

(No Model.)

N. B. SLAYTON & W. D. WELLS.

MITTEN OR GLOVE.

No. 286,738.

Patented Oct. 16, 1883.

Fig. 1.

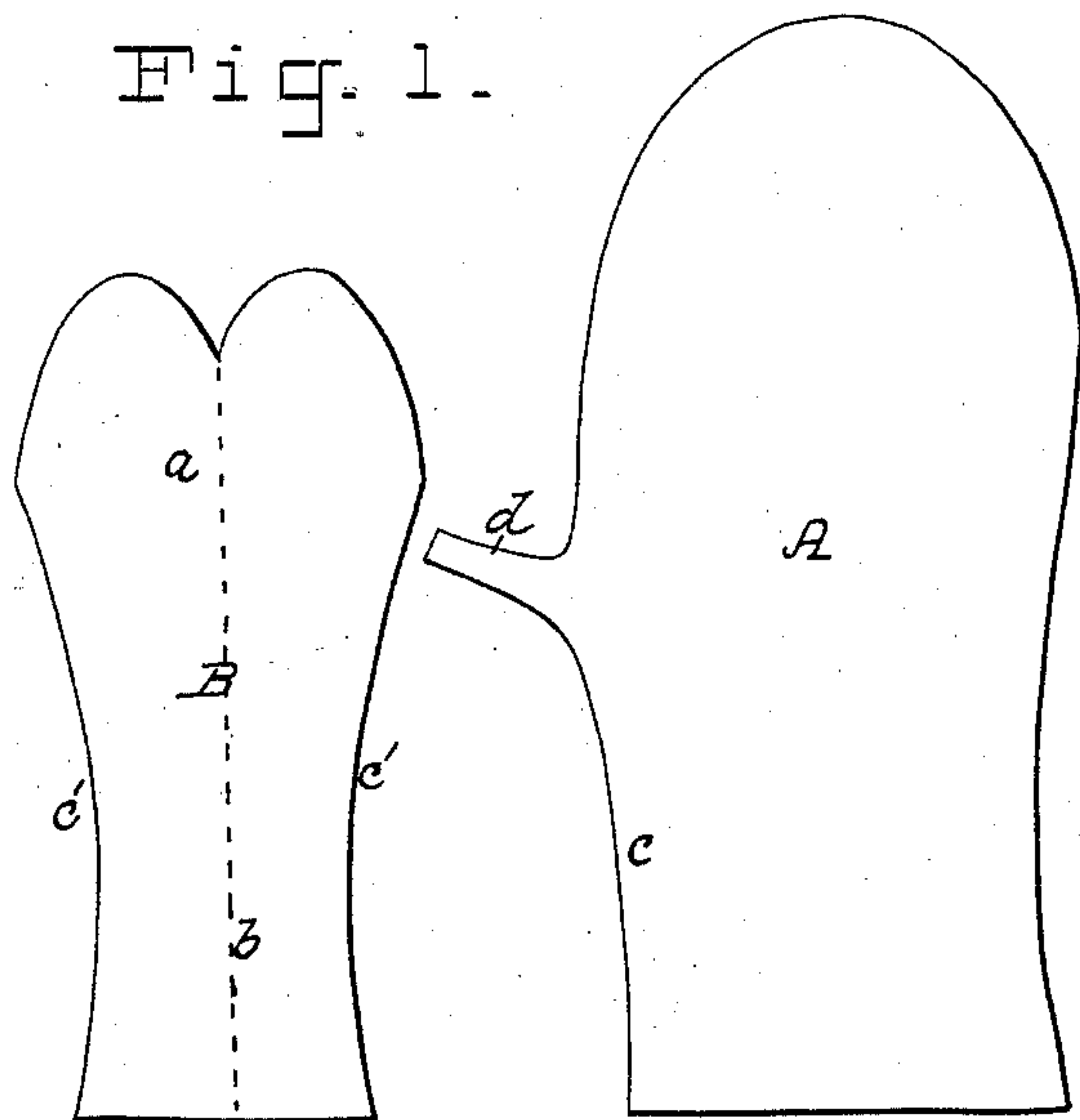


Fig. 2.

