Feb. 15, 1949. J. C. FINEGAN 2,461,970

FINGER COT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed Dec. 19, 1945 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

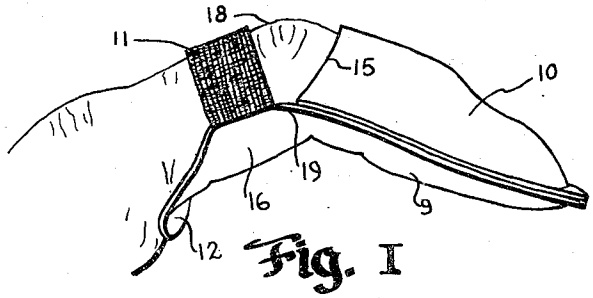



Fig. I

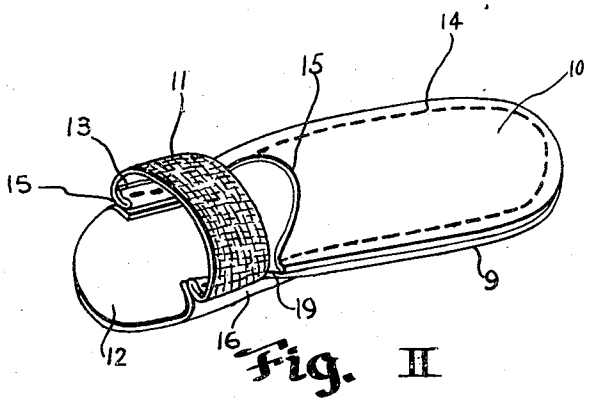



Fig. II

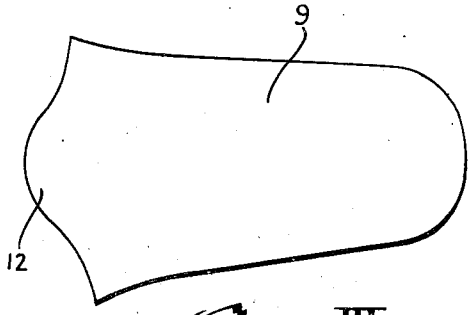



Fig. III

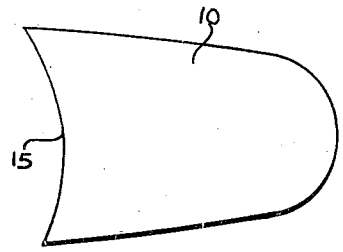



Fig. IV

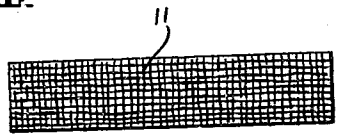



Fig. V

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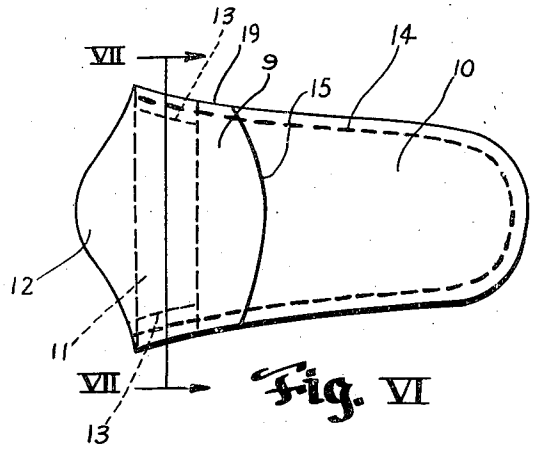



Fig. VI

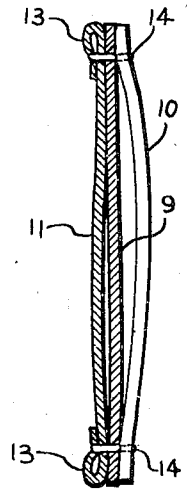



Fig. VII

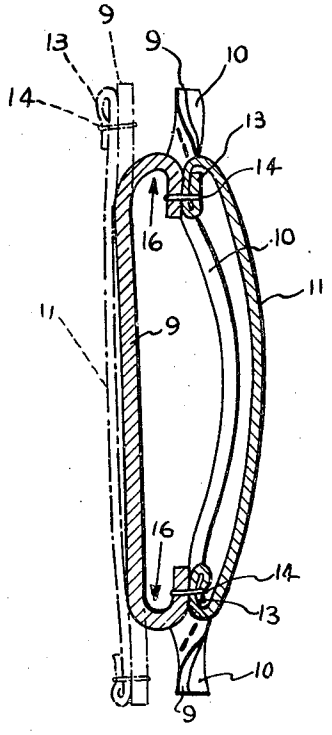



Fig. VIII

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,461,970

## FINGER COT AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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7 Claims. (Cl. 2—21)

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This invention relates to a guard or protective device and has particular reference to a novel finger cot and method of making same.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to provide novel means and method of forming finger protection means which is simple, inexpensive and durable in construction.

