(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# M. BIGGIN.

## GLOVE.

No. 380,079. Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

*Fig. 1*

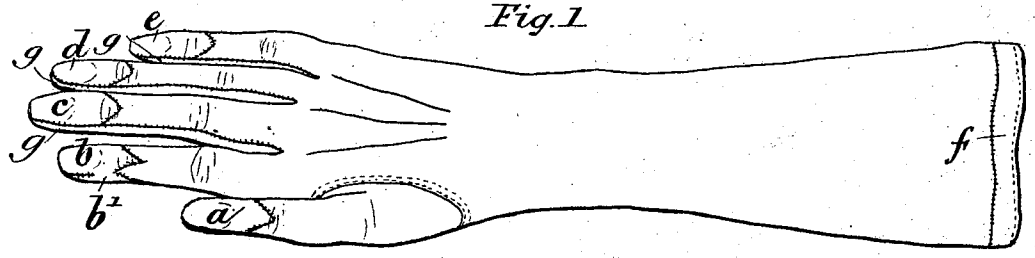



*Fig. 2*

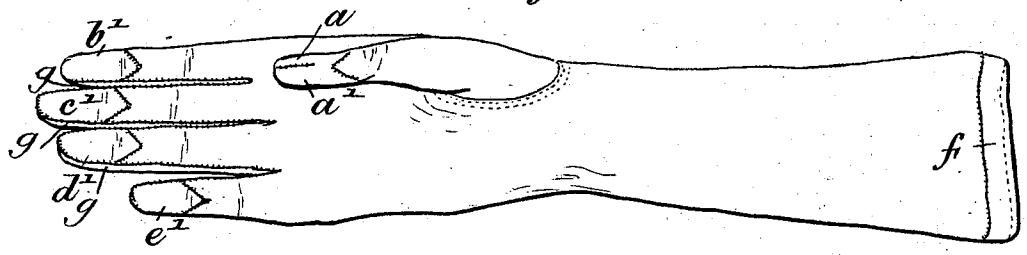
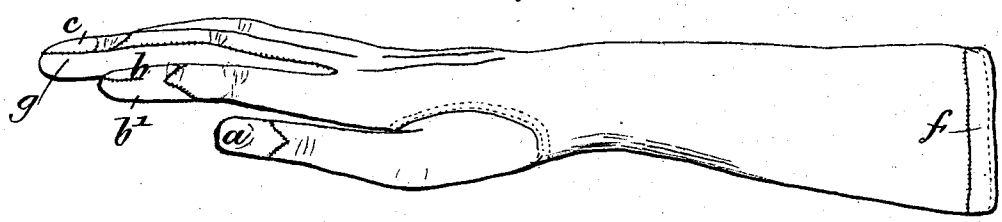



*Fig. 3*




Witnesses.
Will T. Norton.
A. C. Rawlings.

Inventor.
Mary Biggin
by her Attorneys
John J. Halsted & Son

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

# M. BIGGIN.

## GLOVE.

No. 380,079. Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

*Fig. 8.*

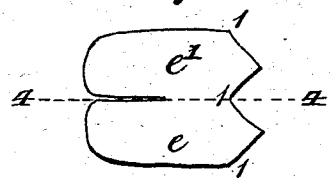



*Fig. 7.*

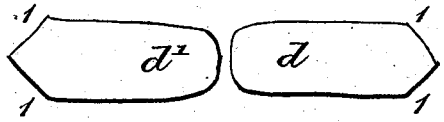



*Fig. 6.*

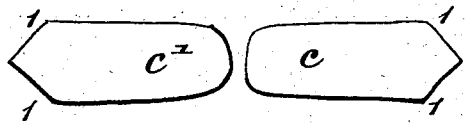



*Fig. 5.*

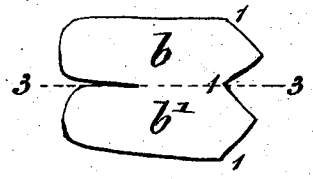
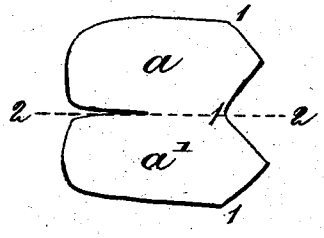



*Fig. 4.*




Witnesses
Wm. T. Norton
A. L. Rawlings.