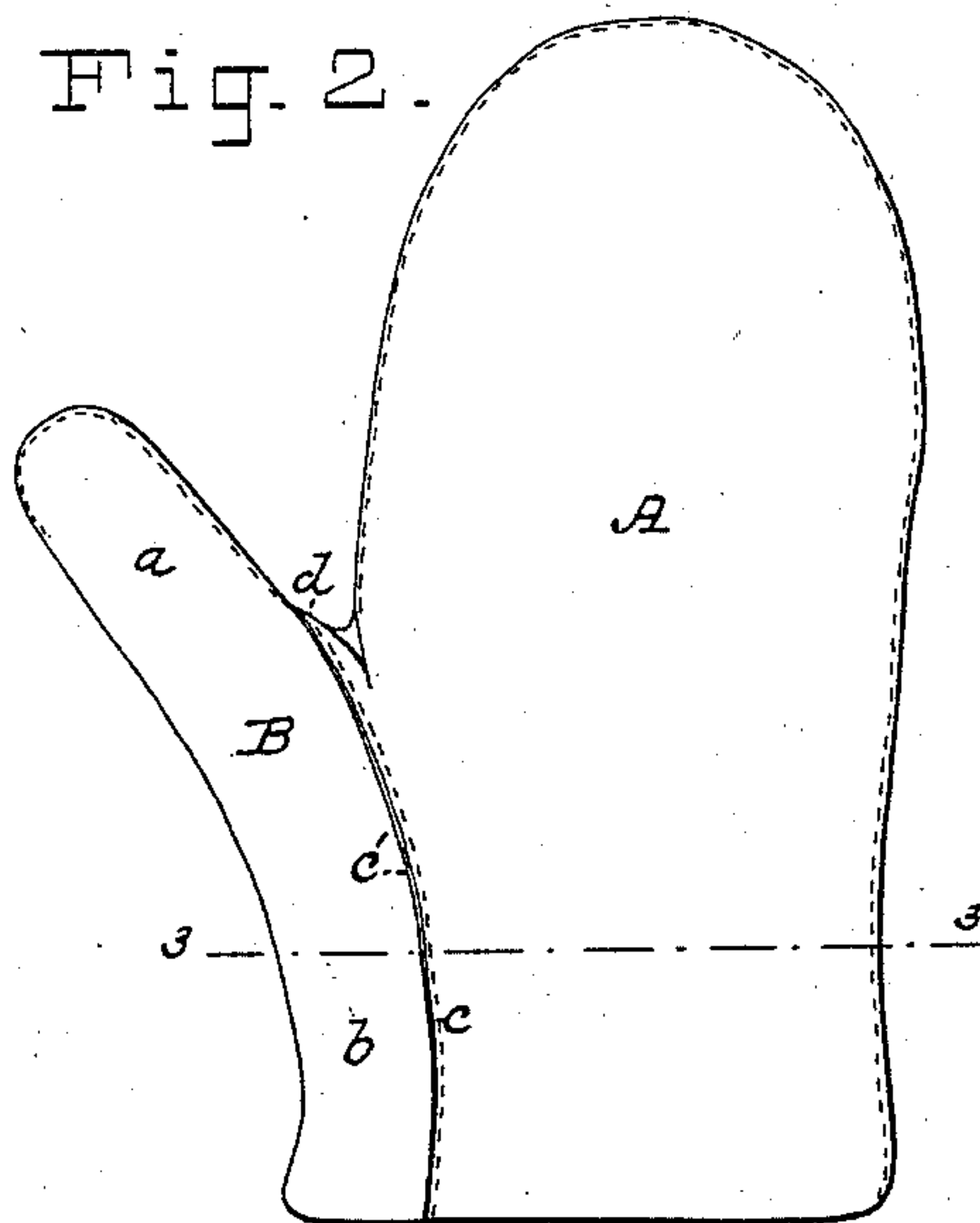


Fig. 4.

