May 17, 1938. S. S. HALL ET AL 2,117,417

STATIC RESISTING GLOVE

Filed Nov. 6, 1937

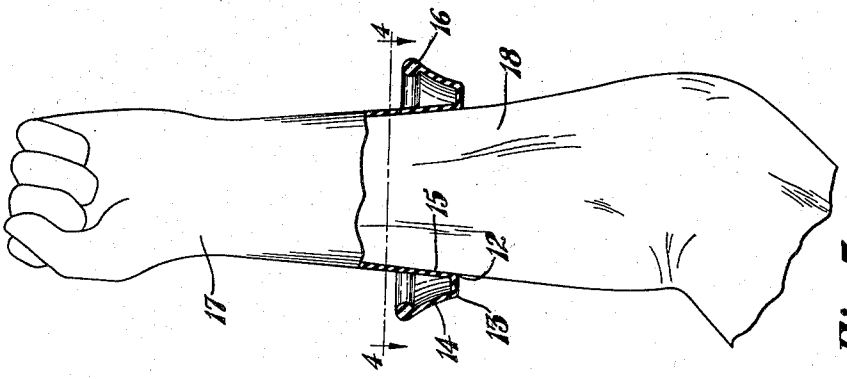



Fig. 3

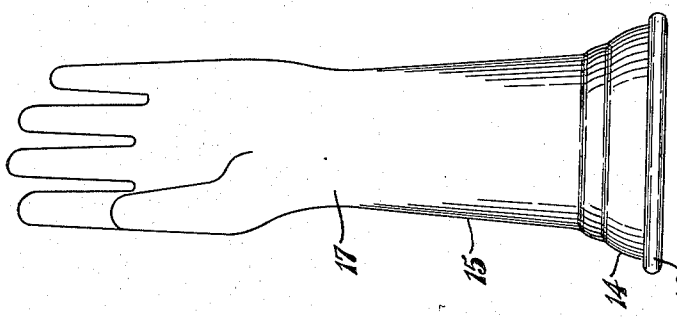



Fig. 2

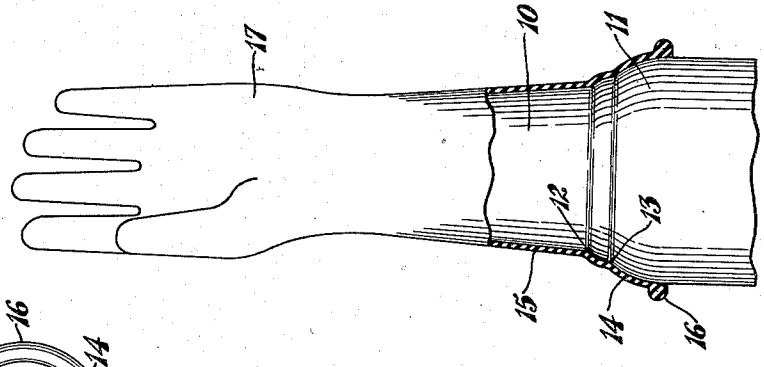



Fig. 1

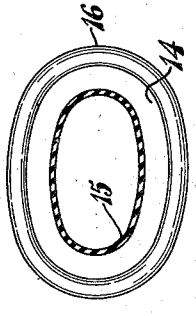



Fig. 4

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Patented May 17, 1938

2,117,417

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,117,417

## STATIC RESISTING GLOVE

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Application November 6, 1937, Serial No. 173,213

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—168)

The invention relates to static resisting gloves of rubber or similar material and similar garments especially adapted for use by electric linemen and the present application is an improvement upon our copending application for Static resisting garment, Serial No. 117,574, filed December 24, 1936, Patent No. 2,106,348.

When working around energized conductors, particularly during wet or damp weather, linemen are subjected to considerable discomfort and frequently danger of static passing up over the tops of the gloves and linemen's sleeves ordinarily worn for such work.

Such garments are commonly formed of rubber or synthetic rubber and although the workmen frequently attempt to turn over the ends of such garments in an effort to form an annular trough to prevent static from passing up over the same, such makeshift attempts are impractical and unsatisfactory owing to the fact that the construction of the gloves and sleeves is such that it is quite difficult, if not impossible, to keep the end thus turned over when the workman is moving his arms as is required for the work.

Furthermore, even though the end of the garment does remain in the turned over position, the fact that it is of substantially the same diameter throughout its length and has no definite point at which it may be turned back, causes the turned over portion to fit tightly against the adjacent portion of the garment at one or more points, thus affording no protection against static passing upward over the end of the glove or sleeve.

In our prior application above referred to, we disclose a lineman's glove or sleeve provided with a static shield at its end adapted to be turned over to form a trough spaced at all points from the garment on which it is located, one form of the invention showing an annular groove in the garment which provides a definite point for turning the trough or shield back and which holds the trough in the turned back position and prevents its accidentally unrolling and assuming the original position.

We have found by experience that while satisfactory results may be attained by such a construction, much better results are attained by providing two spaced annular grooves at the point where the cuff of the glove is turned back to form a shield or trough as the two spaced grooves form a wider bottom for the trough and operate to more successfully maintain the shield considerably spaced at all points from the sleeve portion of the garment.

It has been found that with the double grooves the flared cuff of the glove may be turned back more easily and with less stress and strain upon the rubber.

