April 13, 1943. H. EVANGELISTA 2,316,575

GLOVE

Filed June 30, 1941

Fig. 1,

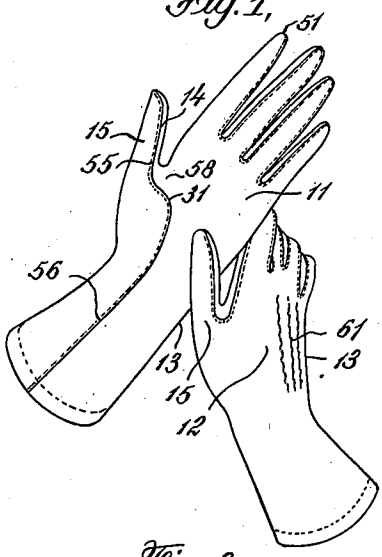


Fig. 2,

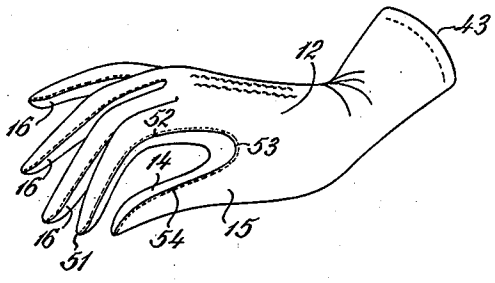


Fig. 3,

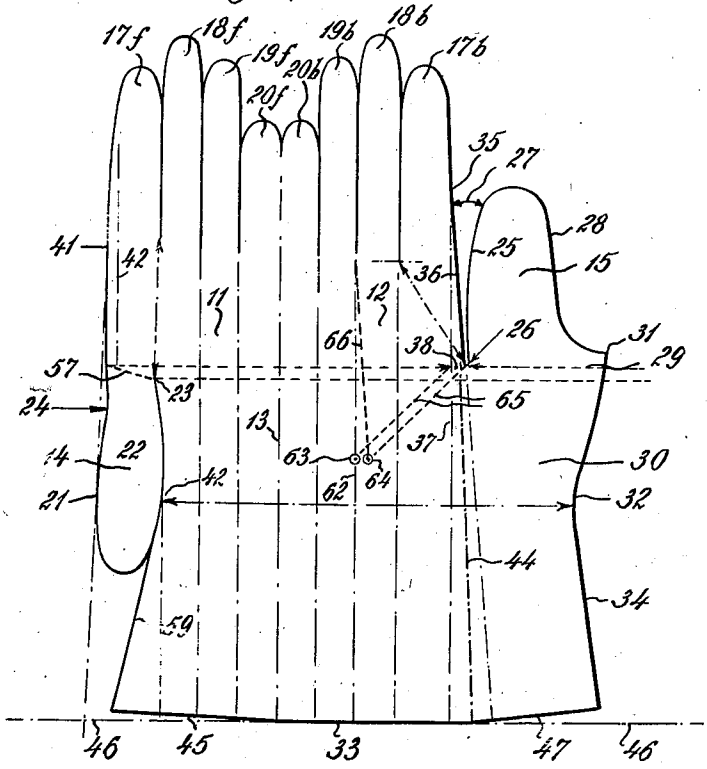
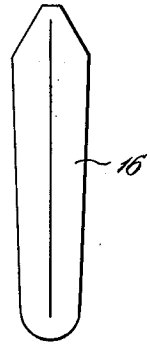


Fig. 4,



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GLOVE

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Application June 30, 1941, Serial No. 400,468

8 Claims. (Cl. 2—169)

This invention relates to gloves, and is particularly designed to provide a fine glove of good fit. Although adapted to gloves made of any desired flexible material, the invention is especially important in connection with leather gloves where careful design is paramount.

