Sept. 9, 1947. W. O. WELLS, JR 2,427,170

GLOVE AND BLANK FOR MAKING THE SAME

Filed Nov. 22, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

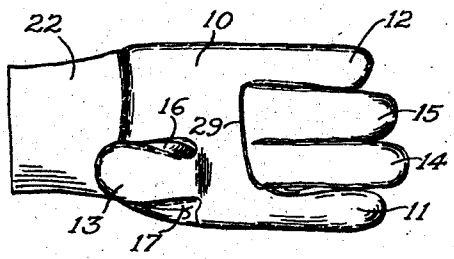


Fig. 1.

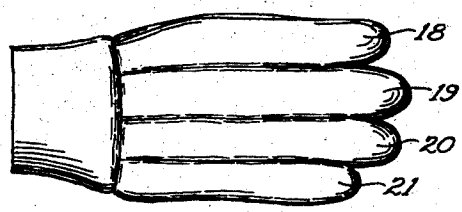


Fig. 2

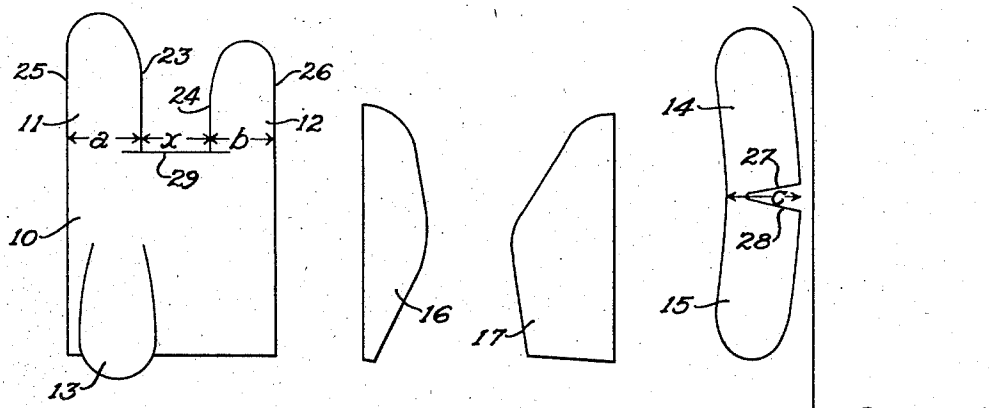
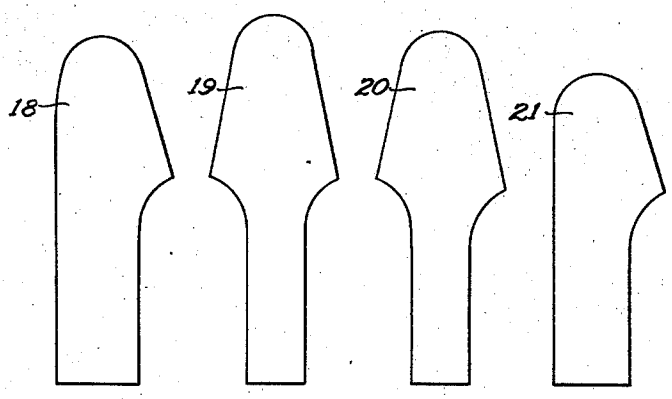


