Nov. 20, 1956 F. W. HOWARD 2,770,809

GLOVE WITH SEAMLESS PALM AND BACK

Filed Sept. 23, 1954 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

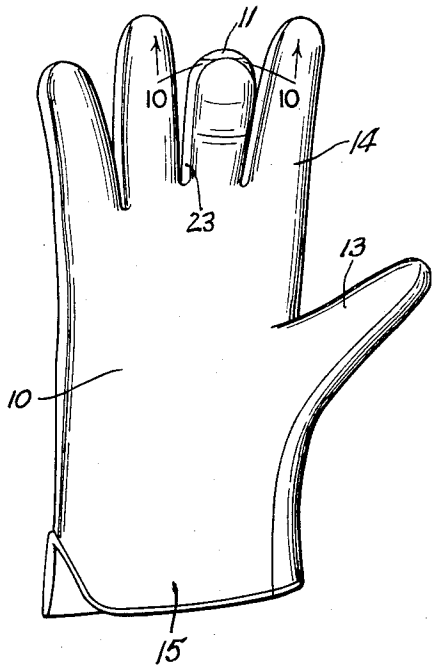


FIG. 2.

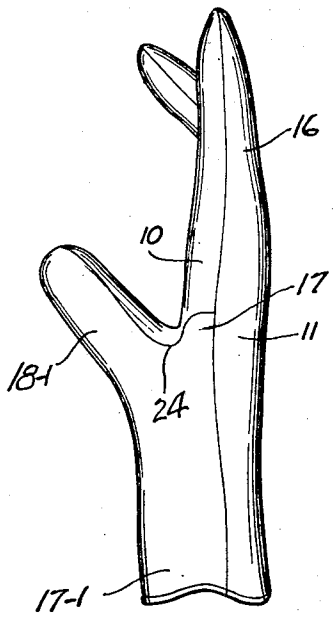
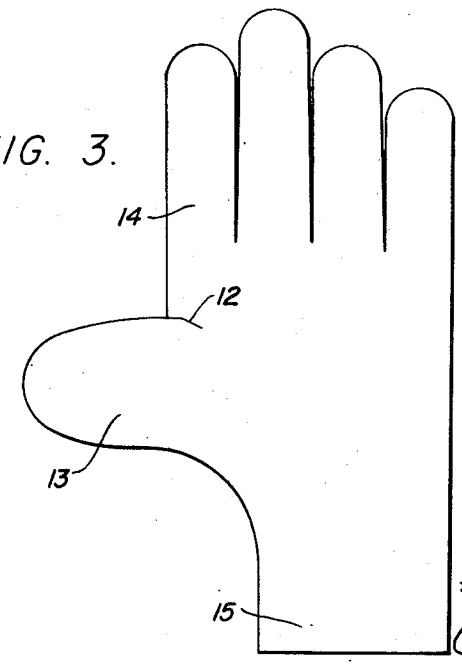


FIG. 3.



Inventor
FRANK W. HOWARD

By F. H. Mallinckrodt and Philip A. Mallinckrodt
Attorneys

Nov. 20, 1956 F. W. HOWARD 2,770,809

GLOVE WITH SEAMLESS PALM AND BACK

Filed Sept. 23, 1954 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 4.

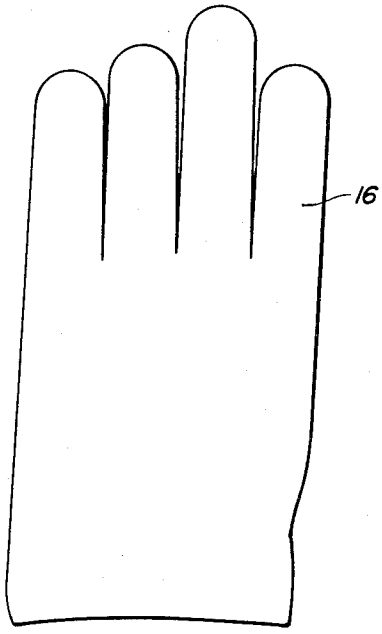


FIG. 5.

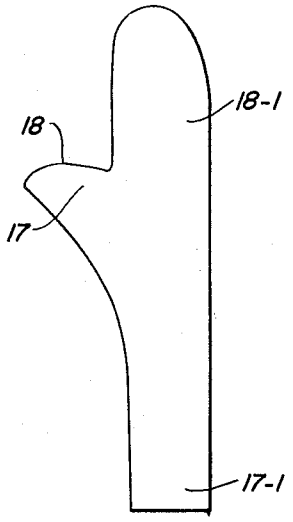


FIG. 9.

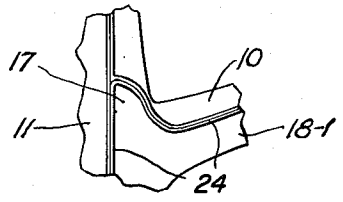


FIG. 6.

