J. P. MÖLLER.

COTTON GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1916.

1,225,155.

Patented May 8, 1917.

Fig. 1.

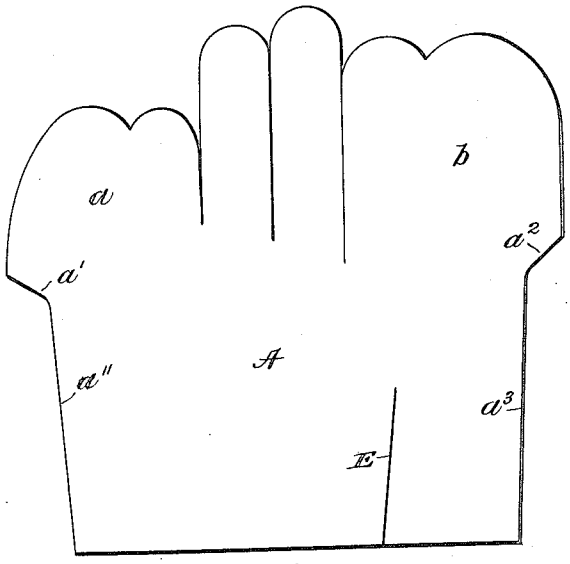


Fig. 2.

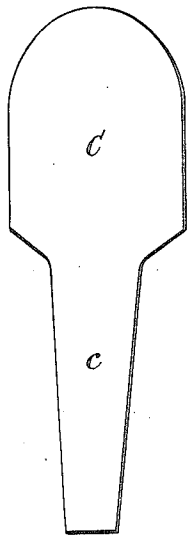


Fig. 3.

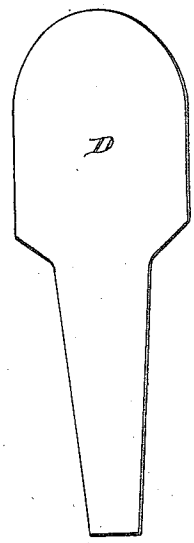


Fig. 4.

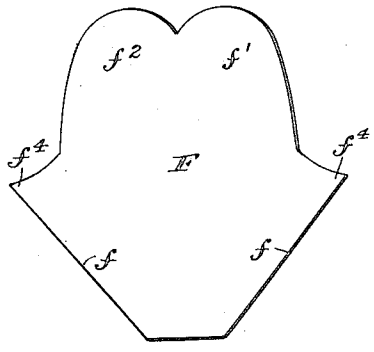


Fig. 5.

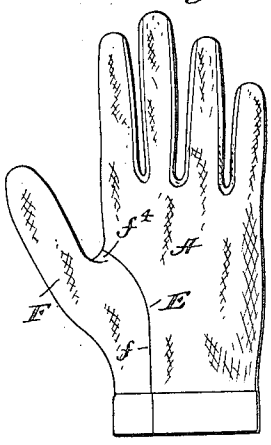
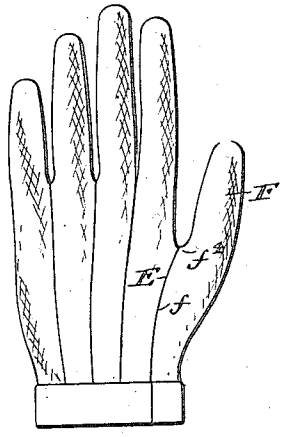


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHAN PETER MÖLLER, OF KEWANEE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO BOSS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF KEWANEE, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

COTTON GLOVE.

1,225,155. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 8, 1917.

Application filed July 29, 1916. Serial No. 112,086.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHAN PETER MÖLLER, citizen of Sweden, residing at Kewanee, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cotton Gloves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to improvements in cotton gloves and more particularly to that type of glove known as the inexpensive workman's glove. It is now a well known fact that inexpensive gloves are largely used by workmen and drivers and that these gloves are made of canton flannel or cotton duck. They are sold from 15¢ to 40¢ a pair and in large quantities usually by the pound or in bulk. The aim of the manufacturers of these gloves has been to economize as much as possible in the use of the material employed as the profits are, relatively speaking, small so that they are required to be made in large quantities.

The present invention has to do with the production of the pattern whereby saving in material and workmanship is acquired in the formation of the glove.

The glove presently to be illustrated and described is one somewhat similar to that shown in the patent to F. H. Busby 729731 of June 2, 1903, but is particularly designed as an improvement on the Busby glove in the matter of economy of material and simplicity of manufacture.

In the drawings illustrating the particular improvement;

Figure 1 is a view of the body pattern of the glove;

Figs. 2 and 3 the blanks representing the back parts of the second and third finger of the glove;

Fig. 4 represents the pattern of the thumb piece;

Fig. 5 is a detail view of a glove showing the palm side thereof; and

Fig. 6 is a similar view of the back of the glove.

In the drawing A represents the main or body part of the glove having the small finger portion a deeply cut at a' inwardly toward the palm, and thence obliquely inwardly as at a''. The opposite side b of the body part representing the back portion of the finger part is cut at a^2 diagonally and slightly inclined inwardly toward the lower edge of the pattern as at a^3. The back portion of the second finger is represented at C and has a back portion c tapered and reduced in a well known manner, the tapered portion extending to the base of the pattern. The back portion D of the third finger is formed substantially similar to that of C.

The base of the pattern is conveniently straight and at the part marked E there is a diagonal slit extending straight from the lower edge up into the body and terminating at a point approximately on a plane with the center of the palm.

F represents the thumb piece which is symmetrically formed having the straight sides f diagonally disposed with relation to the body of the piece and having the thumb forming part f' f^2. The diagonal sides are extended outward forming terminal extensions f^4 for purposes presently described.

In assembling the glove the extreme outer portions of the body part are folded inward, the edges secured together to constitute the backs of the index and little fingers, the blanks C and D being then inserted in the usual manner and forming the backs of the second and third fingers. The thumb part is then sewed along the margin of the inclined straight portions f to the margin of the slitted portion of the body part E. The parts f^4 are extended well above the end of the slit portion and are united, the seam being carried across the point f^4 for the purpose of preventing raveling or the parts from pulling asunder at that point. The thumb having been folded centrally is stitched around its respective edges at the upper margin. When the parts are assembled as above described an economical four piece glove is produced. The objection to the heretofore practice of cutting out a thumb piece is avoided and the body portion is thereby permitted to be somewhat reduced in width as the adjacent edges of the slitted part at E are stretched apart to form the thumb hole and this stretching is taken advantage of to reduce the width of the body part of the pattern. By forming the thumb with the diagonal parts f, the operator very readily stitches the same to the edges of the slitted part of the body and is enabled to continue with the stitching across the parts f^4 and thence around the parts f^2 and f', completing the formation of the thumb without the necessity of awkward shifting

or bending of the material. The parts are so fashioned that strong seams can be formed at all points and the glove can be made with less labor than has been required heretofore in connection with the manufacture of the inexpensive glove.

What is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:—

In a glove of the character described, a blank forming a body part having a single straight diagonally disposed slit E within the blank adjacent the thumb and extending upwardly through said blank, a thumb part of symmetrical formation having the straight inclined edges f on opposite sides and the pointed extensions f^4, the parts f being stitched to the edges formed by the diagonal slit E within the blank, the stitches extending across the pointed extremities f^4 of the thumb part and around the upper edges thereof to unite the same.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHAN PETER MÖLLER.

Witnesses:
E. W. GROW,
T. R. STOKES.