No. 791,764. PATENTED JUNE 6, 1905.

A. H. FISHER.

GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

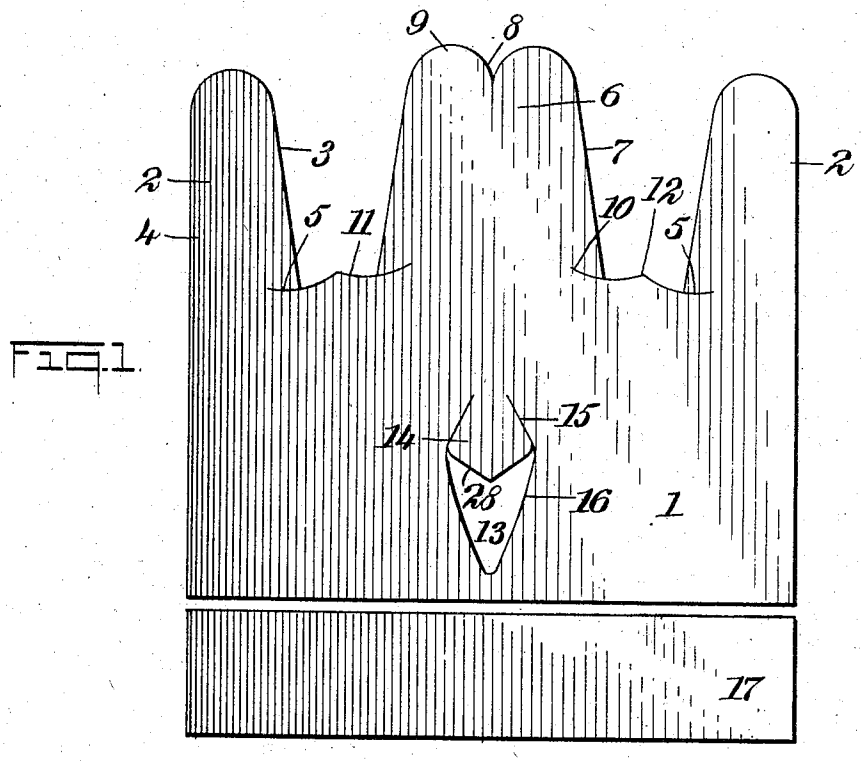
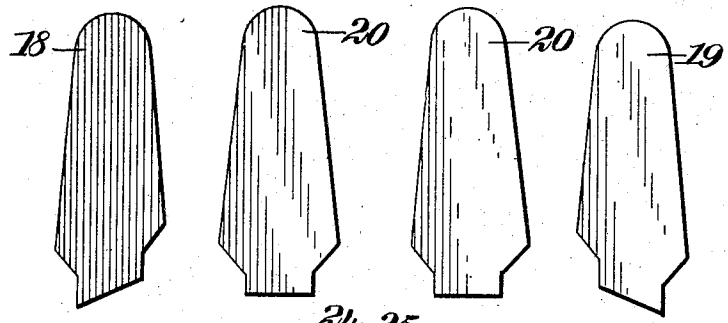
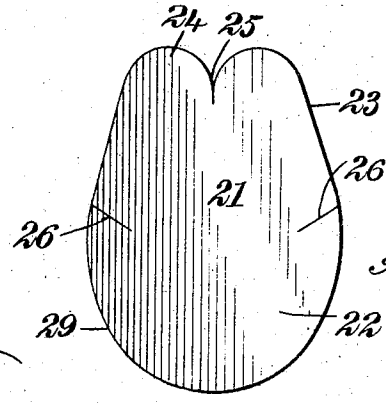


Fig. 1.





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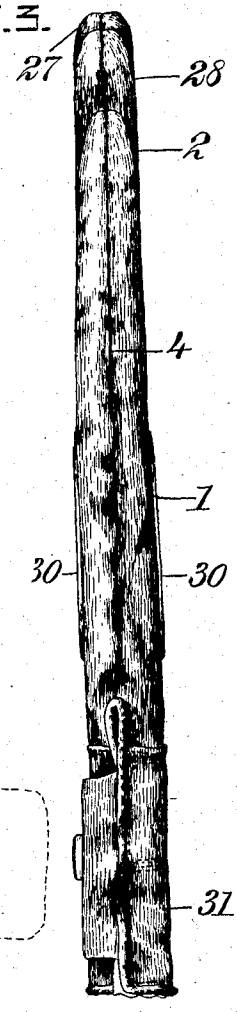
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.



