

(No Model.)

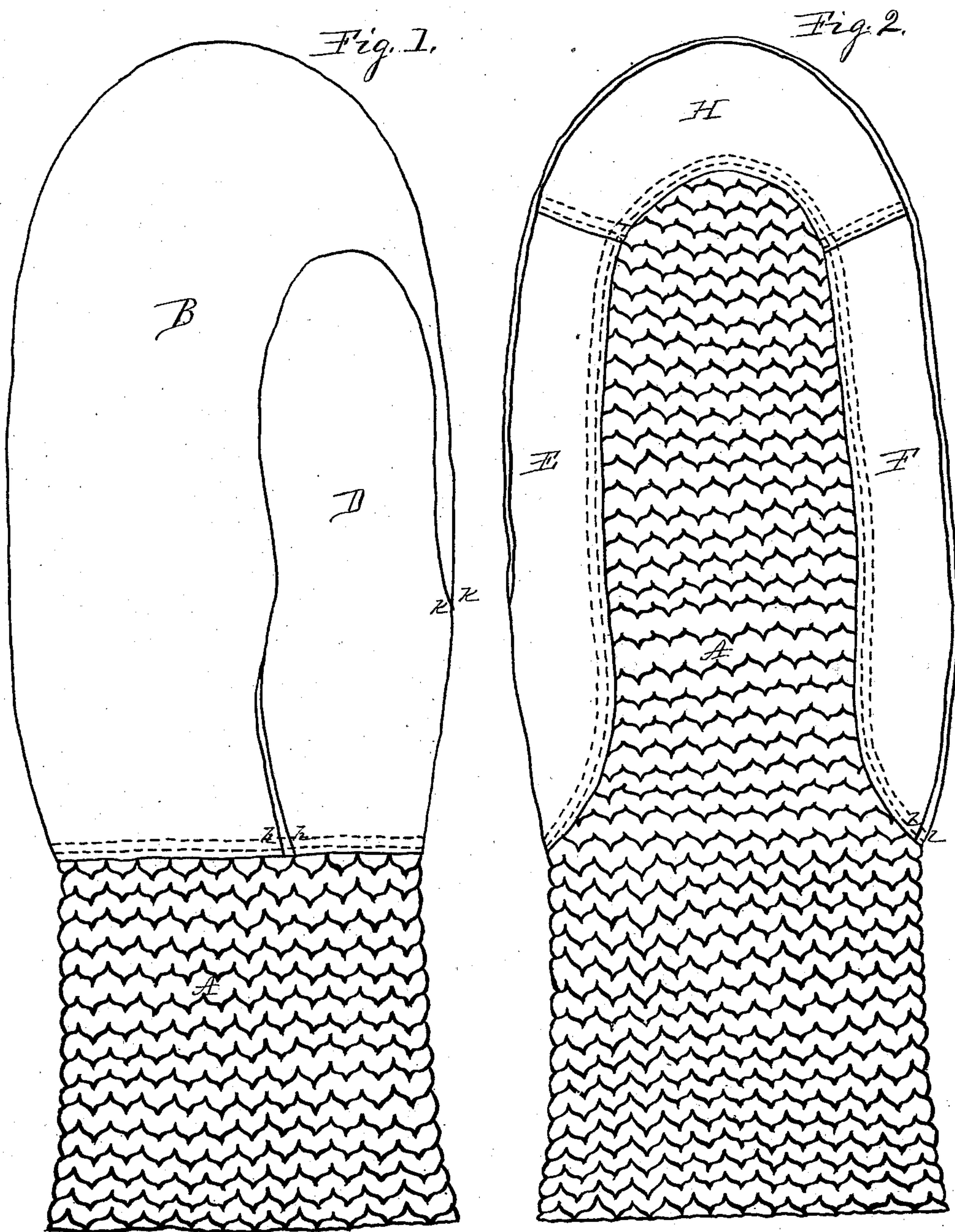
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. MUNTHE.

MITTEN.

No. 294,063.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.



