

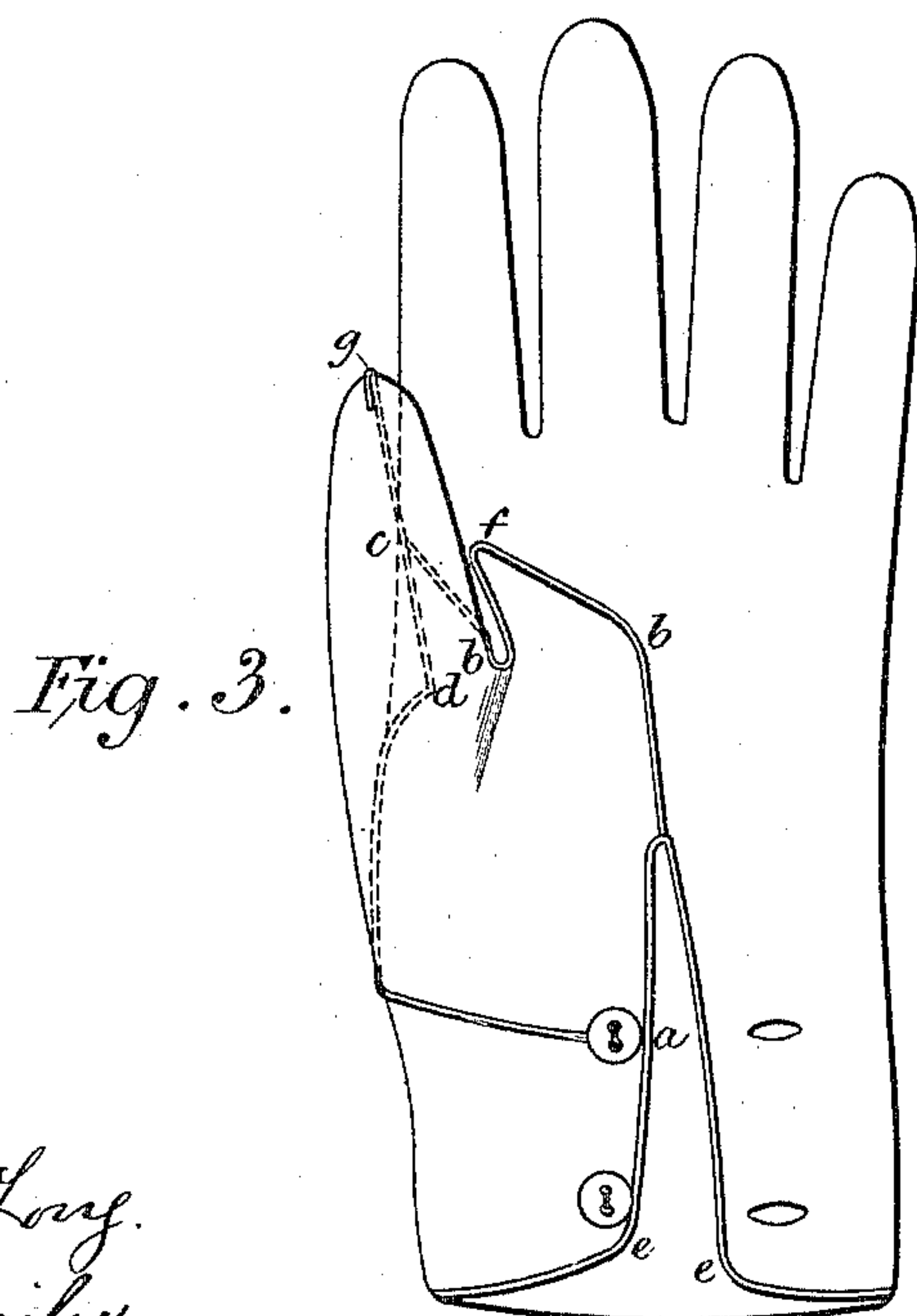