Fig. 4



Inventor

W. O. Wells Jr.

By Parry & Miller

Attorneys

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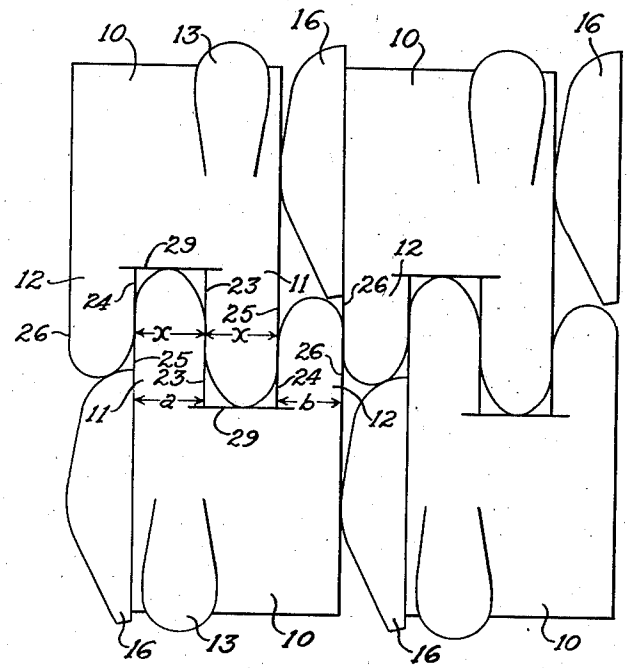


Fig. 5

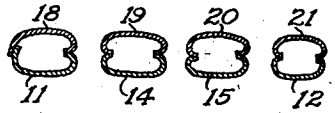


Fig. 3

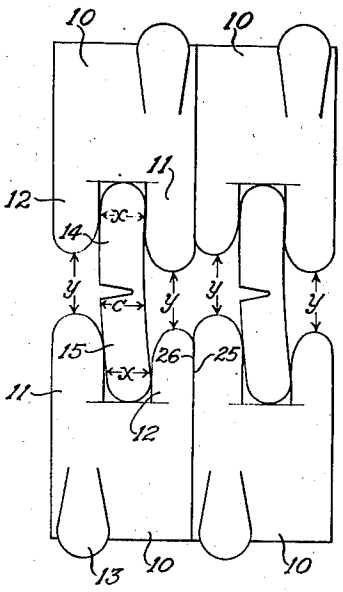


Fig. 7

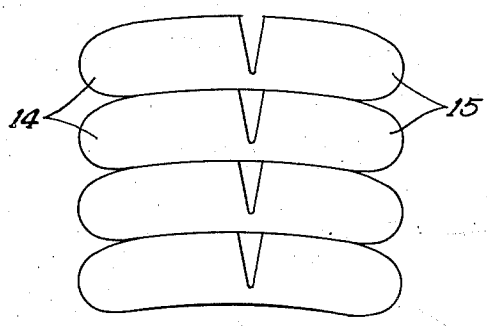


Fig. 6

Inventor

W. O. Wells Jr.

By Parry & Miller

Attorneys

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GLOVE AND BLANK FOR MAKING THE SAME

William O. Wells, Jr., Evanston, Ill., assignor to Wells Lamont Corporation, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Minnesota

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8 Claims. (Cl. 2—169)

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This invention is directed to improvements in gloves of the so-called Gunn pattern which are characterized by index and little finger fronts integral with the palm portion and middle finger fronts separately formed and seamed to the palm portion.

The general object of the invention is to provide a glove which has the advantages of prior gloves according to the Gunn pattern with respect to fullness and fit of fingers without the use of fourchettes and which avoids the considerable waste of material in cutting which has heretofore been an objectionable feature of the Gunn pattern.

A further object of the invention is to provide a glove front blank pattern and blank layout according to which the waste in fabric in the cutting of a series of blanks is substantially negligible, and which permits the production of gloves of the Gunn type at a lower cost than heretofore.

Still another object of the invention is to improve the Gunn pattern with respect to the location of the seams joining the finger fronts and backs and to accomplish this in such manner that a glove may be produced more economically than before.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood by reference to the accompany drawings and the following detailed description thereof.

In such drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front view of a glove according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a back view of the glove shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the fingers of the same glove;

Fig. 4 is a view of the various individual front and back pieces for making the glove;

Fig. 5 illustrates a preferred grouping of the glove front and additional blanks made possible by the improved pattern of the present invention;

Fig. 6 shows a preferred grouping of middle finger fronts; and,

Fig. 7 shows a further grouping of glove front blanks and additional blanks permitted by the pattern of the present invention and differing from the layout in Fig. 5.

