

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. RAY & E. DEPAY.
GLOVE.

No. 411,999.

Patented Oct. 1, 1889.

FIG. 1

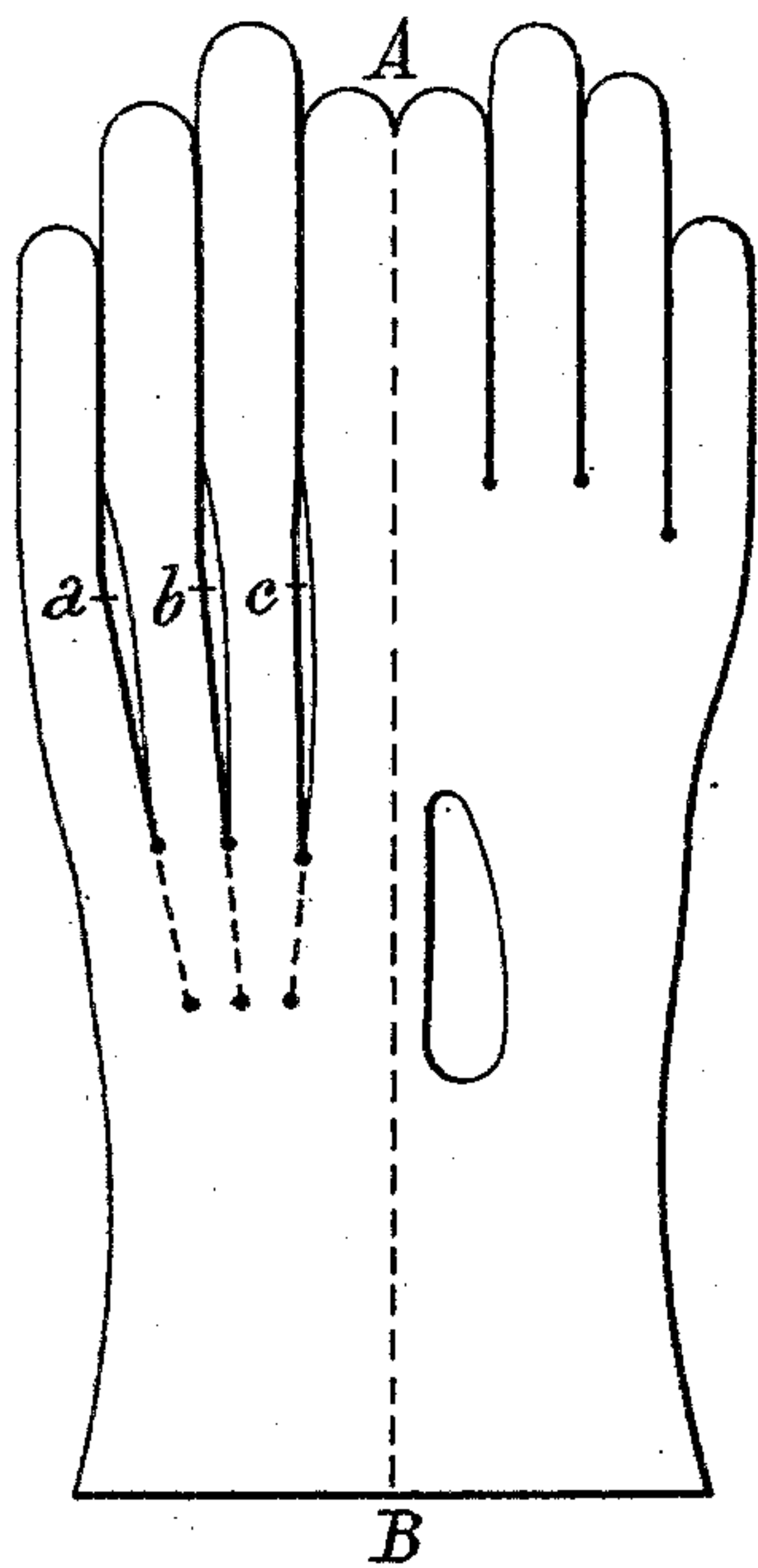


FIG. 2