Witnesses.
A. O. Behl
C. F. Briggs

Inventor.
Thor Muntze
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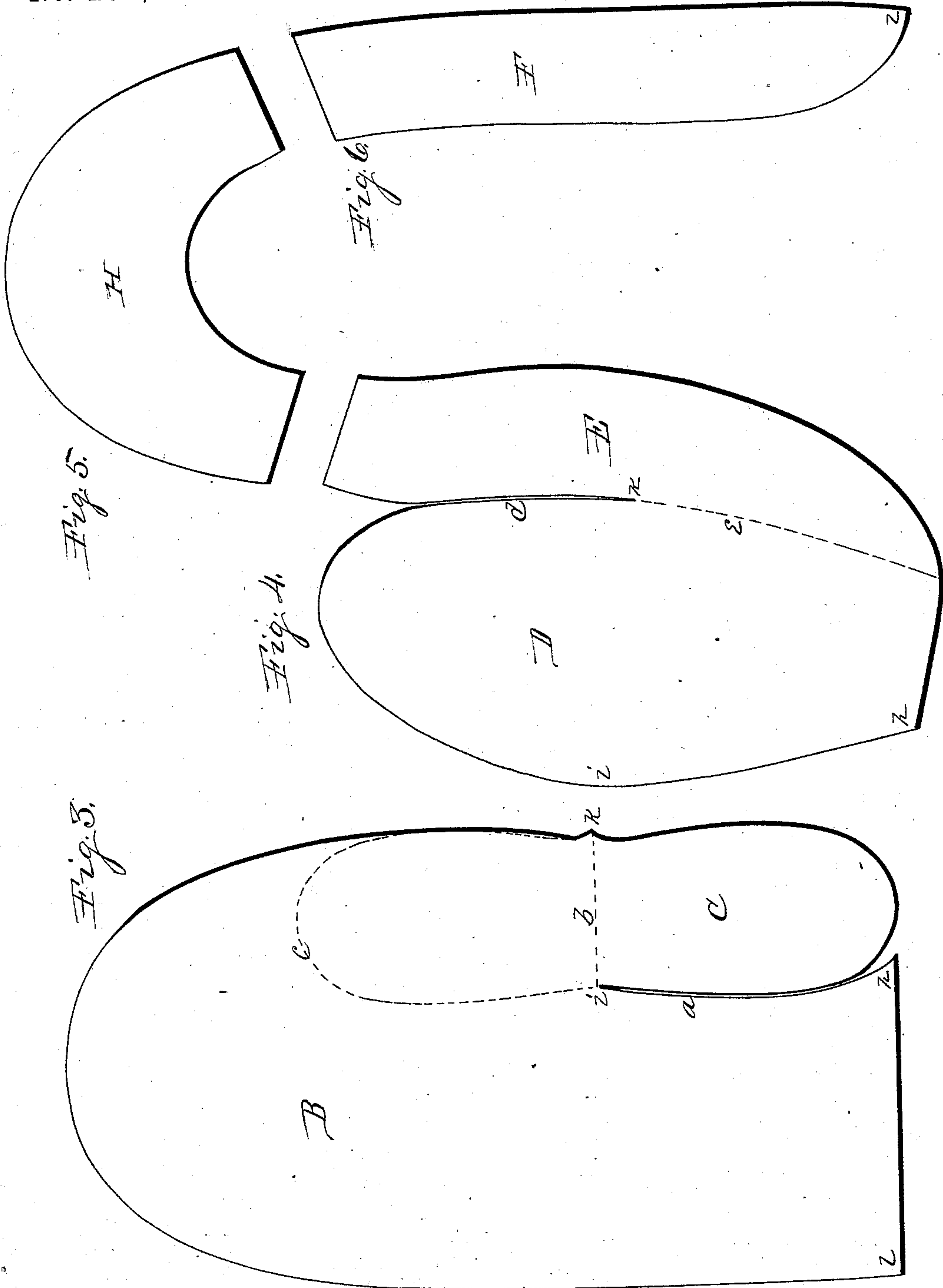
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOUR. MUNTHE, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

MITTEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,063, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed September 8, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOUR. MUNTHE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mittens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of mittens in which a mitten produced from textile material is protected by leather or other suitable facings.

The object of this invention is to produce a leather, felt, or cloth shod mitten of a superior quality at a small cost; and it consists in a four-part facing of a form to be cut from the sheet with but little waste, and having a form by which different qualities of the same or unlike material may be employed in different parts, by which the quality of the mitten is improved, rather than impaired, and of a form by which the parts may be readily joined, mainly, in one continuous seam. To this end I have designed and produced the mitten represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a palm view, and Fig. 2 a back view, of a complete mitten embodying my invention. Fig. 3 represents the palm portion of the facings. Fig. 4 represents the outer portion of the thumb and a portion of the upper-edge overlap; Fig. 5, the tip-facing of the back edge, and Fig. 6 the lower-edge back-facing.

In the figures, A represents the knit portion of my improved mitten, which, in this instance, is a complete knit mitten in every particular the same as the mitten patented to John Nelson, January 31, 1882, and No. 252,893; but instead of this particular mitten, any of the known forms capable of use in connection with my improved facings may be employed.

At B is represented the palm-facing, including the palm-facing C of the thumb, cut in one piece, of proper form and dimensions to properly cover the palm portion of the mitten, extending, in this instance, to the wrist thereof. The palm-facing C of the thumb is partially separated from the upper edge of the wrist portion of the palm-facing cut on the line *a*, and having its end portion suitably rounded. This

thumb-facing is designed to fold forward on the dotted lines *b* in the forward position shown in the dotted lines *c*, to form the palm-facing of the thumb.

