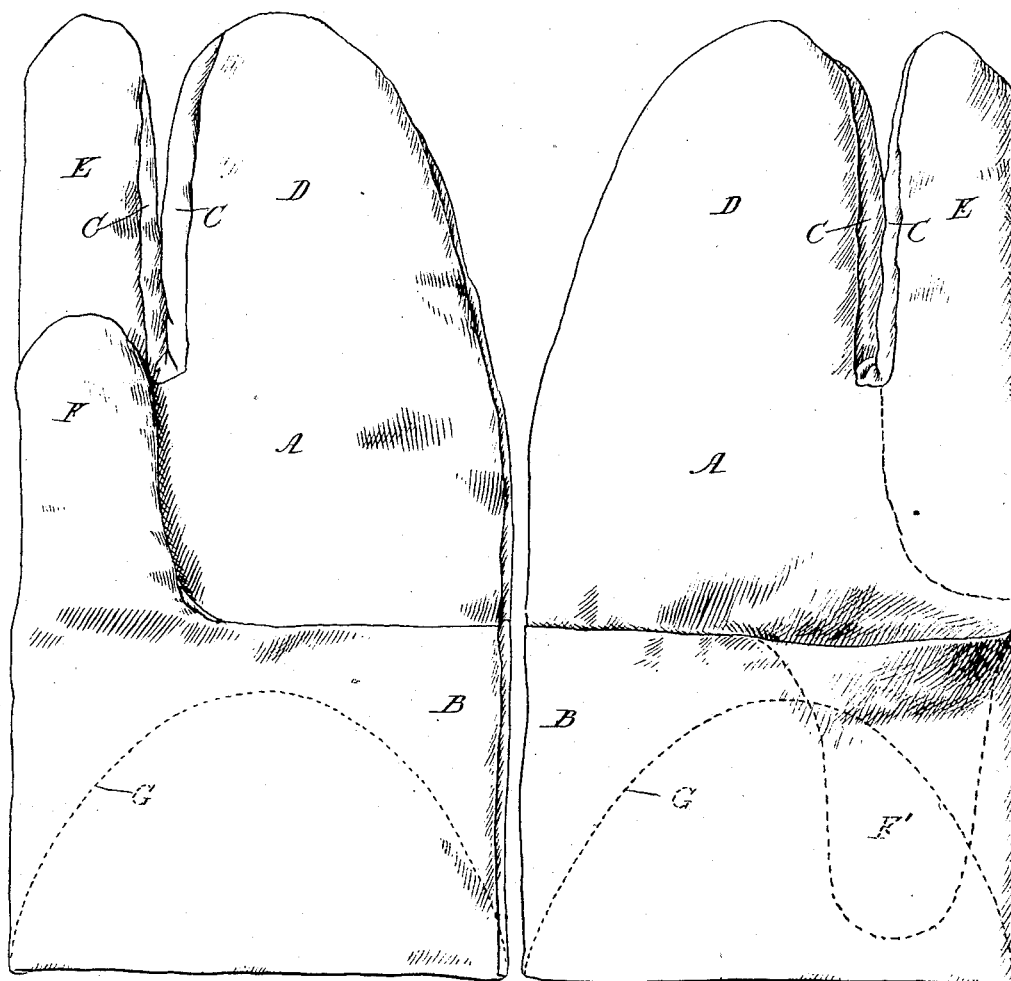
MITTEN.

No. 346,070.

Patented July 20, 1886.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Albert H. Adams.
Harry T. Jones.

Inventor:
George P. Ross.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3 Patented July 20, 1886.

