

No. 861,974.

PATENTED JULY 30, 1907.

W. F. HALL.
MITTEN OR GLOVE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1906.

FIG. 1

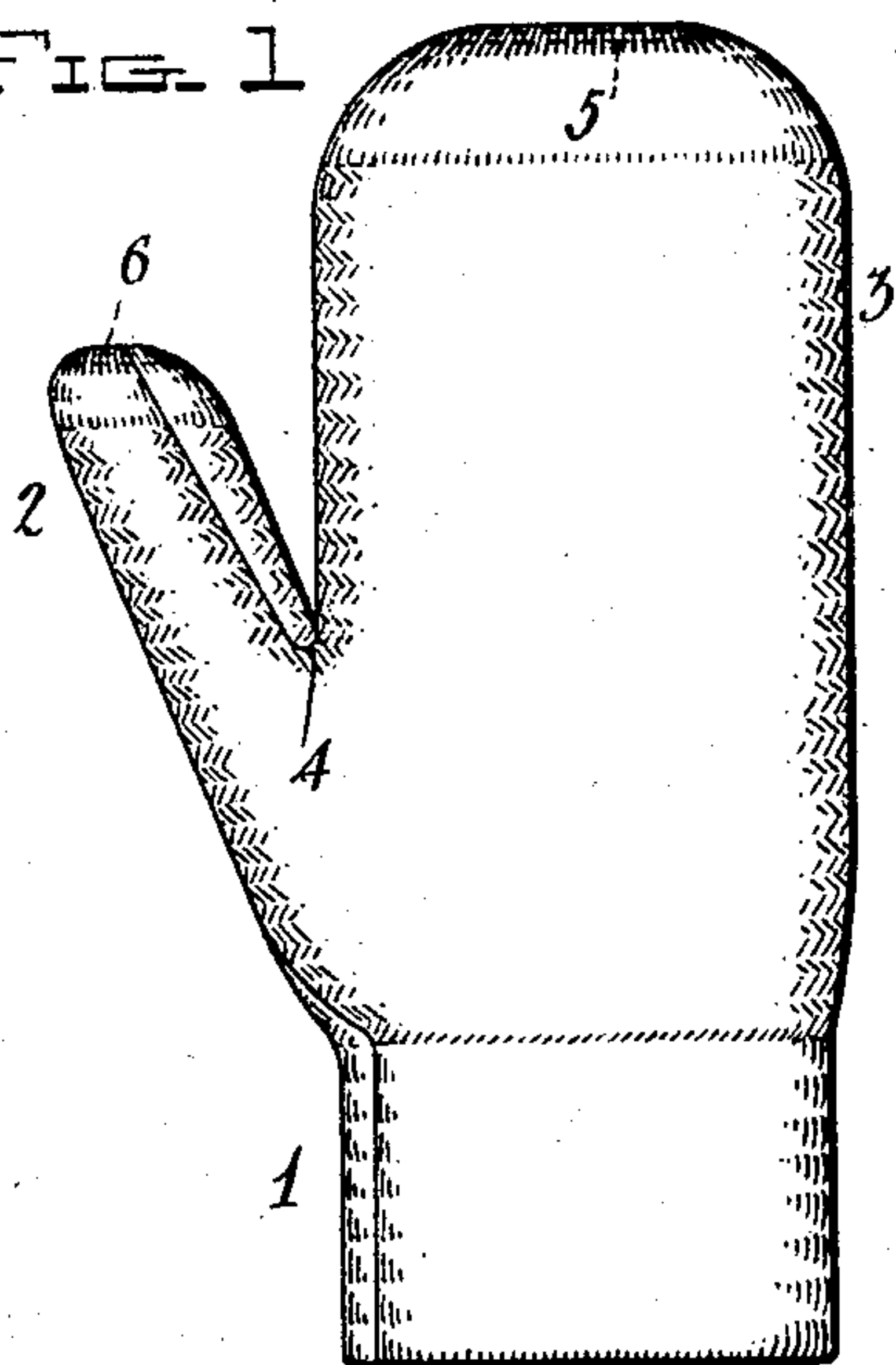


