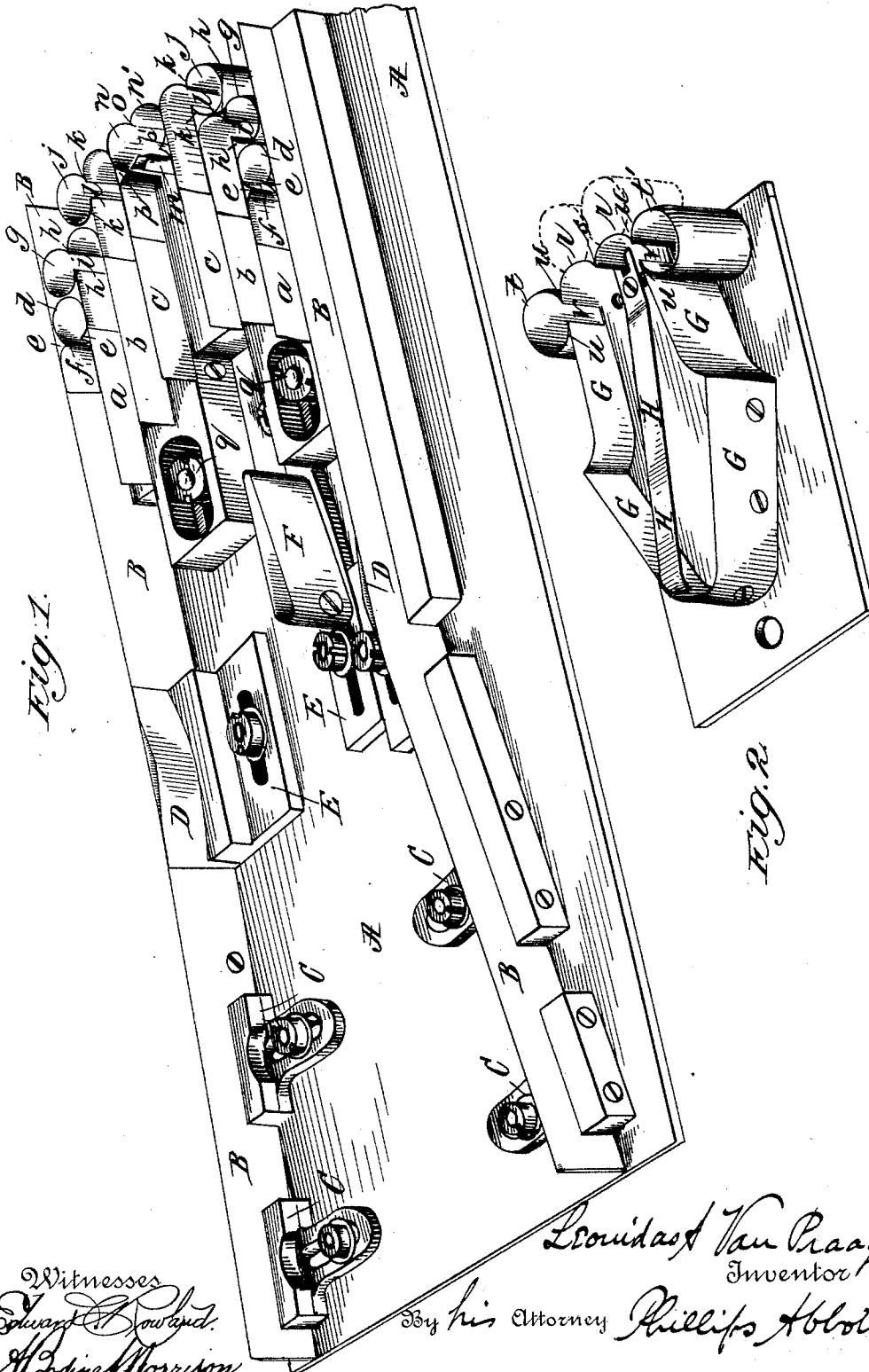


(No Model.)

L. A. VAN PRAAG.
GLOVE CUTTING DIE.

No. 586,579.

Patented July 20, 1897.



Witnesses
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Madeline Morrison

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONIDAS A. VAN PRAAG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GLOVE-CUTTING DIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 586,579, dated July 20, 1897.

Application filed November 21, 1896. Serial No. 612,955. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONIDAS A. VAN PRAAG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Glove-Cutting Dies, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in knives or dies for cutting the stock from which gloves are made; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the parts thereof, as hereinafter described and illustrated.

In the drawings hereof, Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of a knife adapted to cut the hand and its finger parts of the glove with their integral tip-pieces, as above stated. Fig. 2 illustrates a perspective of a cutter constructed and arranged to cut the thumb and its integral tip-pieces.

Both of the cutters illustrated in the drawings are designed to cut the blanks in such shape that they are to be subsequently folded upon a medial line to make the completed glove according to the usual custom, but it will be readily understood by those who are familiar with this art that my invention is equally applicable to knives which cut the stock in halves, if desired.

