July 24, 1956 E. J. HUBBMAN 2,755,477

GLOVE PROTECTOR

Filed Sept. 28, 1953

Fig. 1.

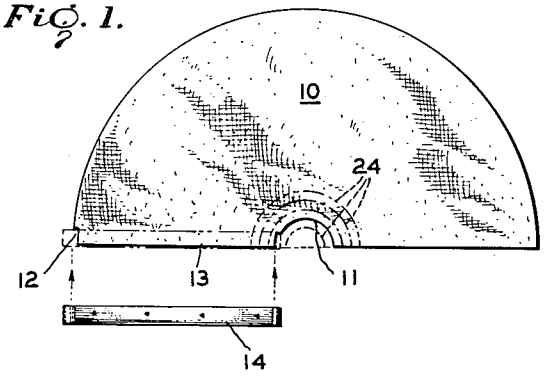


Fig. 2.

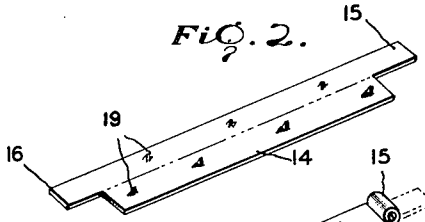


Fig. 3.

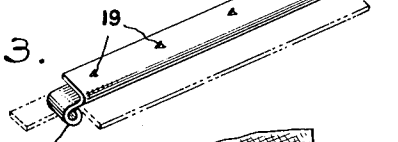


Fig. 4.

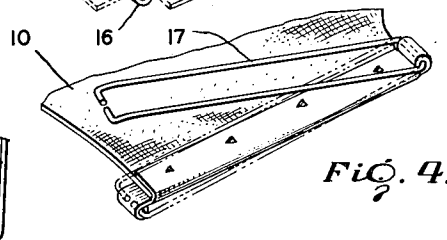


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

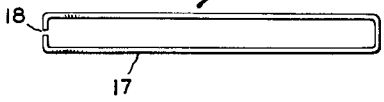


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

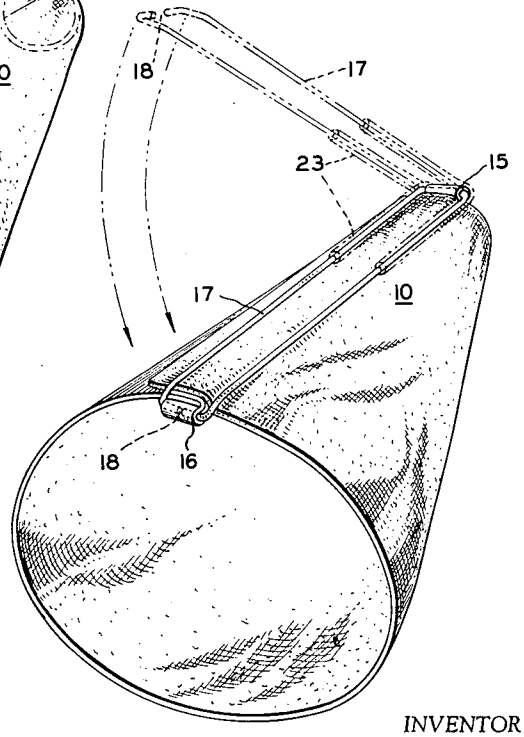
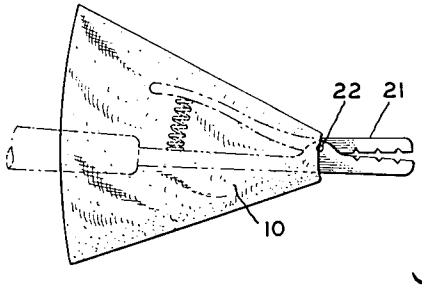


Fig. 9.



INVENTOR

Earl Joseph Hubbman

BY Gustave Miller

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,755,477 Patented July 24, 1956

2,755,477

GLOVE PROTECTOR

Earl J. Hubbman, Florissant, Mo., assignor to Gustave Miller, Washington, D. C.

