

1,206,102.

J. C. GIBSON,
GLOVE.
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Patented Nov. 28, 1916.

Fig. 1.

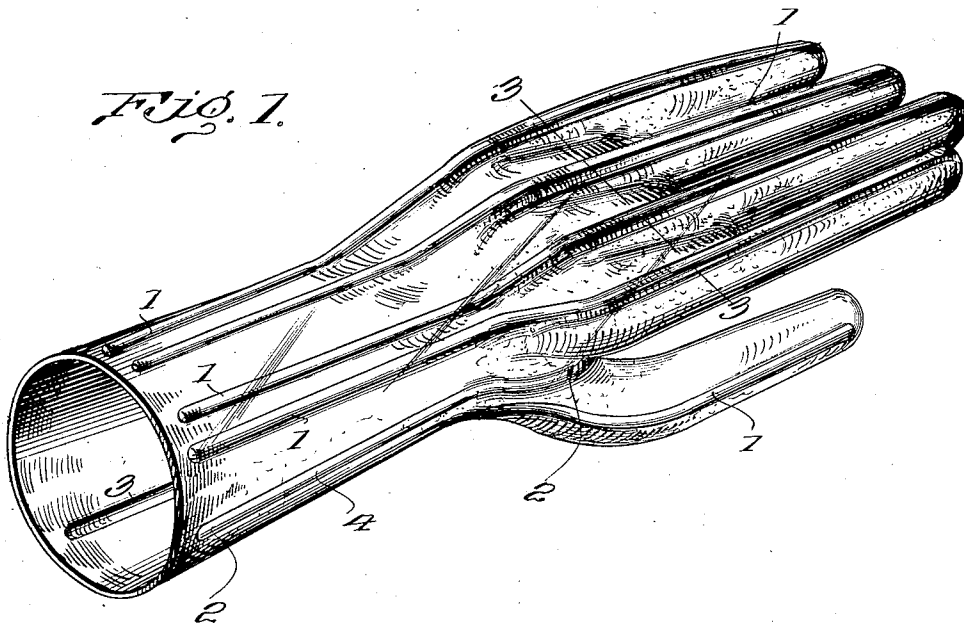


Fig. 2.

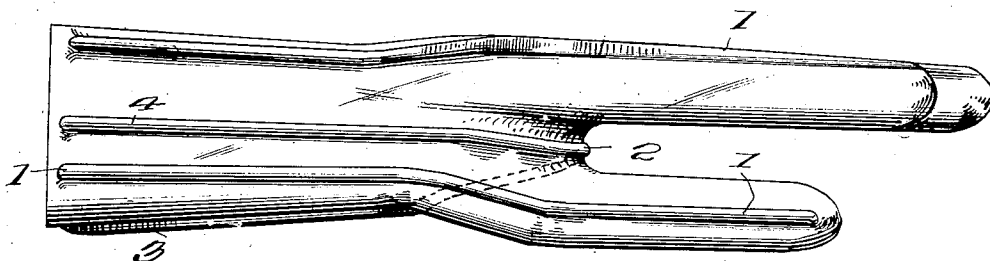
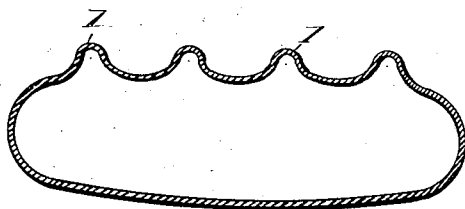


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GLOVE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. GIBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

Rubber gloves as ordinarily constructed produce discomfort when worn for any great length of time, are difficult to pull on and off the hand when close fitting, produce cramp and interfere with the free movements of the digits and, moreover, frequently tear because of strain. This is due largely to the close fit of the glove which prevents ventilation, requires the expenditure of some considerable force to pull on and off and, moreover, confines the air in the fingers when pulling the glove on the hand.

The foregoing noted objections are overcome wholly or in part by the present invention which provides a glove having air channels leading from points near the tips of the fingers to a point beyond the wrist, such glove also being formed with an air channel extending from the space between the thumb and forefinger along opposite sides to points beyond the wrist, such air channels being preferably formed by means of flutes whereby the parts of the glove are given a fullness while at the same time enabling the glove to snugly fit the hand without producing cramp or exerting undue pressure upon the parts which would tend to impair the delicacy of touch or interfere with muscular movements, both of which are essential when the glove is worn by a physician or surgeon.

