June 7, 1932. C. H. JOHANSON 1,861,601

GLOVE FINGER TIP CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 1, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

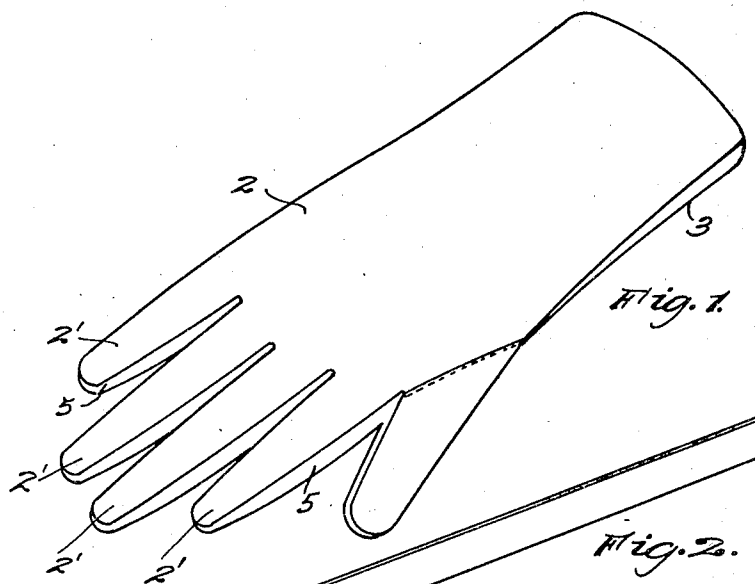


Fig. 1.

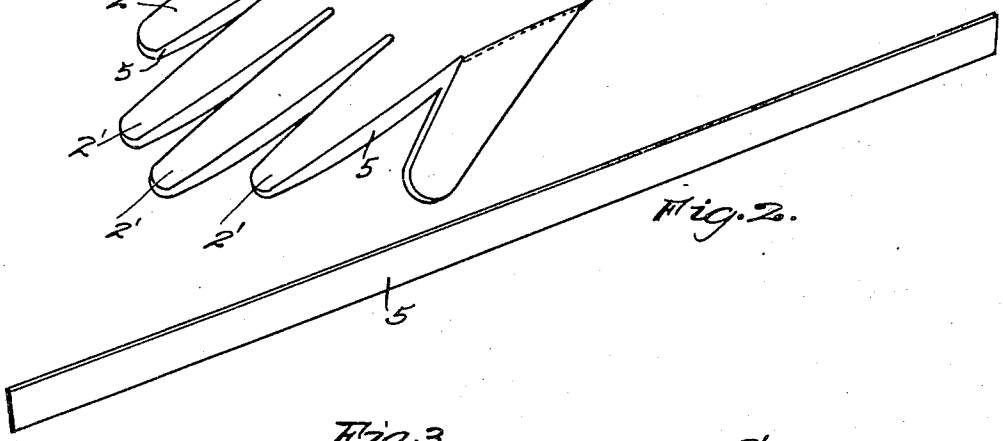
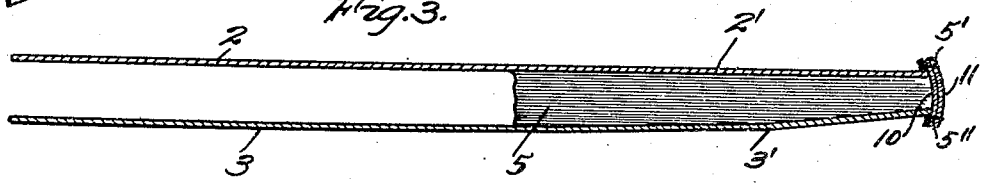


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



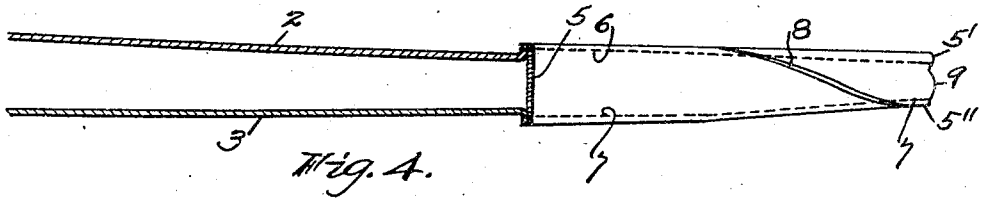


Fig. 4.

