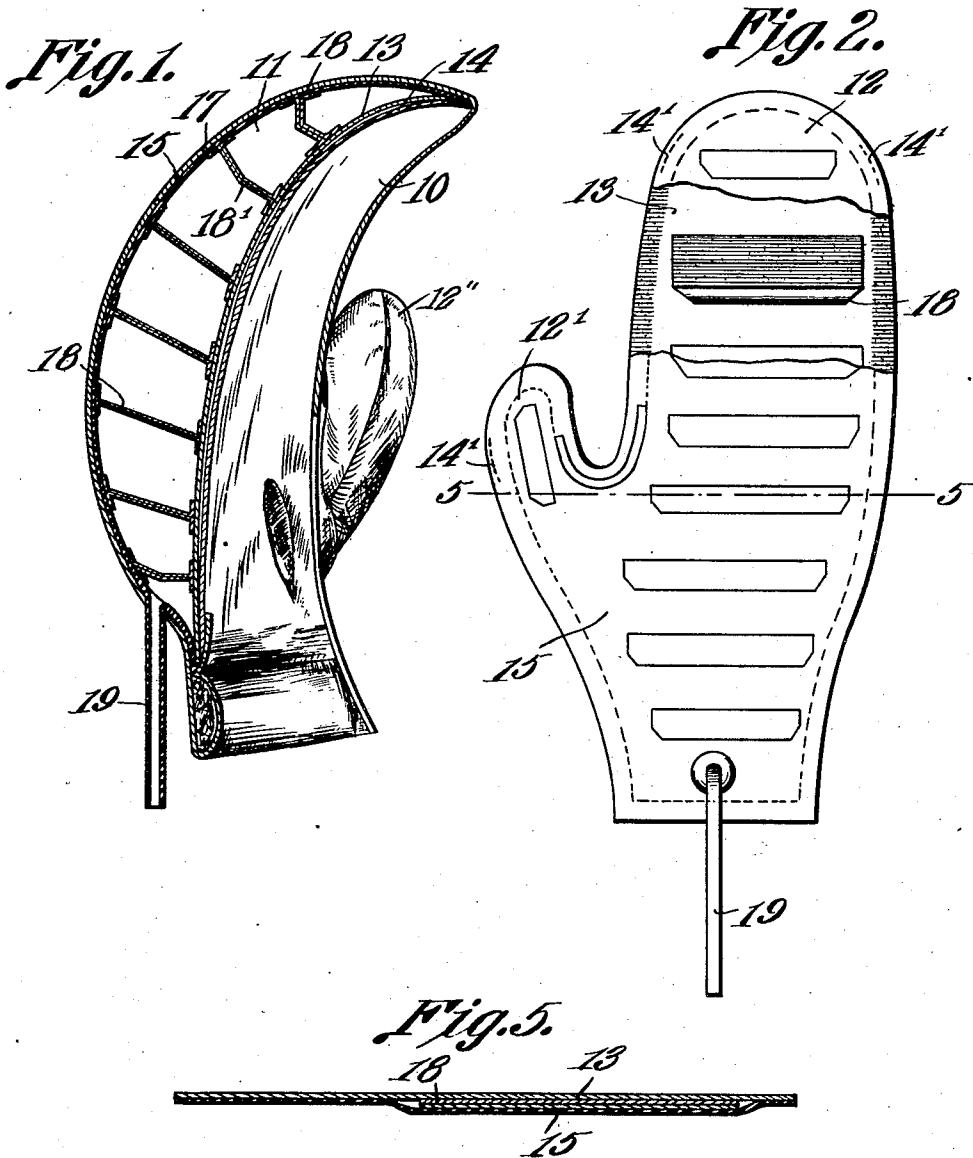


D. J. KENNEDY.
BOXING GLOVE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1911.

1,057,848.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

J. P. Dineen
L. H. W. Love

Daniel J. Kennedy,
Inventor

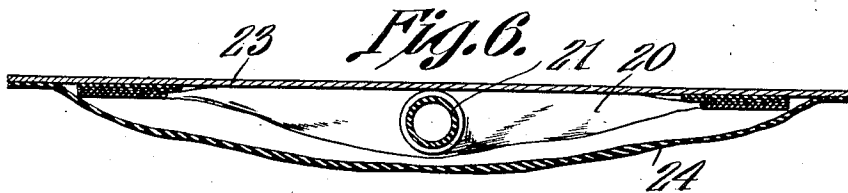
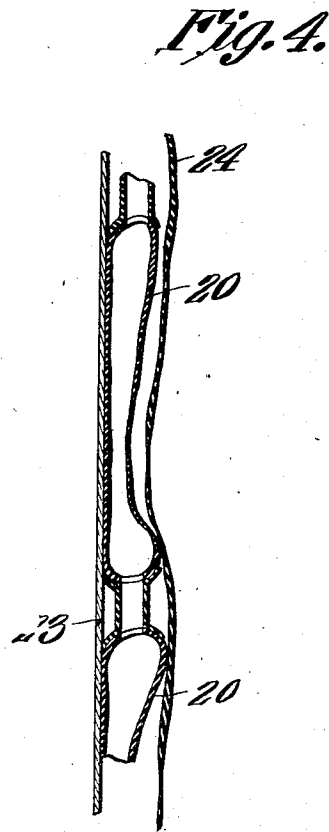
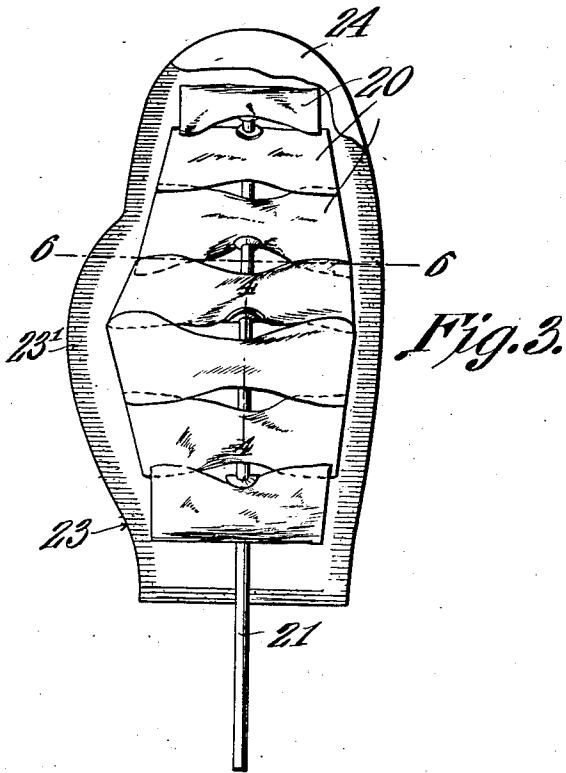
by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys

D. J. KENNEDY.
BOXING GLOVE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1911.

1,057,848.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

J. P. [Signature]
L. H. Wilson

Daniel J. Kennedy,
Inventor

by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL J. KENNEDY, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

BOXING-GLOVE.

1,057,848.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

Application filed March 21, 1911. Serial No. 615,824.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL J. KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Boxing-Glove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in boxing gloves.

10 The primary object of said invention is to provide a boxing glove with a pneumatic striking surface which will form an effective cushion and which will be of such construction as to withstand the impact to which
15 the striking surface is subjected.

A further object is to so construct the cushion that the same may be readily positioned in the ordinary type of glove without materially altering its construction.

20 With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood
25 that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

30 In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a sectional view showing a glove provided with the cushion, Fig. 2 is a plan view of the cushion removed, Fig. 3 is a plan view of a slightly modified form of cushion, Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5
35 is a section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2, the cushion being deflated. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

In the preferred form a glove 10 which is
40 of the usual construction and which would normally have the pocket 11 filled with hair or other padding, is provided with a cushion 12 illustrated in top plan in Fig. 2, said cushion being arranged within the pocket
45 11, the extension 12' being inserted within the thumb shield 12'' of the glove.

