Aug. 15, 1944. P. A. CHANUT 2,356,032

GLOVE

Filed Jan. 31, 1942

Fig. 1.

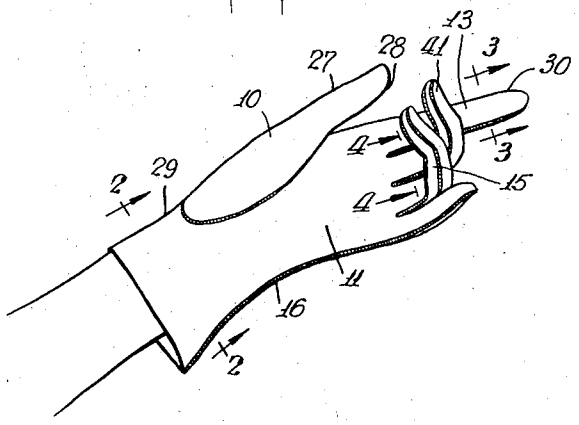


Fig. 2.

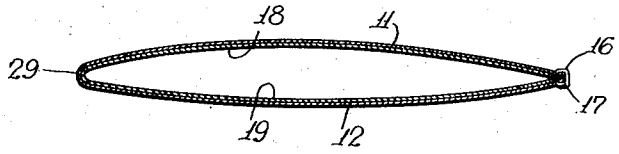


Fig. 3.

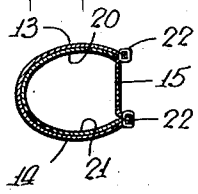


Fig. 4.

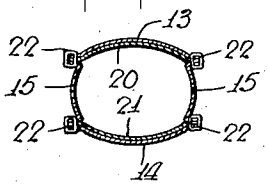
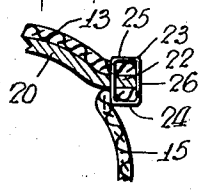


Fig. 5.



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GLOVE

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Application January 31, 1942, Serial No. 429,033

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—164)

The present invention relates to a glove construction, and it particularly relates to a ladies' glove construction.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide an improved fabric glove construction which will be better fitting and more comfortable wearing without substantial increase in cost and without substantial increase in difficulty of manufacture.

In making fabric gloves, difficulty has been experienced in that the gloves are not close and snug-fitting.

Moreover, these fabric gloves do not give the wearer the impression of snugness, or warmth, and it is among the objects of the present invention to provide an improved fabric glove construction which will overcome these defects and at the same time provide the wearer of the glove with a glove which will be less subject to penetration of cold and moisture.

Still further objects and advantages will appear from the more detailed description set forth below, it being understood, however, that this more detailed description is given by way of illustration, since various changes therein may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

In accomplishing the above objects, it has been found most satisfactory to provide a glove construction in which the portions covering the front and back of the fingers will be lined with leather or an animal membrane, while the fourchettes or side-covering portions will be substantially unlined, and in the preferred form of the invention, the lining is also extended to cover the front and back of the hand.

In one form of construction, the fourchettes and front and back finger-covering portions are stitched together in such a way that there are chain stitches concealed under the seams between the front and back finger-covering portions and side finger-covering portions or fourchettes, while the connecting stitches extend across the line of junction or seam between the fourchettes and the front and back finger-covering portions.

In the drawing are shown several of the many possible embodiments of the present invention by way of illustration and not by way of limitation, since many changes and modifications may be readily made, all within the scope of the present invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the glove upon the hand of a wearer,

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 1,

Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse sectional views upon the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 1, upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 1,

Fig. 5 is an enlargement of the seam of Fig. 4 to better show the construction thereof.

Referring to Fig. 1, the glove consists of the fabric thumb piece 10, palm-covering portion 11 and back-covering portion 12. These may be made of suitable fabric materials which are closely woven or knitted so as to give them sufficient body and texture. The fabric material may be napped, finished or otherwise constructed so as to give a firm substantial fabric structure.

The finger-covering portions at 13 and 14, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, extend upwardly from the covering portions 11 and 12 for the back and front of the hand, and they are separated by the fourchette constructions 15, which extend along the sides of the fingers and which may also extend, if desired, over the outside edges of the fourth finger, as well as along the inside and outside edges of the thumb and the outside edge of the index finger.

As shown in Fig. 2, the front and back fabric covering portions 11 and 12 are joined together at 16 by the stitching 17, and at the same time there is included in said stitching 17 the front and back lining portions 18 and 19, which extend over the entire interior faces of the front and back covering portions 11 and 12.

The lining 18 and 19 should desirably be of leather or a leather substitute, which should be relatively thin and flexible and be of about the same thickness as the fabric utilized at 11 and 12.

The present invention is particularly directed to the finger construction which is best shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, according to which the fourchettes 15 are unlined and consist of fabric without the leather interface, while the front and back finger-covering portions 13 and 14 are backed up by leather, as indicated at 20 and 21 in Figs. 3 and 4.

The fabric portions 13 and 14 are joined together with the leather linings 20 and 21 and the fourchettes 15 by the seams as indicated at 22 in Figs. 3 and 4.

In Fig. 5 is shown the detailed construction of the seam in which the leather piece 20, the fabric covering portion 13 and the fourchette portion 15 are joined at the seam 22 by the stitching 23, which is looped at 24 under the seams so as to be concealed and which has sin-

gle spaced stitches as indicated at 25. These single spaced stitches are spaced along the inside and outside faces of the seam 22 and are found to give the best type of construction, which is most durable and satisfactory.

As shown in Fig. 5, the leather lining 20 has a projecting edge at 26, which may be of contrasting color to the fabric 13 and 15, but if desired, the edge 26 may be caused to terminate short of the edges of the fabric 13 and 15 at the seam 22 so that it will not be visible.

If desired, the fourchette construction might also be extended over the outside edge of the small finger and down along the seam 16, as well as along the inside and outside edges of the thumb indicated at 27 and 28 in Fig. 1, the inside edge of the palm indicated at 29 in Figs. 1 and 2 and the inside edge of the forefinger indicated at 30 in Fig. 1.

The construction shown and described may also be utilized in connection with gloves which have a thin leather facing, the most important feature of the invention being the fact that the fourchettes are of substantially thinner material or of less plies than the front and back hand and finger-covering portions.

The invention, however, is most satisfactory applied to a fabric glove lined with leather, which gives increased warmth upon wearing, gives the feeling of a leather glove on the hand, which is less pervious to penetration, keeps the cold out and creates a snug sensation and which gives a feeling of solidity not available with present fabric gloves.

Moreover the fabric glove of the present invention lined with leather maintains its shape much better than other types of fabric gloves now upon the market.

Many other changes could be effected in the particular features of glove disclosed, and in specific details thereof, without substantially departing from the invention intended to be defined in the claim, the specific description herein merely serving to illustrate certain elements by which, in one embodiment, the spirit of the invention may be effectuated.

What is claimed is:

A lined fabric glove construction, comprising a one-piece blank of fabric having front and back hand covering portions with front and back finger covering portions extending upwardly therefrom, and a one-piece lining blank of animal membrane coextensive with said fabric blank, and fourchettes extending between the fingers along the sides thereof, said fourchettes being of the unlined fabric the edges of said fabric, of the lining blank and of the fourchettes all extending outwardly, and external stitching connecting the outwardly extending edges of the fourchettes to the corresponding outwardly extending edges of the fabric finger portions, each of said stitches connecting three plies of material including fabric plies at the exterior and the corresponding edge of the animal membrane lining portion interposed therebetween.

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