Application September 28, 1953, Serial No. 382,765

2 Claims. (Cl. 2—17)

The present invention relates generally to welding equipment and specifically to a glove protector for the welder's hand.

Welders experience burns and annoyances of molten metal splattering onto their gloved hands especially when working below the metal being welded. The molten metal adheres to the gloves and hardens them until they crack or burn, exposing the fingers, hands and wrists of the welder to the heat and other splattering of metal.

Briefly described, the present invention is a soft and pliable sleeve of leather or other fire resistant material together with a clasp which makes it readily attachable to an electrode holder at the hinge point. The special clasp is covered with insulating material at its exposed surfaces which not only prevents burning of the clasp parts if they should accidentally touch the work but also resists adherence of flying metal particles resulting from the struck arc.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a flexible protector to be fastened to a welder's electrode holder.

Another object of the invention is to provide a relatively removable clasp which will hold the sleeve in position around the hinge point of the electrode holder.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an inexpensively constructed protector for the hands of the welder.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will be more fully apparent in the description when taken in connection with the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the semi-circular sheet of leather showing the attachment of a portion of the fastening device in expanded view,

Fig. 2 shows in perspective view a strip of metal positioned and ready to be folded over the edge of the leather,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the metal in clamped position with the ends formed,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the metal strip clamped to a fragmentary portion of the leather and also showing a portion of the fastening wire traversing one rolled end,

Fig. 5 is an edge view of the fastening wire,

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the fully shaped fastening wire,

Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the protector glove in correct position for fastening,

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the movement of the fastening wire on their closed position, and

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic representation of the protector glove secured around an electrode holder.

Referring more in particular to the drawing in which like numerals indicate like parts throughout the several views, in Fig. 1 a semi-circular piece of leather is shown to have a cut-out portion **11** and a notched portion **12**. The one edge **13** has a clasp bar **14** folded over it and stamped to have tabs **15** and **16** rolled upwardly and downwardly, respectively, to receive the formed wire fastener **17**. Clasp bar **14** also has pointed lugs **19** made by a punching tool in staggered rows for penetrating and securing the leather at its edge **13**. The wire **17** may be sprung apart at **18** to be inserted in the hole formed in the rolled-under tab **16**.

In Fig. 9 it will be seen that the leather can be pulled snug around the electrode holder **21** at the hinge point **22** at which point it is most satisfactorily snug and not easily displaced. Thusly formed, it leaves room for the operator's clasping of the handle and electrode pincher.

In Fig. 8 a portion of the fastening wire **17** is shown covered with insulating material **23** and the end bent-over tab **15** is also covered with the material to protect the wire **17** from flash burn or accidental flash contact with the work.

The cut-out portion **11** is preferably also indicated by dotted lines **24** in order that the welder may cut this to fit the particular electrode holder he is using.

While only a single embodiment of the invention has been shown, many changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, in which is claimed:

1. A glove protector for a welder adapted to fit over an electrode holder, comprising a semi-circular leather piece having a relatively small cut-out portion of semi-circular shape midway of the straight side thereof, a longitudinal metal clasp secured along the entire length of one half of the straight side of said piece, said metal clasp having rolled ends to form at one end a hinge hole, and at the other end a wire receiving hole, a U-shaped spring wire bent to substantially the outline of said clasp having its bight in said hinge hole of said clasp, the free ends of the sides of said wire being bent at right angles to enter inwardly from each side the other hole in said clasp whereby the other half of the straight side of said piece may be clamped between said clasp and said wire to form a cone with an opening formed by said cut-out portion.

2. The device of claim 1, and insulation between the hinge end of said clasp and the bight of said wire.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,416,758	Silverman	May 23, 1922
1,629,779	Dequeldre et al.	May 24, 1927
1,747,097	Young	Feb. 11, 1930
2,132,570	Leone	Oct. 11, 1938
2,352,733	Ottmer	July 4, 1944