(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. HOOPER & S. G. MOORE.

GLOVE.

No. 456,035. Patented July 14, 1891.

Fig. 1.

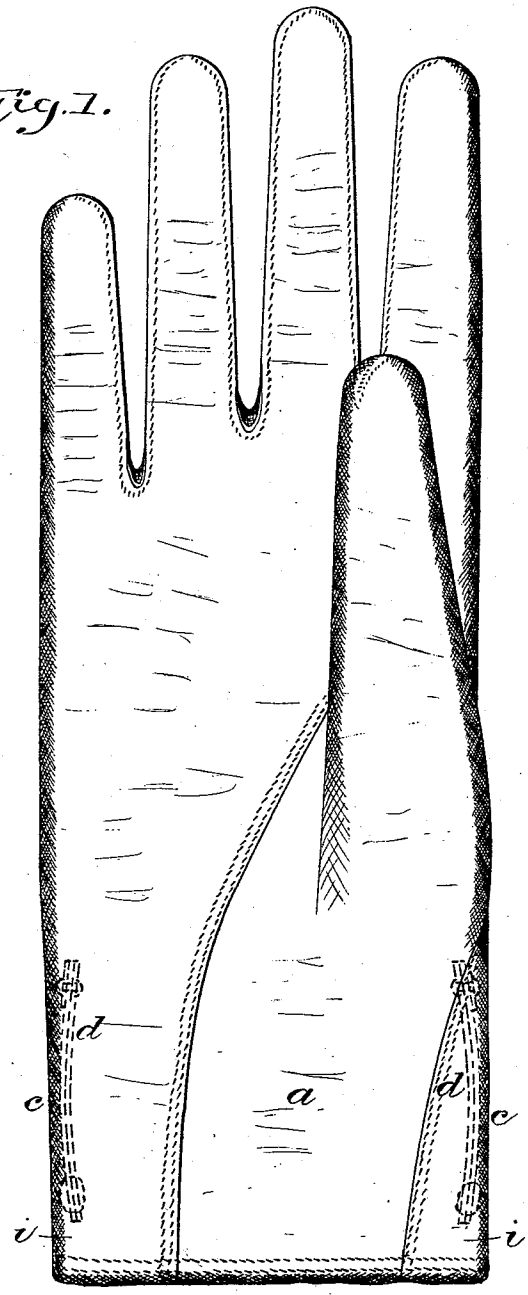


Fig. 2.

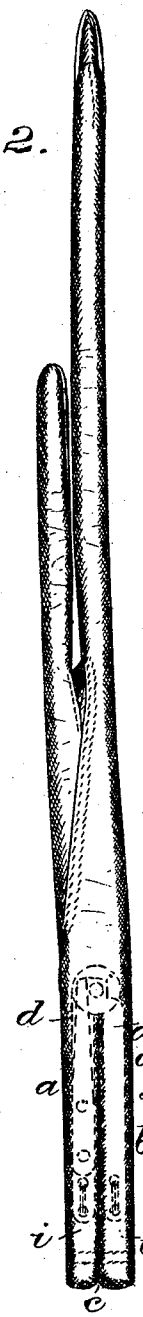
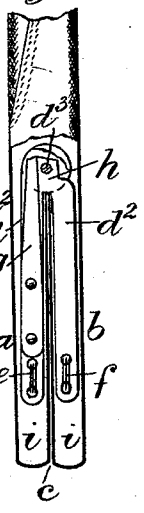