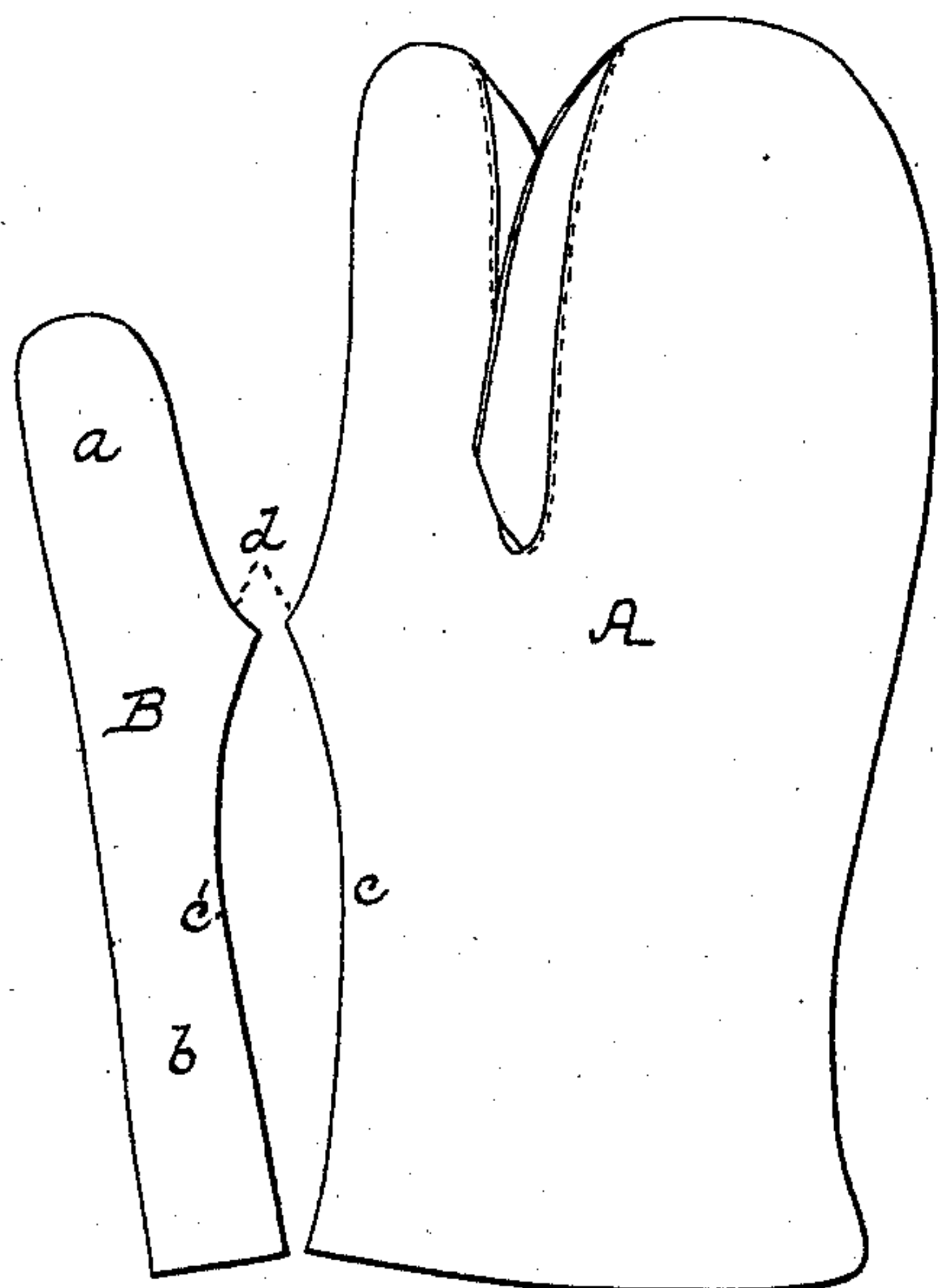


Fig. 3.

