

D. BAUM.
GLOVE FINGER SUPPORTING TUBE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1920.

1,378,646.

Patented May 17, 1921.

Fig. 1.

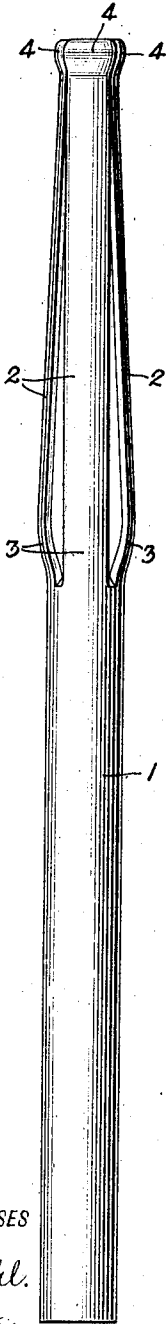


Fig. 2.

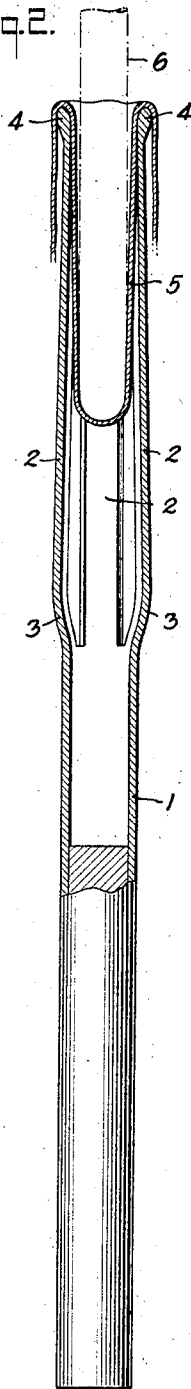


Fig. 3.

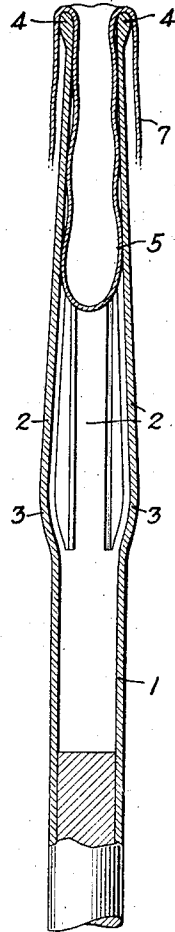
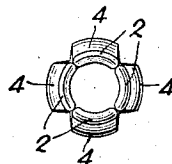


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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DAVID BAUM, OF LIVERMORE FALLS, MAINE.

GLOVE-FINGER-SUPPORTING TUBE.

1,378,646.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 17, 1921.

Application filed April 27, 1920. Serial No. 377,062.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID BAUM, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Livermore Falls, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Glove-Finger-Supporting Tube, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in glove finger supporting tubes, and more particularly to a tube which is designed to support and facilitate the turning of the finger, and hence, the turning of the glove.

This device is designed as an improvement upon the structure illustrated in my patent granted July 27, 1920, and numbered 1,348,077, and functions as a support for the glove fingers, and adapted, in coöperation with the plungers of the machine, to reverse or turn the gloves.

A further object is to provide a device of the character stated, which is adapted for use in connection with cotton, leather, or combined cotton and leather gloves having flexible fingers, and which are desired to be reversed or turned from wrong-side to right-side-out, or vice versa.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, and combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation illustrating my improved device.

Fig. 2 is a view in longitudinal section showing a glove finger in operative position therein, when a plunger is in position in the glove finger.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the position of the glove finger when the plunger is removed.

Fig. 4 is an end view of Fig. 1.

It is, of course, to be understood that I will employ five of these tubes on a machine, one to receive the thumb and the other four to receive the fingers of a glove to be turned, but as all of the devices operate alike, the illustration and description of one will apply alike to all. I shall use the term "glove finger" with the understanding that this language is used in its broadest sense to cover the thumb of the glove as well.

My improved device comprises a metal tube 1 split longitudinally at its upper end

forming a plurality of spring tongues 2. These tongues 2 are bent or outwardly offset at their point of juncture with the main portion of the tube 1 as illustrated at 3, and normally incline or taper toward their free ends so that when the tube is in its normal position, the extreme ends of these tongues 2 will be together, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4. The free ends of the tongues 2 are curved transversely and are preferably provided with enlargements or beads 4.

By making the strips forming the tongues 2 of general bowed shape, I not only provide a finger receiving device of general conical or tapering shape to readily receive the finger and cause a stretching action of the finger when inserted thereon, but I also increase the spring tension of the strips and provide a device which functions properly for the purpose stated.

The device, when in normal position, presents an externally tapering or conical support on which the glove finger 5 can be readily positioned. I have illustrated in dot and dash lines at 6, an ordinary rod plunger which in reversing the glove finger is forced downwardly, carrying with it the glove finger 5 and forcing said glove finger into the support and at the same time expanding the free ends of the tongues 2 so that the latter afford a frictional grip against the glove finger. When the plunger is removed, these spring tongues will move inwardly at their outer ends and will support the glove finger as shown in Fig. 1; so that when the wrist portion or outer portion 7 of the glove is drawn off of the glove finger holder, the glove finger and the glove will be reversed.

By reason of the construction above described, the glove finger is not stretched during the turning operation as the spring tongues 2 have sufficient elasticity to give or expand and allow the movement of the glove finger, but, at the same time, engage the finger with sufficient contact to hold the same.

Furthermore, by reason of the improved construction, the glove fingers can be easily placed in position for reversing and the supporting tubes can be placed relatively close to each other to accommodate relatively small gloves and facilitate the reversing action.

Various slight changes might be made in the general form and arrangement of parts described without departing from the in-

vention, and hence I do not limit myself to the precise details set forth, but consider myself at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit
5 and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A glove finger supporting device, comprising a tube having a circular series of outwardly bowed spring tongues at its end.
- 10 2. A glove finger supporting device, comprising a tube having a circular series of spring tongues at its end, said tongues at their point of juncture with the tube out-

wardly and laterally offset, whereby said tongues, when together, constitute an externally conical glove finger receiving device. 15

3. A glove finger supporting device, comprising a tube having a circular series of spring tongues at its end, said tongues at their point of juncture with the tube outwardly and laterally offset, whereby said tongues, when together, constitute an externally conical glove finger receiving device, and said tongues at their extreme ends having external beads or enlargements thereon. 20 25

DAVID BAUM.