Oct. 30, 1928.

1,689,212

J. PICKER

X-RAY PROTECTIVE GLOVE

Filed May 17, 1927

Fig. 1

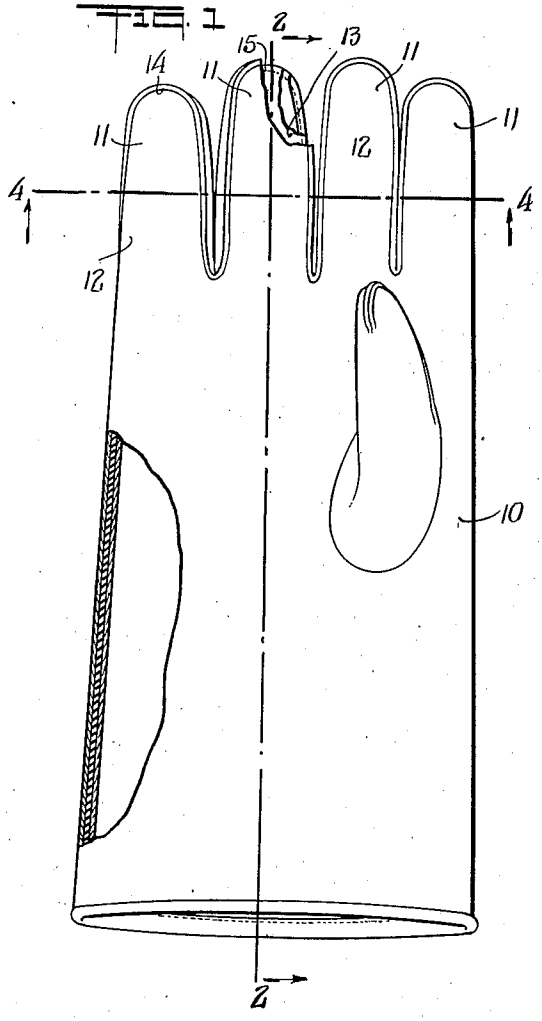


Fig. 2

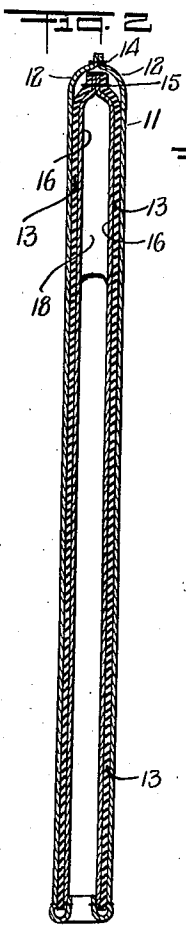


Fig. 3

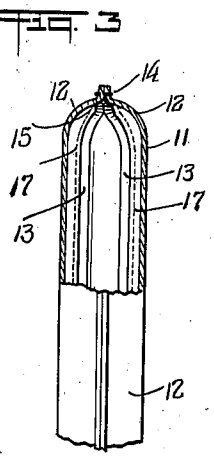
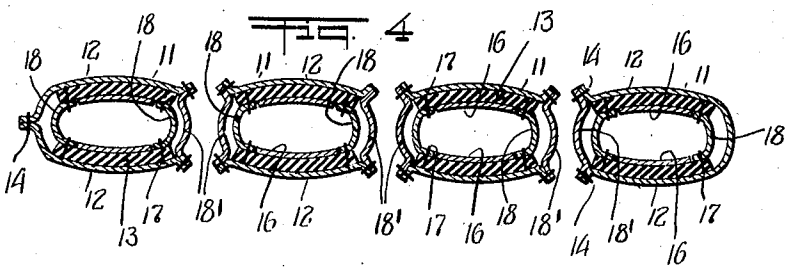


Fig. 4



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Patented Oct. 30, 1928. 1,689,212

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES PICKER, OF NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.

X-RAY PROTECTIVE GLOVE.

Application filed May 17, 1927. Serial No. 191,962.

My invention relates to a new and improved X-ray protective glove.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide an improved glove to be used for protective purposes by persons operating generators of X-rays or Roentgen rays.

Another object of my invention is to provide a glove which will be comfortable, and which will prevent perspiration from accumulating in the finger portions thereof.

Another object of my invention is to provide a comfortable glove which will adequately protect the hand of the user.

Other objects of my invention will be set forth in the following description and drawings, which illustrate a preferred embodiment thereof.

Fig. 1 is an elevation, one of the finger portions being shown in detail.

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Protective gloves used by persons working with X-rays have been made of rubber combined with lead. Such gloves are worn for hours and they have proved very uncomfortable. Since the rubber-lead material was air-tight and moisture-tight, the perspiration accumulated in the finger portions.

According to my invention, the finger portions, while fully protective, are made to permit moisture to escape therefrom, and the glove is provided with an inner absorbent lining and an outer covering which is suitably combined with the lead-rubber glove.

The glove comprises an intermediate layer 13 of the well-known lead and rubber material, an inner lining 16, and an outer covering or facing 11. The inner lining 16 may consist of any suitable absorbent fabric and the facing 11 is preferably made of that type of leather whose trade name is "chamois". I prefer to use "chamois" because it is porous and permits air and moisture to pass readily through it.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 4, each of the finger members of the glove comprises two opposite members 13 made of the protective lead-rubber material, to which lining members 16 and end members 18 are secured by any suitable means, as for example, by stitches 17. Hence, each finger member comprises two spaced protective members separated by intermediate inner strips 18 which are also preferably made of "chamois". The respective members of the facing 11 are connected by means of stitches 14, and each of the finger members 12 is also provided with outer intermediate strips 18′ which are also preferably made of the "chamois" material. In each finger member 12, the protective members, made of the lead-rubber material, are sufficiently wide to protect the fingers of the operator.

When the hand of the operator perspires, the perspiration is absorbed by the intermediate inner members 18 and it can evaporate and pass freely through the intermediate outer members 18′.

My improved construction thus provides a ventilating and protective glove which is very comfortable.

I have described a preferred embodiment of my invention, but it is clear that numerous changes and omissions could be made without departing from my invention.

I claim:—

1. A protective X-ray glove having a finger member, said finger member comprising oppositely disposed and separated portions made of protective material and of sufficient width to protect the finger of the operator, said portions of protective material being connected by non-protective porous material.

2. An X-ray glove having a finger member comprising oppositely disposed and separated portions made of protective material having intermediate portions of porous material, and an outer porous facing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JAMES PICKER.