FIG. 2

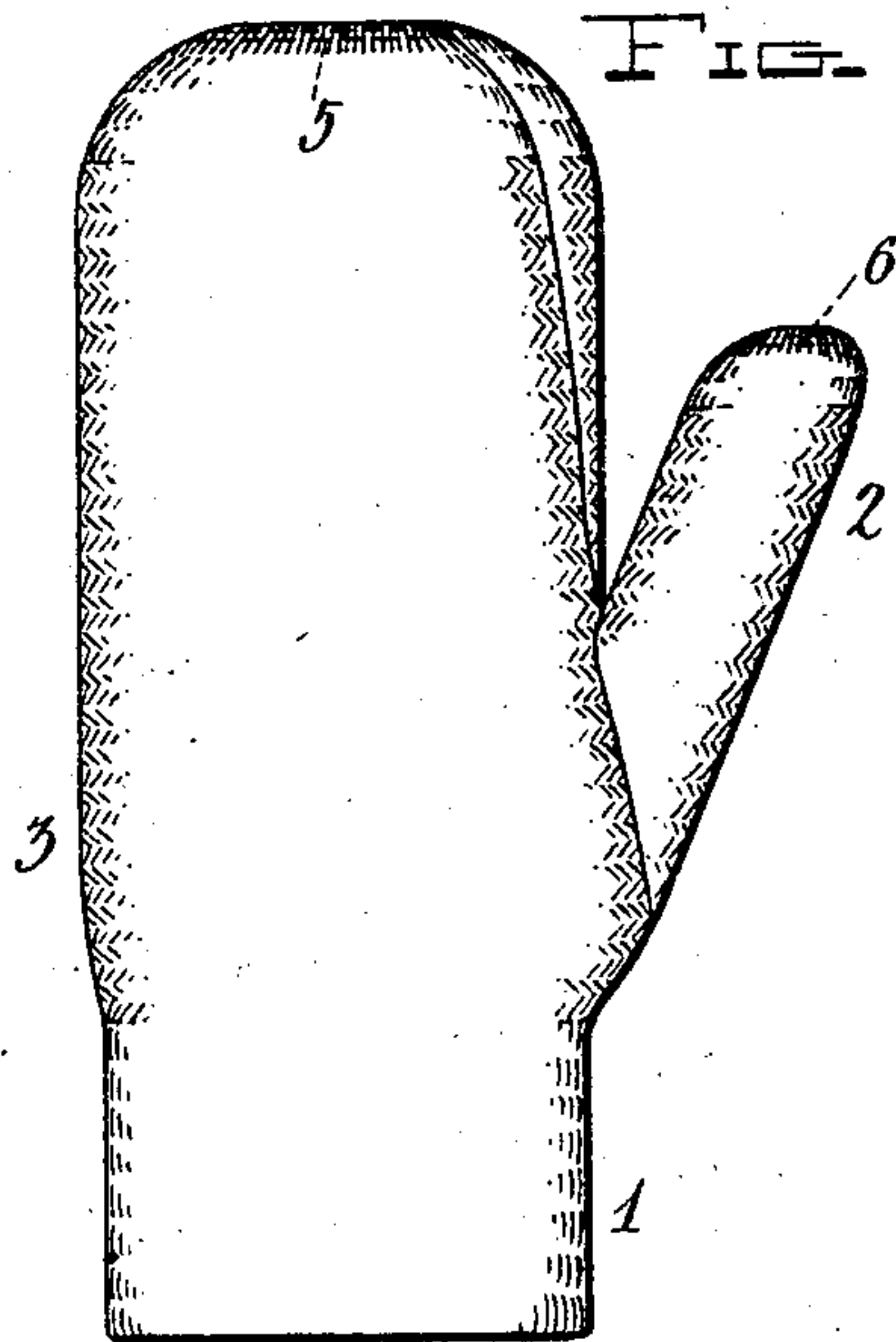
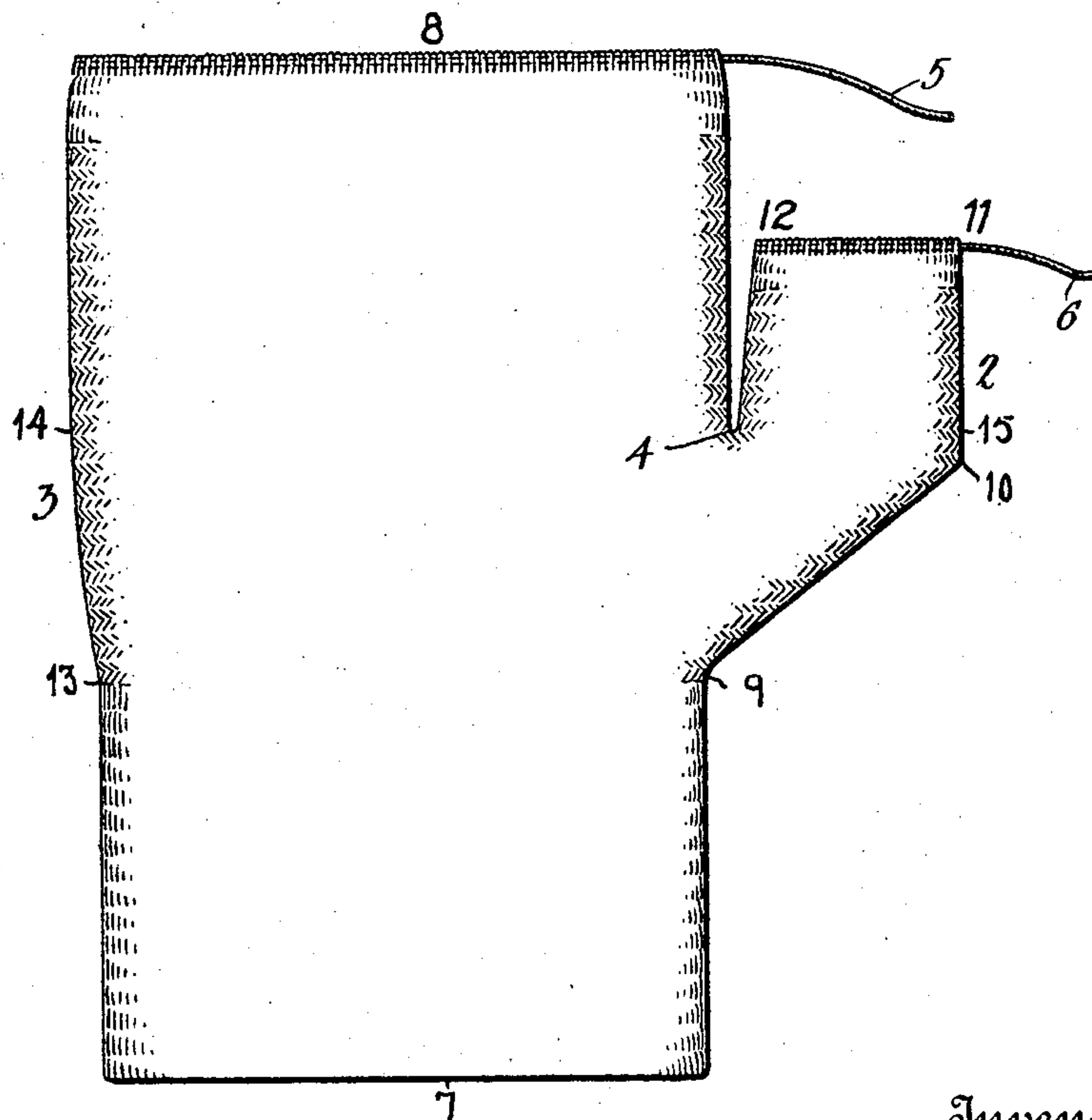