Another object is to provide a device of the above character so formed as to provide maximum protection while affording free use and flexing of the finger.

A further object is to provide novel resilient means for retaining the protective device on the finger and a simple and unique method of securing said resilient means to said device so as to protect the securing means against wear during the use of the device.

Many other objects and advantages will become and be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and it is to be understood that many changes and modifications may be made both in the details of construction, arrangement of parts and methods shown and described without departing from the spirit of my invention as set forth in the accompanying claims. I, therefore, do not wish to be limited to the exact arrangement of parts, details of construction and method shown and described, as the preferred form is given only by way of illustration.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. I is a perspective view of the device embodying the invention in position of use;

Fig. II is a perspective view of the finished article;

Fig. III is a plan view of a portion of the device, illustrating a step in the method of fabrication;

Fig. IV is a view generally similar to Fig. III of another part of the device.

Fig. V is a plan view of the resilient member prior to its assembly with the device;

Fig. VI is a plan view illustrating the method of assembling and securing the parts together;

Fig. VII is an enlarged cross sectional view of the assembly taken along line VII—VII of Fig. VI and looking in the direction indicated by the arrows; and

Fig. VIII is a view similar to Fig. VII illustrating how the securing member and the portion to which it is attached are reversed as to their initially secured relation with each other and to position the stitched joined portions thereof inwardly of said device.

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In many industrial activities such as when holding articles to be sanded, buffed, polished or the like, protection means for one or more of the fingers is often desirable. Such means not only avoid injury but also greatly increase the performance of the worker and ultimately save many man hours in production costs. The major requirements of such a device are that it be of simple and inexpensive design and construction, that it will not restrict the free movement or flexing of the finger, that it be self-retaining in position of use and that it provide adequate protection.

Applicant has provided a device not only satisfying all of the above requirements but, additionally, has devised a new and improved method of fabrication.

Referring more particularly to the drawings wherein like characters of reference denote like parts throughout the several views, the device embodying the invention comprises an inner or main protective member 9, as illustrated in Fig. III, blanked from leather, canvas or other suitable material and to controlled contour shape and size. An outer member 10, as shown in Fig. IV, is blanked from similar material and to the same general shape and size as the forward portion of the member 9 so that the two members may be arranged one on the other with their edges in substantially flush relation with each other. The parts 9 and 10 are secured to each other adjacent their side edges and ends, as by stitching 14, to form a pocket for the finger. As shown in Fig. I, the outer member 10 is of sufficient length to cover the back of the forward portion of the finger but does not extend over the intermediate knuckle 18. The inner or main member 9 has a lip portion 12 integrally formed with it to which the strap-like securing member 11, shown in Fig. V, is attached, said strap or securing member 11 preferably being formed of a fabric having resilient qualities or having rubber or other similar means interwoven therewith.

As shown in Figs. VI and VII, the three members are initially positioned in their proper relation, substantially flat, one on the other, with the outer member 10 being positioned on the forward

portion of the main member 9 and the strap or securing member 11 under the lip portion 12 of said main member 9, the strap or securing member 11 first having its ends 13 folded under. Thus arranged, the component parts of the device may be simply and efficiently secured together by a single line of stitches 14 following the general contour of the side edges and forward end of the main member 9 slightly inwardly thereof.

After the parts have been assembled and stiched together as shown in Figs. VI and VII, the strap or securing member 11 is then positioned on the opposite side of the portion 12, as illustrated in Fig. VIII. This is accomplished by folding the free end of the lip portion 12 inwardly beneath the strap or securing member 11 and again drawing said free end outwardly over the strap or securing member 11 to a final position as shown in Figs. I and II. This causes the stitch joined edges, together with the stitchings, to be located inwardly of the strap or securing member 11 and provides a neat connection thereof with the portion 12. This not only protects the stitchings from being engaged by the work and becoming prematurely worn but also causes the side portions 16 of the lip 12, adjacent the connection joint, to curve inwardly as shown in Fig. VIII. In this manner the inwardly extending ends provide a more snug fit and a more positive gripping action with the finger. The fit is such as to prevent twisting relative to the finger when in use.