In a conventional fine glove the palm and back are formed of a single unitary blank, but the thumb is a separate piece of leather inserted in a suitable aperture in the blank. A well fitting thumb can be obtained in this manner, but the required seams are somewhat unsightly and are subject to ripping, particularly at the web between the thumb and palm. Also, the cutting of the thumb is a separate operation and requires care in matching the leather with that of the trank.

For many years suggestions have been made for making not only the palm and back, but also the thumb, out of a single unitary blank. Many of the suggested constructions are clumsy and unsightly. Hence they are suitable only for work gloves, since a good fit and attractive design is especially required in the field of fine ladies' gloves, particularly where light leathers are employed.

The present invention has as a principal object the provision of a finely fitting, attractively designed glove well adapted for use in the field of fine ladies' gloves. To this end a number of refinements have been incorporated in the design of the blank, so as to insure an excellent fit in the completed glove. Also, the features of the design result in the avoidance of tension points which are not only uncomfortable and unsightly, but also result in undue wear and tearing.

The invention will be more fully understood by reference to the drawing, which illustrates one specific embodiment, and the following description thereof.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 shows in perspective palm and back views of a pair of gloves made in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 shows in perspective the back and thumb of the glove of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a pattern of the blank with which the gloves of Figs. 1 and 2 are constructed; and

Fig. 4 illustrates a suitable fourchette which may be employed.

Referring to Fig. 1, a ladies' flare top glove is shown in which the palm **11** and back **12** are formed of a single piece of flexible material, such as leather, folded about the outside edge **13** of the hand. The thumb is formed of a front thumb tab **14** seamlessly united with the palm portion **11** of the glove, and a back thumb portion **15** seamlessly united with the back portion **12** of the glove. Thus the thumb is formed of two portions of leather seamlessly united with the main body of the glove. The fingers may be closed by the use of conventional fourchettes. For examples, the French or shoulder fourchette **16** illustrated in Fig. 4 is commonly employed in fine ladies' gloves. If desired, the English fourchette with suitable quirks may be employed, or any other desired style of fourchette.

The construction of the glove will be more clearly understood from Fig. 3. The blank comprises a palm panel **11** seamlessly united with a central back panel **12** and adapted to be folded about the perpendicular fold line **13** to form the back and part of the palm of the glove. On the other side of the central back panel **12** is the back thumb panel **30**, forming the back of the thumb and the remainder of the palm side of the glove.

The upper part of the palm panel is slitted to form the front finger portions **17***f*, **18***f*, **19***f* and **20***f*, corresponding to index, middle, ring and little fingers respectively. The upper part of the back panel is slitted in a similar manner to provide the back portions of the fingers **17***b*, **18***b*, **19***b*, and **20***b*. The slits for the back fingers extend downwardly somewhat farther than the corresponding slits for the front fingers, in order to allow for the webs between the fingers of the hand. In closing the glove, fourchettes **16** are sewn between the little and ring fingers, between the ring and middle fingers, and between the middle and index fingers, to provide the corresponding finger stalls. In the specific embodiment here described, the outer edges of the index finger portions **17***f* and **17***b* are designed for closure without the use of fourchettes. It will be understood that the glove could be designed to employ a fourchette for this finger also.

The front thumb tab **14** extends downwardly on the outer side of the palm panel from beneath the front index finger **17***f*. The outline of the tab is formed by an outer convex edge **21** and an inner convex edge **22**, extending from the base **23** of the thumb tab to the tip. The base **23** is advantageously approximately on a line with the slit between fingers **17***f* and **18***f*. On the outer side of the tab an indenture arc **24** is advantageously provided. This indenture is preferably slightly below the base of the tab, at approximately the second phalange of the thumb, and cooperates with the corresponding portion of the rear thumb **15** to provide a well fitting thumb.

The upper part of the back thumb panel 30 forms a back thumb portion 15 which extends upwardly in a substantially upright position and is substantially wider than the front thumb tab. The inner edge 25 extends generally upright and slightly convex from the rounded base or "teardrop" 26 of the back thumb gap 27 to the top of the thumb. The outer edge 28 of the back thumb portion is shaped to cooperate with the inner edge 22 of the front thumb tab to form the thumb stall.

