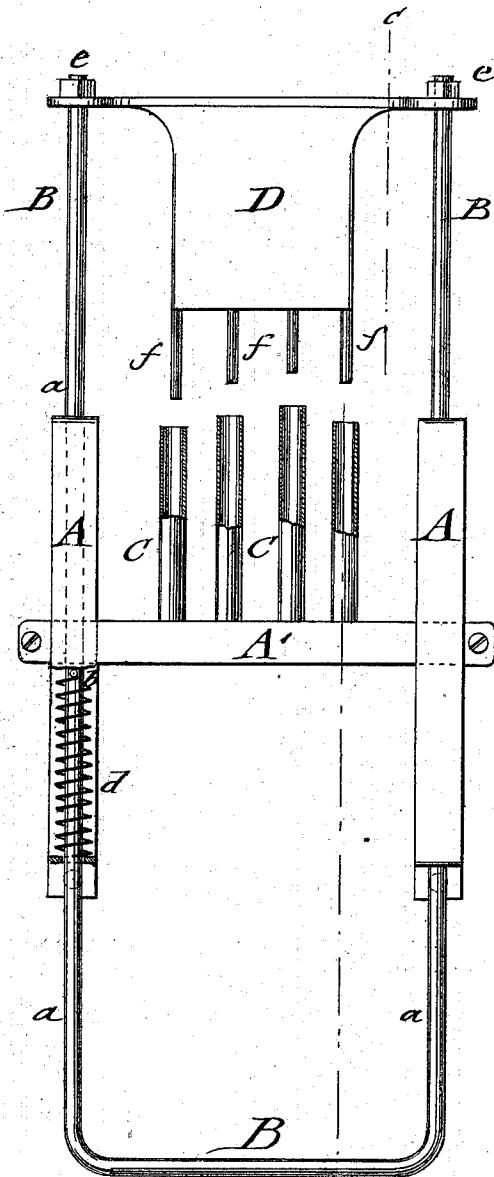


F. VANDERPOOL.
Glove-Turning Machines.

No. 146,111.

Patented Dec. 30, 1873.

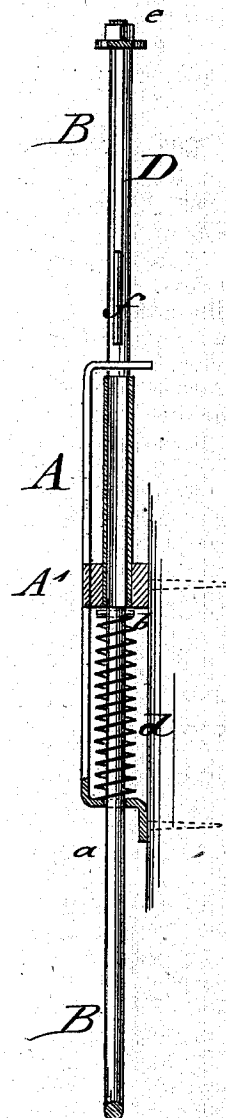
Fig. 1.



WITNESSES.

Chas. Nida
Aug. 1873

Fig. 2.



INVENTOR.

F. Vanderpool.
 BY *Munn & Co.*
 ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK VANDERPOOL, OF MAYFIELD, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JAMES E. WOOD, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN GLOVE-TURNING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 146,111, dated December 30, 1873; application filed November 15, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK VANDERPOOL, of Mayfield, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Glove-Turning Machine, of which the following is a specification:

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a front view of my improved glove-turner, and Fig. 2 a vertical transverse section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of my invention is to furnish a convenient glove-turning machine, by which all the fingers and the hand part, with the exception of the thumb, may be turned simultaneously in a rapid and easy manner. My invention consists of a stationary frame with finger-tubes, over which the glove to be turned is placed. A spring-frame with hand-board and finger-rods slides in the stationary frame, and serves, by being pressed down on the finger ends, to carry the glove and hand-part over it by one upward motion of the same.

In the drawing, A represents the stationary frame or standards, which are firmly screwed in upright position to a counter or table. The movable frame B slides by its vertical rods *a* in standards A, which rods are laterally connected at their lower ends, and of such length that they can be operated by the foot like a treadle. The horizontal main piece A' of frame A carries four upright tubes, C, which are socketed in suitable manner therein, corresponding in length to the fingers of the hand. Piece A is perforated for rods *a*, forming an additional guide to them, while it also serves, in connection with cross-pins *b* and spiral

springs *d*, to arrest the upward motion of frame B. The spiral springs *d* are placed on rods *a*, between pins *b*, and the lower shoulder or bracket-shaped ends of standards A forcing frame B in upward direction as soon as released by the foot. The hand-board D is firmly attached by screws *e* to the upper ends of rods *a*, extending downward between them, and having rods *f*, which are of such length that the finger-tubes C are reached by them when brought down.

The glove is placed on the finger-tubes. Frame B with rods *f* is then brought down on the finger ends of the glove, and retained thereon by the foot. The glove is then taken hold of at the wrist-part and carried up till turned to the wrist. The frame B is then released, passing upward, while the glove is held stretched on the hand-board until the fingers are entirely out of the tubes. The glove is then taken off the hand-board, the thumb placed on one of the tubes, the hand-board brought down, as before, and the glove is then turned entirely.

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

The combination, with spring sliding frame B, provided with the pendent rods *f*, of the frame A A' A, having the tubes C corresponding in number and placed opposite to the rods *f*, to enable the glove to be turned in the manner described.

FREDRICK VANDERPOOL.

Witnesses:

W. D. WOODWORTH,
COLLINS ODELL.