No. 729,731. PATENTED JUNE 2, 1903.

F. H. BUSBY.

GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1

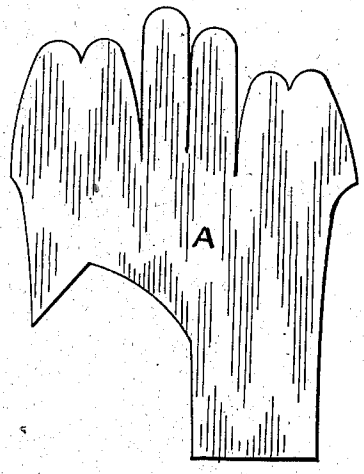


FIG. 4

FIG. 2

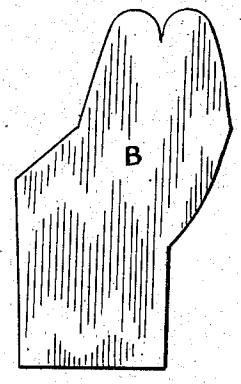
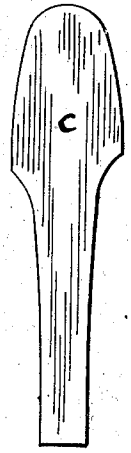


FIG. 3



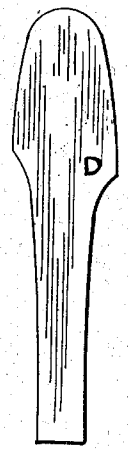


FIG. 5

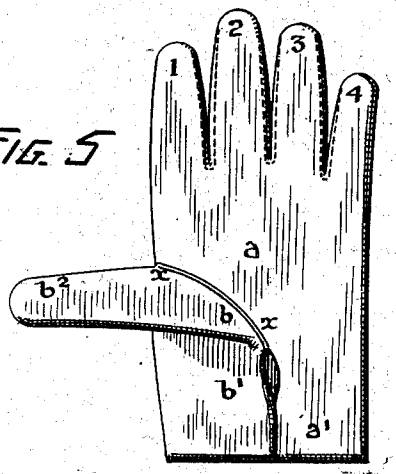
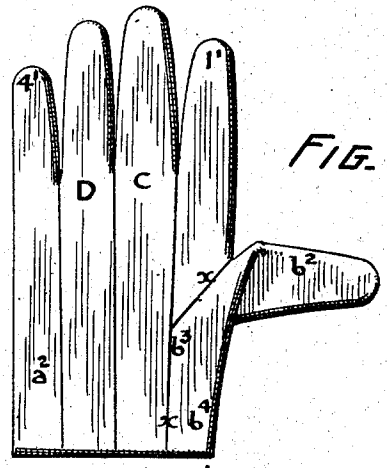


FIG. 6



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 729,731. Patented June 2, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. BUSBY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 729,731, dated June 2, 1903.

Application filed February 3, 1903. Serial No. 141,674. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. BUSBY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to the class of gloves.

To understand the nature of my invention and its objects it will be well to state briefly some of the principles of the preliminary handling or manipulation of the skin or leather and the harmonious cutting of the "trank" therefrom.

The first important thing in the glove-maker's art is to learn to "pull the leather" properly, by which is understood that preliminary stretching of the skin which results under the manipulation of a skilled hand in such preparation of the leather as to yield in the end the best effects in economy of cutting, durability in material, and fit in the glove. The disadvantages of want of knowledge or skill in this regard are too well known to need mention, and it may simply be stated that in glove-making it is essential that to obtain uniformity due regard must be paid to the character of each particular class of skins being used—such, for example, as their kind, their shape and size, and their elasticity—in order that upon being "pulled" they will lie properly and in good shape from which to cut the tranks. This care and skill have heretofore been applied to such skins as have commonly been used for glove-making—such as the buckskin, calf and lamb skins, and goatskins, and so well known are their characteristics and so skilfully are they pulled that the present system of dies or patterns have advanced in harmony with such skill, resulting in a knowledge of how to produce the best results in economy, durability, and fit. It does not follow, however, that this harmony can be preserved with a skin of different characteristics. On the contrary, though the appreciation of the importance of the preliminary manipulation of the skin may be present, it may yet result from the very character of the skin that the old principles of "pulling" are either impossible or impracticable and that the old systems of dies or patterns dependent upon these principles are unfitted or unsuitable for the new skin, or, in other words, are out of harmony with the changed conditions. This very thing is now brought about by the introduction and rapidly-growing use of horse-hide, which of late years has been tanned in such a way as to make it available for glove-making. The differences in the character, nature, texture, shape, and size of horse-hide as compared with buckskin, sheep and lamb skin, and other similar leather heretofore used for gloves are well known, and I need not repeat them. It is sufficient to say that these differences render it impracticable, if not impossible, to apply to it the same principles of preliminary manipulation or to secure from it the old results which were necessary for the application of the old systems of dies or patterns. It follows, therefore, that to be in harmony with these new conditions there must be a change in the dies or patterns in order to secure the three results of economy, durability, and fit in gloves made from horse-hide. To this end my invention is addressed, its objects being to secure from such leather as horse-hide the greatest economy in cutting, the maximum durability in the material, and the best fit in the glove, these results being attained by the novel patterns and the gloves made therefrom, in which the nature of my invention consists, and which I shall now describe by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is the main pattern. Fig. 2 is the supplementary pattern. Fig. 3 is the pattern of the second-finger fourchette. Fig. 4 is the pattern of the third-finger fourchette. Fig. 5 is a front view of the glove. Fig. 6 is a back view of the glove.

