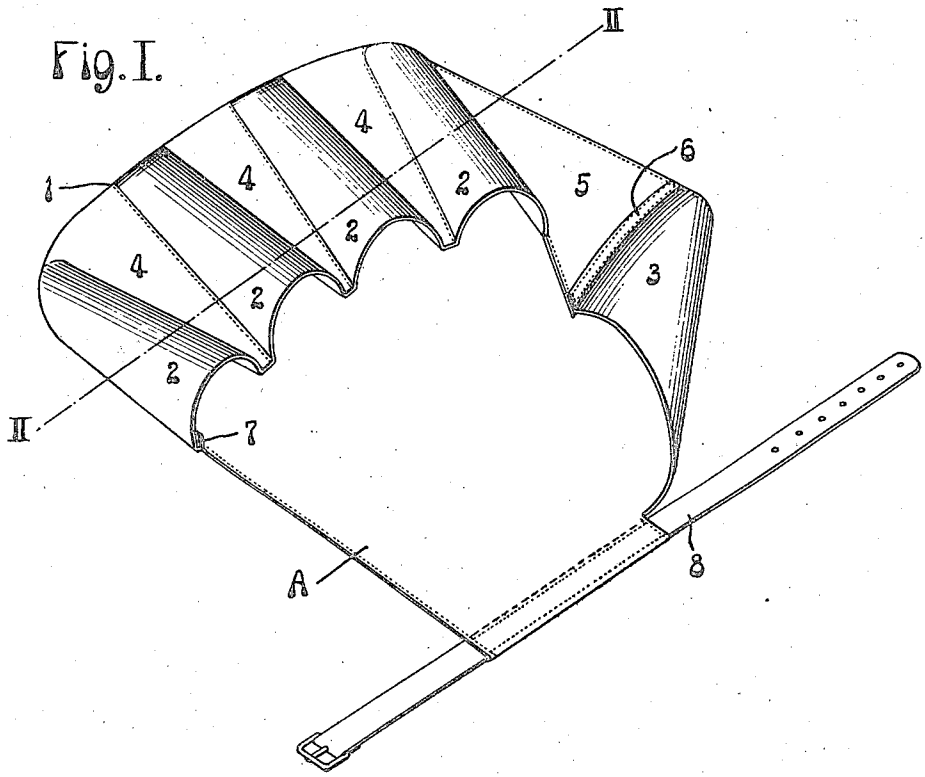
W. LASER.

SWIMMING GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 8, 1913.

1,093,276. Patented Apr. 14, 1914.

Fig. I.



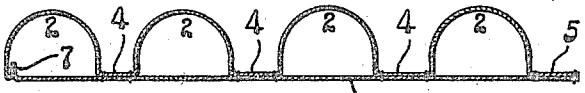


Fig. II.

Attest

a.g. m-Cauley

E. K. Clark.

Inventor:

William Laser

by Knight Bros

Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM LASER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SWIMMING-GLOVE.

1,093,276. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 14, 1914.

Application filed September 8, 1913. Serial No. 788,590.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LASER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swimming-Gloves, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a glove intended to be worn by persons while swimming, the invention having for its object the production of a glove of this kind so constructed as to render it, when worn, similar to the web feet of fowl, such for example, as ducks. By a glove of such construction a swimmer is enabled to obtain a much more effectual purchase upon the water during the movements of the hand supplied with the glove than it is possible to obtain by the naked hand.

Figure I is a perspective view of my swimming glove. Fig. II is a cross section taken on line II—II, Fig. I.

In the accompanying drawings: I have shown one of my gloves made to be worn upon the left hand of a person, and it will be obvious that a similar glove having the thumb pocket at the opposite edge from that at which it is seen in the drawing may be made to suit the right hand of the wearer.

My glove is preferably made of a suitable fabric, for example, canvas, although it may be made of any other suitable material.

A designates the body of the glove, which is so shaped as to conform to approximately the shape of the palm of the human hand, and is of sufficient length and breadth to span the space occupied by a human hand when the fingers and thumb are in outspread positions. The piece of material, for example, a sheet of cloth, is of sufficient length to provide for the sheet being folded back over the main portion of the cloth and stitched at intervals, as indicated at 1, to provide finger pockets 2 and a thumb pocket 3 with double web portions 4, between the finger pockets, and a double web portion 5 between the index finger pocket and the thumb pocket. The thumb pocket 3 is preferably produced by folding the sheet of material from which the glove is made backwardly at its forward end at the side at which the thumb pocket is located, and stitching the edge of the material so folded back to the lateral extension of the palm portion of the glove, as seen at 6. The little finger pocket at the opposite side of the glove is stitched to the palm portion of the glove at 7.

8 designates a wrist member in the form of a strap, preferably formed from the same material as the glove, this strap being shown in the drawings as being an integral part of the glove, and being folded against and stitched to the rear end of the palm portion of the glove body. The strap may be provided with a buckle, or other suitable fastening, that will permit of its ends being readily secured to hold the glove in position when the glove is placed upon the hand.

It will be understood that my glove, being made as described, is very strong and durable, due to the construction providing double webs between the finger and thumb pockets; and, furthermore, that by making these webs double, there is greater resistance to the passage of water through the webs, even though the glove may be made of a fabric of such nature that water would readily pass through a single thickness thereof.

Prior to this invention, swimmers' gloves have been made by placing webs between the fingers of ordinary gloves, such gloves being closed throughout excepting at the wrist portions where the hands are introduced into the gloves. It will be readily understood that water may enter the open wrist portions of the gloves referred to, and the bodies of the gloves being closed, the water may collect in the gloves to the detriment of the swimmer. My improved glove is open at the inner ends of the finger members and above the palm member, the glove shown in the drawings being open between the wrist member and finger members, so that water cannot collect in the body of the glove.

I claim:—

A swimming glove made from a single sheet of material, the said sheet of material being folded and stitched to provide finger and thumb pockets spaced from each other, and double web portions between said pockets.

WILLIAM LASER.

In the presence of—

E. CLARK,

E. LINN.