A. CHARNEY.

GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1916.

1,235,010.

Patented July 31, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

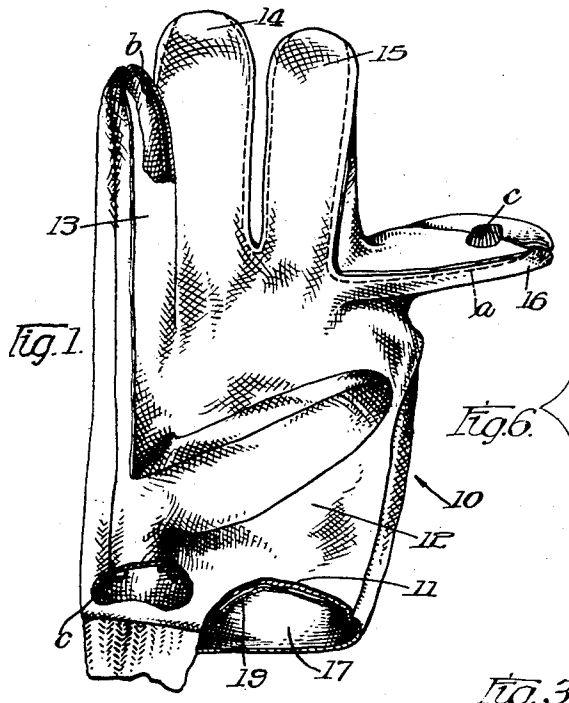


Fig. 1.

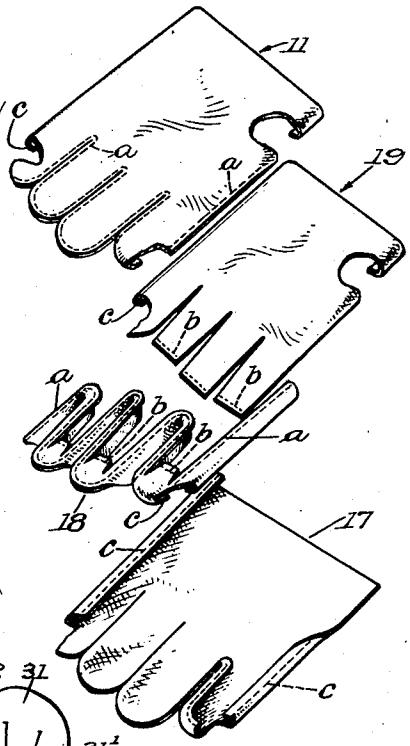


Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

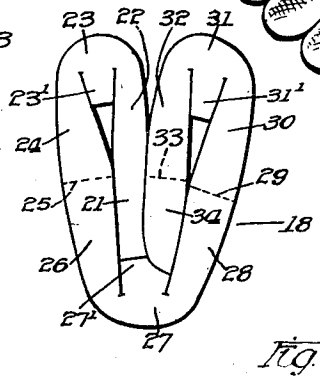


Fig. 2.

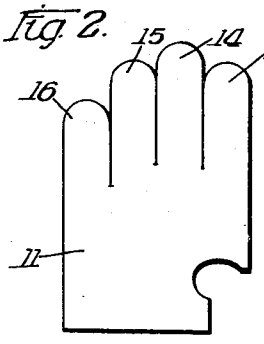


Fig. 4.

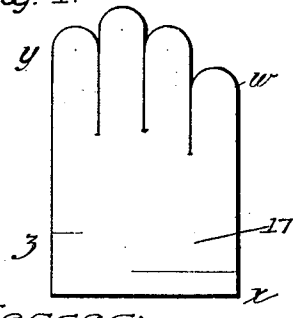
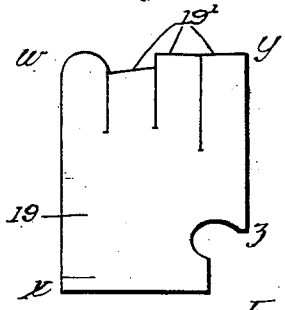


Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 8.