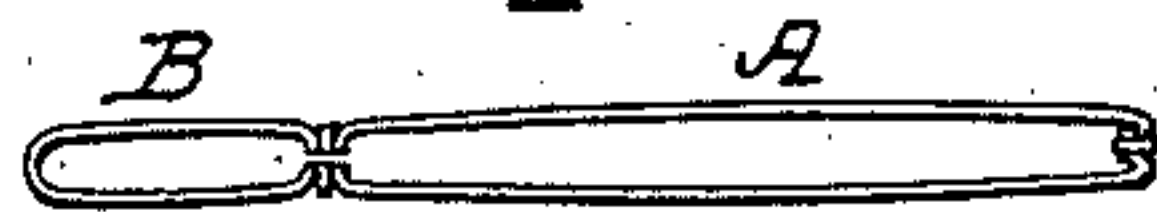
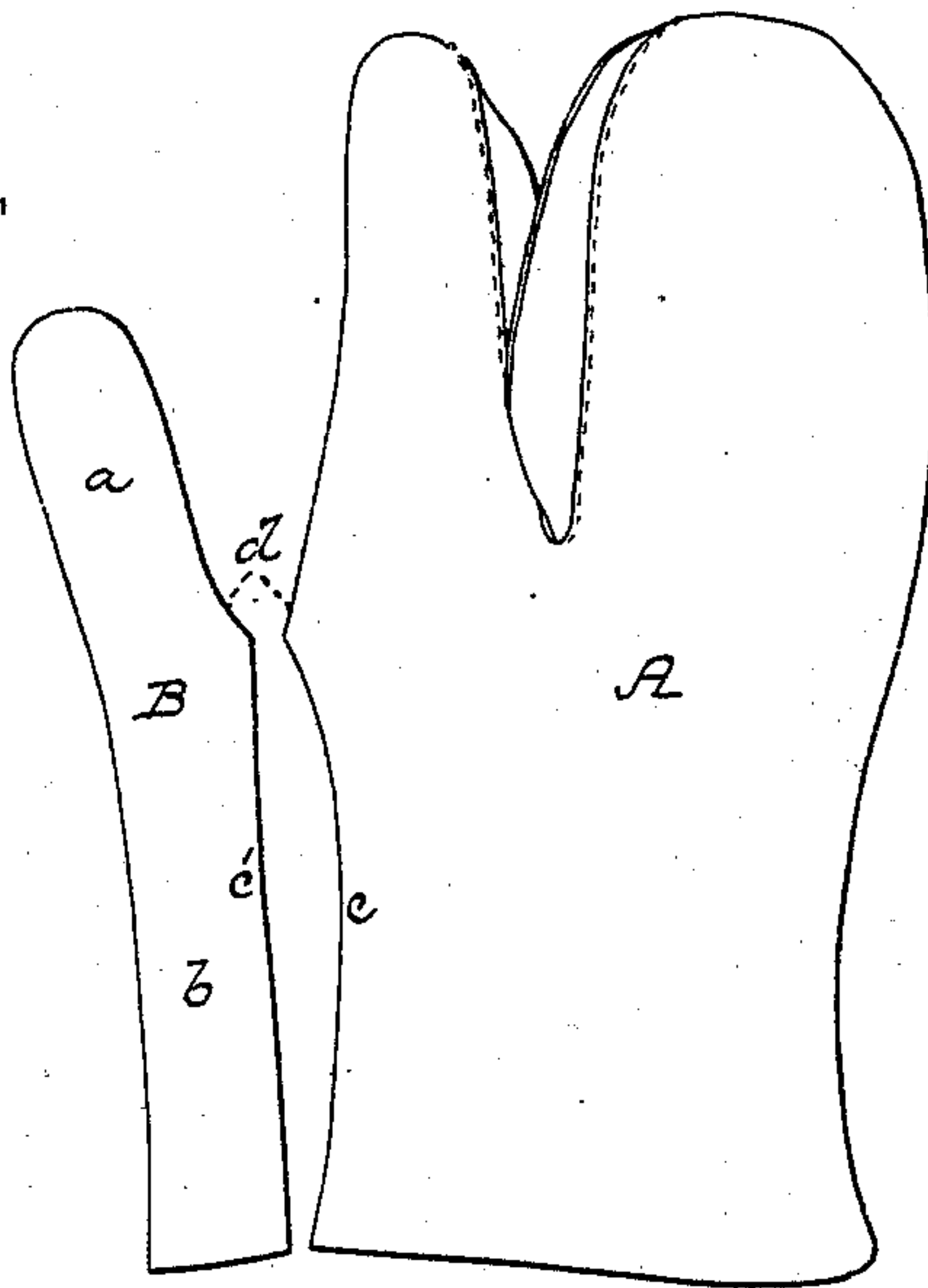


