March 29, 1927. 1,622,322

D. J. KENNEDY

BOXING GLOVE

Filed Aug. 23, 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

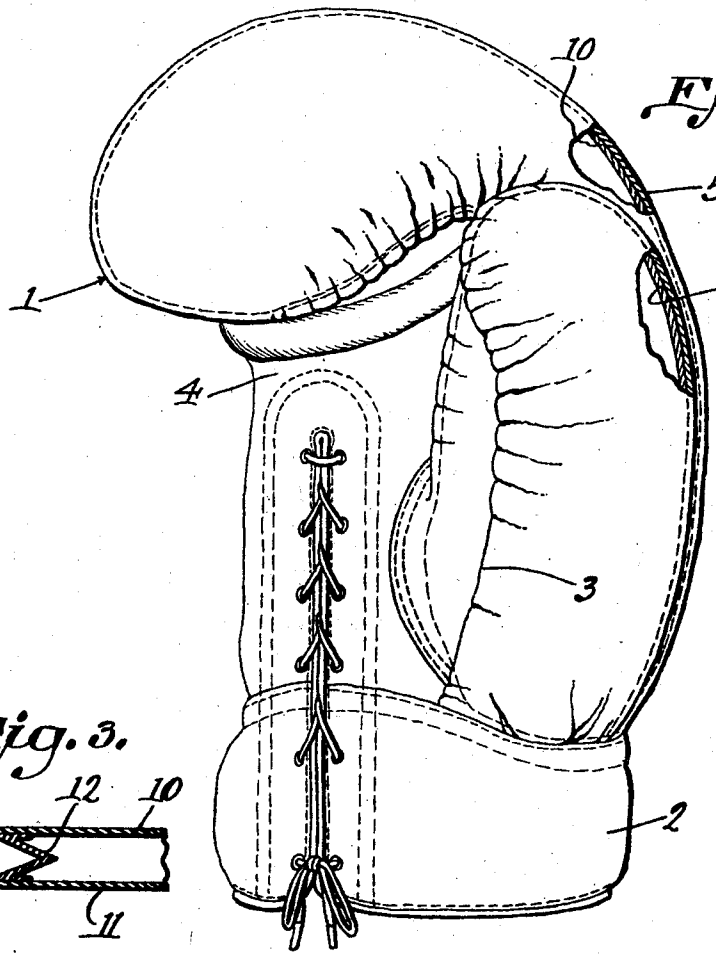
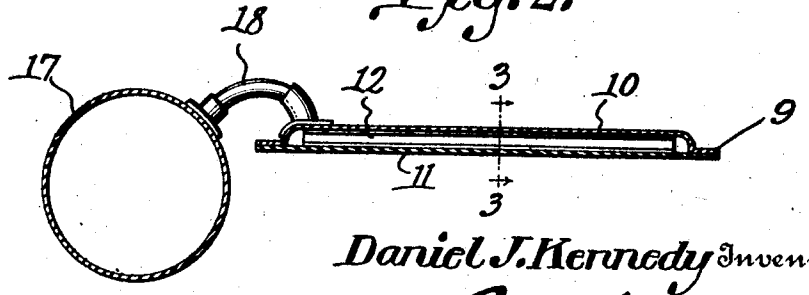