With these and other objects in view, which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement and combination of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and particularly claimed.

In the accompanying drawings has been illustrated a simple and preferred form of the invention, it being, however, understood that no limitation is necessarily made to the precise structural details therein exhibited, but that changes, alterations and modifications within the scope of the invention as claimed may be resorted to when desired.

Referring to the drawings,—Figure 1 is

a perspective view of a glove embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a side view; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Rubber gloves are molded upon a form and retain the shape or configuration of such form of which they are the replica. As a result the gloves are of uniform thickness or practically so throughout their extent.

The glove illustrated comprises a body portion and fingers and conforms generally to the shape of the human hand. In accordance with the present invention air channels or passages 1 extend from the tips of the fingers to a point beyond the wrist and these air channels besides providing for the free passage of air also afford a fullness, thereby compensating for the enlarging of the joints when the digits of the hand are flexed. When the digits are straightened the air channels or passages assume their normal shape with the result that the glove obtains a close fit upon the hand without cramping the same or interfering with muscular action or impairing the sensitiveness of touch which would be the case if the ends of the fingers exerted unusual pressure upon the tips of the fingers. The air channels or passages 1 may be formed in any manner and as shown consist of flutes, crimps or corrugations. These flutes, crimps or the like are preferably disposed upon the outer side of the glove or the backs of the fingers so as not to be in the way and also to readily compensate for the bulging of the fingers of the hand when the fingers are flexed. An air passage or channel 2 extends between the thumb and forefingers and is formed in a like manner to the air passages or channels 1, thereby providing fullness between the thumb and forefinger which admits of the free movements of the thumb without subjecting the part of the glove between the thumb and forefinger to any strain. The flute or corrugation forming the air passage or channel 2 extends along the back and front of the wrist portion of the glove, as indicated at 3 and 4, such flutes 3 and 4 terminating a short distance beyond the wrist or about in line with the flutes or air channels 1.

A glove constructed in accordance with this invention prevents sweating or heating

of the hand and may be easily and quickly drawn upon or pulled from the hand and when worn insures a close fit while at the same time readily conforming to swelling of the hand or fingers during the various movements of such parts, thereby preventing any binding action or tendency to produce discomfort. The opening and closing of the hand and the movements of the fingers produces a pumping action which alternately contracts and expands the channel or flutes with the result that the hot and moist air is expelled and cold and dry air drawn into the air passages by a pumping action. As a result discomfort is not experienced and the hand does not sweat and become overheated.

It is to be understood that the glove when formed is practically of uniform thickness throughout its extent, hence the several flutes, crimps or corrugations corresponding with the air passages or channels are thin and readily give to prevent any portion of the glove being subjected to strain when flexing the fingers or opening and closing the hand. These several flutes or corrugations result in the provision of a fullness which not only provides the air channels or passages but also compensates for any swelling of the hand or fingers during muscular movement thereof.

While the invention is designed chiefly for rubber gloves which are formed by the dipping process it is to be understood that it applies to gloves molded in any manner and constructed of any material and whether made by hand or machine. The essential feature is a close fitting glove for mechanics, merchants or others requiring the hand to be

protected, which is formed with longitudinal ventilating passages extending from the tips of the fingers to a point about opposite or beyond the wrist. The flutes are of the same thickness as the body of the glove and are adapted to give when the fingers or hand become enlarged, as when closed, so as to prevent any binding of the enlarged parts.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A glove having a flute or corrugation between the thumb and forefinger forming a fullness and an air passage and having such flute extending outward along a side of the glove.

2. A glove having a flute extending along one side of the wrist portion of the glove and thence between the thumb and forefinger stall of the glove and thence along the under or forward side of the wrist portion of the glove, the said flute opening inwardly and affording a ventilating passage and a fullness.

3. As a new article of manufacture a rubber glove having flutes therein along the backs of the fingers and extending from the tips of such fingers to a point about in line with the wrist.

4. A glove provided with a flute extending along one of its fingers and substantially to the wrist, the said flute being imperforate and opening inwardly whereby to provide an air passage and a fullness.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. GIBSON. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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