Fig. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON B. SLAYTON AND WILLIAM D. WELLS, OF ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

## MITTEN OR GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,738, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed October 25, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, NELSON B. SLAYTON and WILLIAM D. WELLS, both citizens of the United States, and residents of Alfred Centre, Allegany county, New York, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Mittens or Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates most particularly (but not necessarily) to that class of hand-coverings known as "harvest-mittens," which are employed by farmers to protect their hands while occupied in field-work. These are always cut from some such material as canvas or leather, and are never knitted. They have also been made reversible, as illustrated in the patent to N. B. Slayton, of August 22, 1882, No. 263,067, and the construction herein described is an improvement on that set forth in said patent. As stated in said patent, the object of the reversible glove or mitten is to enable the wearer to change the gloves from hand to hand when the palms become worn, thus bringing the backs of the gloves to the front, as will be well understood. In said patent, however, it was intended to employ a thumb-fourchette, one-half of which was attached to each half of the mitten or glove by sewing, and the mitten or glove was then finished by sewing together the margins of the two halves so constructed. In our present construction we dispense entirely with the thumb-fourchette by cutting the material so that the thumb will properly spring out from the body or palm, thus simplifying and cheapening the construction materially, which is a very important point in the manufacture of such goods. We also cut out the thumb independently of and separately from the body portion of the mitten, and stitch it on, as will be hereinafter more fully explained. This construction effects an important economy in the material, as the thumbs may be cut from the lesser parts or scraps of the leather, canvas, or other material used. The mitten may have one finger or no finger, as desired, or all of the fingers may be used, as in any glove. Our present invention does not relate to the construction of the fingers particularly, but to the thumb, the object being to avoid the use of a thumb-fourchette in a glove or mitten made from leather or other like sheet mate-

rial, and to secure a proper fit at the junction of the thumb with the palm. Knitted gloves do not require nor employ such fourchettes, as knitted material is so elastic and yielding that it will set to any hand without reference to the normal shape of the glove or mitten. These, however, are entirely unsuited for harvest-work.

The first two figures of the drawings are adapted to illustrate our invention as applied to a mitten with no finger, and having the thumb made in one piece, but cut out separately from the palm portion. This is the preferred mode of construction. All of the figures illustrate the construction of the mitten without a thumb-fourchette.

Figure 1 shows a half of a mitten-body, two of which are required for the mitten, and the thumb cut in one piece, separately from the body. Fig. 2 shows such a mitten completed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of a half-mitten and half-thumb, showing the mitten provided with one finger. This is designed to illustrate the cutting of the thumb in halves instead of in one piece. Fig. 5 is a similar view to Fig. 4, illustrating a slightly-modified construction of the same.

