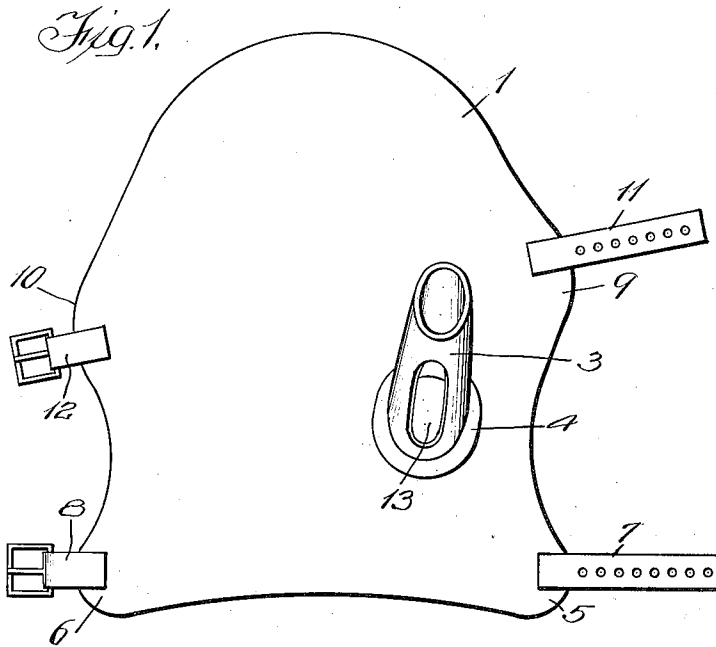
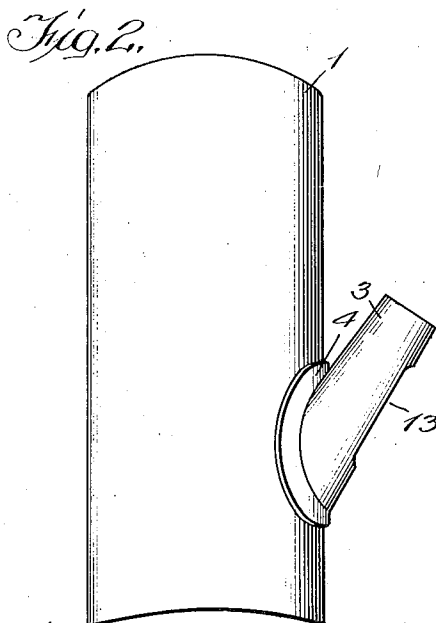
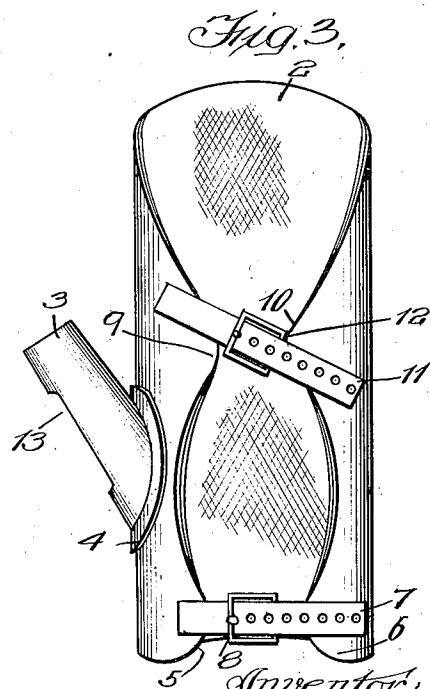


C. HINZE.
HAND GUARD.
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1,369,810.

Patented Mar. 1, 1921.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HINZE, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

HAND-GUARD.

1,369,810.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 1, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HINZE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Evanston, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Guards, of which the following is a description.

My invention belongs to that general class of devices known as hand guards or protectors, and relates particularly to guards to be worn on the hands, either over gloves or the like or not, as may be desired, by those engaged in manual work handling rough materials. The invention has among its objects, the production of a guard of the kind described that is simple, particularly durable, convenient, comfortable, economical, efficient and satisfactory for use wherever found applicable. More especially it has as an object the production of a guard of exceptional wearing qualities for use by those handling rough materials, such as brick, stone, iron, concrete blocks, rough timber and the like. Many other objects and advantages of the construction herein shown and described will be obvious to those skilled in the art from the disclosures herein given.

To this end my invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combination of parts herein shown and described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate like or corresponding parts,

Figure 1 is a plan view of the face side of one of the guards, the right-hand guard being shown;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same buckled up; and

Fig. 3 is a similar view of the opposite side.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a body part, preferably of rubber that is flexible and is not too elastic. The inner side of the same or a portion thereof, may be lined with a fabric such as cheese-cloth, canvas or the like. The lining, however, should be sufficiently flexible so that it does not destroy the flexibility of the body. The same may entirely cover the inner side or such a portion thereof as may be desired. At the proper place in the body I preferably provide a thumb 3, which may be formed integral with the body, or vulcan-

ized, cemented, sewed, riveted or otherwise secured thereto. I have shown the same provided with a flange 4, or reinforcement, which when the thumb is made separate from the body and secured thereto, forms a convenient means to secure the thumb and body together.