In the usual Gunn glove the index and little

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finger fronts are quite wide and their inner edges so closely approach each other that the area of material cut from between them is so small as to be wasted and a series of front blanks cannot be laid out for cutting from leather or other material without considerable waste in the area indicated. Ordinarily, also, the seams between the finger front and backs are disposed adjacent one face of the glove, usually the back face, where the seaming stitches are likely to be subject to wear. These disadvantages are both overcome according to the present invention.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, the present glove comprises a main front section 10 having integral index and little finger fronts 11 and 12 and a thumb front 13. The second and third finger fronts 14 and 15 are formed separately from main front blank 10, but are usually formed integrally with each other as shown in Fig. 4. The thumb back and side or constituted by pieces 16 and 17.

The back of the glove is formed by index finger back 18, second finger back 19, third finger back 20, and little finger back 21 which have downwardly extending extensions to form the back portion of the glove below the fingers.

Usually the main front section 10, thumb and finger fronts 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, and thumb section 16 will be composed of leather for durability while the remaining glove sections will be composed of fabric which is less costly than leather. It will be understood, however, that the glove may be constructed throughout of either leather or fabric. The glove shown is provided with a knitted cuff 22, but the invention is equally adapted to gloves of short and long gauntlet types.

An important feature of the invention involves the width a of index finger front 11 and width b of little finger front 12 in relation to width x of the area lying between the inner edges 23 and 24 of such finger fronts. In particular the finger widths a and b are made narrower than in prior Gunn cut gloves and to such extent that width x of the intervening area is at least as great as the width of any one of the index, middle and little fingers. In the form shown width b of the little finger is somewhat less than width a of the index finger, the two middle fingers are of the same width c which is equal to width a of the index finger, and width x of the area

between the index and little fingers is the same as both widths *a* and *c*.

By so patterning index and little fingers **11** and **12** the intervening area of the material from which front portion **10** is cut is sufficiently large that other finger fronts may be formed therefrom. Further, by making the index and little finger fronts, and preferably also the two middle finger fronts, narrower the seams adjoining the finger fronts and backs will not be thrown to the rear face of the glove where they will be exposed to wear.

It is desirable that the index and little finger should not be so narrow that the finger seaming is located adjacent the front face of the glove, and, also, that there be the smallest possible waste surplus fabric in cutting an additional finger front from the area between the index and little finger fronts of main front section **10**. For both of these reasons and, further, to simplify the cutting operation, it is preferred to make widths *a* and *b* of the index and little fingers such that width *x* of the intervening area is exactly equal to the width of one finger front. This can be accomplished without changing the overall width of front section **10**, but to insure adequate fullness in diameter of the completed glove fingers the widths of finger back pieces **18**, **19**, **20** and **21** are made greater than the corresponding finger fronts, all as will be clear from Fig. 4. The finger front and backs will be seamed together in the conventional manner, and the seams will be located substantially as shown in Fig. 3 at a position intermediate of the front and back faces of the glove, slightly nearer the front face.

In the usual Gunn cut glove the inner edges of the index and little finger fronts are cut on an incline so that they diverge outwardly in opposite directions substantially from the finger base line. In the present glove, however, the index and little finger edges **23** and **24** extend outwardly from finger base line **26** vertically and in parallel relation for the major length of the fingers, and the inclination and curving of the finger edges is confined to the outer portion of the finger fronts. The inner edges **23** and **24** of index and little fingers are parallel to each other and their outer edges **25** and **26** are parallel to each other and to the inner edges. The two middle finger fronts **14** and **15** are preferably similarly formed. It is not necessary, however, to make the finger backs with parallel vertical edges, and to insure adequate fullness in diameter of the fingers in their lower portion it is preferable to cut them with inclined edges from their base line as conventionally.