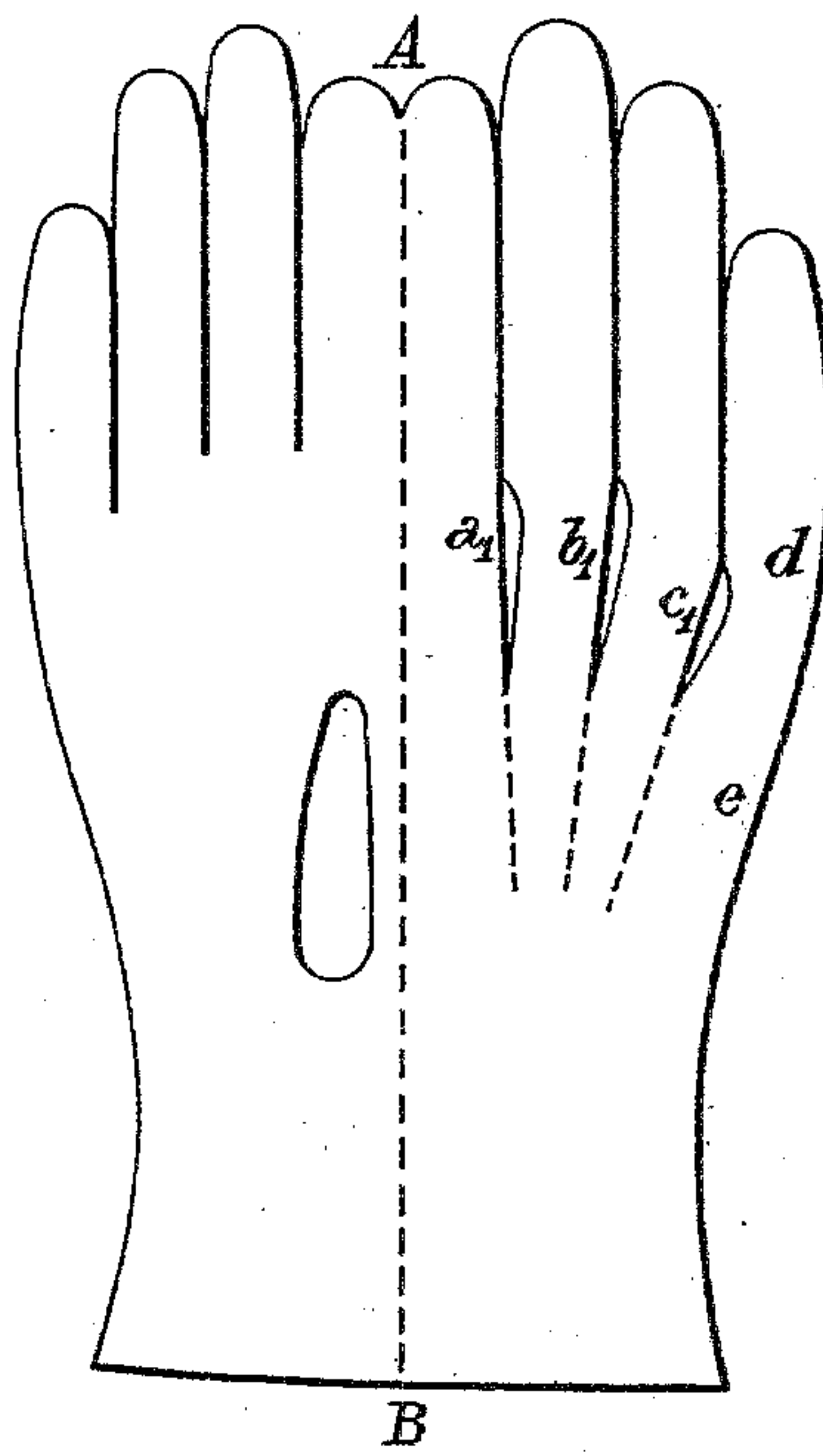
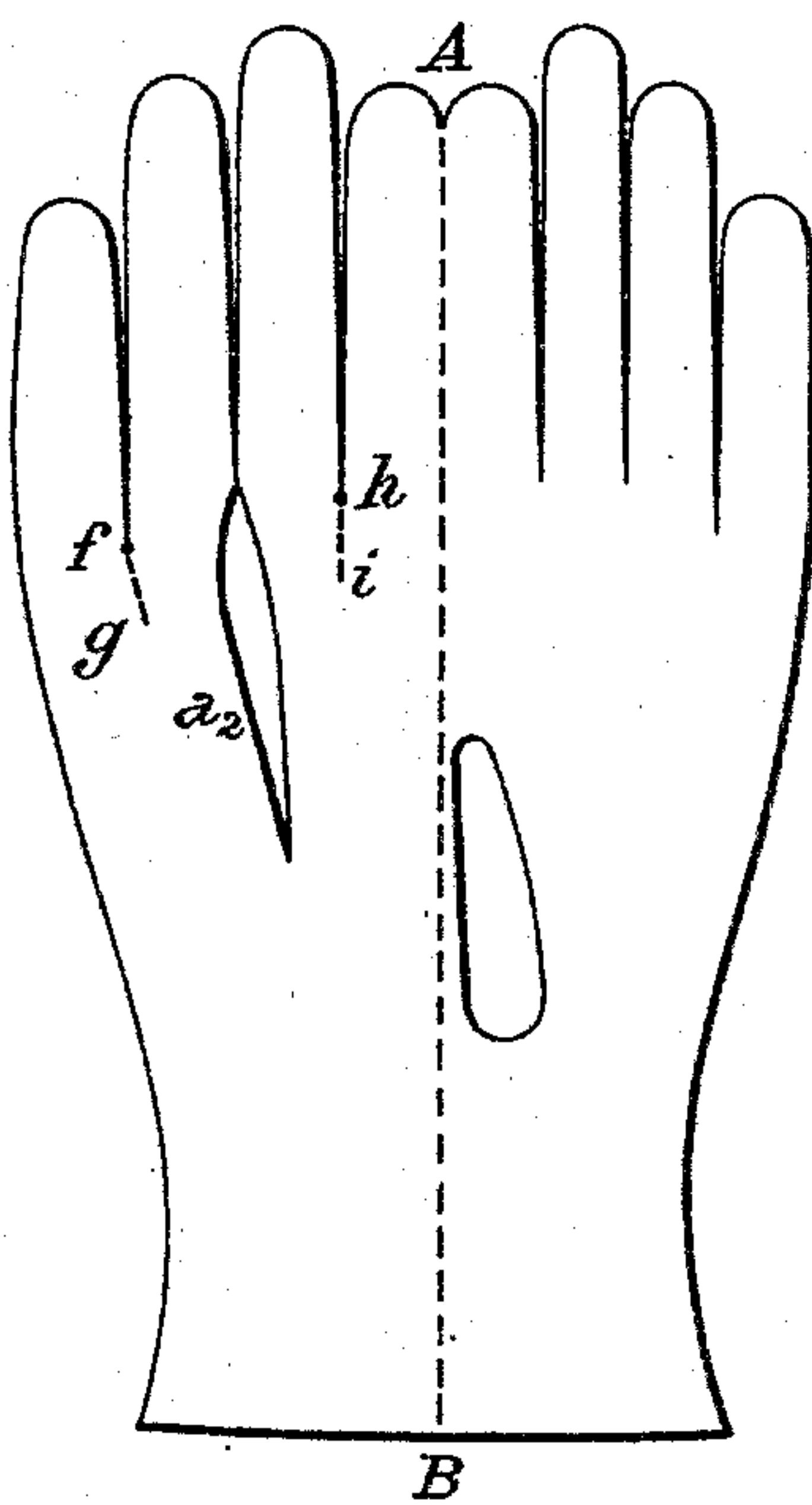