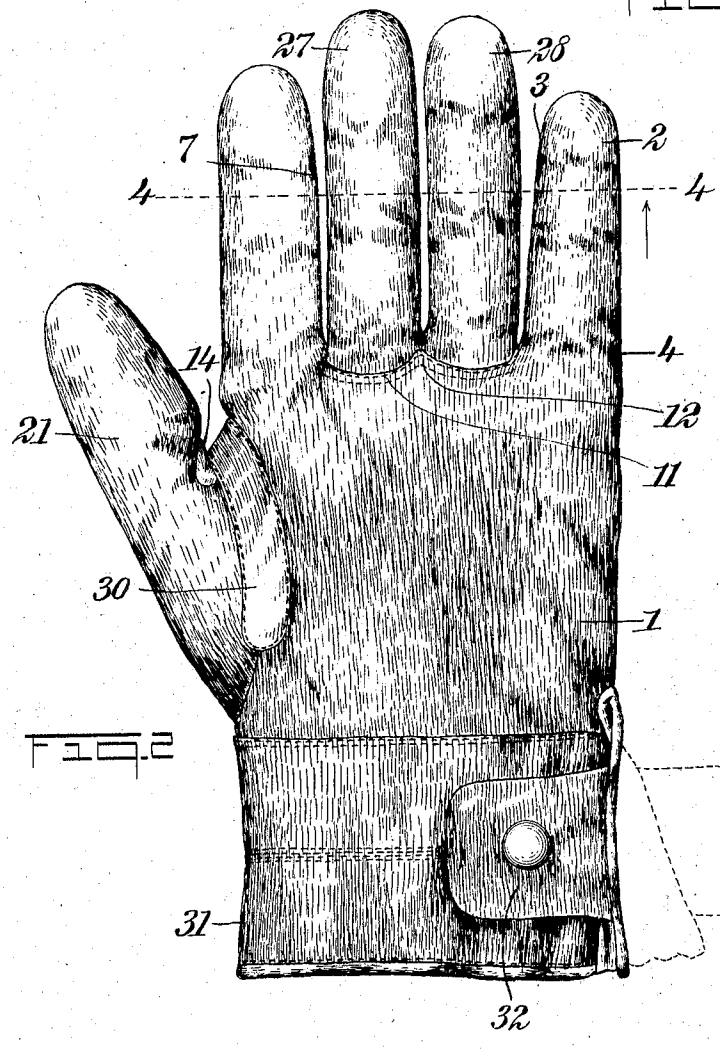


FIG. 2.

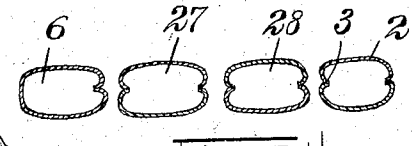


FIG. 4.

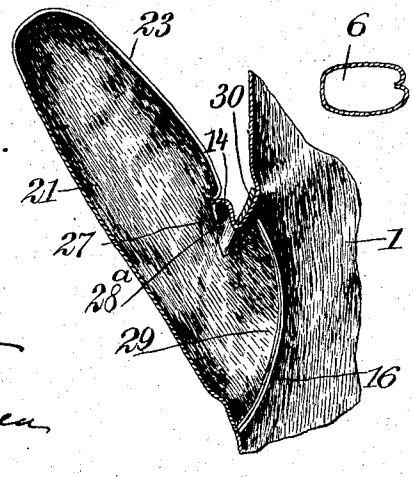


FIG. 5.

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No. 791,764. Patented June 6, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. FISHER, OF HARDY, NEBRASKA.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,764, dated June 6, 1905.

Application filed August 11, 1904. Serial No. 220,346.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hardy, in the county of Nuckolls and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Glove, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to gloves and glove-making, the object of the invention being to produce a glove of an improved pattern, especially adapted for use as a workman's glove.

One of the objects has been to produce a glove which is reversible, so that it may be worn by either hand, and the pattern is designed with a view to produce a substantial fit though the glove be applied to either hand.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, to be more fully described hereinafter and definitely set forth in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan of the blanks or portions from which the glove is formed. Fig. 2 is an elevation or palm view of the glove. Fig. 3 is an edge view or edge elevation of the glove. Fig. 4 is a cross-section taken substantially on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a section through the thumb-piece of the glove and the contiguous portion of the body of the glove.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 designates the blank or portion from which the body of the glove is formed. This blank, as indicated, is of substantially rectangular form, a pair of opposite corners being extended, as shown, to form flaps 2, which are intended to unite in a manner to be described more fully hereinafter in order to form the little finger or fourth finger of the glove. As indicated, the inner edges 3 of these flaps 2 preferably converge toward the outer edges 4 thereof in the direction of the extremity of the flaps. Furthermore, near the point of connection of these flaps 2 with the body of the pattern the flaps are slit transversely, as indicated at 5.