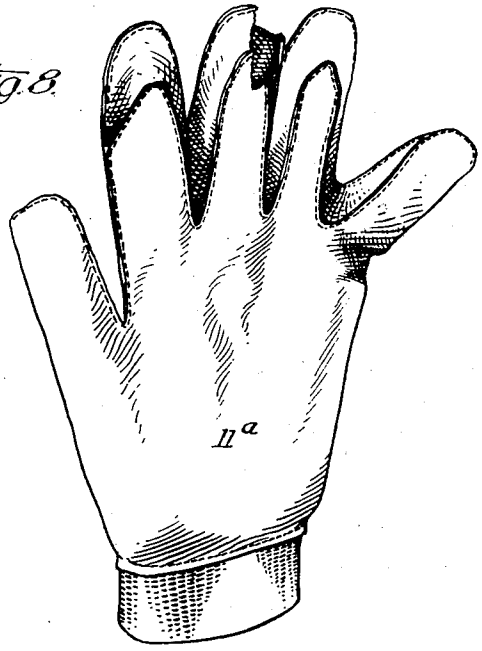


Fig. 7.

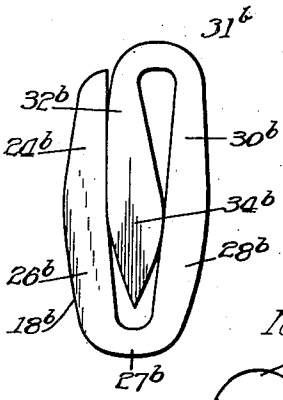


Fig. 10.

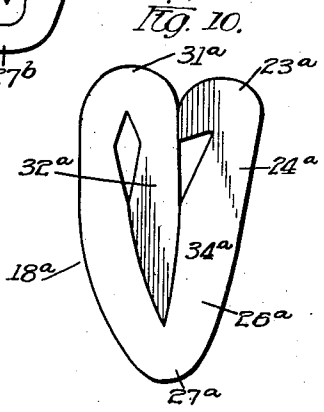
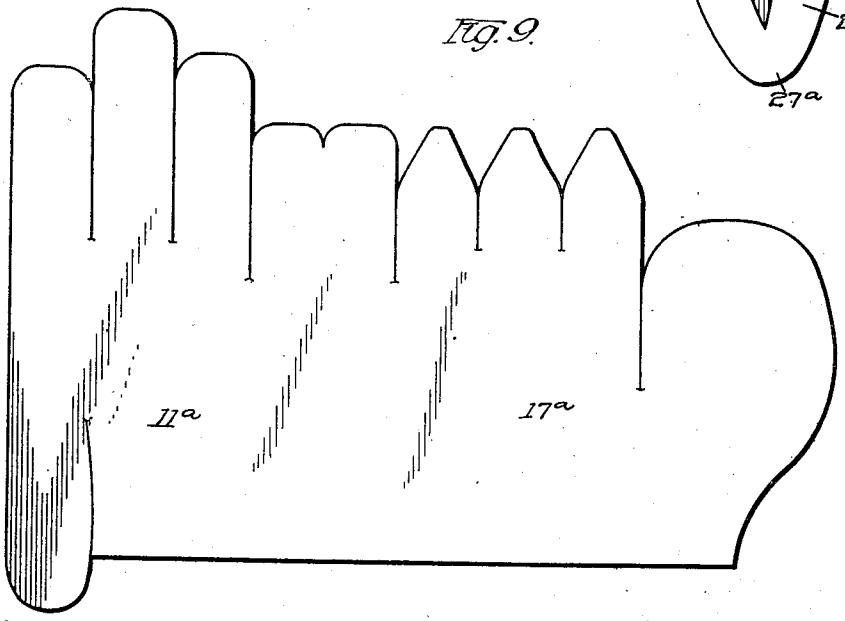


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON CHARNEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GLOVE.

1,235,010. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 31, 1917.

Application filed March 20, 1916. Serial No. 85,248.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON CHARNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in gloves, and more particularly to work gloves.

Work gloves are sometimes constructed with a leather palm-section, or working face, and a fabric back. For the making of such gloves my invention has particular advantage. Also some of its features may advantageously be embodied in all-fabric work gloves.

One of the important objects of my invention is to provide in the glove structure a novel, continuous-fourchette section, improving the glove structure, minimizing the number of pieces entering into the construction and requiring stitching together; lending itself to economy in the cutting of material, giving advantageous facility in assembling the glove parts, minimizing the number of stitching-operations, and, (as especially affecting leather faced gloves) making a maximum area of the leather available for face-presentation and facilitating the economical provision of a lining for the leather face.

