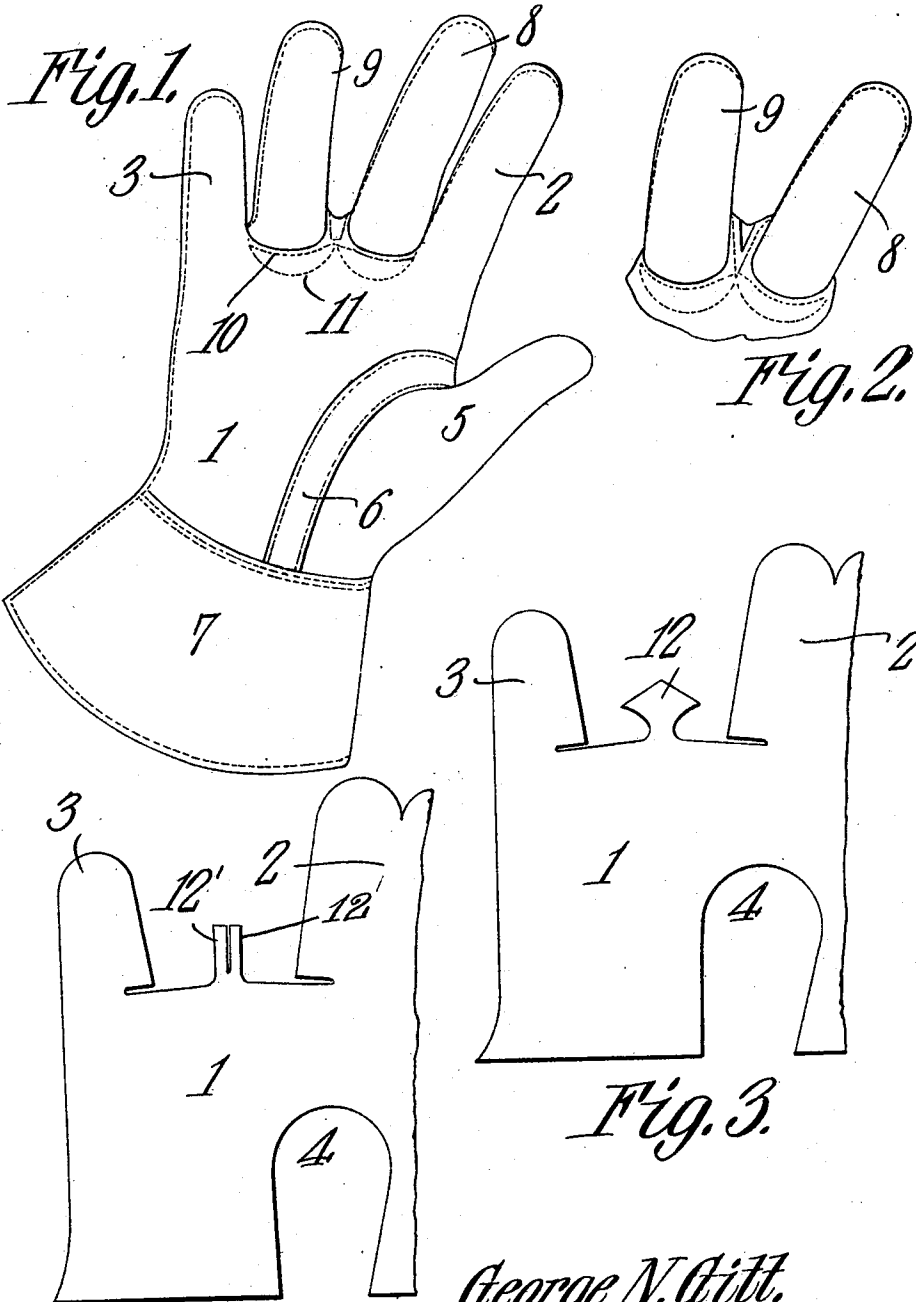


No. 888,009.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1908.

G. N. GITT.
GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE NEWMAN GITT, OF HANOVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

GLOVE.

No. 888,009.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 19, 1908.

Application filed April 22, 1907. Serial No. 369,626.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE N. GITT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hanover, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Glove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in gloves of the type wherein the front portions of the second and third fingers are made separate from the palm portion of the glove and are sewed along their front edges to said palm portion. The purpose of making the front halves of the second and third fingers separate from the palm portion is to give a greater pliability to these two finger portions of the glove and to take the seams away from the front of the fingers, in which latter position the seams are liable to wear and when the fingers are bent such seams double up and crease. By placing the seams at the back of the fingers the seams simply stretch when the fingers are bent and do not crease. By making the front halves of the second and third fingers of separate pieces from the palm portion of the glove they must of necessity be sewed thereto. It is, however found in practice that threads used to hold the front portions of these two fingers to the palm portion of the glove ultimately wear out long before the glove itself becomes sufficiently worn to be discarded. The result is that the upper edge of the palm portion of the glove rolls back on the palm more or less and the front sections of the second and third fingers pull out and the fingers of the wearer are exposed at these points. The glove therefore becomes useless, both because of the uncomfortable feeling produced by the bunching of the leather when it rolls back on itself and because of the fact that the fingers of the wearer are exposed. For this reason gloves made in the manner just described, that is, with the second and third fingers having their front halves of pieces separate from the palm portion, are often discarded long before their usefulness otherwise is at an end, and, consequently, the advantages of the fullness and flexibility of these two fingers of the glove are not appreciated because the glove has not the wearing qualities of a glove where the palm section and the finger sections are all in one piece.

