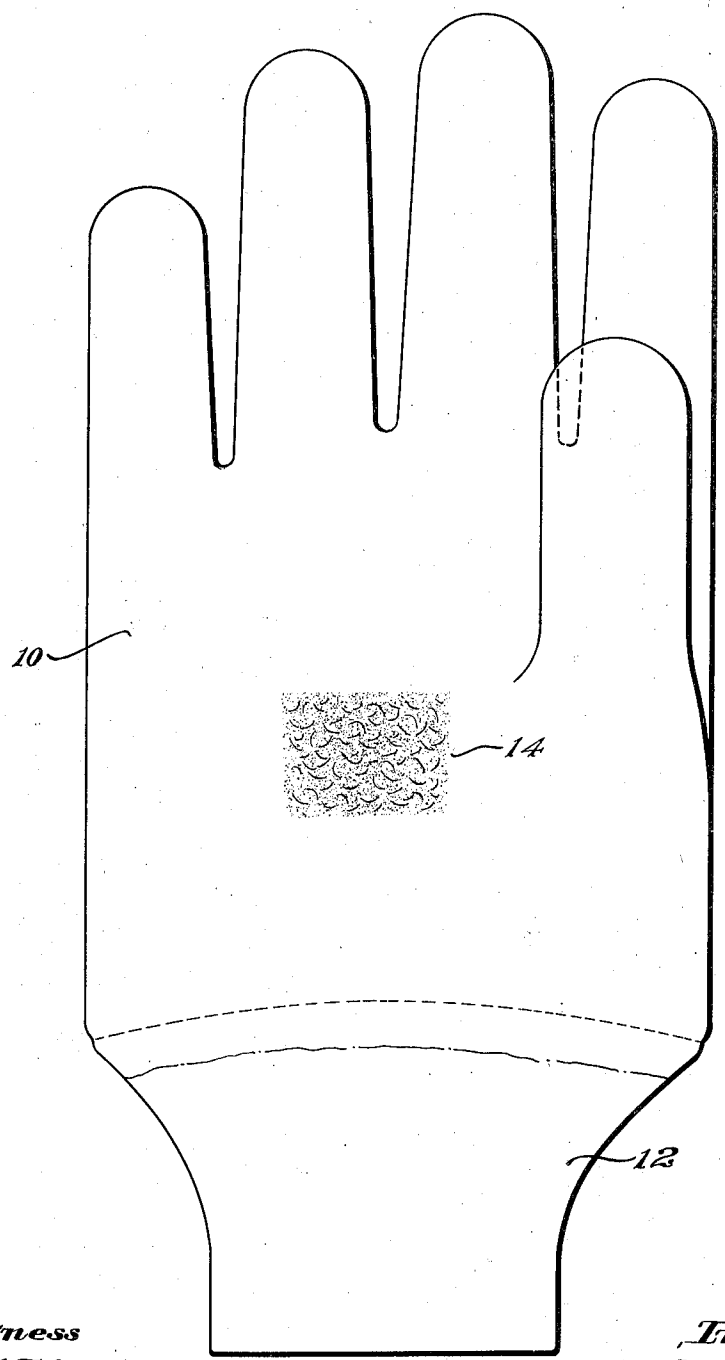
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COATED ARTICLE AND METHOD OF PRODUCING

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COATED ARTICLE AND METHOD OF PRODUCING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 91—68)

The present invention relates to coated articles and methods of producing the same, and is more particularly concerned with the production of a roughened, liquid-proof surface on fabric articles such as gloves and the like.

The purpose and object of the invention is to provide such articles with a protective coating which has pronounced non-slipping characteristics, and to attain this result without sacrificing any of the advantages of the protective coating itself.

With this purpose in view, I have discovered that I can successfully combine a divided solid which may be in the nature of a fibrous material with a latex suspension in such a manner that the suspension may be employed for coating various articles with the solid dispersed therethrough to present a uniformly embossed or roughened surface which markedly enhances the gripping and holding qualities, as distinguished from the normally smooth, slippery surface of rubber, particularly when wetted.

In carrying out my invention I may initially provide a smooth coating of rubber latex which provides a foundation upon which one or more subsequent coatings may be superimposed. These additional coatings are secured through the employment of a mixture of latex and a wide range of solid materials which have the capacity to adequately bond with the formed rubber coating. Such materials may be of a fibrous nature such as the flock from cotton, rayon, wool, etc., cotton linters, so-called alpha flock, or materials such as powdered rubber or incompletely dispersed and properly ground cured or uncured rubber particles, or partially coagulated latex dispersed in the uncoagulated latex suspension, also such materials as wood flour, which in their divided state present no fibrous characteristics. All of these materials are inert in the sense that they do not combine with the latex nor change their solid characteristics, and all of them are sufficiently coarse to produce the desirable roughened coating with which the present invention is concerned.

I have found that this method is peculiarly adaptable to coated canvas gloves and the like, where the purpose of the coating either in the palm or throughout the entire area of the glove is to protect the wearer against absorption of grease, water and the like. The gloves generally used for this purpose do become slick and slippery when wetted, and make it difficult to effectively handle and grip articles.

The accompanying drawing illustrates a conventional glove coated according to the present method.

In producing this glove as illustrated, I first employ a canvas glove of conventional type 10, having an elastic wrist portion 12. This glove may be completely coated with a roughened moisture-proof surface, a small section of which is indicated at 14. The surface may consist of more than one coating, and is preferably made by mixing a fibrous material in the proper proportions with a bath of latex suspension. Thereafter the coating is built up to the proper thickness by dipping the article one or more times in the bath. I have found that the flock of a fibrous material mixed and properly dispersed throughout the bath provides an extremely satisfactory roughened surface, this material combining and bonding with the rubber coating.

As will be evident from the section of the coating shown at 16, the solid material is dispersed in an irreguluar fashion throughout the coating, and produces an embossed and markedly roughened surface which greatly enhances the gripping action of the glove. Obviously other materials might produce a different type of roughening with a different characteristic appearance, and also vary in degree the non-slipping qualities. Nevertheless, a wide range of materials as indicated will bond adequately with the rubber and will produce a satisfactory roughening.

For the purpose of providing a better foundation for the roughened coating, I preliminarily dip the fabric glove in a bath of latex suspension unmixed with the divided solid to produce a smooth foundation coating. One or more roughened coatings are thereafter superimposed upon this foundation.

Although I have described the coating as produced by dipping in the bath, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that it may be applied by any conventional or adequate method of securing contact between the article to be coated and the latex.

Articles coated as above described have a longer life and better wearing qualities than similar articles provided with a smooth coating of rubber, and the solid material due to its thorough dispersion in the bath is adequately bonded in the coating and cannot be dislodged in use as would be the case with any attempt to apply granulated or fibrous material to a previously formed rubber coating.

What is claimed is:

1. The method of coating canvas gloves or the like, which consists in dipping the canvas glove

in a foundation bath of latex to provide a smooth coating, and next dipping the coated glove in a bath of latex having inert fibrous flock dispersed therein in sufficient quantity to provide a roughened surface produced by the imposition of the rubber latex dispersion upon the smooth foundation coating.

2. The method of coating canvas gloves and the like, which consists in dipping the glove to be treated in a liquid bath of latex having divided solid material dispersed therein in sufficient amount and sufficiently coarse to produce a roughened coating, the material being inert and retaining its solid characteristics during and subsequent to its application to the glove for the production of a permanent roughened and impervious coating thereon.

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