The back thumb panel is provided with an outwardly extending projection which, broadly, is located at a position between approximately the second phalange of the thumb and the wrist. At the wrist, it is preferred to have the panel extend laterally to at least the outer edge of the back thumb portion at the first joint thereof. This cooperates with a suitably shaped palm contour line on the palm panel to form a well fitting palm and wrist, and an attractive seam line. In the preferred embodiment of Fig. 3, the outer edge 28 extends downwardly and tapering slightly outwardly from the tip to approximately the second phalange, then concavely outwardly to a point 31 of the thumb near the second (metacarpal-phalangeal) joint to form a gusset 29. From the tip 31 of the gusset the blank extends downwardly and inwardly to the wrist indenture arc 32, substantially at the wrist of the glove, and then outwardly and downwardly to the bottom 33 of the glove. The portion 34 between the wrist and bottom participates in providing the flare of the glove.

From a point 35 approximately midway between the tip of the back index finger 17*b* and the base 26 of the gap, the contour 36 of the blank tapers outwardly and downwardly, so that the base 26 of the gap is offset outwardly from the perpendicular line 37 of the upper outer edge of the back index finger 17*b*. The point 35 is advantageously at or slightly below the second joint of the index finger, thus being approximately at the upper part of the third phalange. The offset 38 is of importance in forming a good fit around the web of the hand between the forefinger and thumb, and in avoiding a pull or tension at this point which would result in a pulling of the leather and possible ripping of the seam. It also assists in preventing tension across the back of the glove. The combination of gap and taper on the index finger permits the thumb to roll under the palm without pull on palm or back.

It will be noted that the point 31 of the gusset is above the base 26 of the back thumb gap, and also is above the base 23 of the front thumb tab to which it is sewn in making the glove. Also the base 26 of the back thumb gap is above the base 23 of the front thumb tab. These relationships result in a well fitting thumb which folds naturally across the palm of the glove, and eliminates tension points in the web between the thumb and forefinger.

The outer edge 41 of the front index finger 17*f* is slightly convex and is outside of the perpendicular line 42 from the outer tip of the finger to the bottom of the glove. This feature in conjunction with the sloping line 36 of the rear thumb gap allows for the taper of the hand between the index finger and the thumb web, so as to assure a snug fit without tightness. The front and back index fingers, 17*f* and 17*b*, are also somewhat wider than the remaining fingers to provide a finger stall of adequate size.

The outer edge of the palm portion of the palm panel 11 curves concavely and slightly inwardly from the base 23 of the thumb tab to substantially the wrist 42, to provide a palm contour line, and then tapers outwardly to the bottom of the glove. The palm arc between 23 and 42 is sewn to the palm contour line of the back thumb panel between 31 and 32, and cooperates therewith to form a snugly fitting palm without tightness or tension points. Moreover, all portions of the back thumb panel extend outwardly to at least the outer edge of the back thumb portion 15. This results in providing adequate room for the palm and an attractive seam down the palm of the glove to the mouth thereof. The wrist indenture arcs 32 and 42 have the important advantage of providing a snug wrist fit even though the glove flares toward the mouth 43 (Fig. 2) of the glove.

In making the glove, the blank of Fig. 3 is folded along line 13 and also substantially along the line 44. To insure that the front and back of the mouth of the glove will be even in the finished glove, the bottom 45 of the palm panel is cut at a small upward angle with respect to the horizontal line 46 of the bottom 33 of the central panel from the fold line 13 to the outside of the blank. On the opposite side of the blank, the bottom edge 47 of the rear thumb panel extending outwardly from the fold line 44 is also cut at an angle with the horizontal 46.

