

(No Model.)

J. A. HOLBROOK & G. MONTGELAS.

GLOVE BLANK.

No. 283,605.

Patented Aug. 21, 1883.

Fig. 1

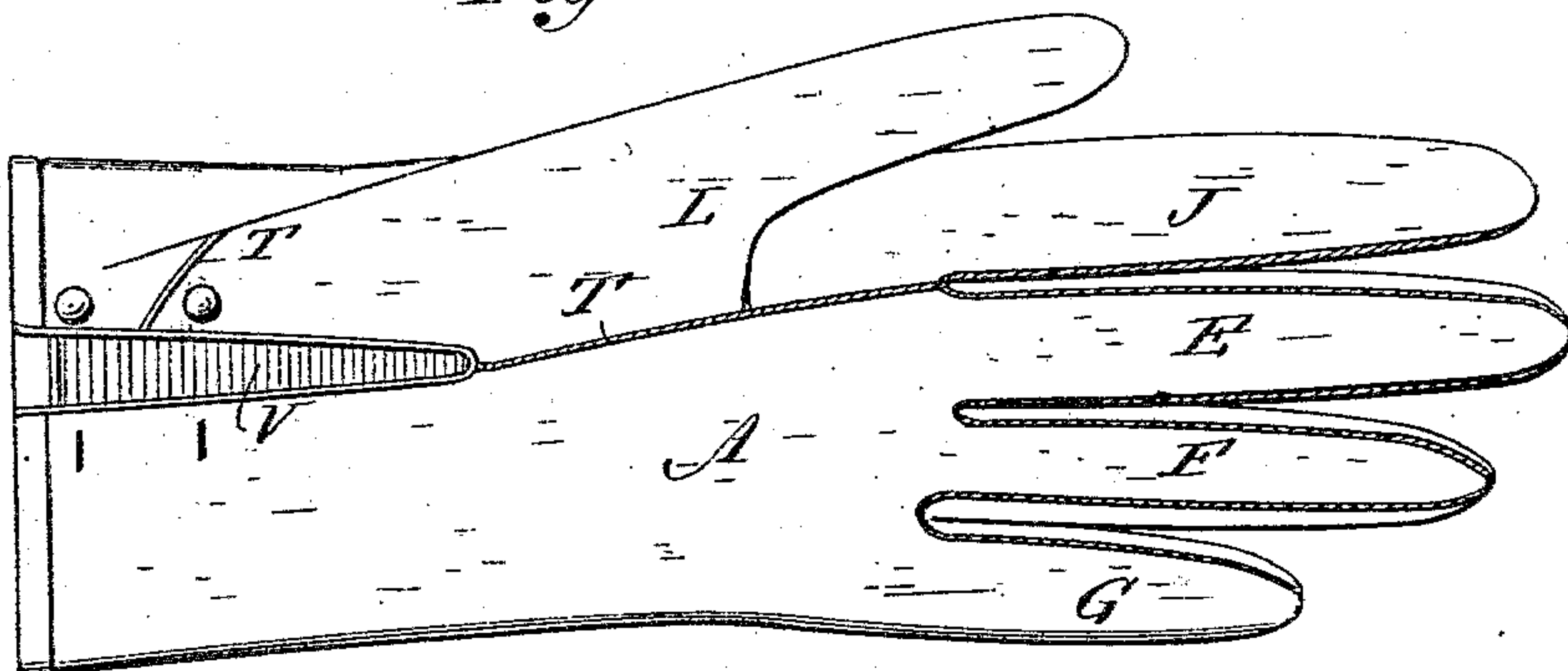


Fig. 2

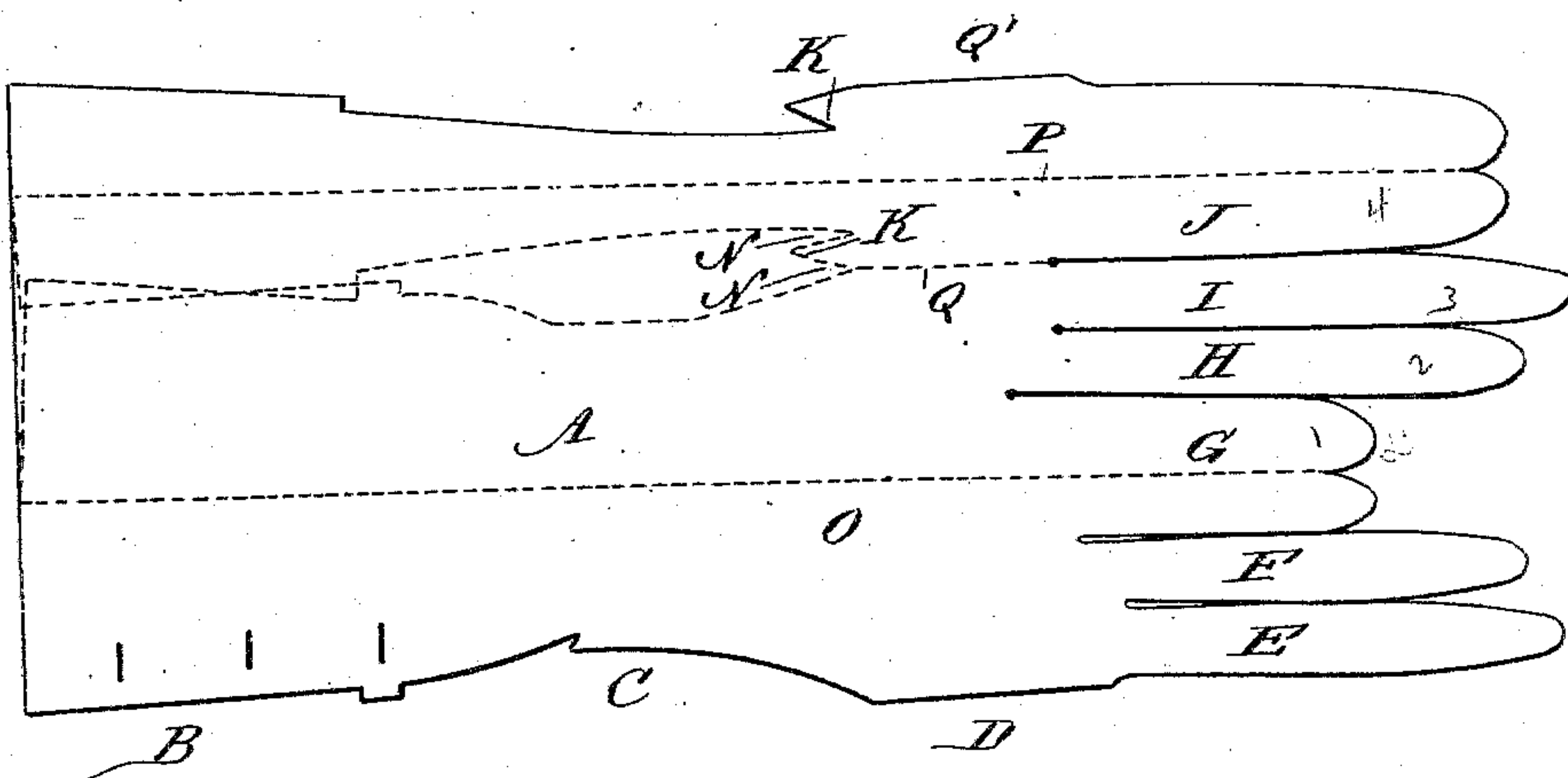
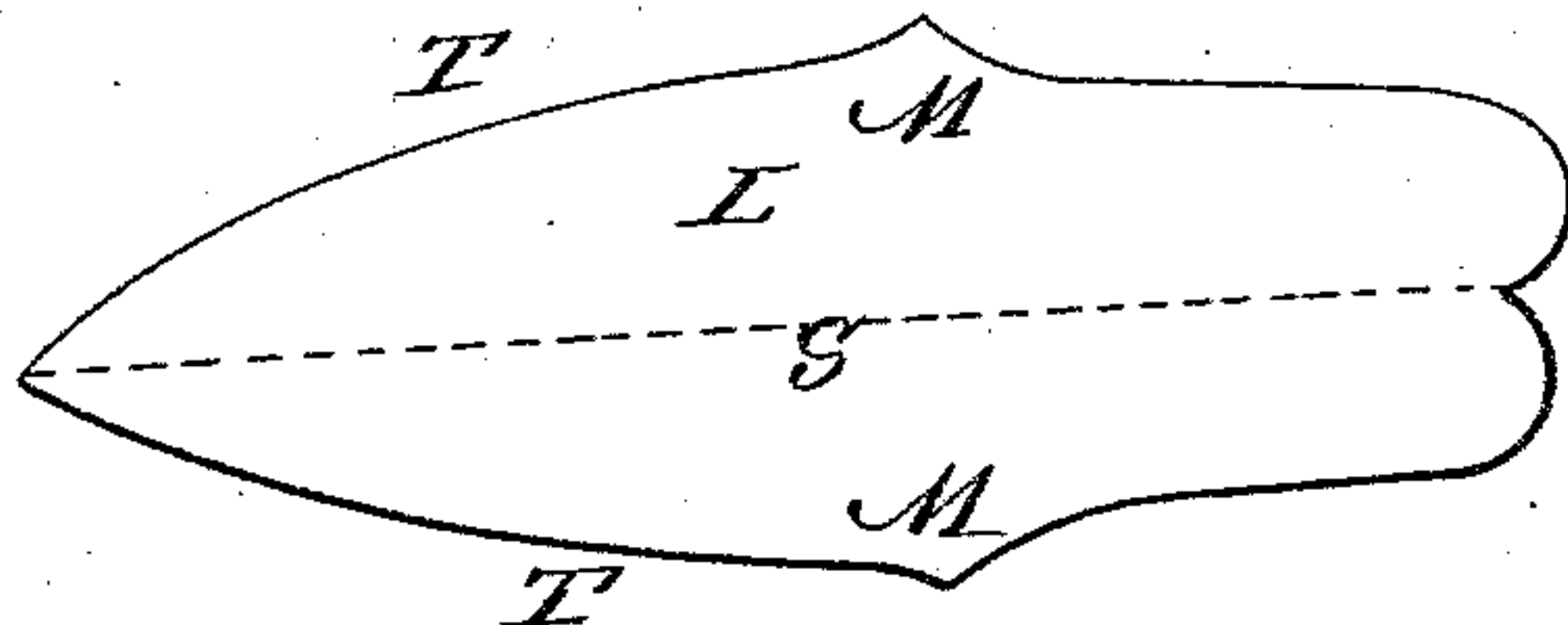


