

S. CLINE.
BOXING GLOVE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1914.

1,167,272.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Fig. 1.

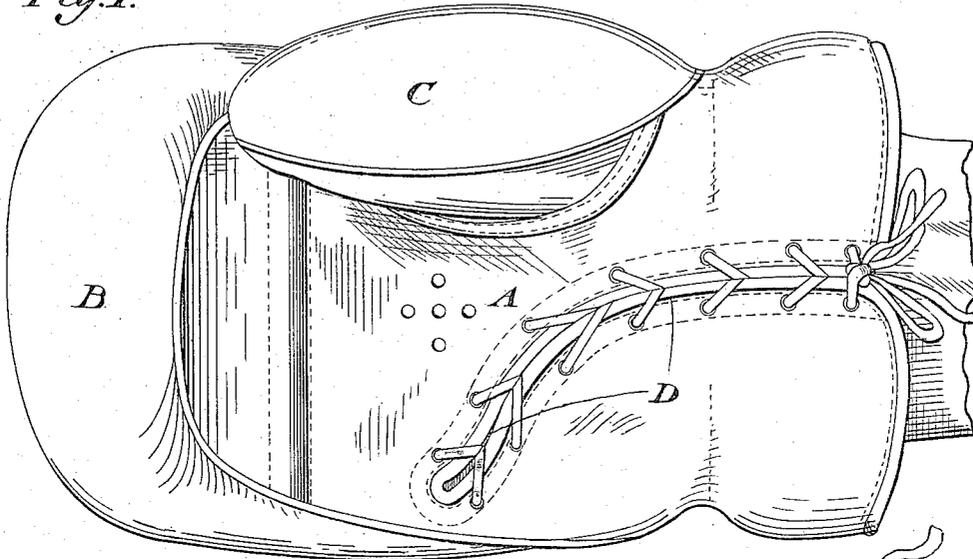
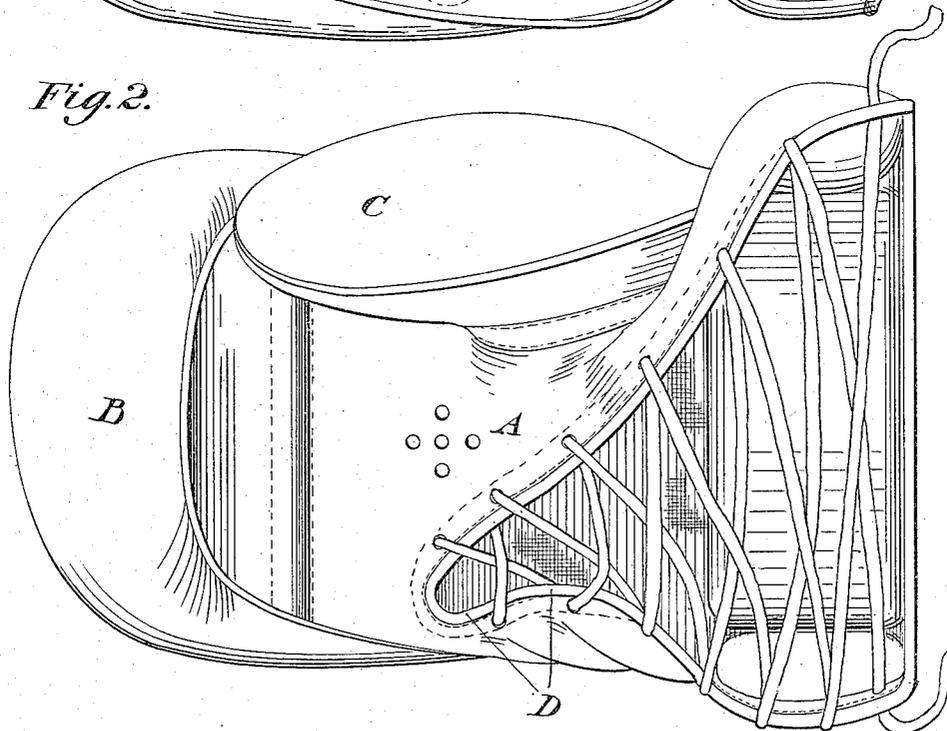


Fig. 2.



Attest:
Emy Hamilton,
C. E. Parsons

Inventor:
Samuel Cline.

by Susan Middleton Donaldson
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL CLINE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE A. REACH, OF BALA, PENNSYLVANIA.

BOXING-GLOVE.

1,167,272.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL CLINE, citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxing-Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to boxing gloves of the type known as the fighting pattern.

10 In gloves of this type used by professional men it is exceedingly difficult for the fighter to get his hand into the present style of construction. Such gloves are either what is
15 the short laced providing a central opening adapted to be laced around the wearer's wrist, the opening extending to less than half the full length of the glove. An improvement upon this short laced glove is the
20 deep laced style, in which the opening arranged centrally of the glove extends about two-thirds of the length of the glove, allowing greater freedom to the fighter to insert his hand than in the case of the short laced
25 glove. But in practice it is found that even the deep laced glove does not give sufficient freedom for the insertion of the hand of the wearer for the reason that it is customary with fighters to cover their hands for at least
30 a quarter of an inch with tire tape and gauze, making a very hard, lumpy substance over the knuckles to protect them, and this makes it exceedingly difficult to get the hand into any glove of which I am aware, and it
35 is the object of the present invention to overcome this difficulty and to provide a construction which will permit of easy access to the hand of the fighter after his hand has been taped up, as it is called. To this end I
40 provide an opening which starts centrally of the glove at the wrist, and curves outwardly to the side of the glove opposite the thumb, and this allows the fullest freedom for the insertion of the hand even after the taping
45 up process has been gone through. The lacing brings the parts together and provides a secure fastening.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1

shows a view of the glove as it would appear upon the hand fully laced; and Fig. 2 a like
50 view with the lacing loosened just before the insertion of the hand.

The glove is of ordinary construction, or may be of any improved construction, and does not differ except in the form of the
55 opening from the fighting and boxing gloves now in use. The palm is shown at A, the back at B, and the thumb at C.

My improvement consists in making the opening in the glove extend in a curved line
60 opposite to the position of the thumb, and with the opening when free from the tension of the lacing cord expanded, as shown in Fig. 2. That is, normally the walls of the opening are apart, forming practically a V
65 with a curved extremity, as shown at D, and it requires the lacing to bring the walls of the opening together, as shown in Fig. 1. It will be observed that this construction affords the freest access to the hand with its
70 protecting taping without in any way tending to displace the tape or protecting material, and at the same time by the use of the lacing is as securely held upon the hand as gloves of other types heretofore known.

By having the opening of this particular form it is possible, when the tension has been released from the lacing, to form a wider space near the vertex of the opening than
80 would be the case in other forms. When the lacing has been loosened sufficiently the part of the glove adjacent the under side of the curved opening can be opened all the way as it forms a hinge on the seam where the palm is joined to the side of the glove; the
85 width of the opening is limited only by the size of the lace that is used. Thus it will be seen, that by providing a glove with this form of curved opening, it is not necessary to carry the cut so deep into the palm of the
90 glove while at the same time, the ease with which a large hand can be inserted is increased over the old form.

What I claim is:—

A boxing or fighting glove including a padded end and back portions, a padded

wrist portion and an unpadded palm portion having a palm opening, the edges of which are brought together and secured when the glove is in use, said opening starting centrally of the glove at the wrist in approximately a straight line and then curved outwardly toward the side of the glove opposite the thumb, a hand opening

thus being formed of maximum width, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL CLINE.

Witnesses:

ROBT. T. NIXON, JR.,
RANDALL E. THOMPSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."