Referring, now, to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A is the half of the mitten-body, and B is the thumb. This thumb is composed of a thumb proper, *a*, which, when the thumb is joined to the body, stands off free from the same, and an inferior extension, *b*, which, when the thumb is joined to the body, forms a part of the wrist portion of the mitten. The edge *c c'* on the body A, and inferior portion of thumb B, respectively, are cut of a curved or concave shape, by preference, so as to give the proper spring to the thumb and mitten-wrist. Each half of the body A has a prolongation or extension, *d*, by preference, which virtually forms a part of the thumb in a finished mitten, and serves to give a better spring to the thumb at its junction with the body. This projecting part is cut (see Fig. 1) so as to stand off at an obtuse angle, as shown.

In constructing the mitten the edges *c* of the halves of the body are sewed to the opposite edges, *c'*, of the thumb. The thumb is folded at its center along the dotted line shown, and the mitten then closed with a seam all



around its margin, except, of course, the outer edge of the thumb. The mitten then presents the appearance of that shown in Fig. 2. Where leather is employed we prefer to employ a welt 5 or strip in making the seam. In Fig. 4 I have shown the same construction, except that the thumb in this case is made in two pieces, as if the thumb shown in Fig. 1 were split on the dotted line. The projection *d* is also, in part, 10 omitted from the body A and the omission supplied by fullness on the thumb. The closing-seam in this case does not extend out so far on the thumb, and the spring of the thumb is less perfect. In Fig. 5 the construction is 15 the same as that in Fig. 4, except that the edge *c'* of the thumb is cut straight and the back or outer edge of same curved. In all of the forms the thumb-fourchette is omitted, the cut at the point *d* being of such a nature as to 20 give the thumb the proper spring without it, which is one of the leading features of our invention.

Where the thumb is cut separately from the body, it is not absolutely necessary that the 25 part *b* should extend entirely down to the wrist-opening; but the construction is much preferred, as it straightens the seam, gives a better shape to the wrist, and makes in all respects a better fitting glove.

30 We are aware that leather mittens have been made without thumb-fourchettes; but, so far as we are aware, these have been cut entirely different from our herein-described mitten, no adequate provision having been made for giving the thumb the proper set and spring, which 35 is intended to be effected by the fourchette. In some of these constructions the front half of the thumb is cut with the half-mitten and with the tip pointing downward. In closing 40 the glove this part is turned or folded back, thus making a wrinkled fold at the fork or crotch. In other forms the front of the thumb is cut out and secured by lacing to the body

of the glove. In this case no provision is made for the spring at the crotch of the thumb, 45 which is necessary to secure a fit.

Having thus described our invention, we do not herein claim, broadly, a reversible mitten or glove formed from two like halves or parts provided with thumb-fourchettes stitched 50 thereto, as this was shown and claimed in Slayton's patent before referred to; nor do we claim a knitted mitten made without thumb-fourchettes, as these are of such a loose elastic nature that they do not require such four- 55 chettes, nor any substitute construction to take their place. Our invention is limited to mittens and gloves cut by pattern from sheets of fabric similar to leather or canvas.

We claim as our invention— 60

1. A mitten or glove cut from leather or other similar fabric, and comprising the two halves A of the body, provided with projecting parts *d* at the crotch, and the thumb B, cut 65 separately from the body and united thereto by sewing together the edges *c* and *c'*, and then closing together the two halves of the mitten or glove by sewing around the margin, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, to form a mitten or glove 70 of leather or other similar fabric, of the two halves A, provided with projecting parts *d* at the crotch, the thumb B, cut in one piece, and provided with a prolongation, *b*, and the edges of the body and thumb *c* and *c'*, respectively, 75 cut concave as shown, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NELSON B. SLAYTON.  
WILLIAM D. WELLS.

Witnesses:

WILL. H. CRANDALL,  
A. E. CRANDALL.