No. 652,490. Patented June 26, 1900.

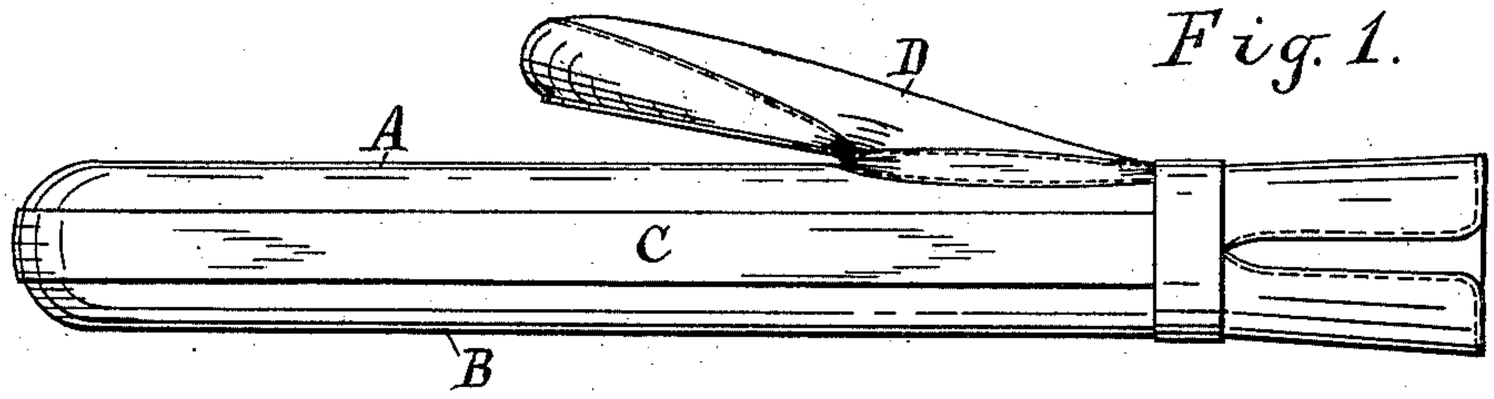
V. A. SCOTT.

MITTEN.

(Application filed Mar. 14, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



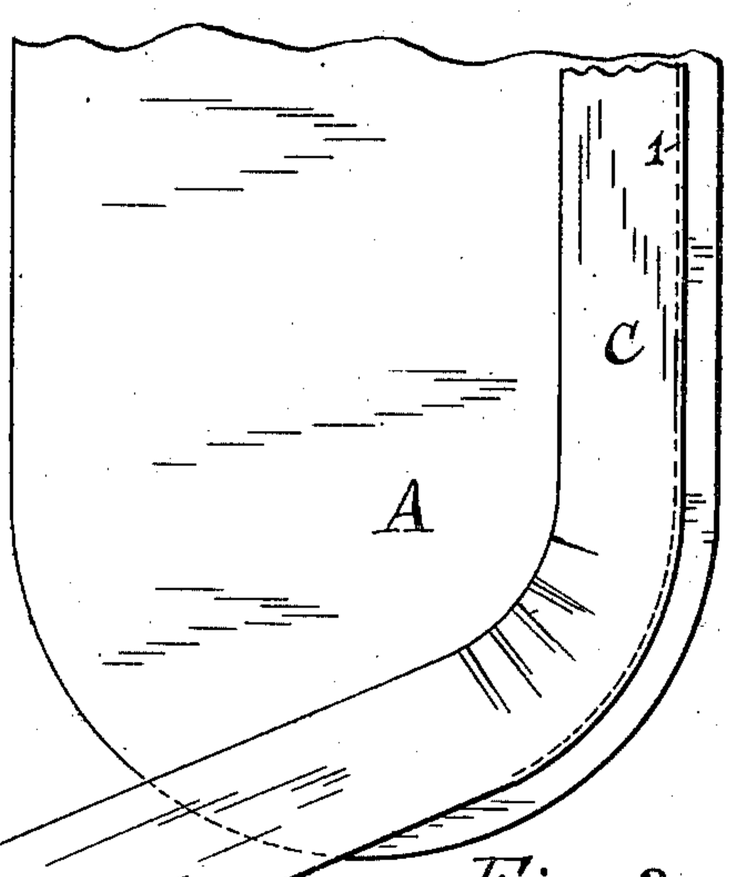


Fig. 2.