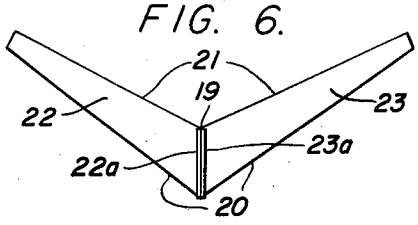


FIG. 7.

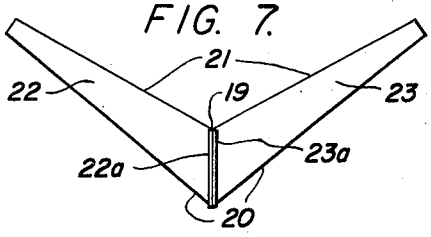


FIG. 10.

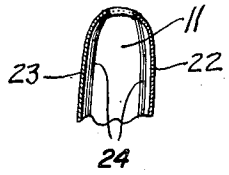
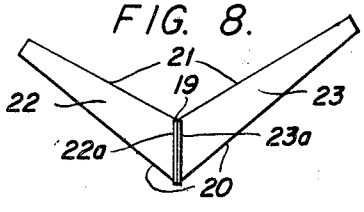


FIG. 8.



Inventor
FRANK W. HOWARD

By P. H. Mallinckrodt and Philip A. Mallinckrodt
Attorneys

United States Patent Office

2,770,809

Patented Nov. 20, 1956

2,770,809

GLOVE WITH SEAMLESS PALM AND BACK

Frank W. Howard, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Application September 23, 1954, Serial No. 457,928

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—169)

This invention relates to gloves and glove making, and is concerned particularly with the production of a glove having certain desirable characteristics not heretofore attained in the art.

The principal object of the invention is to produce a form-fitting glove having a truly seamless palm as well as a seamless back.

Various glove constructions have been developed in the past for a variety of purposes. In all, however, seams have been necessarily present in either the palm or the back of the glove, or both. Such seams make for discomfort in the wearing of gloves, particularly work gloves used to protect hands during manipulative activity of rough character.

Thus, it is an object of the invention to provide a glove which will be comfortable to wear under all circumstances, covering and protecting the broad palm and back portions of the hand, including the fingers and thumb, with smooth and unbroken sheets of material.

In the glove of the invention, the seams are disposed laterally of fingers, thumb, and hand proper, so that they are not within the normal working areas of the hand.

I am able to accomplish the purposes and objects of the invention and the desired out of the way positioning of the seams by combining various structural features, which, in themselves, have long been known in the glove-making art, but which have, nevertheless, never before been associated in such a fashion as to produce results long recognized as desirable.

Thus, I employ fourchettes of a particular formation between the finger portions of a seamless glove-back and a seamless glove-palm, and also employ an appropriate thumb insert in what is for the most part conventional technique.

By my unique structural combination, twisted or, as they are often spoken of, "corkscrew" fingers are avoided, and the usual tendency toward shortening of the glove fingers following wetting is greatly minimized.

My construction results in the actual pulling of all seams back from the working face of the palm and palm side of the fingers and thumb, thereby insuring comfort and eliminating wear at and breaking down of the seams.

Further objects and features of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the particular preferred embodiment illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 represents a perspective view of the completely fabricated glove, looking toward the palm side thereof;

Fig. 2, a perspective view looking toward the thumb and back portion of the glove;

Fig. 3, an inside face view of the palm-forming blank, as cut prior to assembly of the glove;

Fig. 4, a similar view of the back-forming blank;

Fig. 5, a similar view of the thumb insert blank;

Figs. 6, 7 and 8, similar views of the several fourchettes;

Fig. 9, a view of the thumb crotch seam following the sewing operation and before the sewed glove is turned right side out; and

Fig. 10, a section taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 2, showing the way in which the fourchettes are sewed into the finger tips.

Referring now to the drawings;

The glove illustrated is of the type used for certain work purposes, for example, truck driving, where the maximum amount of comfort and minimum amount of useless slack are almost prerequisites in order to maintain top efficiency and safety.

It will be noted from Figs. 1 and 2 that there are no seams, except laterally of the palm proper, fingers, and thumb. The palm portion **10** of the glove is completely seamless, as is the back portion **11**, such portions extending in completely seamless fashion throughout the entire lengths of all fingers and of the thumb.

As in most glove manufacture, the glove of the invention is fabricated from a plurality of blanks specially cut (usually by the use of prepared cutting dies) from the sheet material considered appropriate for the particular type of glove concerned. Such material may be and usually is a soft leather. I prefer to use deerskin or a similar type of glove leather having a pronounced grain in the flank portions of the skin. Such grain plays a useful part in the forming of the fourchettes to best advantage.

The palm-forming blank of Fig. 3 is cut to provide the palm portions of all fingers, the thumb, and the wrist and palm proper of the glove in a single piece. A slit **12** is provided between the thumb portion **13** and index or forefinger portion **14** of the blank, and is canted toward the wrist portion **15** of the blank to facilitate the setting and sewing in of the thumb insert and to minimize wrinkling in the thumb crotch and palm proper of the completed glove. Such slit also aids in throwing the thumb seams backwardly out of the palm portion of the thumb.