FIG. 3



Witnesses

Georges Freyrier-Dubreuil
Jean Germain

Inventors

Jean Baptiste Ray
Emile Depay

(No Model.)

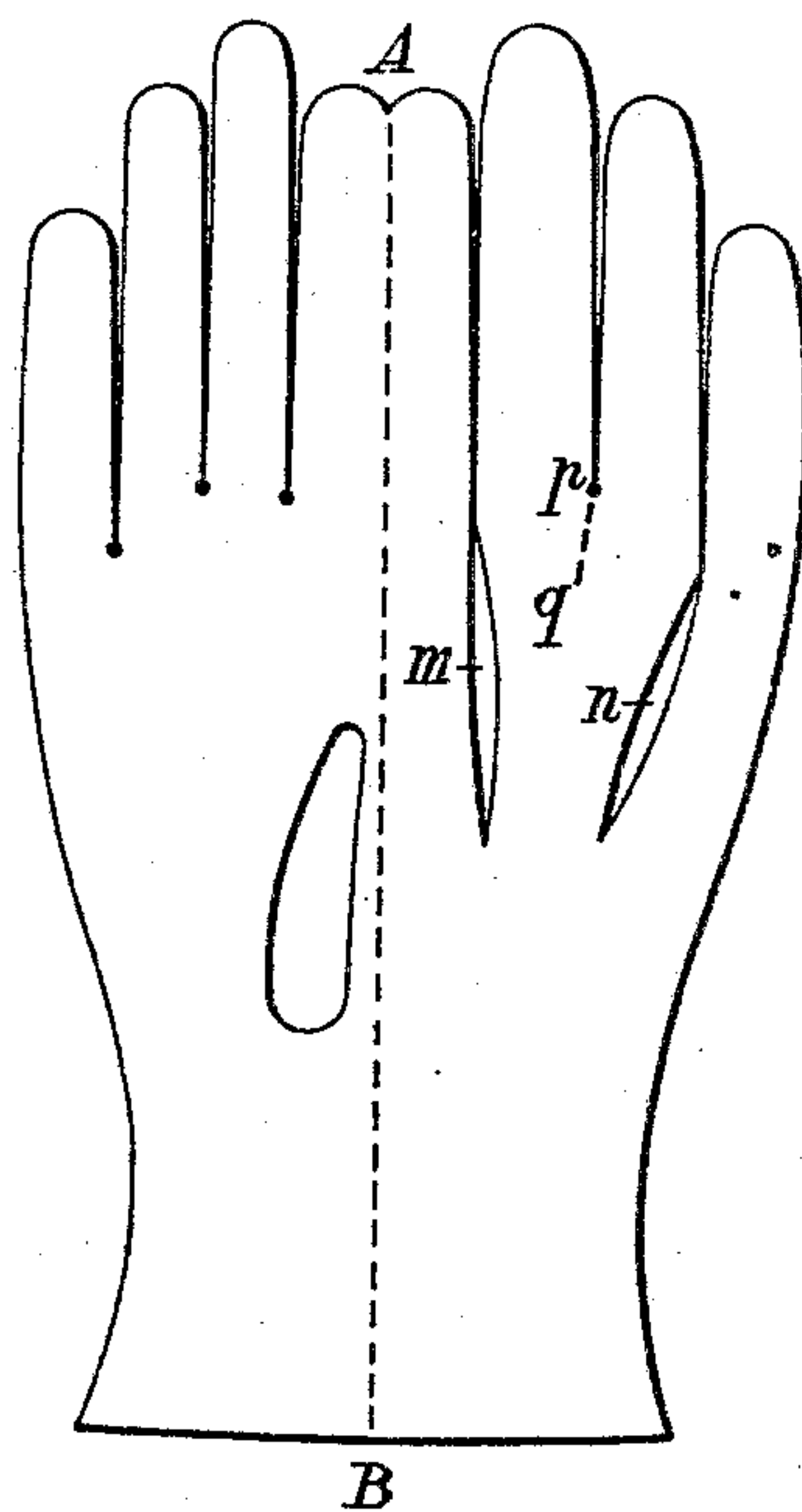
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 4



Witnesses

Georges Freydier - Dubreil
Jean Germain

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Jean Baptiste Ray
Emile Depay

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEAN BAPTISTE RAY AND EMILE DEPAY, OF LYONS, FRANCE, ASSIGNORS
TO THE SOCIÉTÉ NEYRON CAHEN & COMPAGNIE, OF SAME PLACE.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,999, dated October 1, 1889.