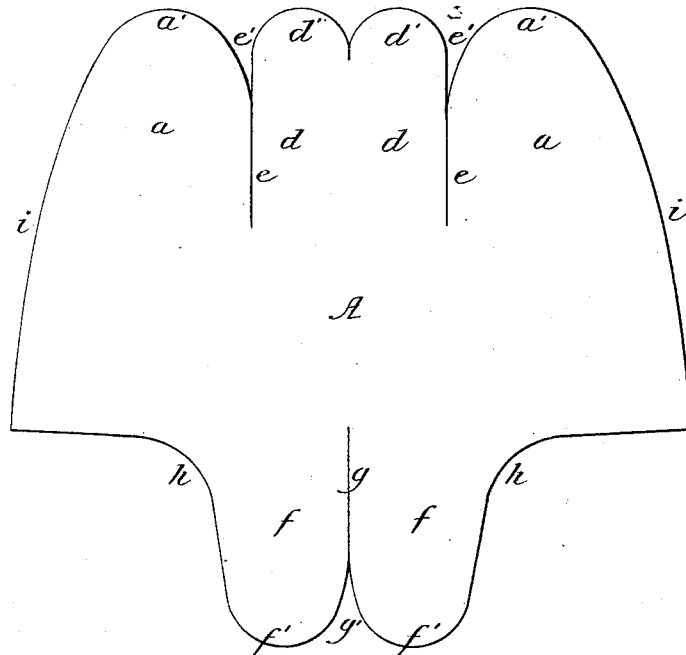


Fig. 4.

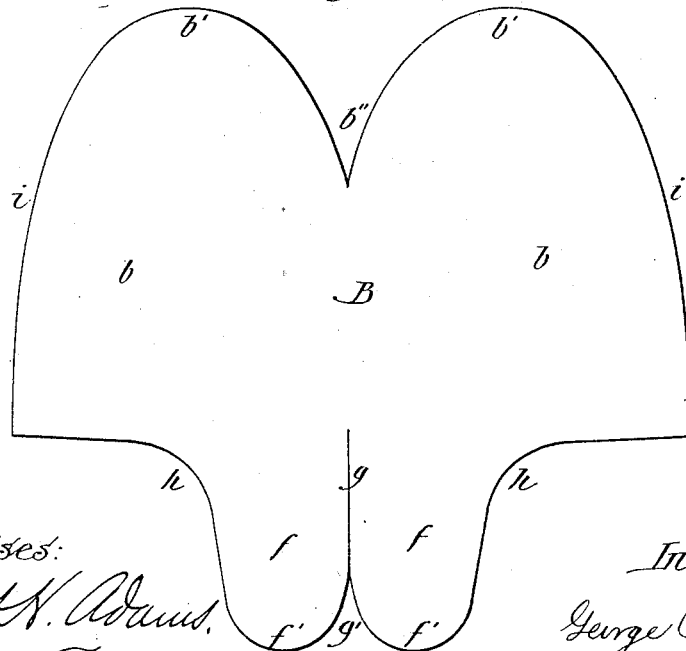
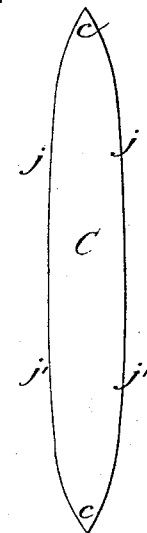


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE P. ROSS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MITTEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,070, dated July 20, 1886.

Application filed December 26, 1885. Serial No. 186,829. (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—

Figures 1 and 2 are plan views showing opposite sides of the complete mitten; Fig. 3, a plan view of one of the blanks from which the mitten is formed; Fig. 4, a plan view of the other blank for forming the mitten; Fig. 5, a plan view of the inset between the index-finger and the remaining portion.

The object of this invention is to make a mitten which can be reversed to be worn in four different positions, producing in effect a mitten that can be used as four mittens; and its nature consists in forming a mitten from blanks, as hereinafter described, to have two thumbs, a hand portion on one end with an index receiving-finger, and at the other end a receiving portion for the entire fingers of the hand, all as hereinafter more specifically described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, A represents one of the blanks from which the mitten is formed, which blank is cut from leather, canvas, cloth, or other suitable material. This blank has at one end on opposite sides two single portions, *a*, terminating in a rounded end, *a'*, and between these portions *a* is an intermediate portion, *d d*, terminating in rounded ends *d'*, the portions *a d* being separated by a slit, *e*, and the ends *a' d'* of the portions being separated by an opening, *e'*. The opposite end of the blank A is provided with two portions, *f*, each terminating in a rounded end, *f'*, and divided by a slit, *g*, with an opening, *g'*, between the rounded ends *f'*, and, as shown, the edge of the main portion of the blank has a curvature on each side forming an edge, *i*, and that end of the blank which has thereon the portion *f* is formed of a straight line and a curved line on each side, forming an edge, *h*.