Referring first to the knife illustrated in Fig. 1, A is the base-plate or platen of the knife. B B are the side cutters, which give the shape to the hand portion of the glove. C C are adjusting devices whereby the size and shape of the gauntlet is regulated. D D are cutters, which form the wrist-contraction of the glove, and they are also provided with shape-adjusters E E. F is a thumb-hole cutter. These parts are or may be the same as those ordinarily employed.

Referring now to the finger parts of the glove, the two series *a b c* of knives, one on one side and one on the other of the cutter, are those ordinarily employed for slitting the stock to form the separate fingers. They may be made as usual, but at the upper end of each finger there is added an extension to the cutters, sometimes projecting beyond their ends and sometimes arranged at the side, so as to cut the reinforcing or tip pieces—that is to say, *d d* show a substantially cir-

cular extension of the cutter for the little finger, and the shape of it is such that it will exactly coincide with the shape of the end of the finger itself by reason of its being drawn in, as at *e e*, so that the little part, which is cut by the extension of the knife *d*, may be folded over backwardly upon the little finger and will fit it, so that when the glove is folded along its medial line and these two tip pieces folded in the glove may be stitched as usual, in which event the material will be double on both sides of the end of the little finger, and in order that the tips may be left integral with the pieces of the stock which are to form the little finger the knife is not made continuous, but an open space *f* is left at the end of both halves of the little finger. This same construction, with modifications which will be referred to, is carried out throughout—that is to say, the third finger has the added part of the cutter, which forms the tip-pieces for it, arranged laterally of the finger portion, as seen at *g g*, and the recesses *h h* shape the contraction, whereby the tip-pieces are made to conform to the shape of the end of the finger, and the broken away or omitted part of the cutter, which leaves an integral section of the stock for attachment of the tip-pieces to the parts forming the fingers, is shown at *i i*. The middle finger is similarly arranged.

j j are the two extended portions of the cutter for cutting the tips.

k k are the contracted parts, which give shape to the tip-pieces, and *l l* are the omitted sections of the knife, which leave the uncut portions, whereby the tip-pieces are connected to the parts forming the finger proper. The parts of the knife which cut the stock for the index-finger are arranged somewhat differently, because that finger is located on the medial line of the glove—that is to say, a hollow post *m*, the upper edges of which constitute a cutter, is arranged in the general form of a diamond—in other words, in such shape as to give to the end of the fingers and the corresponding portions of the tips the proper rounded shape—and the extended portions of the knife are shown at *n n'*, with a V-shaped cavity *o*, which, in conjunction with the cavities *p p'*, give the desired shape to the tip-pieces.

The cutters are preferably made integral as a single structure, being provided with adjusting devices *q q*, as usual, whereby the length of the finger portion of the glove is regulated, and the cutter is ordinarily supplied with spring devices to eject the stock, as usual. They are not illustrated, since they form no part of the invention and are not always employed.

It will be seen that by forming the knife in the manner stated, the parts which cut each finger being supplied with their appropriate tip-cutting part and they being arranged, some of them in line with but beyond the end of the finger-cutting portions and others arranged at the end of the finger-cutting portions, but laterally thereof, the stock is most effectively utilized and that parts which would otherwise be waste constitute the tips for the fingers, and, furthermore, that owing to the stated construction of the knife the tip-pieces are permanently attached to the finger-pieces to which they belong, so that displacement is impossible, and that the shape of the tips and finger ends being made to coincide no trimming is necessary. On the contrary, the exterior line of the fingers when the parts are properly folded for stitching constitutes a guide therefor, and also that a considerable portion of the stitching is saved, because none is necessary at the uncut portions, which connect the tips to the finger-pieces proper.

Referring to Fig. 2, which illustrates the knife for cutting the thumb, the construction and operation are substantially as described. *G* is the knife proper, which forms the outline of the thumb. *H* is the usual spring for ejecting the cut stock from the knife. *r r* illustrate the rounded ends of the cutter

proper which, in conjunction with the recess *s*, gives the desired rounding outline to the end of the thumb. *t t'* are the laterally-arranged tip-cutters, which are contracted at *u u* for the purpose of so shaping the tip-pieces as that they shall coincide with the shape of the end of the thumb. *v v* shows the omitted part of the tip-cutting knife whereby the connecting-piece or uncut portion of the stock is produced, which makes the tip-pieces integral with the thumb-piece proper. If desired, the extended tip-cutting portions of the knife may be projected from the ends of the cutter, as shown by dotted lines in this figure.

As above stated, it will be obvious to those who are familiar with this art that my invention is applicable to knives for cutting glove stock of all kinds and shapes and whether double gloves to be folded before stitching or single halves made separately, and also that the arrangement of the tip-pieces need not be exactly as illustrated by me, although I prefer that construction.

I claim---

A knife or cutter embodying exterior portions which give outline to the blank, finger-cutting portions, and tip-cutting portions, the latter located at the ends of the finger-cutters, and projecting beyond the same, some in line therewith, and some laterally thereof, said cutters having an omitted part adjacent to the tips, whereby the stock is uncut at such portions, for the purposes set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1896.

LEONIDAS A. VAN PRAAG.

Witnesses:

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