The bases of index and little fingers **11** and **12** are undercut to form extensions of upper edge **29** of the palm so that marginal portions of the fingers adjacent inner edges **23** and **24** may be turned rearwardly as partial finger side portions for seaming to the corresponding edges of the index and little finger backs **18** and **21**. Since the widths of the finger fronts are narrower than conventionally it will be understood that the undercut base line extensions are shorter and the main base line portion measured by width *x* longer than in prior Gunn cut gloves. The lower end **27** of second finger front **14** and lower end **28** of third finger front **15** are joined to the palm upper edge **29** and the extensions thereof formed by the slits undercutting the bases of the index and little fingers by seaming **30**. The overall length of edge **29** and its extensions is somewhat less than double the width *c* of the two middle finger fronts inasmuch as marginal portions of the middle finger

fronts are turned rearwardly as partial sides for joining to the corresponding finger backs and only intermediate portions of finger fronts **14** and **15** are seamed to edge **29**, as will be understood by reference to Fig. 3.

An important advantage of increasing the width of the area between the finger fronts of section **10** and decreasing widths *a* and *b* of such finger fronts will be understood by reference to Fig. 5. Therein are shown a plurality of glove fronts **10** according to one arrangement for economical cutting from a sheet of leather or other glove material. It will be observed that the individual front sections **10** of the two lines of laterally arranged blanks are internested with one of the finger fronts, in this case index finger front **11**, of a blank in each line formed from the area of material lying between index and little fingers **11** and **12** of a blank in the other line. By reason of the parallel arrangement of the inner edges of the finger fronts it will be seen that the portion of material wasted in cutting the rounded outer ends of the finger fronts is quite small. The outer side edges **26** of the little finger fronts of diagonally adjacent front blanks lie along a common line for a substantial portion of their length. The spaces between front blanks in the same line bounded by the ends of little fingers **11** of the blanks in the other line are of a width *b* sufficient to provide an area of material for the cutting therefrom of other glove pieces, such as, but not necessarily, thumb back pieces **16**.

No provision is made in the layout of Fig. 5 for the second and third finger fronts **14** and **15**. These may be formed from another area of the same sheet of material, or from a different sheet of material with a layout as shown in Fig. 6 with very slight waste in cutting.

In the further illustrative grouping of glove fronts for cutting shown in Fig. 7 the index and little finger fronts **11** and **12** of adjacent front sections **10** are not internested as in Fig. 5. Oppositely adjoining front sections **10** are arranged substantially in vertical alignment with the little finger front **12** of one section aligned with the index finger front **11** of the other. Front sections lying in the same line abut one another throughout substantially their entire length with the outer edge **25** of index finger **11** of one section lying on a common line with the outer edge **26** of little finger **12** of the adjoining section so that such edges can be formed and the blanks severed from each other by a common cut.

By reason of the width *x* of the area formed between the aligned index and little fingers of oppositely arranged front sections **11** sufficient material is provided for forming various other glove pieces. Here the intervening area is employed to form the two middle finger fronts **14** and **15**, width *x* being made equal to width *c* of such finger fronts. Under such circumstances opposite front blanks must be vertically spaced from each other inasmuch as the combined length of finger fronts **14** and **15** is greater than the total length of vertically aligned index and little fingers of oppositely arranged front sections. Areas of material of length *y* lie between the outer ends of aligned index and little finger fronts, but such areas are sufficiently large for the cutting of other glove pieces, for example, finger tipped back reinforcing pieces not here illustrated but commonly employed in combined leather and fabric work gloves.

The layout arrangements shown in Figs. 5 and 7 are only illustrative, and other groupings of

glove front sections 10 can be employed to take advantage of the width of the area between the index and little finger fronts of the respective blanks as provided according to the present invention with less waste of material than prior gloves cut on the general Gunn pattern.

It will be evident that the invention provides a two fold advantage involving low material waste, which is important from the manufacturing standpoint, and the arrangement of the finger seams intermediate the front and back faces of the glove where they are protected from wear, which is important in the use of the glove. It will further be apparent that whereas in the illustrated patterns width *c* of both middle fingers is made the same as width *a* of the index finger, and greater than width *c* of the little finger, and width *x* of the area between the index and little fingers is the same as widths *a* and *c*, and greater than width *b*, the various width relationships may be varied so long as width *x* be made at least as great as the width of one or another of the finger fronts.