Therefore the object of the present invention is to improve the construction disclosed in our copending application above referred to by forming a glove or similar garment of rubber or synthetic rubber provided with a tubular sleeve portion having a flared cuff, a spaced pair of annular grooves being formed in the glove at the juncture of the tubular sleeve portion and the cuff portion, whereby the cuff may be turned back to provide an annular trough spaced entirely around the tubular sleeve portion of the garment.

The objects of the present invention may be attained by constructing the improved static resisting garment in the manner illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is an elevation, partly in section, showing a glove embodying the invention, before removal from the form upon which it is made;

Fig. 2, a side elevation of the glove shown in Fig. 1, with the improved static shield in the original or inoperative position;

Fig. 3, a view of a forearm showing the improved glove thereon, partly in section, with the static shield turned back in the operative position to provide an annular trough spaced entirely around the sleeve portion of the glove; and

Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view through the glove, taken as on the line 4—4, Fig. 3.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawing.

Although the invention is applicable to linemen's sleeves and similar garments, its most common use is upon gloves formed of rubber or synthetic rubber and for the purpose of illustration we have shown the invention in the accompanying drawing as applied to such a glove.

The improved glove may be made upon a form as indicated generally at 10, formed of porcelain or the like and of usual and well known construction as used in the manufacture of rubber or synthetic rubber articles, with the exception that it is provided with an enlarged portion 11 at the point where the cuff or gauntlet portion of the glove is formed.

This enlarged portion preferably is sharply convexed and flares abruptly outward from a definite peripheral line or groove 12, and may be outwardly curved as shown in Fig. 1. An annular line or groove 13 is located in the enlarged portion 11 of the form parallel to and spaced slightly from the groove 12.

The gauntlet or cuff portion 14 of the glove is sharply outwardly convexed and flared and is thus formed of considerably larger diameter than the adjacent tubular sleeve portion 15 and may be finished with the usual rolled bead 16.

The glove is formed in the usual manner by dipping the above described form into the usual solution of liquid rubber or synthetic rubber and removing it from the solution to dry, the desired number of coats being successively added as in usual and ordinary practice to produce a glove of required thickness.

After the glove, as indicated generally at 17, has been thus formed, the bead 16 may be rolled at the edge of the cuff and the glove may be cured, all as in usual and ordinary practice.

When the finished glove is worn by a lineman or the like, the tubular sleeve portion 15 thereof will come well down over the sleeve of the coat or shirt, as indicated at 18 and in order to prevent static from passing up the arm to the neck or face of the wearer, the flared cuff portion 14 of the glove is turned back at the double groove portion 12—13, forming an annular trough spaced entirely around the tubular sleeve portion 15 of the glove, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The double groove not only permits the cuff to be more easily turned back with less stress and strain upon the rubber but provides a better means of holding the trough in the turned back position and more effectively keeps the entire trough spaced at all points from the tubular sleeve portion of the glove in the manner shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

When it is not necessary to use the static shield, the cuff 14 may be turned back to the original or inoperative position, as indicated in Fig. 2, so as not to interfere with the free movement of the arms.

We claim:

1. A formed glove of rubber or the like provided with a tubular sleeve portion having a spaced pair of annular grooves spaced from its end, the end portion of said tubular sleeve portion being outwardly flared immediately adjacent to said grooves whereby said flared end portion may be turned back at said grooves to form an endless, outwardly flared trough entirely spaced from the exterior of the remainder of said tubular sleeve portion, the width of the bottom of said trough being substantially the distance between said grooves.

2. A formed glove of rubber or the like provided with a tubular sleeve portion having a spaced pair of annular grooves spaced from its end, the end portion of said tubular sleeve portion being outwardly flared and outwardly curved immediately adjacent to said grooves whereby said flared end portion may be turned back at said grooves to form an endless, outwardly flared trough entirely spaced from the exterior of the remainder of said tubular sleeve portion, the width of the bottom of said trough being substantially the distance between said grooves.

3. A glove of rubber or the like provided with a tubular sleeve portion having an annular groove spaced from its end, the end portion of said tubular sleeve portion being outwardly flared beyond said groove, there being a second annular groove in said outwardly flared portion, whereby said flared end portion may be turned back at said grooves to form an endless, outwardly flared trough entirely spaced from the exterior of said tubular sleeve portion, the width of the bottom of said trough being substantially the distance between said grooves.

4. A glove of rubber or the like provided with a tubular sleeve portion having an annular groove spaced from its end, the end portion of said tubular sleeve portion being outwardly flared and outwardly curved beyond said groove, there being a second annular groove in said outwardly flared portion, whereby said flared end portion may be turned back at said grooves to form an endless, outwardly flared trough entirely spaced from the exterior of said tubular sleeve portion, the width of the bottom of said trough being substantially the distance between said grooves.

5. A formed glove of rubber or the like provided with a tubular sleeve portion having a sharp outwardly convexed, flared portion spaced from its end and a second sharp outwardly convexed, flared portion immediately adjacent to the first named flared portion, whereby the flared end portion of the glove may be turned back to form an endless, outwardly flared trough entirely spaced from the exterior of the remainder of said tubular sleeve portion, the width of the bottom of said trough being substantially the width of said first named flared portion.

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