R. J. HAZARD.

GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1913.

1,106,708.

Patented Aug. 11, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

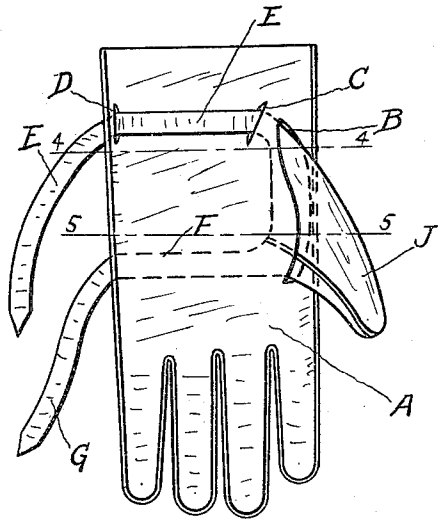

Fig. 1

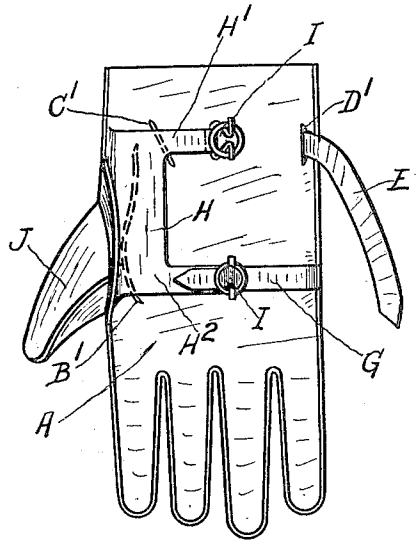

Fig. 2

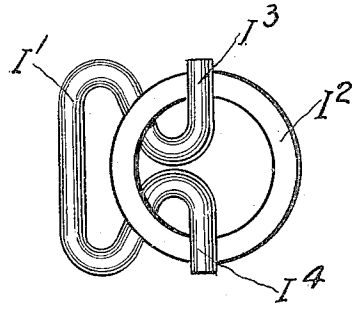

Fig. 3

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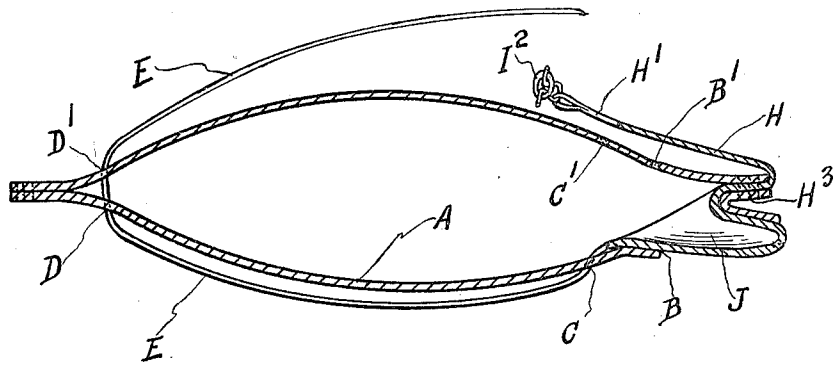

Fig. 4

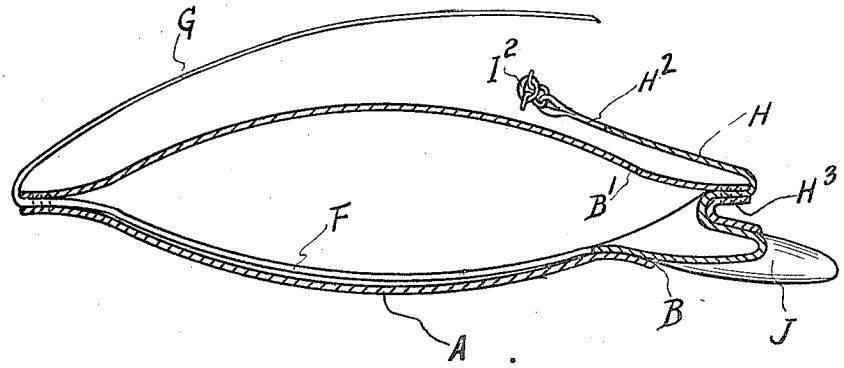

Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT JOSEPH HAZARD, OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

GLOVE.

1,106,708. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 11, 1914.

Application filed July 14, 1913. Serial No. 778,895.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT JOSEPH HAZARD, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in gloves, and the object of my invention is to devise a glove, with more particular reference to the type used in handling rough materials, which shall be reversible, so that when the front of the glove wears out the back may be used with equal facility, thus making the glove serviceable for a much longer period than is possible at the present time, where the gloves are thrown aside when the front wears out. I attain this object by the particular construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the front, or palm, of my glove. Fig. 2 is a view of the back of my glove. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the buckle. Fig. 4 is a section on an enlarged scale taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar section on line 5—5 in Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is my glove.