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GLOVE FINGER TIP CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 1, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

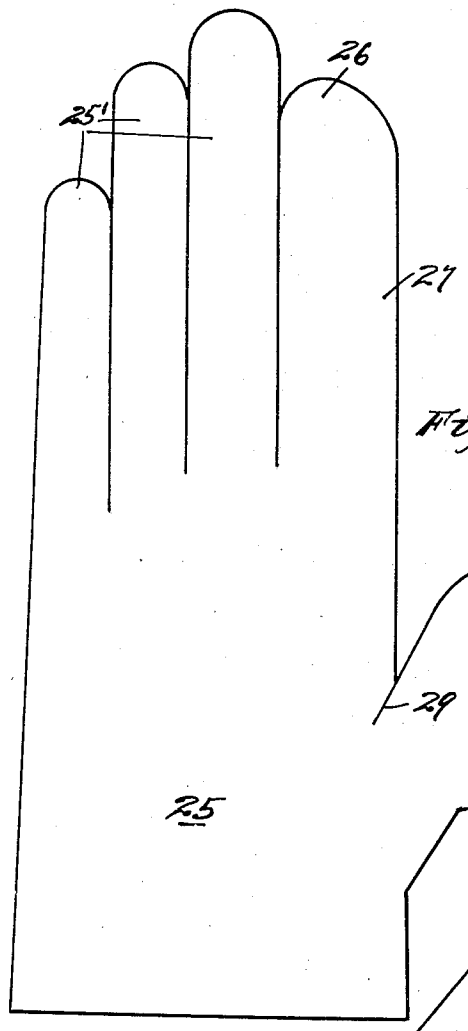


Fig. 6.

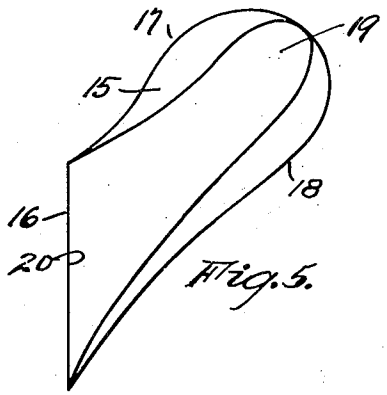


Fig. 5.