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. HOLBROOK AND GINET MONTGELAS, OF GRENOBLE, FRANCE.

GLOVE-BLANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,605, dated August 21, 1883.

Application filed October 1, 1880. (No model.) Patented in France February 18, 1880, No. 135,234, and in Belgium July 26, 1880, No. 52,111.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES ARTHUR HOLBROOK and GINET MONTGELAS, of Grenoble, France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a glove or mitten which can be cut economically from the skins of small animals. To this end the opening for the thumb-piece is not cut in the body of the skin or leather in the usual manner, but is formed by only partially uniting the edges of the pattern on the inner side of the hand, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the inner side of a glove cut according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of a glove-pattern cut according to my invention. Fig. 3 is a view of the thumb-piece for my improved glove.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to the class of gloves in which the main seam is made to pass from the button-opening to the union of the first and second fingers on the inner side of the hand. In such gloves, heretofore, the opening for the thumb has been cut wholly or almost wholly in one of the side edges of the blank. This method of cutting is objectionable, not only because the material thus cut out to form the said opening is wasted, but because in manufacturing gloves of this class from small animal skins, where only one glove can be made from a single skin, the size of the glove is limited to one-half the width of the skin at its narrowest part. This is so because the blank has one or both sides nearly straight and in line with the wrist and finger; but if the blank is cut out nearly equally at the sides to correspond to the narrowest part of the skin in its natural form for the purpose of providing the opening for the thumb, then the glove can evidently be made broader than by any other method—that is to say, the natural inward curves of the side edges of the skin are made to serve, with a very slight modification in shape, as an opening for the thumb when the blank is doubled upon itself—and as these