The back-forming blank of Fig. 4 is cut to provide the back portions of all fingers and the wrist and palm proper of the glove in a single piece. The index finger portion of this blank is indicated **16** for the purpose of orientation.

The thumb-insert blank of Fig. 5 is of conventional formation, except insofar as the tie-in tab portion **17** thereof embodies a convexly arcuate contour **18** along its upper edge, in order to appropriately tie in with the juncture between thumb and finger portions of the palm-forming blank adjacent slit **12**. It provides the usual thumb-back and longitudinal wrist portions, indicated **18–1** and **17–1**, respectively.

The fourchette-providing blanks of Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are each of widespread, substantially V-formation. Each is preferably made of two pieces, sewed together axially of the apex of the V, as indicated at **19**, although these blanks may be cut in one piece, respectively, if desired for the sake of economy.

The configuration of each of the blanks of Figs. 6, 7, and 8 includes an outside V-formation **20**, which is of greater pitch than an inside V-formation **21**. Mutually opposite arms **22** and **23** in each blank taper outwardly from the vertex of the V to truncated terminations **22*a*** and **23*a***. The respective blanks have such arms **22** and **23** proportioned in accordance with their placement in the glove, all as shown.

The blank of Fig. 6 is sewed between the index or forefinger portions and the middle finger portions of the palm-forming and back-forming blanks; the blank of Fig. 7 between the middle finger portions and the fourth finger portions; and the blank of Fig. 8 between the fourth finger portions and the little finger portions.

The peculiar formation of these fourchette-providing blanks and the peculiar slit formation of the palm-forming

blank enable the making of a substantially form-fitting glove having the seams located in the desired manner and having finger tips whose seams lie well out of the palm face of the glove. In fact, the finger tips have a moccasin type of formation.

In the making of my new glove from deerskin or similar soft skin having strongly grained flank portions which are ordinarily discarded, I cut the individual pieces making up the two-part, fourchette blanks of Figs. 6, 7, and 8 from such flank portions of the skin, so that the grain runs longitudinally of the piece. This means that the component fourchettes are stretchable transversely, and, thus, may be slightly narrower than would otherwise be permissible. This feature contributes significantly to achieving a close form-fit and to the positioning of the finger seams well back from the palm face, and preferably also from the back face, of the glove.

As is customary in glove manufacture, corresponding edge margins of adjoining pieces are overlapped for the sewing operation, and seams **24** are provided somewhat inwardly from the edges. Sewing continues around the entire peripheral contour of wrist, palm, thumb, and fingers in the same manner. Fig. 9 illustrates the thumb crotch seam from the inside, while Fig. 10 shows the manner in which the fourchettes are sewed into the finger portions to provide tips of moccasin type.

Whereas this invention is here illustrated and described with respect to a particular embodiment, it should be understood that various changes may be made without departing from the scope of the claims which here follow.

I claim:

1. A glove having seamless palm and back, comprising a flat, palm-forming blank cut to provide wrist and palm proper, thumb, and four finger portions as a single piece, said blank being slit inwardly from its edge at the juncture between thumb and forefinger portions; a flat, back-forming blank cut to provide glove wrist and back proper and four finger portions as a single piece; a flat, thumb-insert blank cut to provide thumb back, longitudinal wrist, and tie-in tab portions as a single piece, and being inset between said palm-forming and said back-forming blanks to complete the thumb of the glove; fourchette-providing blanks of widespread V-formation inset between said palm-forming and said back-forming blanks, laterally of corresponding finger portions thereof, to complete the fingers of the glove; and seams joining the several blanks together about their contiguous marginal edges.

2. A glove having seamless palm and back, comprising a flat, palm-forming blank cut to provide wrist and palm-proper, thumb, and four finger portions as a single piece, mutually adjacent edges of the thumb portion and the forefinger portion of the palm-forming blank being disposed at right angles to each other and the latter being parallel with the longitudinal axis of said blank, and said blank being slit inwardly from its edge at the juncture between said edges of the thumb and forefinger portions so that the slit commences as a straight prolongation of said edge of the thumb portion and is thereafter canted toward the wrist portion; a flat, back-forming blank cut to provide glove wrist and back proper and four finger portions as a single piece; a flat, thumb-insert blank cut to provide thumb back, longitudinal wrist, and tie-in tab portions as a single piece, and being inset between said palm-forming and said back-forming blanks to complete the thumb of the glove, said tie-in tab portion having its edge which lies remote from said wrist portion convexly arcuate in contour; fourchette-providing blanks of widespread V-formation inset between said palm-forming and said back-forming blanks, laterally of corresponding finger portions thereof, to complete the fingers of the glove; and seams joining the several blanks together about their contiguous marginal edges.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

263,067	Slayton et al.	Aug. 22, 1882
2,018,442	Elkus	Oct. 22, 1935
2,132,399	Cooper	Oct. 1, 1938
2,257,492	Bates et al.	Sept. 30, 1941
2,364,749	O'Connell	Dec. 12, 1944