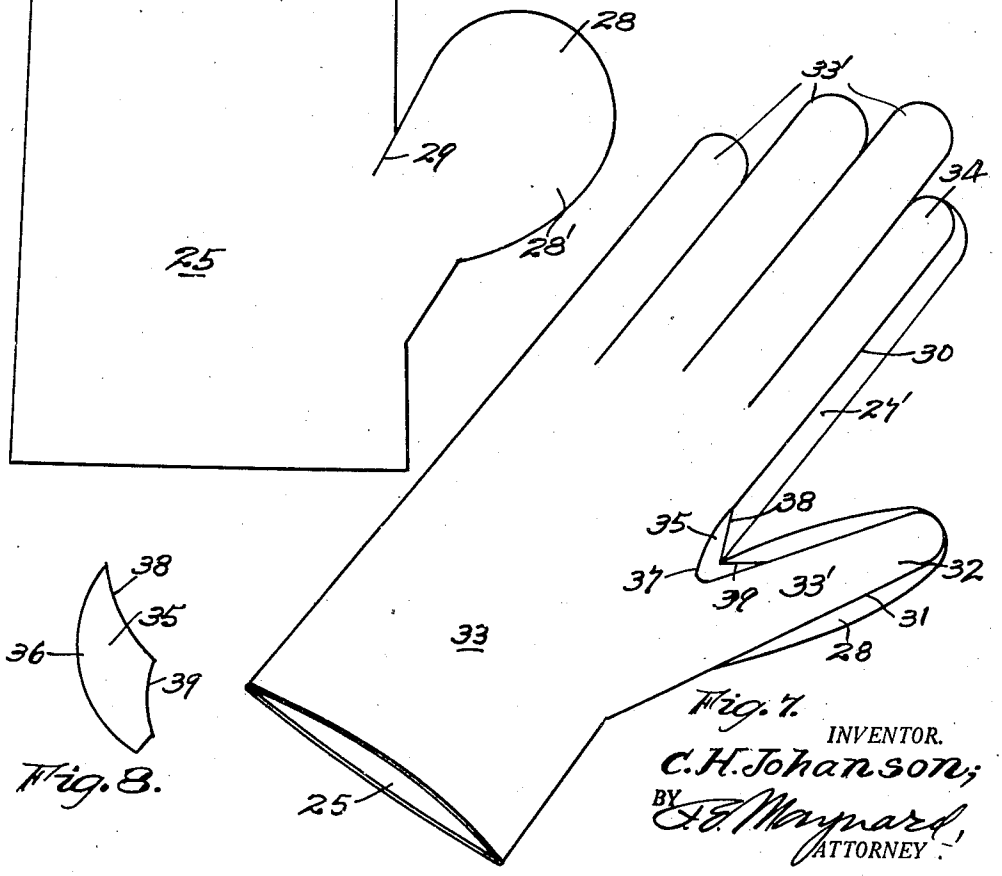


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

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Patented June 7, 1932

1,861,601

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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GLOVE FINGER TIP CONSTRUCTION

Application filed June 1, 1931. Serial No. 541,253.

This invention relates to hand covers and especially relates to a novel glove construction and the method of making the same, whereby there is produced at the tips of the fingers and thumb, if desired, a double layer of material in proximity to the finger nail tips of a hand inserted in the glove.

It is further an object to provide a glove and method of making the same whereby that portion of the tips of the finger stalls of a glove, most subject to wear, is provided with two-ply ends having a fold of material in proximity to the tips of finger nails in the finger stalls. A desirable feature of such a glove is that the wear occasioned by abrasion of the finger nail, is made against the inner lap ply instead of against the top fabric or other material of which the glove may be made. This wear is imposed on an inner liner member which is overlaid by an external layer whose life is prolonged to equal or be greater than the life of the back or outside material forming the finger stall.

In the accomplishment of this advantageous construction there is employed an intermediate connector tape or strip which is disposed between the outside or backs of the fingers and the inside or palm portions of the fingers of a glove; this intermediate connecting tape being doubled on itself around the tip portions of the fingers of the glove in such a way that from the tip of the back of a finger portion to the tip of the inside or palm portion of the respective finger there is obtained a two-ply tip terminal construction thus affording an inside wear taking layer and an outside finish and protected layer about the tip of the finger.

It is understood that the palm and back elements and their respective finger blanks may be of any desired or approved type and material, the present invention pertaining more especially to the double layer tip construction of desired fingers of the finished glove.

Figure 1 is a perspective showing a finished, tip reinforced glove, turned inside out.

Figure 2 is a perspective of a connector tape.

Figure 3 is a sectional view showing the glove structure and one of its fingers; before turning.

Figure 4 is a detail section of the glove from the crotch of a finger back through the back and palm elements and showing a contiguous finger in elevation; all before turning.

Figure 5 is a plan showing an improved thumb construction.

Figures 6 to 8 show a modified form.

Preferably in the manufacture of the glove herein disclosed a back blank 2 and an inside or palm blank 3 are prepared and provided with the usual finger portions 2′—3′ and thumb portions, these upper and lower relative elements being preferably substantially duplicate, as this has been demonstrated by me to be a highly economical and practical mode of producing a glove.

For the purpose of connecting the margins of the outer blank element 2 and the inner blank element 3 there is provided a fourchette or connector tape 5 of suitable width and length, and while it may be of such length as to extend from the tip of the little finger and entirely around the intermediate fingers and to the tip of the thumb, as in Fig. 1, it is understood that the connector tape 5 may be stopped off at the tip of the fore-finger.

In the manufacture of the glove of the present invention substantially the full width of the connector 5, Fig. 4, is utilized at the crotches of the fingers and the contiguous edges of the back and palm blanks 2 and 3 are secured by lines of stitches 6 and 7 which extend to a suitable degree, preferably to about the second joint of each finger at which joint the connector tape is folded at 8 and brought down and turned about the tip 9 so that a double or two-ply tip structure 10—11, Fig. 3, is produced; the depth of the connector from the finger back portion 2′ to the finger palm side 3′ being about equal to one-half of the unfolded connector tape 5 at the crotch. The line of stitches 6 continues across the fold portion 8 and around the overfolded material of the tape at the end of the finger and the line of stitches 7 is likewise run

around the inner portion of the connector tape 5 on the palm side of the finger. Preferably the lapped edge portions of the tip 9 are engaged by the threads 7 so as to prevent the layers from sliding one on the other.

It will be seen that the connecting tape part 5′ is folded down from the finger back part 2′ so that the edges of the folded tape are connected by the stitches 7 to the inside or palm portions 3′ of the fingers. The advantage of this is that when the finished glove is turned inside out, known in the trade as "turned", then the folded portion 5′ of the tape is adjacent to the tip of the finger nail of a hand inserted in the glove and it is not possible for the finger nail to catch under or pull up the lapped edges 5″ as would be the case if these edges were opposed to the finger nail tips.