Fig. 3.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

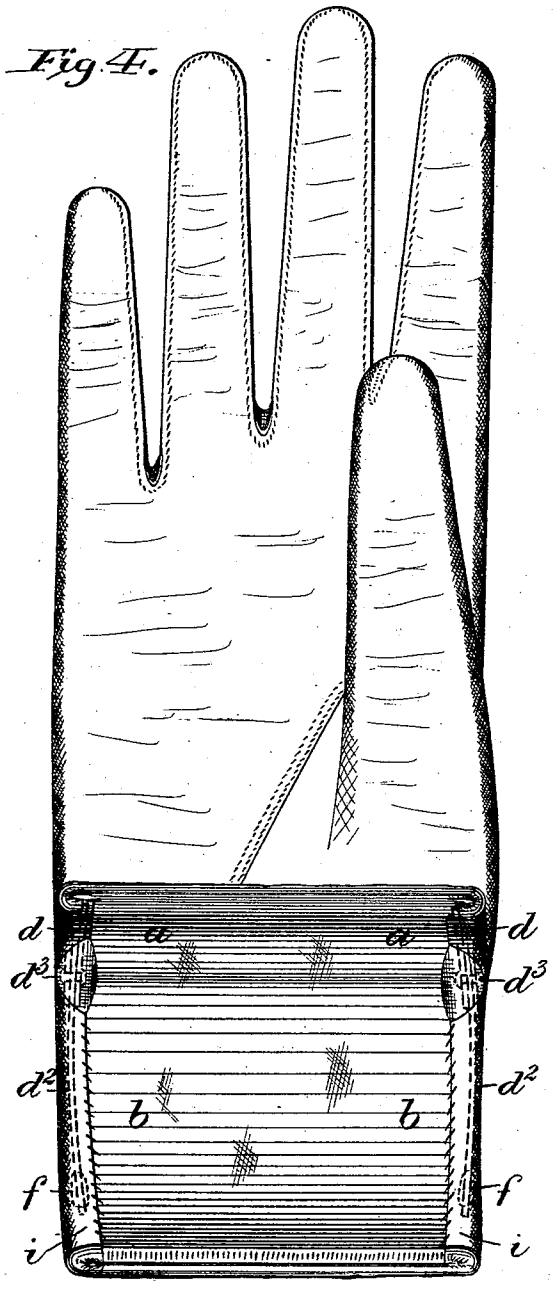
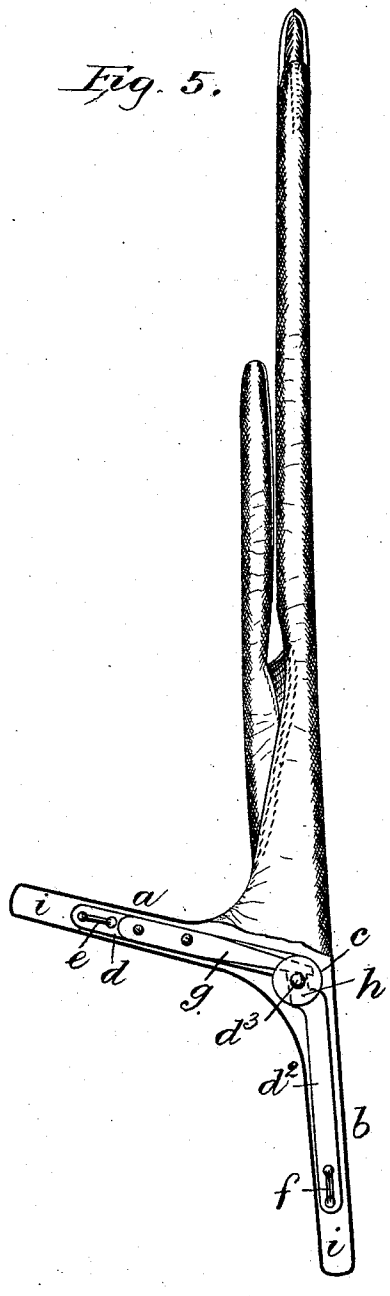


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS HOOPER AND SAMUEL GEORGE MOORE, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,035, dated July 14, 1891.

Application filed February 18, 1891. Serial No. 381,851. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS HOOPER and SAMUEL GEORGE MOORE, both of Birmingham, England, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention has reference to those kinds of gloves which are fastened by the closing of the mouths of the gloves upon the wrists by means of springs. These springs are ordinarily situated at the edges of the middle division of the glove on the inner or palm part, the middle division extending from the wrist part of the glove to a short distance along the said palm part. In this the ordinary arrangement of the fastening-springs the projection of the spring at the middle of the palm part of the hand occasions considerable inconvenience, especially when holding with the gloved hand a pen or an umbrella or walking stick or the like.

The object of our invention is principally to obviate the inconvenience referred to; and it consists in arranging or applying the fastening-springs of the glove or equivalent devices for the same purpose in the manner hereinafter described and claimed.

Instead of applying a fastening-spring to the inner or palm part of the glove, as usual, we apply a fastening-spring to each of the sides or edges of the wrist part of the glove—that is, at the junctions of the front and back parts of the glove. For this purpose we slit or divide the said edges or sides at the wrist part for a distance, say, of about two or three inches, so that the mouth of the glove can be opened out at a wide angle for introducing the hand into the glove or removing the glove from the hand.