FIG. 3



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. HALL, OF WILLIAMSTON, MICHIGAN.

MITTEN OR GLOVE.

No. 861,974.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1907.

Application filed March 5, 1906. Serial No. 304,323.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Williamston, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mittens or Gloves; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

10 My invention relates to improvements in mittens, gloves and the like, made of knit material.

One object of the invention is to provide a mitten or glove of this character with its thumb and hand or body portion knit in a single piece.

15 Another object of the invention is to provide the tips of the finger, thumb, body or hand portions of gloves, mittens and the like of this character with means whereby they may be readily drawn or gathered together and fastened to close the same.

20 A further object of the invention is to improve and simplify the construction and manufacture of hand coverings of knit material and thereby render the same better fitting and more durable.

25 With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings,— Figures 1 and 2 are views of the opposite sides of a mitten constructed in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the mitten is made.

30 Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 indicates a mitten made in accordance with my invention, of which 2 is the thumb portion and 3 the hand.

35 4 indicates the crotch or point at which the thumb portion is separated from the hand and 5 and 6 are the draw strings, by means of which the ends of the hand and thumb portions, respectively, are closed or formed.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the blank from which the mitten is formed and which is knit or otherwise formed by commencing at the lower edge 7 and working to the upper edge 8 or, tip of the mitten. The portion of the blank from 7 to 9 is preferably of the same width to form the wrist portion but from 9 to 10 the edge is inclined and the blank is gradually widened to form the base of the thumb and from 10 to 11 the blank is of the same width to form the tubular or main portion of the thumb.

40 When the point 11 is reached, a portion of the blank, as from 11 to 12, of a sufficient width to form the thumb is taken off the needles and the draw string 6 inserted. From 12 to 8 the edge of the blank is formed straight and preferably parallel with the corresponding portion of the opposite edge, said opposite edge being preferably continuous or unbroken from 7 to 8. When the blank is taken from the machine the draw string 5 is

inserted along the edge 8 to form the tip of the mitten, and the blank is then cut from 12 to 4 to separate the thumb from the hand portion and the raw edges formed thereby are secured against raveling in any well-known manner. A blank formed in this manner will have one of its edges straight and the opposite edge formed in four sections, three of which are straight and substantially parallel with said straight edge and the fourth section inclined. The opposite edges of the blank as far as they are parallel, are then joined together, that is, the edge 7 to 9 is joined to a corresponding length, 7 to 13, of said opposite edge to form the wrist and the portion 8 to 4 is joined to a corresponding length 8 to 14 of said opposite edge to form the tip or finger portion and a portion of the hand of the mitten.

In forming the thumb the portion 12 to 4 of one edge is joined to a corresponding length 11 to 15 of the opposite edge which will form the tubular portion of the thumb, while the portions 15 to 10 and 10 to 9 are joined to the portion 13 to 14 of the opposite edge of the blank to form the remainder of the hand and also the bulging portion for the base of the thumb. By making the edge 10 to 11 longer than the edge 4 to 12, the excess, as from 10 to 15, assists in forming the crotch of the thumb and gives a surplus of material at that point to compensate for the movements of the thumb, and especially when it is moved laterally from the hand. The excess in length of the edge 9 to 15 over the portion 13 to 14 of the opposite edge is "gathered" to make it correspond therewith and thereby form the crotch and also the bulging portion for the base of the thumb. After the edges have been joined together, in this manner the ends of the tubes are closed by pulling upon the draw strings 5 and 6 and fastening them in a suitable manner which thus completes the mitten. This construction renders it unnecessary to sew on the thumb, or to pick it up on the needles, and knit it after the hand portion has been completed and it provides a very durable and closely fitting covering for the hand.

While I have shown and described my invention as embodied in a mitten, it will be understood that it may be embodied in fingered gloves and other hand coverings. When applied to fingered gloves, the thumb is made as previously described and the fingers are formed integral with the body or hand portion, each finger being formed of one or two sections, each of which is integral with one-half or side of the body portion, the half sections of each finger being secured together when the blank is folded upon itself and sewed to complete the glove. This construction provides a glove, mitten or the like formed from one piece or a single blank which may be made on one machine, with economy of time, labor and material.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, use

and advantages of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention, as defined by the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:—

10 A mitten formed from a piece of knitted material having one edge continuous and the opposite edge formed in four sections, three of which sections are straight and substantially parallel with the first mentioned edge and the fourth section is inclined, whereby the central portion of
15 said material is wider than the end portions, the forward

portion of said widened portion being separated from the main portion, the edges of the end sections being joined to corresponding lengths of the first mentioned edge and the inner edge of the separated portion being joined to a corresponding length of the straight edge of the widened portion of the material and the remaining portion of said last mentioned straight edge and the inclined edge being gathered and joined to the remainder, of the first mentioned edge, and two drawstrings for closing the outer ends of the two tubular portions formed by joining said edges. 20 25

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM F. HALL.

Witnesses:

O. C. TROSK,
E. L. WATKINS.