

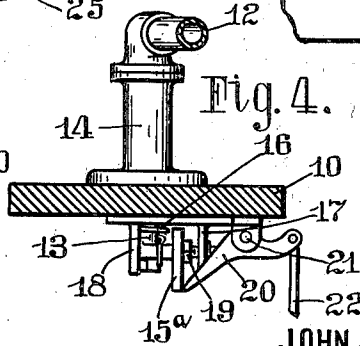
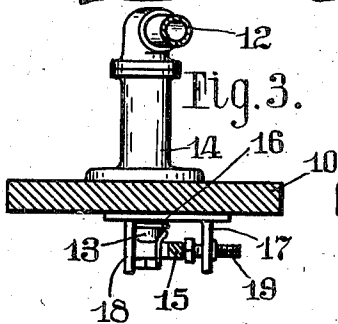
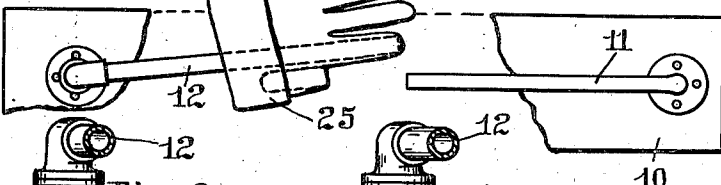
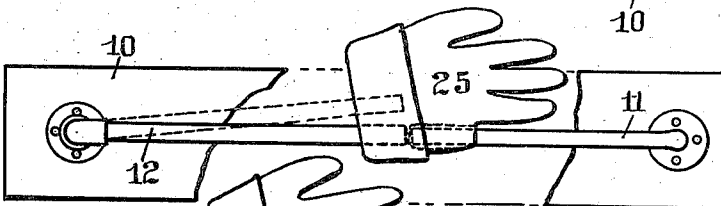
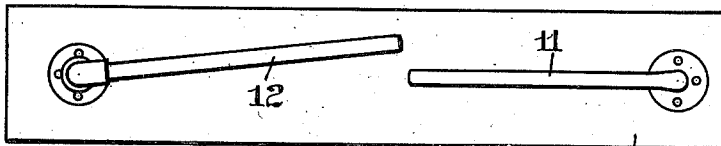
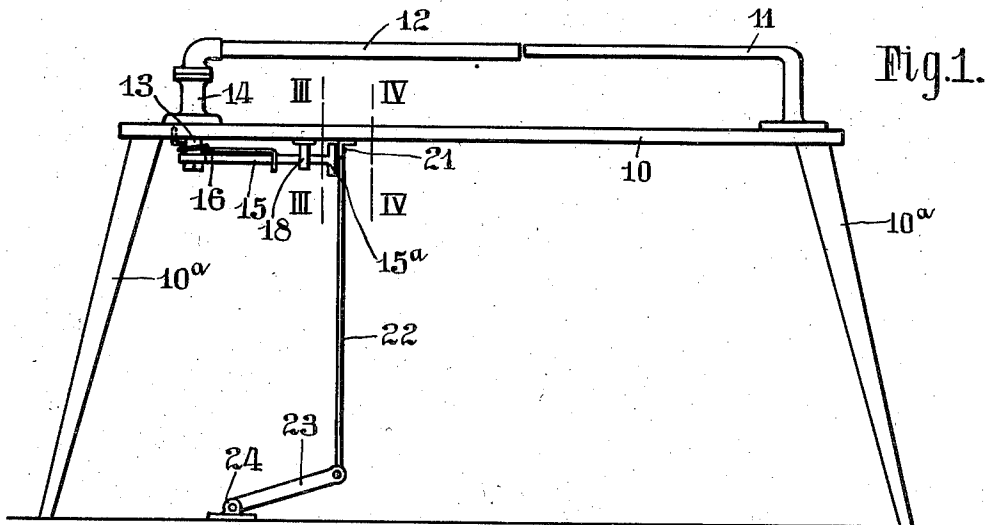
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2,058,065

APPARATUS WHEREWITH GLOVES ARE TURNED

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APPARATUS WHEREWITH GLOVES ARE
TURNED

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2 Claims. (Cl. 223—41)

This invention relates to means whereby the fingers of gloves can be turned, especially gloves of the "work" type so called.

Gloves of the work type are usually sewed with the inner faces of the material outward; and for neatness of appearance of the finished article are turned inside out so that the seams and frayed edges are concealed. The operation of turning such gloves has usually been performed with a pair of sticks—one of which is fixed to a wall and the other held in one hand of the person doing the turning while the other hand is employed to move the glove from the loose stick to the fixed one.

One object of my invention is to provide improved means whereby both hands of the operator can be used in moving the glove. Another object is to provide means whereby when a turned finger of the glove is withdrawn from the turning member the unturned glove finger next to it is drawn onto the placing member. Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the disclosure herein.

The invention is embodied in the example herein shown and described, the features of novelty being finally claimed.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of an apparatus according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view.

Fig. 3 is a cross section, on a larger scale, on the line III—III Fig. 1, looking to the left.