Other and further objects of my invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following disclosure.

In the embodiment of my invention I utilize a continuous fourchette-strip cut in a form to provide, at one end of the blank, the connected diverging portions to constitute the tip and sides of an intermediate glove finger and, between the diverging legs thereof, one or more connected reëntrant portions that in use will constitute the side or sides of a finger or fingers flanking the first mentioned finger.

Different specific designs of fourchette strip embodying this feature of my invention are shown in the drawing, for purposes of ample disclosure, without intent to limit this feature of my invention thereto; and, while I have in some of the claims hereof defined specific fourchette-strip construction claiming details thereof as matters of valuable refinement, it will be understood that I do not intend to limit my invention in its broader aspects to the exact form or forms of fourchette strips herein specifically shown.

Referring to the drawings wherein, for purposes of full disclosure, I have shown embodiments of my invention in a leather-palm glove and an all-fabric glove (but without intent to limit myself thereto further than as may be specified in the claims)—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a leather palm working glove embodying features of my invention;

Figs. 2 to 5 are views showing the several blanks that enter into the construction of such a glove, so far as the embodiment of my present invention is concerned, the views showing left-hand parts, viewed from the inner sides thereof, Fig. 2 representing the palm member, Fig. 3 the fourchette blank, Fig. 4 the back member, and Fig. 5 the lining.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view (with a few broken away portions) showing the several parts arranged in a fashion intended schematically to aid in understanding the assembling of the parts in the completed glove, the parts being viewed as in a left glove, palm-up.

Fig. 7 shows a modified form of fourchette blank.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of an all fabric glove embodying some features of my invention;

Fig. 9 is a detail of a suitable blank for the body and fingers thereof; and

Fig. 10 is a detail of the fourchette strip therein employed.

Referring particularly to the form of construction shown in Figs. 1 to 6, the leather-palm work-glove therein shown at 10, has a digitated leather working face 11 that provides the palm portion proper 12 and finger-portions 13, 14, 15 and 16. It is especially desirable that these leather finger-portions be exposed full-width, so that any wear on the palm-side of the fingers will fall on the latter. The back section 17 and the fourchette strip 18 are of fabric, each preferably made of a single piece, and, preferably, a lining 19, of fabric, is provided to lie against the inner face of the leather (visible, in Fig. 1, only at the broken portions) to promote the comfort of the wearer. The relative arrangement of the parts, in the constructions shown, is such that the entire finger-portions of the leather of the first, second and

third fingers are exposed as wearing surface of the glove, the heel-side (*i. e.*, side away from the thumb) of the little finger being the only point in the finger construction where the leather at the side of a finger is inturned in forming a seam.

At their extreme tips the leather finger-parts are preferably (though not necessarily) inturned, and the same is true of the thumb-facing leather, (though broadly speaking my present invention is not concerned with details of either thumb or wrist construction, and I make no claims to novelty in the thumb arrangement *per se*).

In the construction of the glove (see Figs. 1 and 6) the leather palm section 11 is stitched right-side-out to the fourchette strip along a seam-line, *a*, with the edges of the leather finger portions, 13 to 16, left flat, the fourchette strip thus employed preferably running in a continuous piece, from the tip of the little finger to the crotch of the thumb, so that this entire stitching may be done with one seaming operation. Where a lining is to be employed, the lining section 19 is attached to the fourchette strip 18 near the finger-tip portions of the fourchette, as by short seams *b*. The back section 17 and the assembled palm, lining, and fourchette section, (turned inside out) are then seamed together, as at *c*, preferably by a single line of stitching uniting three free edges, flat, outer-face to outer-face, so that when the glove is turned right-side out, the edges united by stitching *c* are in-turned as shown in the several broken-areas of Fig. 1, and as shown respecting the fore-finger and heel seams in Fig. 3. Thus, the only portions of the leather palm section that are inturned are the heel side of the palm-proper and little-finger, the thumb side below the crotch of the thumb and (merely because I prefer to inturn them, and not because necessary with the character of construction employed) the extreme tips of the fingers. These leather finger-tips I find to make a neater finish when inturned, but as will be apparent from considering the construction methods, the leather could be left raw edged if desired. Further the lining is attached to the fourchette strip only at its finger-tips, and (if made as a separate piece as herein shown) is turned in with the leather at the seam along the heel of the hand. The thumb-seams are shown as all inturned, but, except that the lining is thus anchored near the wrist on the thumbward side of the glove, the detail of thumb structure is not of present concern.