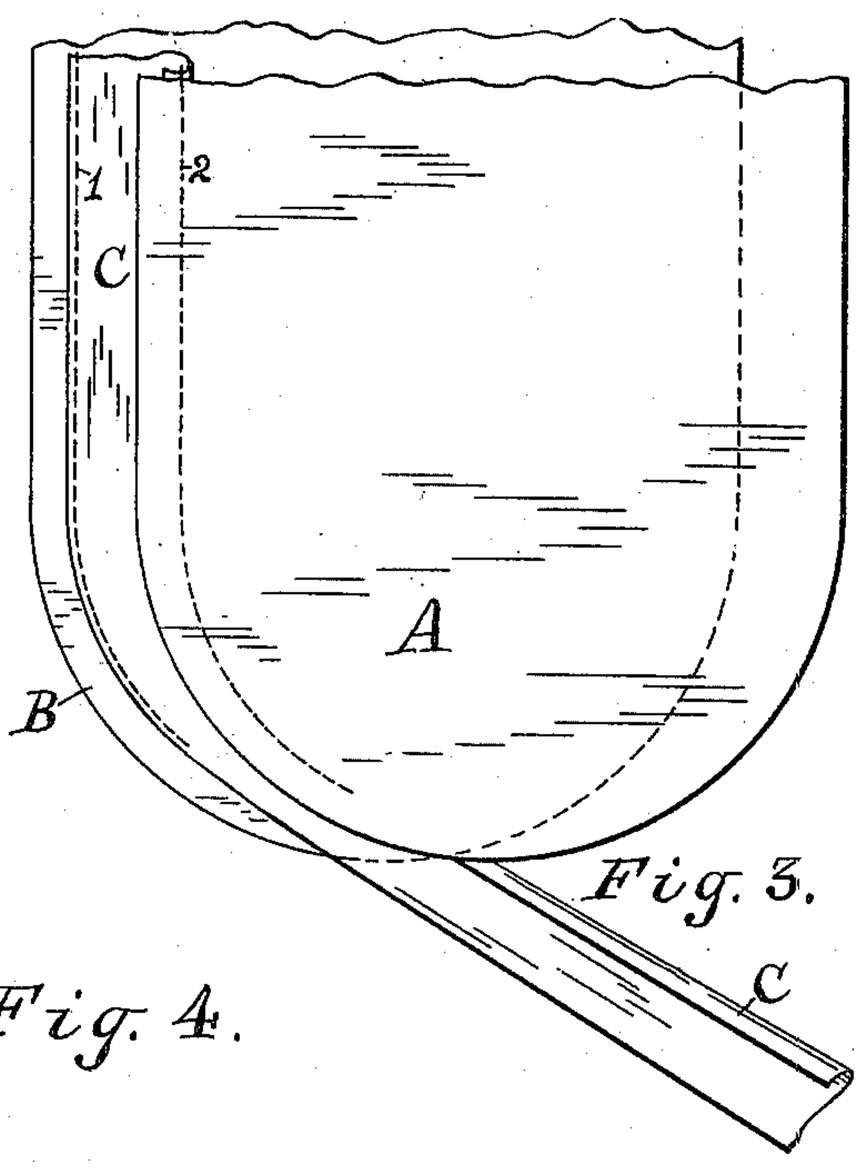


Fig. 3.

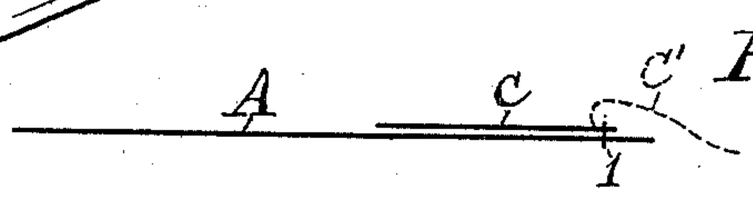


Fig. 4.

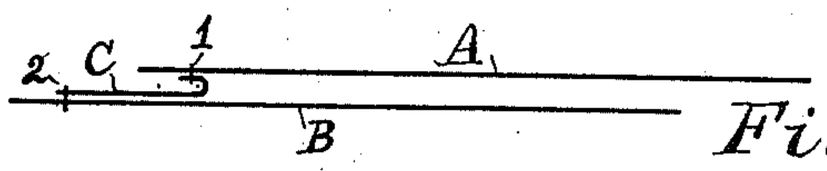


Fig. 5.

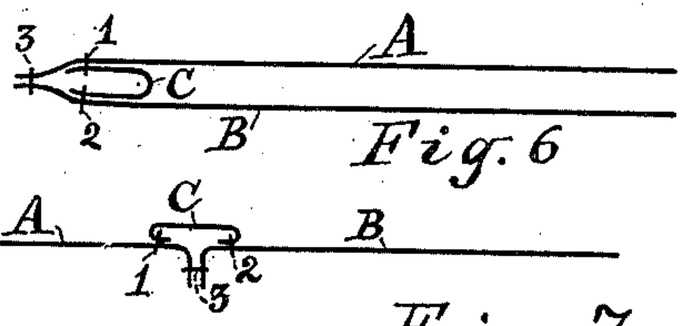


Fig. 6

Fig. 7.