Since the pattern of the invention is subject to some variation as just explained, various layouts for cutting are possible according thereto, and the scope of the invention is to be judged from the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a glove, a front section comprising a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion, two middle front finger sections having parallel side edges and being formed separately from the front section, and a continuous upper edge on the palm portion extending between the bases of said index and little finger front portions said index and little finger front portions having parallel inner side edges spaced apart a cut distance equal to the width of one of said four finger front portions.

2. A glove front blank comprising a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion, and a continuous upper edge on the palm portion extending between the bases of said index and little finger front portions, said index and little finger front portions having their respective inner side edges parallel and spaced apart from each other a cut distance equal to the width of one of said finger front portions.

3. A glove front blank comprising a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion, each said finger front portion having cut inner and outer side edges which are parallel to each other and to the side edges of the other said finger front portion, and a cut top edge on the palm portion extending between the bases of the index and little finger front portions, the widths of the index and little finger front portions being sufficiently narrow that the area lying between the inner edges of the finger front portions and said palm top edge is of a size equal to the width of one of said finger front portions.

4. A glove comprising a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion and having parallel inner side edges, an upper edge on the palm portion extending between the bases of the index and little finger front portions, two middle finger front portions seamed to said upper edge of the palm portion and having parallel side edges, the index and little finger front portions being sufficiently narrow in width that the area between them is of the same width as one of the four finger front

portions, said index and little finger front portions each being slit at their bases for a short distance inwardly from their inner edges in continuation of the upper edge of the palm to provide narrow index and little finger side portions, the two middle finger front portions also being relatively narrow but having a combined width greater than the combined length of said palm upper edge and the continuations thereof formed by said slits to provide narrow middle finger side portions, and glove back means including index, middle and little finger back portions of greater width than the corresponding finger front portions joined at their edges to the side edges of the respective front finger portions by seaming located intermediate the front and back faces of the glove.

5. A glove blank grouping including a first glove blank comprising a glove front section having a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion and formed with parallel inner side edges which are spaced from each other a distance equal to the width of one of said finger portions, and an upper edge on the palm portion extending between the bases of the index and little finger portions, and a second glove blank comprising a finger portion located in the area between the index and little finger portions of the first blank and being of the same width as said area so that its opposite side edges form common lines with the inner edges of the index and little finger portions of said first glove blank.

6. A glove blank grouping including a first line of laterally arranged glove front blanks, each comprising a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion having parallel inner and outer side edges and an upper edge on the palm forming with the inner edges of the index and little finger portions an intervening area of the same width as one of said finger portions, and a second line of similar glove front blanks arranged in inverted relation to the blanks of the first line with the finger portions thereof laterally offset from the finger portions of the first line, and with one of the finger portions of each of the blanks of the second line nesting between the index and little finger portions of one of the blanks in said first line.

7. A glove blank grouping including a first glove front blank comprising a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion and having parallel inner side edges, and an upper edge on the palm portion extending between the bases of the index and little finger portions and defining therewith an area as wide as one glove finger, and a similar second glove front blank arranged in inverted relation relative to the first glove blank with the index finger portion of each blank opposite and aligned with the little finger portion of the other blank, and a glove finger blank comprising at least one glove finger located between the index and little finger portions of the respective glove front blanks.

8. A glove blank grouping including a first line of glove front blanks having parallel opposite side edges and arranged with a side edge of one blank adjoining a side edge of the next blank, each blank comprising a palm portion, index and little finger front portions integral with the palm portion and having inner side edges parallel to each other and to the side edges of the blank, and an upper edge on the palm portion

extending between the bases of the index and little finger portions, a similar second line of glove front blanks arranged in inverted opposing relation to the blanks of the first line, and a third intermediate line of glove finger blanks each located between the index and little finger portions of opposite blanks of the first and second lines of the same width as the distance between the inner edges of the index and little finger portions.

WILLIAM O. WELLS, JR.

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