A, Fig. 1, is the main pattern, from which are formed the palm a, with its wrist portion a' on the fourth-finger side of the hand, the fronts of the four fingers 1, 2, 3, and 4, Fig. 5, the backs 1′ and 4′ of the first and fourth fingers, and a portion of the back and wrist a^2 of the hand, Fig. 6. B, Fig. 2, is the supplementary pattern, from which are formed the ball b of the thumb, with its front wrist portion b', the whole thumb b^2, and a portion of the back on the thumb side b^3, and wrist extension b^4, Figs. 5 and 6. C, Fig. 3, is the pattern of the fourchette which forms, Fig.

6, the back of the second finger and its extension down the back of the hand and wrist, and D, Fig. 4, is the pattern of the fourchette which forms, Fig. 6, the back of the third finger and its back extension and wrist. The essential feature of the union of these patterns in the glove is the seam *x x x x*, Figs. 5 and 6, which, beginning in the front at the top of the wrist-opening, Fig. 5, skirts the inner boundary of the ball of the thumb, and thence passing between the thumb and first finger and across to the fourchette C, preferably at an angle, Fig. 6, thence extends down said fourchette to the termination of the wrist in the back. The essential idea back of this seam lies in the near approach in size and uniformity of the two large patterns A and B, which together make up nearly the whole glove. The fourchettes C and D are merely incidental and may be varied in shape and size, and even the main pattern A with respect to its union with the fourchettes may be varied to conform to various other styles of gloves; but the position of the seam *x x x x* relative to the remainder of the glove must remain as shown, whereby the two larger patterns approach, as I have stated, to a closer uniformity in size than is common in gloves in which it is usual to make almost the entire glove of a main pattern, being completed by a small thumb-piece set into the thumb-gouge. The shape of these patterns A and B and their comparatively small difference in size are the means of securing the objects of my invention, heretofore stated.

The horse-hide, incapable of uniform pull, and not well adapted for preparatory manipulation, cannot be cut to very large patterns in which economy, durability, and fit can be secured; but with such skilful pulling as may be practiced upon it, supplemented by cutting from it comparatively small patterns, it is possible to secure that economy in cutting, selection for durability, and preparation for good fit which I seek to obtain.

The glove as a whole is better fitting, more pliable, gives greater freedom to the thumb and to the whole hand, and is less wasteful of material than where a very small thumb-pattern is seamed into the usual thumb-gouge of a very large pattern.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A glove comprising a main piece and suitable fourchettes, forming together the larger part of the glove, and a supplementary piece forming the remainder of the glove consisting of the ball of the thumb and wrist in front, the thumb itself and that portion of the back of the glove beginning with the base-line of the thumb and bounded by the extention of the line between the first and second fingers down to the wrist extremity in the back.

2. A glove comprising a main piece and suitable fourchettes forming together the palm with the wrist extension on the fourth-finger side, the fronts and backs of the four fingers, the back and the back wrist extensions of the second third and fourth fingers, and a supplementary piece forming the thumb, the ball thereof with its wrist extension in front and the back of the base extensions of the thumb, first finger and wrist, said supplementary piece being united to the remainder of the glove by a seam extending in front from the wrist-opening, along the boundary of the thumb-ball, thence through the thumb-base and across to the line extended between the first and second fingers in the back and thence down said line in the back to the extremity of the wrist.

3. A glove comprising a main piece forming the palm with the wrist extension on the fourth-finger side, and the fronts of the four fingers, the backs of the first and fourth fingers and the back and wrist extension of the fourth finger, fourchettes forming the backs of the second and third fingers and their back and wrist extensions in the back, and a supplementary piece forming the thumb, its ball in front and its wrist extensions in front and back and the extension of the first finger in the back, said supplementary piece being united to the main piece from the top of the wrist-opening, along the boundary of the thumb-ball in front, and along the base of the first finger in the back, to the second-finger fourchette and along the adjacent edge of said fourchette to the wrist extremity.

4. In a glove, a single piece forming the whole of the thumb with its ball and wrist extension in front, and the extensions of both thumb and first fingers in the back from the base of the first finger to the wrist extremity, said piece being united to the remainder of the glove by a seam extending in front from the wrist-opening, along the boundary of the thumb-ball, thence through the thumb-base and across to the line extended between the first and second fingers in the back and thence down said line in the back to the extremity of the wrist.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

FREDERICK H. BUSBY.

Witnesses:
WALTER F. VANE,
D. B. RICHARDS.