As most clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the body is formed with projecting lower corners 5 and 6, suitable means being provided for connecting the two corners. I prefer to use connecting means that may be easily fastened or unfastened, so that the guard may be easily put on or taken off. As shown, I have provided a strap 7 and a strap 8 having a buckle, it being obvious that any equivalents may be employed for the purpose. I also prefer to construct the same with projecting parts 9 and 10, and secure a strap 11 and a strap 12 thereat, one of which has a buckle for engagement with the other. It will be particularly noted, by referring to Figs. 1 and 3, that the projecting parts 9 and 10, and straps 11 and 12 are not arranged directly opposite each other, but are at an angle and so arranged that when the guard is buckled and in place the strap will pass over the back of the hand back of the knuckles, and not over the fingers. When the hand is flexed with the guard on, the straps 11 and 12, by engaging the back of the hand, securely maintain the guard in place and prevent its slipping from the hand. If desired, the portion at the back of the thumb, as at 13, may be cut away so as to allow ventilation.

In use, the guard, particularly in the wintertime, may be used over cloth or other gloves or mittens, or coverings of equivalent material, that will keep out the cold, dust and dirt, and protect the hands. In warm weather, if desired, the gloves or mittens may be omitted, without discomfort, particularly if the lining or backing 2 is provided. As before mentioned, I prefer to make the guard of rubber of a quality that will be easily flexible, for example, rubber about like that in inner tubes for pneumatic tires. I have found that with a guard constructed as shown and described, used, for example, in handling brick, that the life of the guard, on the average, is from two or three or more weeks, depending upon the hours of daily use. On the other hand, a cloth or leather or like glove, in handling brick, has a life of perhaps a few hours, and

generally not to exceed a day. By protecting the cloth or leather glove from the abrading action of the bricks, when my guard is employed, the life of the glove is generally equal to, or even greater than the life of the guard. In addition, the hands are thoroughly protected and the work is not retarded as, owing to the flexibility, the hand may be flexed as easily as without the guard. The device is not only more comfortable, but by virtue of the saving in the cost of the gloves, is more economical. This is especially important, as the man wearing the glove or guard, usually furnishes his own gloves or guards, and the saving means a great deal to him. While I have particularly mentioned the guards as suitable for the handling of brick, they are almost, if not equally, as desirable for the handling of stone, concrete blocks, iron, rough timbers and rough materials generally. In the case of leather or cloth mittens or gloves there is a tendency for the rough brick or the like to slide or slip in the glove, upon taking hold or letting go of the same, causing the early destruction of the hand covering, while with the rubber it would seem that the flexibility and slight elasticity of the rubber has a tendency to take hold and slightly yield rather than scrape over the surface. The result is that the abrasion which takes place on the cloth or leather glove is eliminated. It should be noted that the fabric interlining referred to is not essential in any way, the same merely making the device more comfortable when the guard is worn without gloves or mittens. The same may be of different sizes and obviously are made in rights and lefts so as to fit both hands.

Having thus described my invention, it is obvious that various immaterial modifications may be made in the same without departing from the spirit of my invention; hence I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the exact form, construction, arrangement and combination of parts herein shown and described, or uses mentioned.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A hand guard of the kind described comprising a body part having a thumb portion at one side projecting from the body, said body extended at the wrist end at each side and at each side between the ends, the last mentioned extending portion on the thumb side being the greater distance from the inner part than the extending portion at the other side, and securing means arranged at said extending portions.

2. A hand guard of the kind described

comprising a rubber body part provided with a fabric interlining and having a thumb portion at one side projecting from the body, said body extended at the wrist end at each side and at each side between the ends, the last mentioned extending portion on the thumb side being the greater distance from the inner part than the extending portion at the other side, and securing means arranged at said extending portions.

3. A hand guard of the kind described comprising a rubber body part provided with a fabric interlining and having a thumb portion at one side projecting from the body with an opening formed thereon on the side at the back of the thumb, said body extended at the wrist end at each side and at each side between the ends, the last mentioned extending portion on the thumb side being the greater distance from the inner part than the extending portion at the other side, and securing means arranged at said extending portions.

4. A hand guard of the kind described, comprising a body part, and a thumb portion united therewith, and extending from one side thereof, means secured to the body part for securing the other side thereof to the hand, said means comprising cooperating fastening elements disposed at an acute angle to the body and adapted to pass over the hand of the user between the knuckles and the wrist.

5. A hand guard comprising a body adapted to be placed upon the hand of a user, fastening devices extending from said body at the wrist end thereof, other fastening devices extending from said body at each side thereof intermediate its ends, the said last mentioned fastening device on one side of the body being a greater distance from the inner part of said body than its opposed fastening device, and means for securing said fastening devices together.

6. A hand guard comprising a body adapted to be placed upon the hand of a user, said body having extended portions at the wrist end at each side, and other extensions from said body at each side intermediate the ends, the last mentioned extensions on one side of the body being a greater distance from the inner part of said body than its opposed extension, and securing means projecting from said extensions.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES HINZE.

Witnesses:

ROY W. HILL,
BERTHA HARTMANN.