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Daniel J. Kennedy Inventor

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

March 29, 1927. 1,622,322

D. J. KENNEDY

BOXING GLOVE

Filed Aug. 23, 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

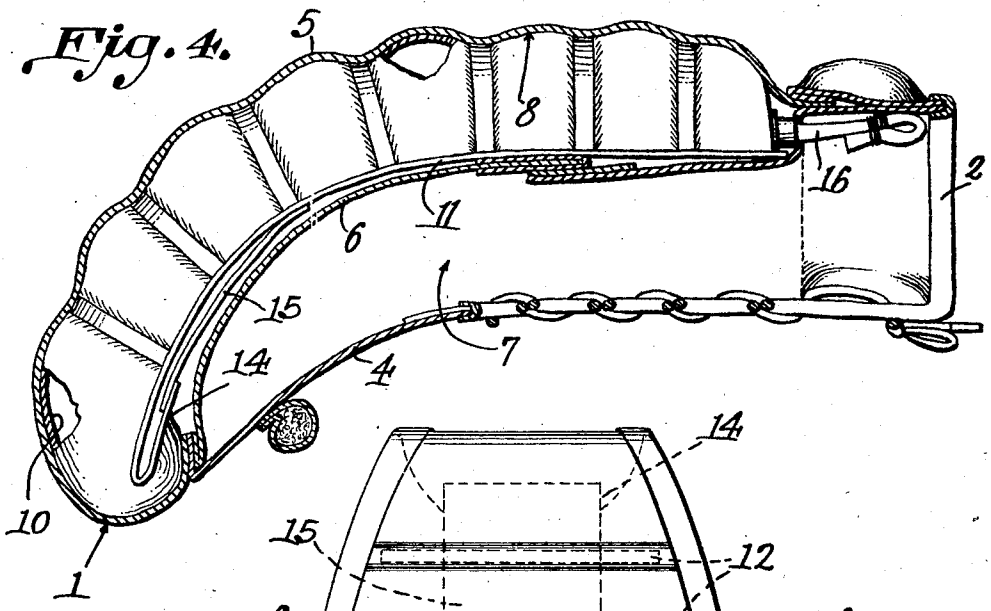
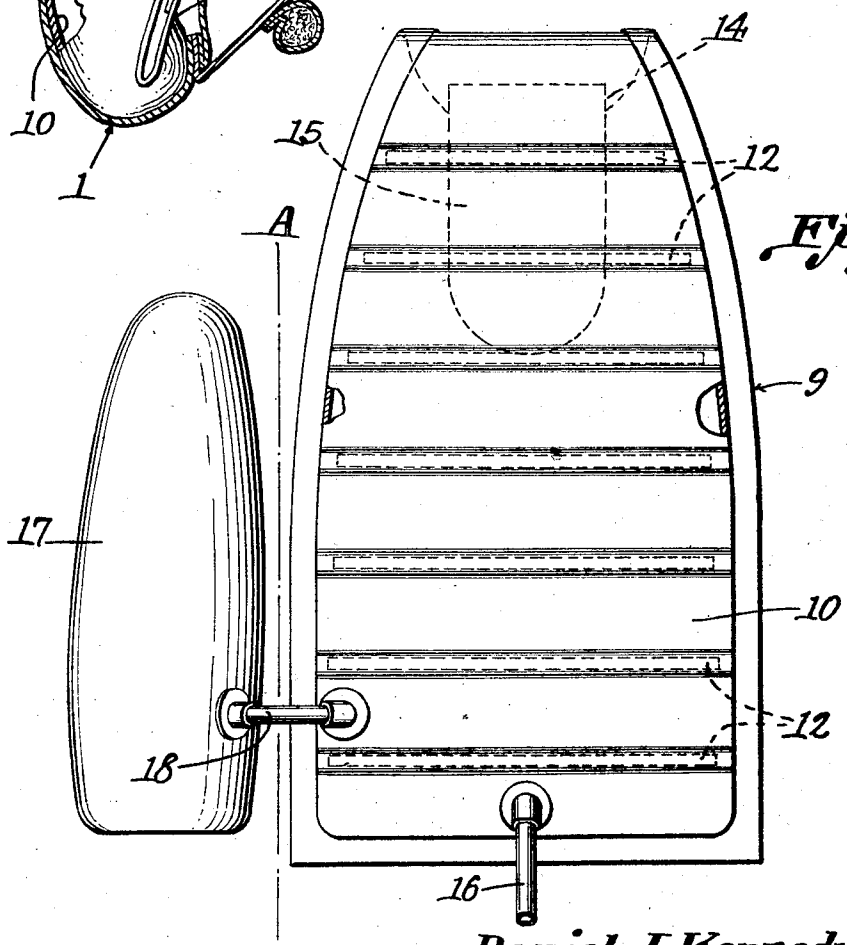


Fig. 5.



Daniel J. Kennedy Inventor

By C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

Patented Mar. 29, 1927. 1,622,322

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL J. KENNEDY, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

BOXING GLOVE.

Application filed August 23, 1926. Serial No. 131,032.