natural curves do not need to be brought into line with the main seam the width of the glove may be more than one-half the width of the narrowest part of the skin. This is an important advantage in the manufacture of gloves, because a larger or smaller glove may thereby with equal convenience be made from a skin of a given size, and also because gloves smaller than a medium size have a lower market value than larger ones. If a manufacturer, for instance, has on hand a large number of skins which are so small that only gloves below the medium size can be cut from them by the usual methods of cutting, he may greatly increase the value of his stock by cutting according to our method, since a larger glove may thereby be produced.

The piece A, of leather, cloth, or any other suitable material from which the glove is to be made, is cut in the following manner: Beginning at B, the edge is cut straight for the button-holes, and is then cut on a slightly-curved line, C, which is first curved inwardly and then outwardly again, until it terminates in a straight line, D, which reaches to the bottom of the first finger-shaped piece, E, which forms the inner side of the second finger when the glove is completed. F is the third finger, and the larger piece G forms both sides of the little finger. H forms the outer side of the third finger; I, the outer side of the second finger, and the wider piece J forms the inner and outer side of the first or pointer finger. From the bottom end of the outer side of the finger-piece J the leather is cut straight for a short distance, corresponding to the palm of the hand, and is then cut inward and forms a small triangular piece or gore at K. From the gore K the edge of the blank is set inward to form part of the opening for the thumb, and is cut on a slightly-curved line to the first button or the base of the thumb, from which point an offset is made to form the wrist. In this way no pieces are cut out of the middle of the leather, and consequently there is no waste, as the edges of the glove-pattern can be cut closely to the edge of the leather, whereas formerly large pieces had to be cut out of costly pieces and could not be utilized. The thumb-piece

L is cut to form both sides of the thumb, and with two projections or gores, M, fitting in the angles N N of the main piece A.

The pattern having been cut as described, 5 it is folded and sewed as follows: The part of the pattern to the right of the dotted line O is first folded from right to left, as indicated in dotted lines, so that the edge D corresponds with the dotted line Q, upon which the part 10 to the left of the dotted line P is folded from left to right, thus causing Q' to correspond with Q also. The thumb-piece L is then folded on the dotted line S, and the gores M M are passed into the angles N N, formed by the 15 gore K, and one of the edges, T T, of the thumb-piece is sewed to the edge C of the piece A, and the other is sewed to the other edge of the piece A, from the gore K downward. The 20 main seam of the glove thus runs from the main opening V to the point where the first and second fingers meet on the inner side of the hand, and the end seam along the outside of the little finger is thus avoided. The opening for the thumb-piece need not be cut out of 25 the leather or cloth, but is formed by cutting and uniting this leather in the manner described.

Mittens can be cut in the same manner, as stated above.

Having thus described our invention, what 30 we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A glove-blank having the side edges cut out about equally to form the opening for the thumb, substantially as shown and described, 35 whereby a larger glove than usual may be formed from a single animal skin from which only one glove can be made, as specified.

2. The glove-blank A, having on one side the slightly-curved edge C, which, proceeding 40 from the wrist, is first curved inwardly on a convex line and then outwardly on a concave line, and having the opposite edge set inward between the gore K and the wrist on a slightly-curved line, substantially as and for the pur- 45 pose specified.

The above specification of our invention signed by us this 20th day of July, 1880.

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