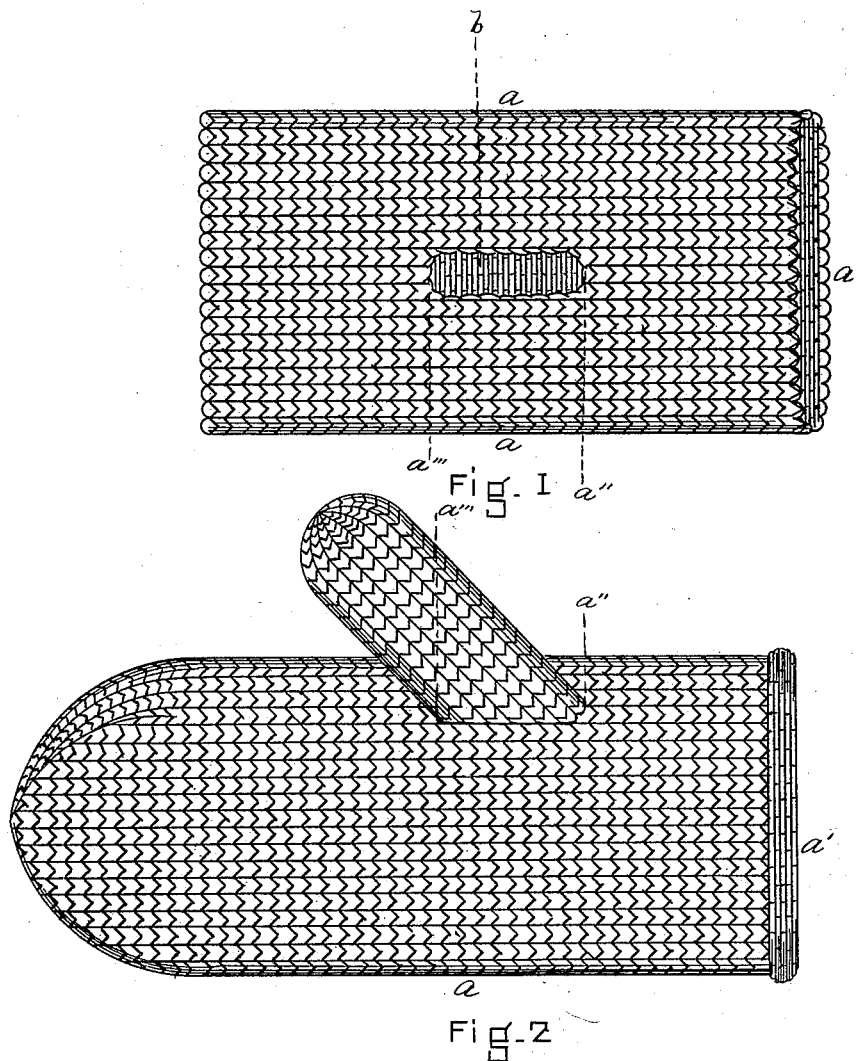


E. H. PEARSON.  
Method of Manufacturing Knit-Mittens.  
No. 221,351.                      Patented Nov. 4, 1879.



WITNESSES  
*B. W. Williams*  
*John E. Fanning*  
*Emack H. Pearson* INVENTOR  
By his Atty. *Henry W. Williams*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCH H. PEARSON, OF EPPING, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE METHODS OF MANUFACTURING KNIT MITTENS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **221,351**, dated November 4, 1879; application filed July 28, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ENOCH H. PEARSON, of Epping, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, have invented an Improved Method of Manufacturing Knit Mittens, of which the following is a specification.

This process relates and applies to mittens which are formed out of a continuous tubular knit web.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a portion of the tubular knit web. Fig. 2 is a view of the completed mitten.

My improved process or method of manufacturing the mitten is as follows: The yarn having been "set up" on the knitting-machine, the tubular or hand portion *a* is commenced at the end *a'*, and is knit around upon the cylinder until the point *a''* is reached. At that point it is knit back and forth for a short time, thus producing the longitudinal opening or slit *b*. When the point *a'''* is reached the hand portion *a* is again knit around the cylinder until the proper place is reached for another longitudinal thumb-opening. The tubular web is cut off the length required for the hand, and the thumb is knit on in the following manner: The incomplete mitten is taken to another machine having a small cylinder of suitable size to knit the thumb. In knitting the thumb I commence at the point *a''*, Fig. 2, and knit back and forth to the selvages on each side the longitudinal slit *b*, "picking on" the ends of each row of stitching to the corresponding stitches on the two opposite selvages of the slit, and making each row of stitching a little longer than the next preceding row, until the point *a'''* is reached. Thus far—*i. e.*, from *a''* to *a'''*—the thumb is practically a flat web of gradually-increasing width. The remainder of the thumb is knit continuously around until

the proper length is reached. The hand and thumb are then sewed up at their outer ends, and the mitten is complete. By this process the shape of the thumb may be varied as desired.

It will readily be seen that by widening the thumb-web from *a''* to *a'''*—*i. e.*, by adding stitches to the rows more or less suddenly—a greater or less degree of fullness and a greater or less angle are produced in the thumb. For example, if three more stitches were placed in each row than were contained in the next preceding row, more fullness and a greater angle would be produced than would be the case if each row had but two more stitches than the row next preceding. This process possesses the advantages also of being rapid and inexpensive.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The hereinbefore-described method or process of manufacturing machine-knit mittens, consisting of knitting the hand portion continuously, leaving therein a longitudinal thumb-slit, then forming the thumb by commencing with the lower end of said slit, and knitting back and forth, picking on each row of knitting to the opposite selvages of the slit, and making each row longer than the next preceding row until the upper end of the slit is reached, then knitting continuously around the thumb-cylinder until the outer end of the thumb is reached, and closing the outer ends of the hand and thumb, substantially as set forth.

ENOCH H. PEARSON.

Witnesses:

HOSEA B. BURNHAM,  
ENOCH W. PEARSON.