Now, the object of the present invention is to obviate the difficulty mentioned. That is, to so secure the front pieces of the second and third fingers that they will hold their places

in the glove even after the threads used to sew them to the palm have become worn and pulled out from their connection with the palm.

To this end, the invention consists in providing the palm at a point coincident with the division line between the second and third fingers with a flap or extension, a divided flap, integral with the palm portion and adapted to lie in the crotch between the second and third fingers and to be sewed to said fingers after the latter have been sewed together and to the palm portion of the glove. This produces at this point a reinforcement which effectually unites the bases of the front portions of the second and third fingers to the palm of the glove so that even when the original sewing which unites the front sections of the fingers to the palm of the glove has become so worn as to no longer hold these parts together, the fingers will still be held in place by this reinforcement, and the uncomfortable bunching of the leather at this point due to the rolling back of the palm, is avoided, while the fingers of the wearer are not exposed because the glove fingers cannot any longer pull loose from the palm of the glove.

The invention will be fully understood from the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a glove constructed with a single reinforcing tongue; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the second and third fingers of the glove and so much of the palm thereof as is necessary to illustrate a different form than that shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a displayed view of the palm portion of the glove shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a similar view of the palm portion of the glove used in the structure shown in Fig. 2.

In the drawings, the glove shown is of the ordinary gauntlet type, but the invention may, of course, be applied to any other suitable type of glove.

In the type of glove shown there is a palm portion 1 which is formed integral with the front and a portion of the back of the first finger 2 and the front portion of the little or fourth finger 3, and this palm portion has also a cut-out 4 for the insertion of the thumb, which latter is designated by the reference numeral 5. The thumb of the glove when inserted is provided with the usual reinforce-

ment band 6, and the entire glove is provided with a cuff 7 as is usual in gauntlet gloves. The back portion of the glove corresponding to the palm portion 1, though not shown in the drawings, may be considered as having the back portions of all four fingers formed integral therewith, and the first and fourth finger portions of the palm are sewed directly to the back portions of these fingers formed on the back of the glove. The front portions of the second finger 8 and third finger 9 are made of separate pieces sewed directly to the back portions of those fingers formed on the back of the glove, while the lower ends of these separate portions of the fingers 8 and 9 are sewed to the upper edge of the palm, which is appropriately cut to receive these particular finger portions. By this means these fingers, *i. e.* the second and third fingers 8 and 9, may be made much more full and therefore more flexible and comfortable than if made in one piece with the palm section 1. The manner of stitching the meeting ends of the front sections of the fingers 8 and 9 and the palm is indicated by the rows of stitching 10 and 11. These rows of stitching are therefore exposed on the upper edge of the palm of the glove where the finger sections join therewith. They are thus subjected to wear to a greater extent than other portions of the glove and oftentimes become so worn as to pull out long before other portions of the glove have become appreciably worn. The upper edge of the palm where it joins these finger sections will pull away from the finger sections and the glove tends at this point to curl over, forming an uncomfortable bunch in the palm of the glove close to the point of junction with the fingers. Also, the lower ends of the front sections of the fingers 8 and 9 pull away from the palm of the glove and the hand of the wearer is exposed at this point. The glove thereupon becomes uncomfortable to the wearer and is discarded, even though the rest of the glove may be wearable for a long time thereafter because it is not materially worn. In order to remove this objectionable feature of this type of glove the palm section is provided at a point coincident with the division line between the second and third fingers with an integral flap or tongue 12, either in one piece, as shown in Fig. 3, or divided into two parts, as shown in Fig. 4.

In the instance shown in Fig. 3 the tongue 12, which is expanded laterally to fit into the crotch between the two fingers 8 and 9, is laid therein and sewed fast to these two fingers by appropriate stitching.

In the structures shown in Figs. 2 and 4 the tongue is split into two pieces 12'—12' of about equal width, and these two pieces are separated and sewed to the base of the finger pieces 8 and 9. It will be seen from this that the two sections of the fingers 8 and 9 are connected directly to the palm section by the tongue, in either form shown, and this connection is so located that the line of stitching is not subjected to any particular wear more than any other section of the glove. For this reason these finger pieces will remain in permanent connection to the palm and this without the use of rivets or other such fastening devices, which latter are objectionable for various reasons.

It will be understood that the palm section and back sections of the glove may be made of two pieces sewed together, or these parts may be made of one piece, thus doing away with a seam along the first finger. Nor is it material what style of seam is used in the glove. My improvement is equally applicable to gloves made with out-seams or with in-seams or with welt-seams.

I claim:—

1. A glove having the front sections of the second and third finger stalls formed of separate pieces from the palm portion and sewed thereto, and a divided tongue integral with said palm portion and extending between and having its separate portions sewed to the respective finger sections.

2. A glove having the front portions of the second and third finger stalls formed separately from the palm portion and sewed thereto, and a divided tongue formed integral with the palm portion and sewed to the pieces constituting the front portions of the second and third finger stalls at the crotch between the meeting edges of said fingers.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE NEWMAN GITT.

Witnesses:

H. E. HOKE,

HORACE D. BECKER.