Figure 5 illustrates a novel thumb construction in which there is an inside or palm-side thumb blank 15 having a straight base, attaching line 16, the blank 15 being provided with swelled side edges 17 and 18 to provide a fullness for attachment to the complementary back or outside blank 19 which is materially smaller than the palm blank 15 in transverse dimensions but is of substantially equal length as measured from its base line 20 which is equal to and corresponds with the base line 16 of the inside or palm thumb blank 15.

In Figs. 6, 7, and 8 there is shown another type of glove construction a purpose of which is to bring the side-seam of the fore-finger and the side-seams of the thumb well up toward the back or outer side of the glove so as to protect the seam against wear, which usually results when the seam lies closely along the side surface of the glove as in the common type of construction. It is desirable to obtain this construction in a simple and practical manner, and the present invention, therefore, provides a method to such an end.

In Figure 6 there is shown in plan the inside or palm member 25 of a glove with the usual third, fourth, and fifth fingers 25′ and including a fore-finger part 26 which is characterized as being materially wider than relative fingers 25′ as indicated by the inside marginal portion 27 which extends well down toward the palm zone of the glove and is separated from the thumb part 28 by an inward diagonal slit 29 which thus frees the fore-finger margin so that it can be drawn upward as indicated at 27′, Fig. 7, to roll around the fore-finger and terminate at a seam line 30 practically at the side of the back of the fore-finger.

The thumb part 28 is shown as having a bulbous form in plan providing an excess side portion 28′ adapted to be drawn upwardly toward the back of the thumb and stitched along the stitch line 30 to a thumb back 32, Fig. 7, attached to or forming a part of the glove back member 33 which has finger parts 33′ opposed to the palm finger parts 25′ and including a fore-finger back part 34 to which is joined the inside fore-finger margin 27′ above described.

In order to provide for a desired fit and completion of the thumb and the fore-finger junction, there is introduced at the crotch of the thumb and fore-finger, a quirk 35 which is shown in plan in Fig. 8 and has a curved uninterrupted edge 36 to be stitched at line 37 at the intersection of the back thumb 33′ and the back fore-finger 34, the quirk also having an inner edge characterized by relatively angular and slightly curved margins 38 and 39, which intersect about medially of the quirk length. The edges 38 and 39 are respectively joined to the edges of the palm side 27′ of the fore-finger, and the inner side of the palm thumb part 28; the quirk thus closing an opening which would otherwise exist at the crotch between the thumb and fore-finger of the glove back 33.

What is claimed is:

1. The method of making a two-ply finger tip in a glove which consists of continuously laying and stitching a connector tape along the edges of finger parts of a glove blank and doubling the tape on itself about the tips of the fingers to produce multiple layers from back to palm finger tip parts of the glove.

2. The method of making an inner lined, glove finger tip which consists of laying a fourchette tape along the edge of a finger of the glove blank and folding the tape on itself around the finger tip and laying the tape along the other side of the finger, and stitching continously along the single laid and folded parts of the tape to join it to the finger edge, and then stitching the relative opposite finger blank to the unattached edge of the connecting tape.

3. The method of making an inner lined glove finger tip which consists of laying a fourchette tape along the edge of a finger of the glove blank and folding the tape on itself around the finger tip and laying the tape along the other side of the finger, and stitching continuously along the single laid and folded parts of the tape to join it to the finger edge, and then stitching the relative opposite finger blank to the unattached edge of the connecting tape; the folding commencing at about the second joint on each side of the finger.

4. The method of making an inner lined, glove finger tip which consists of laying a fourchette tape along the edge of a back or outside finger of the glove blank and folding the tape on itself around the finger tip and laying the tape along the other side of the finger, and stitching continuously along the single laid and folded parts of the tape to

join it to the finger edge, and then stitching the relative opposite or inside finger blank to the unattached edge of the connecting tape.

5. A glove finger structure including a back cover and an inner or palm side cover, and a fourchette tape having a single ply connecting said cover along the sides thereof to the finger crotches; the tape being doubled on itself around and connected to the tip of the finger.

6. A glove finger structure including a back cover and an inner or palm side cover, and a fourchette tape having a single ply connecting said cover along the sides thereof to the finger crotches; the tape being doubled on itself around and connected to the tip of the finger, the fold side of the doubled tape being connected to the tip of the back finger cover so that it will take wear of nail contact of an inserted finger.

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