Inventor.
Mary Biggin
by her Attorneys.
John J. Halsted & Son.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY BIGGIN, OF BRADWAY, COUNTY OF DERBY, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO SAMUEL HOPE MORLEY, HOWARD MORLEY, CHARLES MORLEY, WILLIAM DONNE, JOHN THOMAS, FREDERICK GOODYEAR, AND THOMAS HILL, ALL OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 380,079, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed November 2, 1887. Serial No. 254,082. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARY BIGGIN, of Bradway, in the county of Derby, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to gloves generally known in the trade as "fabric" gloves, in contradistinction to kid, suede, or skin gloves of other descriptions, and refers to a novel construction of the ends of the fingers.

The invention consists in making the tips of the fingers of silk, cotton, or other fabric gloves of pieces of kid or other leather or skin in a special manner, as hereinafter described.

I overlay the silk or other fabric of the tips with kid or leather of suitable kind for a certain distance along such back and front of certain of the fingers, or I omit the end portions or tips of the fingers in the fabric and attach thereto pieces of kid or other leather to complete the fingers and form the tips. The leather ends may be attached to the main portion of the fingers by sewing or other suitable means of attachment. The lines of junction where the leather is connected to or overlies and is sewed to the fabric may be given a further ornamental finish by the employment of an embroidering-stitching, which can be conveniently performed by hand or machine, and such ornamentation may be further elaborated by punching or like shaping of the leather parts.

For most descriptions of silk or other fabric gloves it will be found that kid tips give a neat appearance and lasting finish; but other descriptions of soft leather or skin ordinarily used in the manufacture of gloves will be found useful for the purpose, and the color of the leather tips may be matched to or contrasted with the color of the fabric body to taste.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a fabric glove with the improved additional leather parts applied as such appear looking at the back of the hand when on the wearer. Fig. 2 shows the same looking at the palm of the hand. Fig. 3 shows the same looking at the hand sidewise.

Taken in connection with Fig. 1, the following description will serve to make the shape and construction of the parts more clear, viz:

Fig. 4 shows separately a piece of kid or other leather of suitable shape to be employed to form the tip portion of the thumb by being sewed to the fabric portion thereof on the lines 1, *a* being the upper side and *a'* the under side thereof. This piece may be made up of two parts sewed together on the dotted line 2 2, *a* forming the upper and *a'* the under surface of the tip. Fig. 5 is a like view of a piece of leather suitable to form a tip portion of the dexter finger of the glove, and this, as in the case of piece *a'*, may be made up of two parts connected on the line 3 3, *b* forming the upper and *b'* the under side of the tip. Fig. 6 shows the form of the parts of the leather adapted to form a tip for the middle finger, *c* being the upper and *c'* the under part. Fig. 7 shows the like parts for the tip portion of the finger marked *d* in Fig. 1, *d* being the upper and *d'* the under part. Fig. 8 shows the tip portions for the little finger, *e* forming the upper and *e'* the under part of the finger-tip. This portion of the tip may be in one or be made up of two pieces sewed together on the line 4 4.

It will be observed by reference to Figs. 1 2 3 that I do not apply the tips to the side pieces, *g*, which form the usual adjacent sides of the four fingers of a glove.

The tops *f* of the gloves may be formed of the same material as the fabric, or may be of leather corresponding with the tips; but a pleasing finish, attended with the convenience of not staining the arm, is obtained by lining the band or top *f* with white kid or leather. By the use of these leather-tip portions the putting on of fabric gloves is not interfered with, and on the contrary the tips are more readily fitted to the fingers, while in wear the kid or other leather is much more durable, and in removing the glove the leather affords a secure and positive hold to the fingers, enabling the wearer readily to draw off a fabric glove so fitted with ease, a matter of consid-

erable difficulty with ordinary gloves wholly of fabric.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

A textile glove having short kid or equivalent tips applied to the tips of the thumb and fingers as follows: to the front and back strips only of the middle and ring fingers, to the front, back, and outer portions of the index finger and little finger, and all around the thumb, as shown and described.

In testimony whereof, I, the said MARY BIGGIN, have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of October, 1887.

MARY BIGGIN.

Witnesses:
ROBT. F. DRURY,
BERNARD E. DRURY.