B—B¹ are slits cut in both the front and back of my glove, opposite each other, to allow the thumb to pass through.

C—C¹ and D—D¹ are slits cut in both front and back, opposite each other, to allow for the upper strap passing through.

E is the upper strap of my glove, which is attached as shown in Fig. 1, to the upper part of the thumb, and which can be changed out of the slit C into the slit C¹.

F is a short strap, shown dotted in Fig. 1, which is attached to the lower part of the thumb and is carried across inside the glove to the edge, to which it is fastened; its purpose being to keep the lower edge of the thumb opening within the glove.

G is a continuation of F, on the outside, so that it can be used on either the front or back, to tighten the glove to the hand.

H is a portion of the thumb stall which extends outwardly from the glove body through the side seam, to form a flap, which flap is adapted to lie on either the front or the back of the glove for the purpose of covering the unused thumb opening and strap opening, B or B¹, and C or C¹, respectively, as the case may be. H is secured to the glove body by the seam stitching, as shown at H³ in Figs. 4 and 5.

H¹—H² are tongues extending from the flap H to which the buckles are attached.

I are the buckles, which are reversible and are adapted to engage the straps with equal facility whether the straps are in their normal positions or reversed, as will be seen by referring to Fig. 3, in which I¹ is the portion adapted to be fastened to the tongues H¹—H², and I² is a loose ring held to I¹ by the points I³—I⁴, which also form the bar over which the straps E and G pass. It will be seen, therefore, on referring to Fig. 3, that the straps may enter the ring on either side of the bar, thus making the buckle absolutely reversible.

J is the thumb, which is secured to the main portion by the strap F, as already described, and by the strap E when the same is buckled in place. It is still further secured to the main portion by means of the flap H, which forms an integral part of the thumb stall and which is stitched to the body of the glove as shown at H³ in Figs. 4 and 5.

From the foregoing description, and by reference to the drawings, it will be seen, that, as both the front and back of the glove are duplicates, with regard to the slits, it is only a matter of changing the thumb from the front to the back in order to make the back serviceable when the front is worn out. Therefore, to reverse the glove, the thumb is taken and turned inside out, thus enabling it to be passed from slit B in Fig. 1 to slit B¹ in Fig. 2. The strap E, instead of passing through the slits C, D and D¹, is withdrawn from these and passed through C¹, D¹, and D. The flap H is turned over to cover the slit B and C and the strap G is turned over to pass across what was formerly the front of the glove, which is now reversed, and ready for further use. It will be seen, therefore, that I have devised a glove which is reversible, and which, when the front wears out, may be turned around, bringing the back to the front, and worn thus with equal facility, thus making the glove serviceable for a much longer period

than is possible when the glove requires to be discarded after the front wears out, as at the present time.

What I claim as my invention is.

1. In a glove, the combination with the glove body having thumb openings in the back and front thereof, of a thumb stall designed to extend either through the front or back opening, and means for retaining the base of the stall in the opening through which it extends, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a glove, the combination with the glove body having thumb openings in the back and front thereof, of a thumb stall designed to extend either through the front or back opening, means for retaining the base of the stall in the opening through which it extends, and means for covering the unused opening, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a glove, the combination with the glove body having thumb openings in the back and the front thereof, of a thumb stall designed to extend either through the front or back opening a flap for covering the unused opening, and means for retaining the base of the stall in the opening, as and for the purpose specified.

4. In a glove, the combination with the glove body having thumb openings and strap openings in the back and front thereof, of a thumb stall at one side secured to the glove between such thumb openings and straps connected to the opposite side of the thumb stall and passing through the strap openings of the glove body, and means for connecting the free end of the straps outside of the body, as and for the purpose specified.

5. In a glove, the combination with the glove body having thumb openings and strap openings in the back and front thereof, of a thumb stall secured to the inside of the glove and between such thumb openings, a flap secured to the outside of the glove between such thumb openings and straps connected to the thub stall adapted to be passed around the glove in either direction and connected at their free ends to the flap, as and for the purpose specified.

6. In a glove, the combination with the glove body having thumb openings and strap openings in the back and front thereof, of a thumb stall secured to the inside of the glove and between such thumb openings, a flap secured to the outside of the glove between such thumb openings and straps connected to the thumb stall adapted to be passed around the glove in either direction and reversible buckles for connecting their free ends together, as and for the purpose specified.

7. In a glove, the combination with the glove body comprising the front and back portion each provided with oppositely disposed thumb openings and a pair of oppositely disposed strap openings, a thumb stall designed to fit either of the said thumb openings, a strap extending from the thumb stall through the said strap openings to the outside of glove and around the glove and a strap extending from the stall at the crotch and around the glove, and means for connecting the free ends of the straps outside of the glove, as and for the purpose specified.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 25 day of June, 1913.

ROBERT JOSEPH HAZARD.

Witnesses:
WALTER EDGAR SNEDDON,
WILLIAM ROSS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."