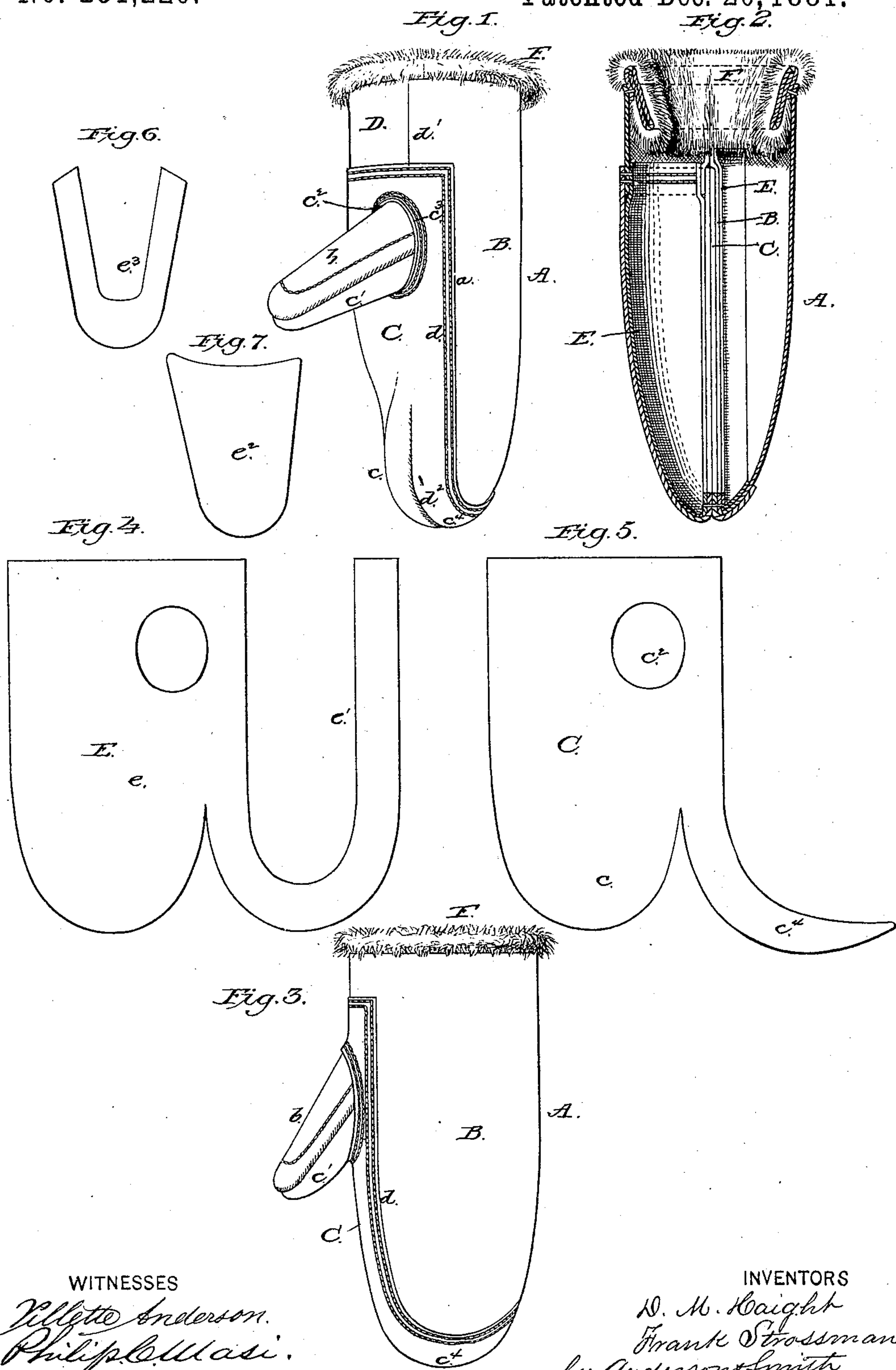


(Model.)

D. M. HAIGHT & F. STROSSMAN
MITTEN.

No. 251,220.

Patented Dec. 20, 1881.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID M. HAIGHT AND FRANK STROSSMAN, OF OSWEGO, ILLINOIS.

MITTEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 251,220, dated December 20, 1881.

[Application filed April 9, 1881. (Model.)]

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID M. HAIGHT and FRANK STROSSMAN, citizens of the United States, of Oswego, in the county of Kendall and State of Illinois, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Mittens; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of the mitten. Fig. 2 is a transverse longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a side view of the mitten. Fig. 4 is a blank of the lining to the mitten. Fig. 5 is a blank of the facing; Figs. 6 and 7, blanks of the lining to the thumb.

This invention relates to improvements in gloves or mittens.

The invention consists in forming a mitten with leather facing, and a foundation or stay of duck or analogous material, and with an inside wristlet of fur or any suitable material, as set forth.

In the annexed drawings, A designates a mitten the back portions of the hand and thumb of which are formed of cloth, as shown at B b. Secured to this by stitching is the leather facing C, covering the palm and fingers at c, the thumb at c' having the opening c² for the thumb to come through, passing around the latter at c³. D is a woolen piece at the wrist attached to the back. The facing C has the shape shown in Fig. 5. It will be seen that this facing is larger than the front of the mitten, and hence passed behind at edge d, beyond the seam d', and laps over the back and is stitched thereto at a. This lap continues around the tip of the mitten, where the slit d² is stitched

up, and the tongue c⁴ and the main portion brought together. On the other side the leather comes only to the seam. By this construction the facing, where it passes behind, covers and is stayed by part of the back.

E is the foundation or stay, made of duck or other analogous material. This has the form shown in Figs. 4, 6, and 7. e is the palm portion, e' a strip to pass around the edge of the back, and e² e³ the front and rear of the thumb. This foundation E is stitched in with the facing C and back B, the edge of the latter, B, coming between the other two at edge d, and the duck under the cloth at the other side. This forms a stay all around the seams—the weakest points; and in case the leather gives the duck will still afford a wearing-surface.

F is a wristlet, of fur or any suitable material, which is to come on the inside, and will effectually keep out the cold, thereby doing away with the necessity of a warm lining to the mitten, rendering it less expensive and less cumbersome.

The special form given the blanks for the leather facing and the duck to suit enables them to be used for forming a mitten by simply stitching the parts together, avoiding treeing.

We claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a mitten consisting of a leather facing, a duck foundation, a cloth back, and wristlet turned in as shown.

In testimony that we claim the above we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID M. HAIGHT.
FRANK STROSSMAN.

Witnesses:

PETER COONEY,
FRANK RICHARDS.