Referring again to Fig. IV, the rear portion of the outer member 10 is initially cut or blanked with a forwardly extending curved contour 15 so as to provide positive knuckle clearance and a snug fit of the device about the finger.

The integral lip portion 12 of the main protective member 9 is adapted to fit about the base of the finger so as to afford protection to that part of the finger.

It is also to be noted, as illustrated in Fig. I, that the portion 19 joining the main member 9 with the integral portion 12 and which lies between the strap or securing member 11 and outer member 10, being of a single thickness, affords free flexing of the intermediate knuckle 18 when the device is in position of use on the finger.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that simple, efficient and economical means and method have been provided for accomplishing all of the objects and advantages of the invention.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A finger protection device comprising a pair of superimposed members of flexible material, one of which is of a length sufficient to cover substantially the length of one side of a finger and the other being of a length extending substantially to the intermediate knuckle of the finger, said members being connected with each other adjacent the outer edges thereof to form a pocket-like portion with a portion of the first member extending outwardly of said pocket-like member and a strap-like member of resilient material having its ends secured to the side edges of said outwardly extending portion with said side edges curving inwardly and with the ends of said strap-like member lying inwardly of the securing means to provide a more positive gripping action with the finger.

2. A finger protection device comprising a pair of superimposed members of flexible material, one of which is of a length to cover substantially the length of one side of a finger with a portion overlying the base of the finger and the other being of a length extending substantially to the intermediate knuckle of the finger and having an adjacent forwardly curving edge portion, said members being secured in superimposed relation with each other to form a pocket-like member, and resilient strap-like means secured to said portion overlying the base of the finger by thread-like connection means with the sides of said portion overlying the base of the finger and the ends of said strap-like resilient means extending inwardly of the thread-like connection means.

3. A finger protection device comprising a pair of superimposed members of flexible material, one of said members being of a length greater than the other, means securing edge portions of said members together with a portion of said longer member extending beyond the shorter member and a strap-like portion of resilient material secured to said extending portion with the side edges of said extending portion and the ends of the strap-like resilient portion extending inwardly of said securing means to provide a more positive gripping action with the finger.

4. A finger protection device comprising a pair of superimposed members of flexible material, one of said members being of a length greater than the other, means securing edge portions of said members together with a portion of said longer member extending beyond the shorter member and a strap-like portion of resilient material secured to said extending portion, the means securing said three members together comprising a single line of stitching.

5. A method of forming a finger protection device comprising forming a pair of protection members of flexible material of controlled shape and size, the main member being of a length greater than the other, forming a strap-like member of resilient material, placing said members in superimposed relation with the shorter protection member lying on one side of the main member and adjacent one end thereof and with the resilient strap-like member lying on the opposed side of the main member and adjacent the other end thereof, securing said members together in said relation and thereafter reversing the position of the resilient strap-like member to cause said strap-like member to lie on the side of the main member on which the other member lies.

6. A method of forming a finger protection device comprising forming a pair of protection members of flexible material in controlled shape and size, the main member of which being of a length greater than the other, forming a strap-like member of resilient material, placing said members in superimposed relation with the shorter protection member lying on one side of the main member and adjacent one end thereof and with the resilient strap-like member lying on the other side of the main member and adjacent the opposed end thereof, securing said members together in said relation by a single stitching and thereafter reversing the position of the resilient strap-like portion to cause said strap-like portion to lie on the side of the main member on which the other member lies.

7. A method of forming a finger protection device comprising forming a pair of protection members of flexible material, the main member of which is of a length greater than the other, forming a strap-like member of resilient material,

placing said members in superimposed relation with the shorter protection member lying on one side of the main member and adjacent one end thereof and with the resilient strap-like member lying on the other side of the main member and adjacent the opposed end thereof, securing said members together in said relation by a single line of stitches inwardly of their edges and thereafter reversing the position of the resilient strap-like member to cause said strap-like member to lie on the side of the main member on which the other member lies with the edges of said



main member and said strap-like member adjacent the stitches lying inwardly of said stitches.

JOHN C. FINEGAN.


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