The closing of the glove will be apparent from the figures shown. The outer edge 41 of front index finger 17*f* is sewn to the outer edge of the back index finger 17*b*. The outer edge 21 of the front thumb tab is sewn to the inner edge 25 of the rear thumb portion, the sewing continuing around the tip of the thumb to join the inner edge 22 of the front thumb tab with the outer edge 28 of the rear thumb portion, the point 31 of gusset 29 coinciding with the base 23 of the front thumb tab. The outer edge from the point 31 of the gusset to the bottom of the glove is sewn to the outer edge of the palm extending from point 23 to the bottom. The fingers may be sewn together with the use of fourchettes in the usual manner, as mentioned hereinbefore. Any desired type of sewing may be employed.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in the finished glove a seam extends from the tip 51 of the index finger downwardly along the outside of the finger along line 52 to the web 53 of the thumb, thence around the inside of the thumb along lines 54 and 55 to the gusset point 31. From the gusset point the seam extends downwardly along the palm and front of the wrist, along line 56. As a result of the features of the two thumb portions and the relationships between the gap 26, the gusset 29 and the base 23 of the front thumb tab, pointed out above, the thumb will fold naturally across the palm of the hand in a smooth fit. The front thumb tab will be folded substantially along the line 57 extending upwardly and outwardly from the base point 23 (Fig. 3).

As is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the thumb is clean and sleek in appearance, and the seam line around the gusset to the bottom of the glove has an attractive appearance. Tension points are eliminated in the palm of the glove and around the base of the thumb and there is no seam in the inner web portion 58 (Fig. 1) of the glove, thereby eliminating any danger of ripping at this critical point. The glove, although having a flare top, has a definite wrist line to insure a smooth fitting glove. No elastics or similar means for providing a wrist line are necessary.

As will be seen in Fig. 3, the portion of the

glove from the wrist to the bottom, which forms the flare top, lies entirely within the boundaries of the remainder of the glove. That is, the flare line **34** lies inside the point **31** of the gusset on the back thumb side, and the flare line **59** lies inside the boundary of the front thumb tab on the opposite side. Thus, the cutting of the glove is greatly simplified and economy in the use of leather is obtained. It is contemplated that the entire blank shown in Fig. 3 will be cut from a trank by a single die.

An additional feature of this glove which contributes to the appearance of the glove on the hand lies in the location of the silking on the back of the glove. As shown in Fig. 1, the conventional three lines of silking **61** extend downwardly from the bottoms of the slits between index and middle fingers, middle and ring fingers, and ring and little fingers. Ordinarily, the middle silk line extends perpendicularly beneath the slit between the middle and ring fingers, along line **62** of Fig. 3. A silk marker **63** is ordinarily employed as a guide for the silking. In the specific embodiment of Fig. 3, the silk marker is offset from the perpendicular to the point **64**. The amount of offset is usually substantially the same as the offset **38** between the base of the thumb gap and the perpendicular line **37**. This is indicated by dotted lines **65**. The center silking line then extends from the bottom of the slit between middle and ring fingers along the line **66** to the offset silk marker **64**. The two outer silking lines may be arranged suitably with respect to the center silking line as so located. By silking the glove in this manner, when the glove is placed on the hand the center silking line is straight on the back of the hand, and does not skew sidewise. This is an important feature in securing a glove which looks well on the hand.

The glove specifically illustrated is a flare top glove. However, it will be understood that the features of the invention may also be employed for a straight top glove. In such case the boundaries **34** and **59** from the wrist of the glove to the bottom may be made perpendicular, instead of tapering outwardly. Although especially designed for fine ladies' dress gloves, where light leathers and style require careful design, the features can of course be employed for men's gloves also.

In the specific embodiment described herein a number of features have been described, all of which cooperate to provide a well-fitting glove. However, if desired, one or more but not all of the features of the invention may be employed, with resulting advantage over previous constructions. It will also be understood that modifications may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

This application is a continuation in part of my copending application Serial No. 330,599, filed April 19, 1940.