The spring-fastening which we prefer to use consists of two flat strips or arms of steel, situated at the edges of the side slit or division of the glove and jointed together at the top of the said slit, the ends of the jointed strips or arms being sewed to the glove. By means of a spring situated on one of the jointed arms of the fastening and acting on the other arm near the joint the two arms of each side fastening can either be maintained in their open position or in their closed or parallel position. In the former position the divided slit parts of the glove are maintained in their open position for introducing the hand into or removing it from the glove, and in the latter position the said divided or slit parts of the glove are closed upon the wrist with a pressure sufficient to hold the glove securely upon the hand.

We will now proceed to describe, with reference to the accompanying drawings, the manner in which our invention is to be performed.

Figure 1 represents in front elevation, and Fig. 2 in side elevation or edge view, a glove containing our improvements, the wrist part of the glove being closed and held in its closed position by the spring-fastenings. Fig. 3 represents a portion of Fig. 2 in section. Fig. 4 represents in front elevation, and Fig. 5 in side elevation or edge view, partly in section, the said glove with the wrist part in its open position for introducing the hand into or removing it from the glove.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in the several figures of the drawings.

In the drawings, the letters *a b* indicate the front and rear flaps or sections, each of which is adapted to be bodily moved toward and from the other. These two independent flaps or sections are formed by the opposite slits or divisions *c c*, arranged at the side portions of the wrist of the glove. By thus dividing the wrist portion of the glove at its opposite sides the front flap or section *a* can be moved bodily in an outward direction from the rear flap or section *b* to a considerable angle, as represented by Figs. 4 and 5, to facilitate putting on and taking off the glove. At each of the slits or divisions *c* of the wrist portion of the glove a jointed spring-fastening is applied and attached, one strip or arm of the spring-fastening being attached to the part *a*, and the other strip or arm of the spring-fastening being attached to the back *b* of the divided wrist part of the glove, the joint on which the strips or arms of the fastening turn being situated at the top of the slit at each side of the glove. The construction of the jointed spring-fastening which

we prefer to use at each side of the wrist part of the glove is best seen in Figs. 3 and 5. The two arms or strips of the spring-fastening are marked, respectively, d d^2, the arm d being attached by sewing at e to the divided front part a and the arm d^2 being attached by sewing at f to the divided back part b of the wrist of the glove. d^3 is the joint on which the two arms d d^2 turn, the joint d^3 being situated at the top of the slit c. By means of the spring g on the arm d, acting on the flat of the heel h of the other arm d^2 the said arms can be maintained in their open position or in their closed or parallel position. When the arms d d^2 are in their closed position, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the divided or slit parts a b at the wrist of the glove are closed upon the wrist of the wearer with a pressure sufficient to hold the glove securely upon the hand, and when the arms d d^2 of the fastening are opened out, as represented in Figs. 4 and 5, the divided or slit parts a b of the glove are maintained in their open position for putting on or taking off the glove.

The spring-fastenings are inclosed in the gussets or pockets i i, formed by turning over the edges of the divided parts a b of the glove upon the arms of the fastening and sewing the folded-over edges in their places, as represented in the drawings.

We are aware that a self-closing fastening has been arranged in a slit formed in the front or palm portion of a glove.

We are also aware that a glove has been provided with a fastening device arranged at one side of the slitted wrist portion and extending to and engaging a button at the front portion of the wrist-band, and we are also aware that a glove has been provided with an inserted gore and a drawing-string at one side of the wrist portion. Such features, therefore, we do not claim as our invention.

A glove made in accordance with our invention provides a large opening for the insertion of the hand and entirely avoids a projection at the palm of the hand, which projection is very objectionable, in that it interferes with the free movement of the hand. By arranging the self-closing springs at opposite side portions of the wrist they are placed entirely out of the way and permit the use of the hand as freely as though it were ungloved.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed, we declare that we claim as our invention—

As an improved article of manufacture, the glove herein shown and described, having the opposite sides of its wrist formed with the longitudinal slits c c to produce the separate and independent front and rear flaps a b, which respectively extend across the back and palm of the hand and adapted to be bodily and wholly moved to and from each other, each side slit containing a self-closing spring-fastening for holding the two independent flaps in their closed position upon the wrist, substantially as set forth.

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SAMUEL GEORGE MOORE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
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RICHARD SKERRETT.