Fig. 4 is a cross section, on a similar scale, on the line IV—IV Fig. 1, looking to the left.

Fig. 5 is a plan view, with parts broken out, illustrating a glove on the apparatus having the little finger turned.

Fig. 6 is a similar view illustrating the withdrawn glove of Fig. 5 engaged at the next finger with the placing rod.

In the views the character 10 designates a table having suitable legs 10^a. Secured fixedly on the top of the table at its rear end is an arm 11 extending forwardly and parallel to the top of the table. 12 designates another horizontal arm or placing member, it being pivoted at the forward end of the table by means of a spindle 13 rocking in a vertical bearing 14 secured to the top of the table. The horizontal arm 12 is preferably tubular and of slightly larger diameter than the stationary arm 11 in order that said arms shall be of light weight. The arm 12 is of such length that its rear end nearly touches the forward end of the stationary arm when the horizontal arm is alined with the stationary arm.

The spindle 13 extends through the table and has affixed to its lower end a rearwardly extending crank arm 15; and encircling said spindle is a coil spring 16, one end of which is secured to the table while the other end is bent down to engage and press against the crank arm with a tendency to throw the arm 12 out of alinement with the stationary arm 11.

17 and 18 designate two stops secured to the lower side of the table. The stop 17 is provided with a set screw 19 adjustable to limit and vary the extent of movement of the arm 12 when thrown by the pressure of the spring 16; and the stop 18 limits the throw of the arm 12 to position alining with the stationary arm 11.

The rear end of the crank arm 15 has a cross head 15^a against which bears one end of a lever 20 fulcrumed at 21 in an ear secured to the lower side of the table. The other end of said lever 20 has pivotally attached thereto a rod 22 extended downward and pivotally connected to a pedal 23, the other end of which is connected with a block 24 on the floor. By exerting downward pressure with a foot of the operator on the pedal 23 the arm 12 is swung into alinement with the stationary arm 11 and by releasing such pressure the swinging arm 12 is automatically thrown out of alinement with the arm 11 by the pressure of the spring 16.

In practice the digits of the glove can be turned by beginning with either the little finger or the thumb so that the digits can be turned in rapid succession. Ordinarily the operation will begin with the little finger and as depicted in Fig. 5 where the glove treated is shown at 25. The operation will ordinarily be facilitated if the cuff end be folded outward as suggested by the picture of the glove in Figs. 5 and 6. In the operation said little finger of the glove is first drawn by the operator fully onto the end of the placing arm 12 while that arm is in the position shown in Fig. 2 and then said arm and finger swung by foot pressure to aline the two arms as shown in Fig. 5, whereupon the operator presses the glove rearward and thereby causes the turning of said finger as indicated by broken lines in said Fig. 5. The pressure of the pedal is then released permitting the spring 16 to swing the arm 12 to its original position and to receive the next finger when the glove is drawn forward, upon which operation the turned little finger is removed from the rod 11 as shown in Fig. 6. After this foot pressure is again applied to aline the rods whereupon said next finger can be turned by pressing the glove rearward. The oper-

ation is repeated until all the digits are turned.

The employment of the adjustable stop screw 19 permits setting thereof to vary the throw of the arm 12 under the action of the spring 16 and, therefore, the employment of the apparatus in turning the fingers of gloves of different sizes and spacing of fingers, it being desirable that said arm 12 shall have a swing or travel at its rear end in a direction substantially at right angles, as shown, to the axis of the fixed arm and proportioned to the spacing of the fingers to facilitate their successive engagement with said arm when the glove is drawn forward.

It may be noted as to this construction and operation that after a finger turning operation the arm 12 is free to be swung under the action of the spring within the glove body from a finger turned position into position to receive the next finger to be turned.

It will also be noted that with this construction both hands of the operator are free to keep the glove properly spread for observation and to give the fingers thereof the proper movements forward and backward.

The forms and dimensions of the parts can be changed without departing from the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

1. An apparatus for successively turning the fingers of a glove, including a fixed arm, a second arm mounted to have an end thereof travel in a

direction substantially at right angles to the axis of the said fixed arm and into and out of alignment with the said fixed arm, a stop limiting the movement of said second arm at the position of alignment, and a stop limiting the movement of said second arm out of said alignment to a position whereby, when the glove with a turned finger thereof is on the fixed arm, the act of withdrawing the turned finger from said fixed arm causes the next unturned finger to be entered by said second arm for turning operation on the fixed arm.

2. An apparatus for successively turning the fingers of a glove, including a fixed arm, a second arm mounted to have an end thereof travel in a direction substantially at right angles to the axis of the said fixed arm and into and out of alignment with the said fixed arm, a stop limiting the movement of said second arm at the position of alignment, a stop limiting the movement of said second arm out of said alignment into a position to receive a glove finger, and means for yieldingly holding the said second arm in said position, whereby when the glove with the turned finger thereof is on the fixed arm, the act of withdrawing said turned finger from said fixed arm causes the next unturned finger to be entered by said second arm for turning operation on the fixed arm, and means for moving said second arm into said aligned position.

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