Referring to the particular construction of heart-shaped fourchette-strip shown in Fig. 3, the lower lobe of the three-lobed blank provides a portion 27 which will lie at the tip of the middle finger, and from which diverge the portions 26 and 28 that, as far as the crotch-indicating lines 25 and 29, will constitute the sides of the middle finger. Beyond the lines 25 and 29, these divergent legs of the strip continue in the portions 24 and 30 that are respectively to form the heelward side of the forefinger and the thumbward side of the ring finger, so that these fourchette-couples are connected butt to butt. The portion 30 aforesaid connects integrally with the reëntrant bend or tip-part 31, turning inward toward the leg 26—24, the said bend connects with the part 32 that will form the heelward side of the ring finger and which, in turn, at the crotch line 33, joins butt to butt with the continuation 34 which will constitute the thumbward side of the little finger.

This general disposition of these portions of the fourchette strip, that, in the blank, provide six finger-sides, locating side-forming portions of the little-finger and ring-finger to extend reëntrantly into the space between the divergent legs that meet at the tip of portion forming the middle finger, is carried out in each fourchette construction herein shown and its broad idea forms an important portion of my invention. If, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, it is desired to provide in the fourchette strip a side member for the thumbward side fore-finger, having a prolongation to extend substantially to the thumb-crotch, the portion 24 aforesaid is provided with a reëntrant tip-curve or bend 23 to form the fore-finger tip, connecting with a side portion 22 for the fore-finger that lies, in the blank, between parts 24 and 32, and that has a continuation or extension 21, running down between the portions 34 and 26 of the blank, for a suitable length to reach to the thumb crotch.

Where a palm lining 19 is to be provided, as heretofore indicated, lining tabs 23′, 27′ and 31′ are suitably cut on the inner perimeters of the several finger-tip bends 23, 27 and 31, the otherwise-waste material within the narrowed bends being thus utilized.

The digitated blank 19 for the lining section may substantially correspond with the blank 11 for the leather face, except that as at 19′ the tips of the fingers may be cut off where, in the assembling, they will join the respective tabs 23′, 27′ and 31′, and these finger portions of the lining should be wide enough to overlie the inturned edges of the fourchette strip along the sides of the fingers, the back blank 17 of fabric may be cut from a single piece, substantially conforming to the leather blank save as to the provision made (unimportantly, as far as my present invention is concerned) for the attachment of the thumb.

In the completed glove, the lining may be left loose, from the thumb crotch to the tip of the little finger, except for its connection with the tabs 23′, etc. so insuring

that in manufacture any slight misplacing of the lining will not draw or pull the glove nor result in discomfort to the wearer, the attachment of the heel-edge of the lining, and its thumbward edge from thumb-crotch to wrist, in the formation of the inturned seams shown, sufficiently anchoring the lining against wrinkling or lateral displacement.

A glove constructed as above described is desirable in the commercial field, not only for its full leather facing of the fingers, the adequate and inexpensive lining of the leather palm section, and the economical cutting and attractive appearance of the one piece back, but, among many other advantageous factors, it is notable that the fourchette strip construction herein shown and claimed affords a very desirable economy of material, and, even more importantly perhaps, a very great facility in the rapid assembling of the parts, for with all of the fourchette parts die-cut in unalterable relation to each other, no trimming is necessary, and no material possibility of incorrect assemblage or misplacement of parts exists. Furthermore, the arrangement of the fourchette blank enables each pair of butt-to-butt connecting parts to be folded on a line at right angles to the length of the finger so that in the glove each finger crotch is substantially square and unwrinkled.