The objects of this invention are so to construct a pneumatic boxing glove that the thumb will be prevented from splitting off the body of the glove and ruining the pneumatic cushion qualities of the article; to provide novel means whereby the glove, when inflated will tend to assume a curve longitudinally of the hand of the boxer; to provide novel means for reinforcing the main cushion of the glove and for distributing the air in it; and, generally, to improve and enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in perspective, a boxing glove constructed in accordance with the invention, parts being broken away;

Figure 2 is a section through the cushion;

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section through the glove, parts being in elevation;

Figure 5 is a plan of the cushions.

The glove embodies a flexible casing, made of leather or any other suitable substance, and including a wrist 2, a body 1, and a thumb 3. Figure 4 shows that the body portion of the glove is made up of an inner layer 4, an outer layer 5 and an intermediate layer 6, connected to form a space 7 for the boxer's hand, between the layers 4 and 6, and a compartment 8 between the layer 6 and the layer 5, the thumb 3 communicating with both the compartment 8 and the space 7.

The glove embodies a main pneumatic pad or cushion 9, in the form of a bag, including an outer wall 10 and an inner wall 11. The inner wall 11 preferably is made of fabricated rubber and has flexibility, but practically no capacity for stretching. The outer wall of the pad 9 is made of gum rubber, or the like, and has both flexibility and capacity for expansion. The main pad or cushion 9 is located in the compartment 8. The thumb 3 of the casing communicates both with the space 7 and with the compartment 8 and in the thumb 3 is disposed an inflatable thumb cushion 17 generally made of fabricated rubber having flexibility, but no appreciable capacity for stretching. The thumb cushion 17 is spaced from the main cushion 9 and is connected to the main cushion by a flexible tube 18, of small diameter, and generally rubber, the tube 18 opening into the main pad or cushion 9 through the outer wall 10, to which the tube 18 is connected.

Inside the main cushion 9 are disposed folded flexible reinforcements 12, connected along their longitudinal edges to the walls 10 and 11 of the part 9 but spaced at their ends from the pad or cushion 9, so that air may circulate freely through the cushion or pad 9. The reinforcements 12 prevent the air from bulging the glove at any one particular point and cause the pad or cushion 9 to assume, when inflated, the uniformly inflated appearance of Figure 4. Because the layer 11 of the cushion 9 cannot stretch, and because the layer 10 can stretch and expand, the glove, when inflated, will assume the curved position shown in Figure 4. If desired, and as an additional means for securing the curvature of the glove, the end of the cushion 9 may be turned inwardly as at 14, a flexible but inelastic strip 15 being connected at its ends to the part 14 and to the wall 11 of the cushion 9. Air may be forced into the parts 9 and 17 of the pneumatic padding, through a tube 16 connected to the wall 10 of the cushion 9 and located in the wrist 2 or elsewhere.

One of the main difficulties with pneumatic boxing gloves having an inflatable thumb, is that, heretofore, the thumb cushions or air bags have been connected to the main portions of the air bags in such a way that these parts have split down and torn apart along a line represented in Figure 5, generally, by the line A—B. In the present embodiment of the invention, the thumb cushion 17 is connected to the main cushion 9 by the small flexible tube 18, and is practically independent of the part 9 aside from the small and well guarded connection at 18, through which the air passes into the thumb cushion 17. The result is that the glove will stand almost any amount of punishment without tearing the thumb cushion 17 loose from the main cushion 9. When the glove is inflated, the thumb 3 tends to cooperate with the main body 1 of the glove in such

a way as to cover and protect the first knuckle of the hand, meaning thereby the knuckle at the base of the index finger.

What is claimed is:—

1. A boxing glove comprising a casing and an inflatable cushion in the casing and extended longitudinally of the glove, the inner wall of the cushion being flexible and inelastic, and the outer wall of the cushion being flexible and expansible, whereby when the cushion is inflated, the glove will be given a longitudinal curvature, the end of the cushion being turned to overlie the inner wall of the cushion, and a flexible inelastic connection between said end of the cushion and the inner wall thereof.

2. A boxing glove including a main cushion, comprising an air chamber, a thumb cushion comprising an air chamber, and means for inflating the chambers, the cushions being spaced apart and being joined by a flexible tube of small diameter, the tube forming a communication between the air chambers, the tube being of sufficient length to permit a large amount of relative movement between the cushions, and the tube tending to prevent a splitting apart of the cushions along a longitudinal line between them.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

DANIEL J. KENNEDY.