B is the blank from which the other portion of the mitten is formed, also made of leather, canvas, cloth, or other suitable material. This blank is formed of two parts, *b*, each having a rounded end, *b'*, with an opening, *b''*, between

them at one end, and the opposite end is provided with portions *f f'*, with a dividing-slit, *g*, and opening *g'* to correspond to the parts *f f' g g'* of the blank A, and the edge of the main blank B at each side has a curved edge, *i*, corresponding to the edge *i* of the blank A, and edge *h*, corresponding to the edge *h* of the blank A, so that when the two blanks are placed one on top of the other the edges *i h* will coincide.

C is a blank, also made of leather, canvas, cloth, or other material, and forming an inset between the index-finger and the portion which receives the other fingers of the hand, each end of the blank C being pointed, as shown at *c*.

The mitten of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is produced as follows: The blanks A and B are brought together, and the coinciding edges *h* secured together by a seam, the seam running around the end *f'* of the portion *f*, and the edge of the slit *g* uniting the blanks A B together on the line of the edges *h*, and also uniting the portion *f* of the two blanks together on their edges. The dart or inset C is attached at one edge *j* by a seam to the edge of one side *a* of the blank A, and along the edge of the slit *e*, the curved side of the end *c* of the dart fitting the curve of the end *a'* joining the slit *e*, and the opposite edge, *j*, of the dart is attached by a seam to the edge of *d*, adjacent to the slit *e*, the curve *c* fitting the curve of the end *d'*, thus attaching one end of the dart from its center to its point to the edges of *a* and *d* adjacent to the slit *e* and opening *e'*. The portion of the blank B which is unattached to the blank A is then turned back onto the parts *f* and the two blanks folded together longitudinally, so as to bring the edges *i* and the curved ends *a'* of the blank A coinciding, which folds the dart C transversely at the center, and the edges *j'* of this dart C are attached by a seam to the unattached edges of the part *a* and part *d* adjacent to the slit *e*, securing the dart between the index-finger and the remaining portion of the mitten, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The edges *i* and the edges of the rounded portion *a'* are then secured together by a seam down to the terminal point of the edge *i* of the blank A, and the edges *i* of the blank B are secured together by a seam down to a point in line with the termi-

nal point of the opening *b''*, shown in Fig. 4, and during this operation of securing the parts together the blanks are turned wrong side out to have the seams come on the inside when the mitten is ready for use. The mitten thus produced has an index-finger, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and when ready for wear the ends *b'* of the blank B are turned in, as shown by the dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2.

10 The folding of the blanks and sewing together the edges *i* and curved ends *a'* forms the portion D, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) to receive three fingers, the edge of this portion being closed by the inset C. The folding of 15 the blank A at the center forms, with the inset C, the index-finger E, and the sewing together of the pieces *f* of the blanks A B forms a thumb, F, and a thumb, F', the thumb F' for the mitten shown in Figs. 1 and 2 being turned 20 in, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The mitten of Figs. 1 and 2 can be used until the palm has become so much worn as to be of no account, when by turning out the thumb F', and turning in the thumb F the reverse 25 side of the mitten can be used until the palm becomes worn out, and when this occurs the end D, with the index-finger E, can be cut off just below the juncture of the two portions D E, and the flaps G can be 30 turned out and sewed together, forming a new

mitten, which can be worn until the palm formed by the flaps G becomes worn out, the mitten being reversed to wear both the sides, as described, for the reversal of the mitten 35 having the palm and finger portion D E. It will thus be seen that a mitten is formed having four sides capable of wear, so that as one side becomes worn it can be reversed to wear out the other side, and when one end is worn out such end can be cut off and the other end used 40 as a mitten, both sides of which are capable of wear, the double thumb permitting the reversal for wearing out both sides and both ends. The inset C gives a more finished appearance to the mitten as a whole; but a mitten 45 could be produced with the inset C omitted, in which case the edges forming the parts D E would be sewed together.

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

50 A mitten formed of the blanks A B, each cut, as described, to produce a wearing portion, D E, and a wearing portion, G, for the fingers, and a double thumb, F F', substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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