I claim:

1. A glove made with an integral blank of flexible material comprising a central back panel having a palm panel on one side and a back thumb panel on the other side thereof, said palm panel having a downwardly extending front thumb tab, the upper part of said back thumb panel forming a back thumb portion, the outer edge of said back thumb portion extending downwardly and outwardly to form a substantially pointed gusset, the point of the gusset being sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab, the pointed portion of the gusset which is sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab being positioned above said base in the glove blank.

2. A glove made with an integral blank of flexible material comprising a central back panel having a palm panel on one side and a back thumb panel on the other side thereof, said palm panel having a downwardly extending front thumb tab, the upper part of said back thumb panel forming a back thumb portion, the outer edge of said back thumb portion extending downwardly and outwardly to form a substantially pointed gusset, the point of the gusset being sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab, the pointed portion of the gusset which is sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab being positioned above said base and above the base of the inner edge of said back thumb portion in the glove blank.

3. A glove made with an integral blank of flexible material comprising a central back panel having a palm panel on one side and a back thumb panel on the other side thereof, said palm panel having a downwardly extending front thumb tab, the upper part of said back thumb panel forming a back thumb portion, the outer edge of said back thumb portion extending downwardly to substantially the second phalange and then concavely outwardly to substantially a point to thereby form a gusset, the point of the gusset being sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab, said gusset point being positioned in the glove blank above the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab to which the gusset point is sewn, the contour of the back thumb panel sloping inwardly from said gusset point to substantially the wrist portion of the glove blank, the contour of the palm panel from said base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab to substantially the wrist being concave and being sewn to the first-mentioned contour of the back thumb panel.

4. A glove made with an integral blank of flexible material comprising a central back panel having a palm panel on one side and a back thumb panel on the other side thereof, a front thumb tab extending downwardly on the outer side of the palm panel and having an indenture arc on the outer edge near the base of the tab, the upper part of said back thumb panel forming a back thumb portion the inner edge of which is sewn to the outer edge of the front thumb tab along said indenture arc.

5. A glove made with an integral blank of flexible material comprising a central back panel having a palm panel on one side and a back thumb panel on the other side thereof, a front thumb tab extending downwardly on the outer side of the palm panel and having an inner edge convex from the base thereof to the tip and an indenture arc in the outer edge near said base, the upper part of the back thumb panel forming an upright back thumb portion having an inner edge extending generally upright and slightly convex to the tip portion thereof, the outer edge of said back thumb portion extending downwardly to substantially the second phalange and then concavely outwardly to substantially a point to thereby form a gusset, the point of the gusset being sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab, said gusset point being positioned in the glove blank above the base of the

inner edge of the front thumb tab to which the gusset point is sewn.

6. A glove made with an integral blank of flexible material comprising a central back panel having a palm panel on one side and a back thumb panel on the other side thereof, a front thumb tab extending downwardly on the outer side of the palm panel, the upper part of the back thumb panel forming an upright back thumb portion separated from the central back panel by a gap of substantial width, the contour of the outer edge of the central back panel in said glove blank tapering outwardly to the base of said gap from a point substantially midway between said base and the top of said outer edge of the central back panel.

7. An integral glove blank of flexible material comprising a central back panel having a palm panel on one side and a back thumb panel on the other side thereof, said palm panel having a downwardly extending front thumb tab, the upper part of said back thumb panel forming a back thumb portion, the outer edge of said back thumb portion extending downwardly and outwardly to form a substantially pointed gusset adapted to be sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab, the pointed portion of the gusset being positioned above the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab.

8. In a glove of flexible material made from a back panel, a palm panel having an integrally formed front thumb tab extending downwardly substantially directly beneath the front index finger portion of the palm panel, and a back thumb panel the upper part of which forms an upright back thumb portion, the improvement which comprises the outer edge of the back thumb portion extending downwardly to substantially the second phalange and then concavely outwardly to substantially a point to thereby form a gusset, the point of the gusset being sewn to the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab, said gusset point being positioned above the base of the inner edge of the front thumb tab to which the gusset point is sewn.

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