With the understanding of the foregoing construction, the modified embodiments of some of the features of my invention shown herein may very readily be understood. For instance, if it is deemed desirable not to employ a lining for the leather palm piece and not to have a raw edge of the leather along the thumbward side of the forefinger, the form of fourchette 18^b strip shown in Fig. 7 may be employed without other change in the construction or assembling methods first described. In Fig. 7 the numerals for fourchette blanks are the same as those used in Fig. 3, but distinguished by exponent *b*.

An all-fabric glove as shown in Fig. 8 may economically be made from a body blank as shown in Fig. 9 having the palm section 11^a and back section 17^a and a fourchette 18^a shown in Fig. 10, the fourchette in this instance extending partway down the back of each of the first three fingers. In making this glove the outer perimeter of the fourchette is sewed to the perimeter of the front portion of the blank, and its inner perimeter is sewed to the perimeter of the back portion of the body blank, each seam being made with the parts in inside-out relation, so that the two seams are inturned in the completed glove. The ability to assemble this two piece form of glove with two straight seaming operations is a very desirable feature, resulting from the fourchette formation.

Other modifications are possible, but these suffice to show that, in its broader aspects, my invention is not limited to details of a single embodiment, although in some of the claims details are claimed for their specific advantage.

Having described my invention what I claim is:—

1. A continuous fourchette blank comprising in an integral structure divergent side-portions to form the sides of one finger, and a butt to butt continuation of one of said sides connected in turn with a reëntrantly laid portion extending between the separated limbs of the first said portions to form other finger-sides.

2. A heart-shaped fourchette strip blank providing in a continuous piece contiguous inner strip portions adapted to form the sides of extreme fingers, said portions connected at like ends to outwardly bending portions that constitute the tips of flanking fingers, and that are in turn connected to external converging strip portions that join beyond the free ends of the first mentioned portions to form the tip for an intermediate finger.

3. A continuous fourchette strip blank comprising, in an integral piece, connected portions, that jointly form the sides of one finger, embracing a portion adapted to form the side of another finger, the last said portion integrally connected with one of the first said portions through a reëntrant bend adapted to form the tip of an intervening finger.

4. A continuous fourchette strip blank comprising, in an integral piece, connected portions, that jointly form the sides of one finger, embracing a portion adapted to form the side of another finger, the last said portion integrally connected with one of the first said portions through a reëntrant bend adapted to form the tip of an intervening finger and a lining-attaching tab within, and forming the inner perimeter of the finger tips.

5. In a glove, the combination of a digitated leather palm-structure, a digitated fabric back-structure, and interposed finger-side-forming fabric fourchette-portions, transversely continuous from back edge to front edge, that are inturned along their back edges and stitched to inturned edges of the appropriate back-structure-digits and that are also inturned along their front edges and stitched to the inner side of flat border portions of the appropriate palm-structure digits, thereby leaving said palm-structure digits exposed, raw edged, for their full width.

6. In a glove, the combination of a digitated leather palm structure, a digitated fabric back-structure and a continuous fabric fourchette stri[illegible] for a plurality of fingers,

transversely continuous from back edge to front edge, secured to said back with an inturned seam and to digits of the palm structure with a half-inturned seam, inturned portions of the fourchette strip meeting the flat inner side of border portions of said digits, whereby said palm-structure digits are exposed, raw-edged, for their full width.

7. In a glove, the combination of a digitated palm-structure, a digitated back-structure, an interposed fourchette-structure and a digitated palm-lining connected within the fingers to only the fourchette structure.

8. In a glove, the combination of a digitated palm-structure, a digitated back-structure, an interposed continuous fourchette-structure and a digitated palm-lining connected, within the fingers to only the fourchette structure.

9. In a glove, the combination of a digitated palm-structure, a digitated back-structure, an interposed fourchette-structure and a digitated palm-lining connected, within the fingers to only the fourchette structure and secured to the body of the palm and back sections near the wristward extremities thereof.

10. In a glove, the combination of a digitated palm structure, a digitated back-structure and an interposed continuous fourchette strip formed of a blank providing divergent side portions including between them a tip forming portion, and reëntrant portions connected to the respective divergent side portions by tip-forming portions, said divergent portions being folded to form finger crotches, inner perimetral portions of said strip being stitched to one said structure and the outer perimetral portions being stitched to the other said structure.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AARON CHARNEY.

In the presence of—
FORÉE BAIN,
MARY F. ALLEN.