Application filed December 28, 1888. Serial No. 294,882. (No model.) Patented in France April 23, 1888, No. 190,419, and in England October 25, 1888, No. 15,365.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JEAN BAPTISTE RAY and EMILE DEPAY, citizens of the Republic of France, residing at Lyons, Department of Rhône, in the Republic of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves, (for which we have received provisional protection in England, dated October 25, 1888, No. 15,365, and for which a patent has been granted to us in France, dated April 23, 1888, No. 190,419,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in gloves, whereby the use of fourchettes (aiguillettes) or pieces between the fingers may be dispensed with, a construction which will reduce by about one-half the number of seams which inclose the fingers and will allow the glove to be cut or formed in one single piece, except as regards the thumb, which is made separately, as usual. Hitherto this suppression of the fourchettes has only been obtained at the expense of spoiling the form and elegance of the glove; but by this invention the cutting out and making are not only simplified, but the gloves are improved from every point of view.

In carrying out the manufacture of our improved glove the material for the back of the fingers is cut rather wider than usual, so that each finger-piece can be turned down at each side to meet the corresponding finger-pieces forming the front or palm of the glove without the upper part of the glove when finished being necessarily widened, and thus forming uncomfortable and unsightly creases.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a glove-blank, illustrating the manner of cutting the same. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are similar views of modifications.

Referring to the drawings, the strips or blanks are so cut that the part on one side of an imaginary line A B, dividing the back from the palm, is perceptibly widened at the base of the fingers or throughout the length thereof, which are therefore rather wider than the corresponding finger-pieces on the other side of said line, but this width is taken in on the hand by closing up the three

incisions *a b c*, formed by cutting out pieces in the shape of small tongues, said incisions being made along lines continued from the slits forming the divisions between the finger-pieces. The seam or seams which are formed when these three incisions *a b c* are closed may be covered by the embroidery generally provided at this part. The sides of each incision meet at an acute angle toward the top, so as when closed to follow perfectly the shape of the fork between the fingers in a single seam, which meets one of the single seams running along each of the fingers. On account of the extra width of the upper parts of the fingers the latter seams are led toward the inner part of the hand, so that there are no finger-seams apparent at the back of the hand. This avoids the necessity of further smoothing of the leather.

In the modified form of blank illustrated in Fig. 2 each incision *a' b' c'* is cut out of a finger-piece on the side nearest the thumb. The edge *d e* of the blank which closes the glove on the side of the little finger is consequently made slightly bulging. The effect of this modification is to draw the seams which run along the fingers on the side nearest to the thumb farther toward the interior of the hand and to lead the embroidery, which covers the incision seams, in the direction of the divisions between the fingers. The shape of the glove is thus much improved.

In further modifications (shown in Figs. 3 and 4) the number of incisions is reduced to two or even to one. In the latter case (see Fig. 3) the single incision *a²* is of course made larger than the incisions in the preceding examples, since it alone must serve to take in the excess of material in the upper part of the hand. It is shown placed between the second and third fingers; but it might quite as well be placed between the first and second.

The divisions between the fingers from which incisions are not cut are preferably slightly drawn in by small seams *f g h i*, which are made a suitable length.

Referring to Fig. 4, when two incisions *m n* are cut out the width of the same, though

less than in the preceding example, must be sufficient to take in the excess of material, and, as before, there is preferably a small seam *p q* between the fingers where there is
5 no incision.

These examples of different arrangements will be sufficient to show that, since the object to be attained is the reduction of the excess in the width of the upper part of the
10 glove, this object may be obtained by one or more incisions, the shape, width, and direction of which are determined by the nature of the material employed—such as cotton, linen, leather, &c.—and by the style and or-
15 namentation of the glove to be produced. At the same time it must be understood that the invention is by no means restricted to these arrangements, and that the number, form, and direction of the incisions may by varied ac-
20 cording to circumstances; that the said incisions may be cut out or removed from the

material, as above described; or slits may be simply made without removing the material and then sewed up or seamed.

We claim as our invention—

25 A glove having the body and fingers formed of a single blank, said blank having a series of front finger-pieces and a corresponding series of back finger-pieces wider than said front series, the back of the glove being cut
30 away, whereby when the glove is sewed the increased width of the said back is taken up, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence
35 of two subscribing witnesses.

JEAN BAPTISTE RAY.
EMILE DEPAY.

Witnesses:

GEORGES FREYDIER-DUBREUL,
JEAN GERMAIN.