The cushion consists of the rubber casing 12 which is of such construction that the same will follow the curved outline of the pocket
50 11, the wall 13 of said casing which is non-elastic contacting with the wall 14 of the pocket, being stitched to the same at the points 14', 14'' and the wall 15 of the casing which is elastic contacting with the outer
55 wall 17 of the pocket. The inner walls of the casing are connected by members 18

which as shown in Fig. 2 consist of transversely extending substantially rectangular strips, the edges of which are formed with flaps which are gummed to the casing, said
60 strips being so formed as to bend on the line 18' when the cushion is deflated. These members limit the expansion of the bag, the bag being inflated by means of a tube 19, said members 18 varying in width, the cen-
65 trally disposed members being of greater width than the end members as the casing is inflated to a greater extent at its center than at its ends, the peculiar arrangement of the members 18 allowing the casing when in-
70 flated to follow the curvature of the wall 14, thus assuring an even striking surface.

The members 18 as will be seen by referring to Fig. 2, not only vary in width, but the same are so positioned within the casing
75 that when the casing is inflated, the glove assumes the same form as if the hair padding were used.

In the use of various padding materials such for instance as hair, it has been found
80 that the same becomes easily displaced and is at the same time of a disadvantage owing to its weight. It will be noted that a device of this character will be light and durable, the cushion being evenly distributed over
85 the striking surface of the glove, the same being of such construction as to assume the proper shape when inflated, the spacing members which connect the inner walls of the casing being so arranged that the same
90 fold as shown in Fig. 1 when pressure is applied to the glove.

In the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the cushion consists of a plurality of air cham-
95 bers 20 which are connected with an air supply tube 21 and which are secured to a suitable piece of non-elastic material 23, the margin 23' of which is gummed, a similar piece of material 24 being secured to the ma-
100 terial 23 to cover the chambers 20, this material 24, however, being elastic. In this form of the device it is likewise necessary that the cushion expand the pocket formed in the glove to the same extent that the cushion is expanded in the preferred form. This spacing is accomplished by varying the size of the chambers 20, the chambers being of such a size and so disposed as to expand the pocket 11 to the same extent shown in Fig. 1.

The chambers 20 are secured to the material 23 at their centers and ends, the cen-

tral portions of said chambers being contracted and connected by the short sections of the tube 27. The edge portion of each chamber is adapted to overlap the edge of an adjacent chamber at points on either side of the contracted central portion, thus assuring an even striking surface.

The many advantages of a glove constructed in this manner will be clearly apparent as the same not only forms a light and consequently easily handled glove, but, at the same time, the construction is such that when the cushion is deflated, the glove may be conveniently folded, the same in its folded condition taking up but little space.

Particular attention is called to the construction of the spacing strips 18 in the preferred form and the manner in which the same are positioned in order to assure an even distribution of the cushion, the many advantages of the even striking surface being readily understood. As these strips are rectangular, the cushion, when inflated, will be of uniform thickness from side to side so that the first and little fingers will be protected to the same extent as the middle fingers. It will also be noted that in the modified form the various sized chambers secure the same result, the edges of said cushions or chamber being beveled to con-

form to the curvature of the pocket in the glove, and overlapped to assure an even striking surface.

It will be seen that the cushion may be easily and cheaply manufactured and the same readily positioned within a glove, there being but slight alteration necessary in the glove construction.

What is claimed is:—

In an article of the class described, a glove formed with a pocket, a pneumatic cushion arranged in the pocket and formed with an elastic and a non-elastic wall, a plurality of imperforate transversely disposed strips arranged within the cushion and terminating short of the sides thereof and connecting the walls to divide the cushion into a plurality of sections freely movable with respect to each other, said strips constituting means for maintaining the elastic and non-elastic walls substantially straight from one side to the other of the cushion, and means for inflating the cushion.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL J. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

VINCENT J. STAHL,
W. CHANTLER ARBUCKLE.