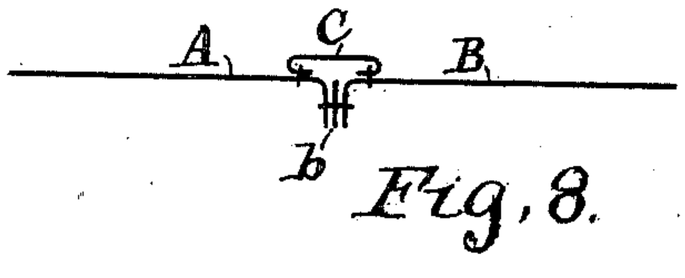


Fig. 8.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VIRGIL A. SCOTT, OF NORWICH, NEW YORK.

MITTEN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,490, dated June 26, 1900.

Application filed March 14, 1900. Serial No. 8,594. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VIRGIL A. SCOTT, of Norwich, in the county of Chenango, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Seams for Mittens, &c., of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to seams for mittens, gloves, and other articles; and the object is to provide more durable or serviceable articles of wear.

My invention consists in covering a seam, with or without a welt therein, with a protecting-strip having its opposite edges turned in and under and secured to the parts joined together by the said seam by inseams or seams that are covered by the strip itself and are invisible, and therefore not exposed to wear.

My invention consists not only in an article provided with a strip covering a seam and secured to the parts as above set forth, but my invention consists in the method of so applying a strip to any article, as hereinafter described and specifically set forth in the claim.

In the drawings hereto annexed and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an edge view of a complete mitten provided with strips covering the seams and stitched to the parts by inseams. Fig. 2 shows a strip partly joined to one of the parts of the mitten and illustrates the first step in the method. Fig. 3 shows the strip partly joined to both parts of the mitten and illustrates the second step in the method. Figs. 4 and 5 are edge views of the parts illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 and show the relative position of the parts when being joined together by lines of stitching. Fig. 6 shows an edge view of the parts in position for stitching the main seam or the seam covered and protected by the strip and illustrates the third step in the method. Fig. 7 shows an edge view of the parts after they are arranged in proper position for wear; and Fig. 8 is a modification of Fig. 7, showing a welt in the main seam.

Referring specifically to the drawings, A is the palm or inner side of the mitten, to which is joined the thumb D, and B is the back or outer side. These parts A and B are stitched together by a seam 3 on the inner side, the edges being turned inward or toward the inside of the mitten or other article.

C is a strip having parallel edges turned in and under and covering the seam 3 and secured to the parts A and B by inseams 1 and 2. The inseams are covered completely by the strip and are invisible and not exposed to wear. Said inseams pass through the turned in and under edges of the strip C and through the parts joined by the seam 3. Heretofore such protecting-strips have not been secured by an inseam on each side of the strip, though an inseam has been made on one side and an exposed seam on the other, for the reason that a method for securing the strip by inseams on both sides was unknown. I have discovered a method whereby this may be accomplished, and my method is as follows: I first, before the main parts are joined together or before the main seam 3 is made, lay the strip C with its front face against the front face of, say, part A, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the edge of the strip being to one side and parallel with the edge of part A, and run a line of stitching 1, near the edge of the strip, through both parts C and A. Then the strip C is turned over, as indicated by the broken line C′ in Fig. 4, and the whole turned over, as shown in Fig. 3. The part B is laid underneath, with the free edge of the strip to one side, but parallel with the edge of the part B, and a line of stitching 2 is made near the edge of the strip C through both parts C and B. The positions of the parts are shown clearly in Figs. 3 and 5 when this line of stitching is made. Then the parts A and B are turned so that they lie upon each other with their edges opposite each other and with the strip folded between them, as shown in Fig. 6, when the parts A and B are joined together at or near their edges by the seam 3. The seam 3 or the main seam is made last. After these operations the parts A and B may be separated, as shown in Fig. 7, when it will be found that the main seam 3 is covered by the strip C and that the strip is secured to the parts by inseams on opposite sides of the strip passing through its turned in and under edges, as hereinbefore set forth. If a welt is desired in the main seam 3, one or both edges of the strip C may be extended to the edge or edges of

the main parts before making the lines of stitching, or a narrow separate strip *b* may be placed between the parts A and B when they are in the position shown in Fig. 6 and before they are stitched, as shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings.

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

As an article of manufacture, a mitten, glove or other article comprising front and back parts joined together by a seam, and a strip covering said seam and having both edges turned in and under and stitched to both parts by inseams, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

VIRGIL A. SCOTT. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
NORMAN CARR,
A. B. PACKER.