

(No Model.)

D. L. ENGEL.
GLOVE.

No. 558,604.

Patented Apr. 21, 1896.

Fig. 1.

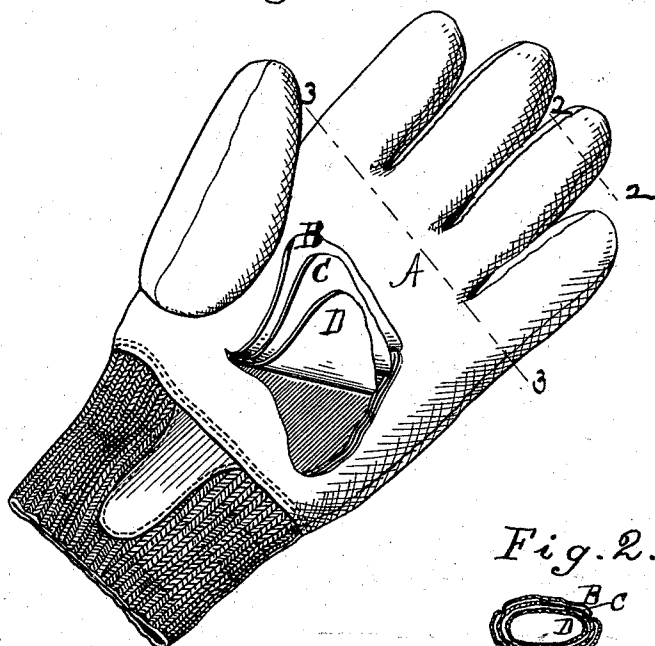
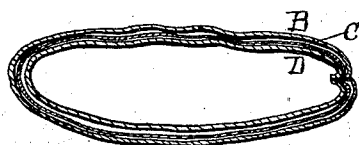


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,604, dated April 21, 1896.

Application filed December 31, 1890. Renewed January 29, 1894. Serial No. 498,398. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID L. ENGEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, 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 invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a glove containing the invention; Fig. 2, a section on line 2 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section on line 3 3, Fig. 1.

This invention relates to an improvement in gloves, more especially gloves which are for outdoor use in cold or inclement weather—such as those used by carters, drivers, car-drivers, &c.

The object of the present invention is not so much to produce a waterproof glove as a glove which shall retain the warmth to the hand and effectually prevent the hand from being chilled by the cold; also, to produce a glove which shall not harden and stiffen after being wet, but which shall remain pliable and yielding.

Heretofore, as far as I am aware, such objects have been sought by making gloves with india-rubber as a component, either having the rubber as the outer surface or as an integument between the outer surface and the lining. This rubber has either been fastened to a ground of thin gauze, so that the gauze becomes virtually incorporated with the rubber, the latter coming in contact with the hand, or the rubber has been connected to the inner lining or between the latter and the outer surface or covering. The latter two varieties are set forth in United States patent to G. M. Allerton, January 28, 1879, No. 211,614.

In my invention, instead of using rubber as an integument between the covering and the lining, I use oiled silk, oiled cotton, or other oiled fabric.

The employment of such substance instead of rubber leads to a different method of mak-

ing the glove and produces an article having valuable properties other than the mere substitution of one material for another.

In manufacturing a glove of my invention the leather from which the outer covering is to be made is treated on the inner face to a light coating of some oleaginous substance, such as linseed-oil. This may be done either to the whole piece of leather, as a hide, or after the leather blank for a glove is cut. On this oiled face of the leather is placed the oiled silk or other oiled material. The oil on the leather being viscous retains the oiled silk sufficiently in place for the convenience of the operator. The oiled silk with the leather, or the oiled silk alone, as the case may be, is then cut. The lining is then cut in the usual way and the parts are sewed together in the usual manner.

In the annexed drawings, the letter A indicates a glove having the outer leather covering B, the integument of oiled silk C, and the usual lining D. A glove thus constructed consists of these three thicknesses—leather, oil-silk, and lining disconnected from one another except where stitched. This produces three thicknesses, with a space between each two, or three thicknesses and two spaces, a space on each side of the oil-silk, for, as will be seen, the film of oil between the leather and the oil-silk does not permanently hold the two together. Now in the gloves made with rubber this is cemented to the other parts, so that there is produced a glove of several layers, but of only one thickness of composite material, there being no spaces amidst them. In my device by having the several layers separate from one another and with spaces amidst them a highly important and beneficial result ensues. These spaces, though very narrow, are in reality air-spaces, so that the oil-silk has on each side of it a narrow air-space. On the inside, the air-space being warmed from the hand, this warmth is retained by the oil-silk, and whatever warmth is imparted to the oil-silk is protected from dissipation by the air-space between the oil-silk and the outer covering.

The film of oil with which the leather is treated is gradually absorbed by the leather, and this, with the gradual exudation from the oil-silk itself, tends to keep the leather soft and pliable in spite of wettings. As these gloves are usually made in large quantities in spring or summer, there is time for this action of the oil before the fall trade begins.

In using oil-silk as an integument it is put in as a single piece across the hand of the glove and does not need any reinforcing at any point, as is the case in the Allerton glove, which is made up in sections, narrow rubber strips being connected at the joints, and as the oil-silk is in one piece the stitches suffice to hold it in place and sufficiently smooth without its being secured to the outer covering or lining at any other place.

I am made aware of United States patent of Turner, No. 246,573, wherein is a bodice or jacket composed of two thicknesses of fabric with an integument of oiled silk.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A glove, consisting of an outer covering, an inner lining and an integument of oiled material, the three thicknesses connected together only at the seams and having spaces amidst them, as set forth.

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

DAVID L. ENGEL.

Witnesses:

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