At substantially the central line of the blank 1 a flap 6 projects in the same general direction as the flaps 2, and the side edges 7 of this flap converge outwardly, as shown, and the extremity of the flap is indented at 8 in such a manner as to form oppositely-disposed cusps 9. Near the point of connection between the side edges 7 of the flap 6 with the body of the blank said flap is slit transversely, as indicated at 10.

The slits 5 and 10 constitute continuations of the edges 11 of the body of the glove between the flaps 2, 2, and 6, and these edges 11 are preferably formed with peaks 12 at substantially their middle points.

It should be understood that the body of the glove is formed from its blank by folding the same substantially upon a line passing through the vertex of the indentation 8 in such a manner that the two loops or divisions of the flap 6 will unite to form the index-finger of the glove, while the two flaps 2 will unite to form the little finger of the same.

Located substantially centrally upon the folding-line of the blank a thumb-opening 13 is formed, the same being substantially V-shaped, as indicated, and into this opening depends a sadde-piece 14, which is formed by converging oppositely-disposed slits 15, which constitute continuations of the lower edges 16 of the opening 13.

Below the body-blank 1 a blank 17 is represented, which forms a wristband in the usual manner. Below the blank 17 finger-pieces are represented, which unite to form intermediate fingers of the glove, the outermost pieces 18 and 19 being respectively rights and lefts, which are cut oppositely, as indicated, and which unite to form the third finger of the glove. The inner blanks 20 are alike and preferably cut as shown and unite to form the second finger of the glove. The blank or thumb piece from which the thumb of the glove is formed is represented by the numeral 21. This thumb-piece has preferably the form shown, having an unusually wide base or lower rounded portion 22, with converging edges 23, which terminate above in oppositely-disposed cusps 24, indented centrally, as at 25, therebetween. The opposite edges of the thumb-piece are provided with downwardly-inclined transverse slits 26,

as shown. In connection with the description of this thumb-piece it should be stated that the thumb-opening 13 is made unusually wide, so that when the thumb-piece is attached therein to form the thumb unusual fullness will be produced on either side of the thumb for a purpose which will appear more fully hereinafter.

As stated above, the glove is formed by folding the body-blank upon the central line, the flaps 2 2 uniting, as described, to form the little finger and the divisions of the flap 6 uniting to form the index-finger. When folded in this manner, the edges 11 will come opposite to each other, and at these edges the fingers 27 28 are attached substantially as shown in Fig. 2. The seams of the fingers of the glove all lie inwardly, as indicated in Fig. 4, and the seams of the intermediate fingers are formed so that they lie between the fingers of the hand within the glove in a manner which is shown very clearly in Fig. 4. The thumb-piece 21 is also folded upon a central line which passes vertically through the indentation 25, the edges 23 uniting to form a seam on the inner side of the thumb. The edges formed on the upper sides of the slits 26 are attached to the edges 28^a of the saddle-piece 14, while the edges formed at the lower sides of the slits 26 are attached to the inwardly-converging edges of the saddle-piece 14, as will be readily understood. A rounded edge 29 at the base of the thumb-piece is attached, as usual, to the edges 16 of the thumb-opening. After the thumb-piece has been attached in the manner described a reinforcing strip or yoke 30 is applied to the outer side of the seam, substantially covering the upper and inner portion thereof, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 2.

The wristband 17 is shown in its finished state at 31 in Fig. 2, the same being provided with a loose fastening-strap 32 in a common manner.

It should be understood that a glove constructed in the manner described has its thumb-piece symmetrically placed with respect to the body of the glove, adapting the glove to be worn by either hand, the fullness described as existing about the base of the thumb permitting the thumb-piece to dispose itself readily in the natural position of the thumb, projecting in either direction. This quality of reversibility in a glove of this kind is considered highly advantageous, as it enables a workman to wear the glove on both sides, it being well understood by persons familiar with the art that gloves of this kind usually wear more greatly on the palm than upon the back. The feature of having the seams located in the spaces between the fingers is also considered highly advantageous, for they are, like the thumb, symmetrically placed, do not come in contact with objects held in the hand, and are on the inside.

From the description of the manner of securing the thumb-piece in position it should be understood that when the thumb moves the two slits 26 and 27 in the thumb-blank open out and the space between them is taken up by the saddle-piece, relieving this part of the glove of strains or a tendency to tighten, which would otherwise occur.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A glove the body whereof is formed from a blank having projecting flaps at the opposite edges thereof, said flaps uniting to form the little finger of said glove, said blank having a central axis of symmetry with a flap disposed centrally thereupon, said last flap having divisions uniting to form the index-finger of the glove, said blank further having a thumb-opening centrally disposed upon the said axis of symmetry.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT H. FISHER.

Witnesses:
CHAS. E. STONE.
GENE LOWE.