At D is represented the outer or upper facing of the thumb, including the upper-edge-overlapping portion E of the facing, cut in one piece, having the upper-edge facing E partially separated from the thumb portion cut on the line *d*, and to fold on the dotted line *e*, to overlap the upper edge of the mitten to fold on its back.

At F is represented the lower-edge-overlap portion, of a form substantially as shown, and in size and form closely resembling the upper-edge overlap.

At H is represented the tip-overlapping portion of the facing, which is of the segment or rounded form shown, having its end portion fitted to overlap or otherwise engage the forward ends of the edge-overlaps.

These several parts of the facings are suitably joined, producing a facing to receive the knit mitten; and in this process in this instance the forward ends of the edge-overlaps E and F and the rear ends of the overlap H are joined by overlapping and through-stitching, to securely fix the parts to each other. These edge-overlaps, with the outer portion of the thumb, are joined to the palm portion B of the hand and thumb, in this instance, by placing the face sides of the thumb and palm portions together, with a welt between them, in such a manner that the point *h* of the thumb portion at its wrist end shall overlies the point *h* of the palm portion at its wrist end, having their edges to coincide, in which position they are joined by through-stitching along their edges to the point *i* of the respective parts.

At the points *i* the parts are folded in such a manner that the face side of the palm portion C of the thumb shall fold on the face of the back or outer portion, D, thereof, and with a welt placed between them. Their edges are joined by stitching in the usual manner to the points *k* of the respective parts, completing the seaming of the thumb. At these points *k* the parts are folded in a manner to place the face of the palm portion B and the face side of the edge and tip facings E, F, and H together, and, having a welt placed between

their outer edges, are stitched in the usual manner, connecting the outer edges of the overlaps with the outer edge of the palm portion in a seam terminating in the wrist portion at the points *l* of the palm portion and the under-face overlap.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the several parts of the facings are joined to each other in one continuous seam, commencing at the point *h* at the wrist end of the palm-facings B and back or outer facing, D, of the thumb; thence along the edges thereof to the points *i* at the junction of the palm-facing C of the thumb; thence round the palm-facing C of the thumb to the points *k* at the junction of the upper-edge-overlap facing E with the outer facing, D, of the thumb; thence round the outer edges of the palm-facing B and outer edges of the upper-edge-overlap facing E, tip-overlap facing H, and under-edge-overlap facing F to the terminal point *l* on the wrist. These parts, thus joined by sewing their edges, are then turned with the face side of the facings outward. The welt is then trimmed, and seams rubbed, pressed, or otherwise finished in the usual manner of finishing like work. The knit mitten is then inserted into the facing, and the edges thereof are then stitched to the knit fabric by through-stitching, preferably by double or two-course seaming in one continuous seam, which completes the mitten. In this instance I have described the seaming in joining the edges of the facings as commencing at the points *h* at the junction of the thumb and palm facings at their wrist end, and terminating their continuous seam-connection at the point *l* of the lower-edge and palm facings at their wrist end; but, evidently, this course may be reversed by commencing at *l* and seaming in the reverse direction through the points *k* and *i*, and terminating at *h* on the wrist end. In this instance I have employed a welt in the seam joining the facings; but this may be omitted, and the edges of the parts joined by stitching; or the edges of the facings may be overlapped and through-stitched.

It will be observed that the portions of the mitten exposed to greatest wear are covered by the palm-facing, which, from its peculiar form, covers both the palm of the hand and the palm of the thumb, and this portion is in one piece, of a form to be cut from the better portion of the sheet with but little waste. It

will also be noticed that the remaining portions of the facing cover the less exposed parts of the mitten; and these I prefer to cut from an inferior quality of goods—such as the lighter edge portions of the sheets of leather, and their forms are such that they can be cut from small pieces, by which the sheets can be worked closely with but little waste. This feature of taking the smaller parts from inferior goods serves to improve the quality of the finished mitten by rendering them more flexible and equally serviceable with facings taken from goods of a uniform quality, and can be produced at a less cost.

Instead of leather facings, woven fabrics or felt may be employed, and in the use of these articles different qualities may be employed in the same manner as in the leather facings. These articles may also be employed for the edge-facings in connection with a leather palm-facing.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the palm-facings of the hand and thumb in one piece, of a thumb outer facing and upper-edge-overlap facing in one piece, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the hand and thumb palm-facing in one piece, an outer thumb-facing, and an upper-edge-overlap facing in one piece, of a tip and under-edge facing, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The herein-described four-part facings, consisting of a palm-facing of the hand and thumb in one piece, an outer facing of the thumb and upper-edge facing in one piece, a tip, and an under-edge facing, said several facings united to each other by a single continuous seam, to produce a complete facing, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination, with a textile mitten, of the herein-described four-part facing, the meeting edges of the palm and outer portions of which are joined to each other by a continuous seam, and the outer edges of which are joined to the textile mitten by a continuous seam, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

THOUR. MUNTHER.

Witnesses:

A. O. BEHEL,
JACOB BEHEL.