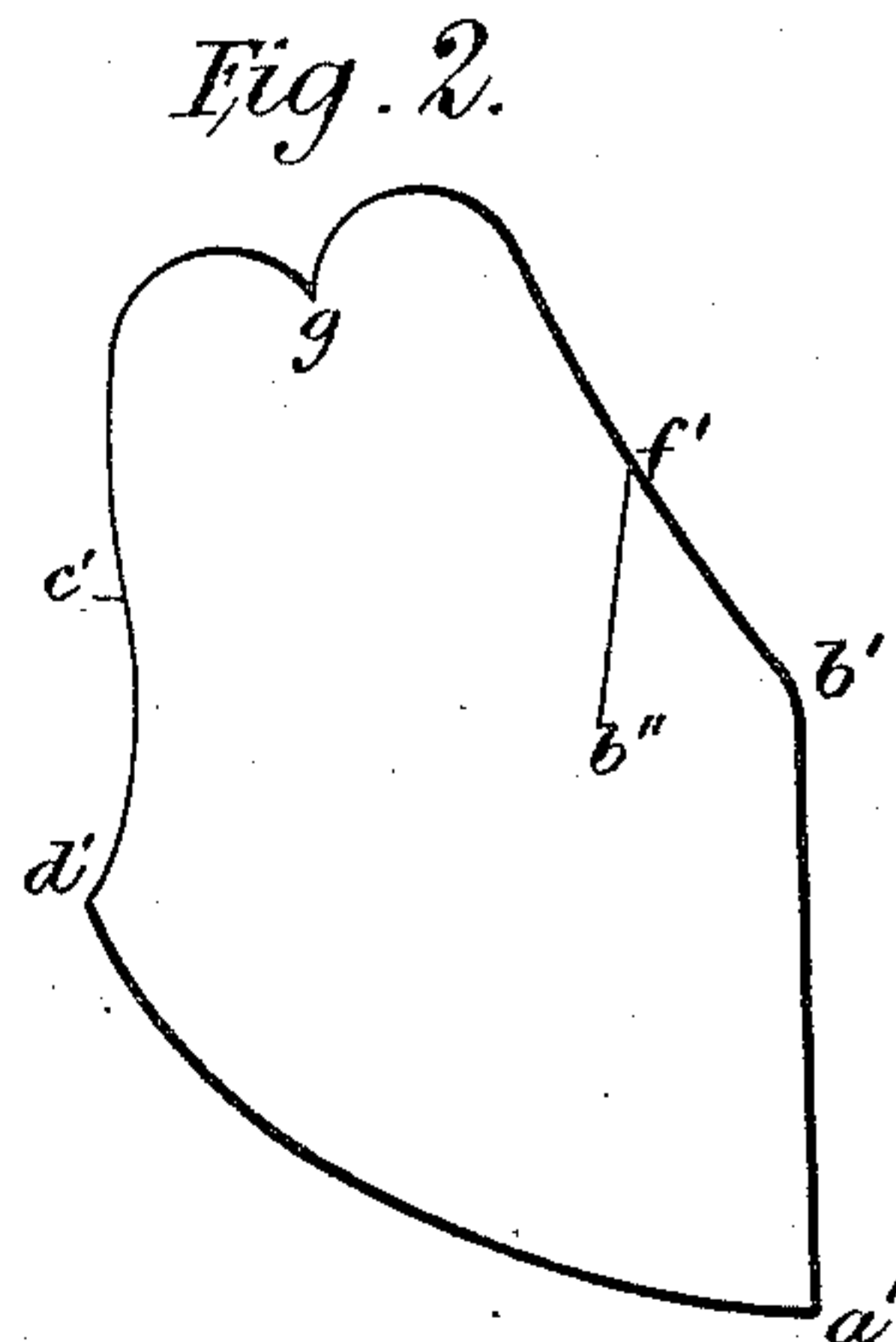
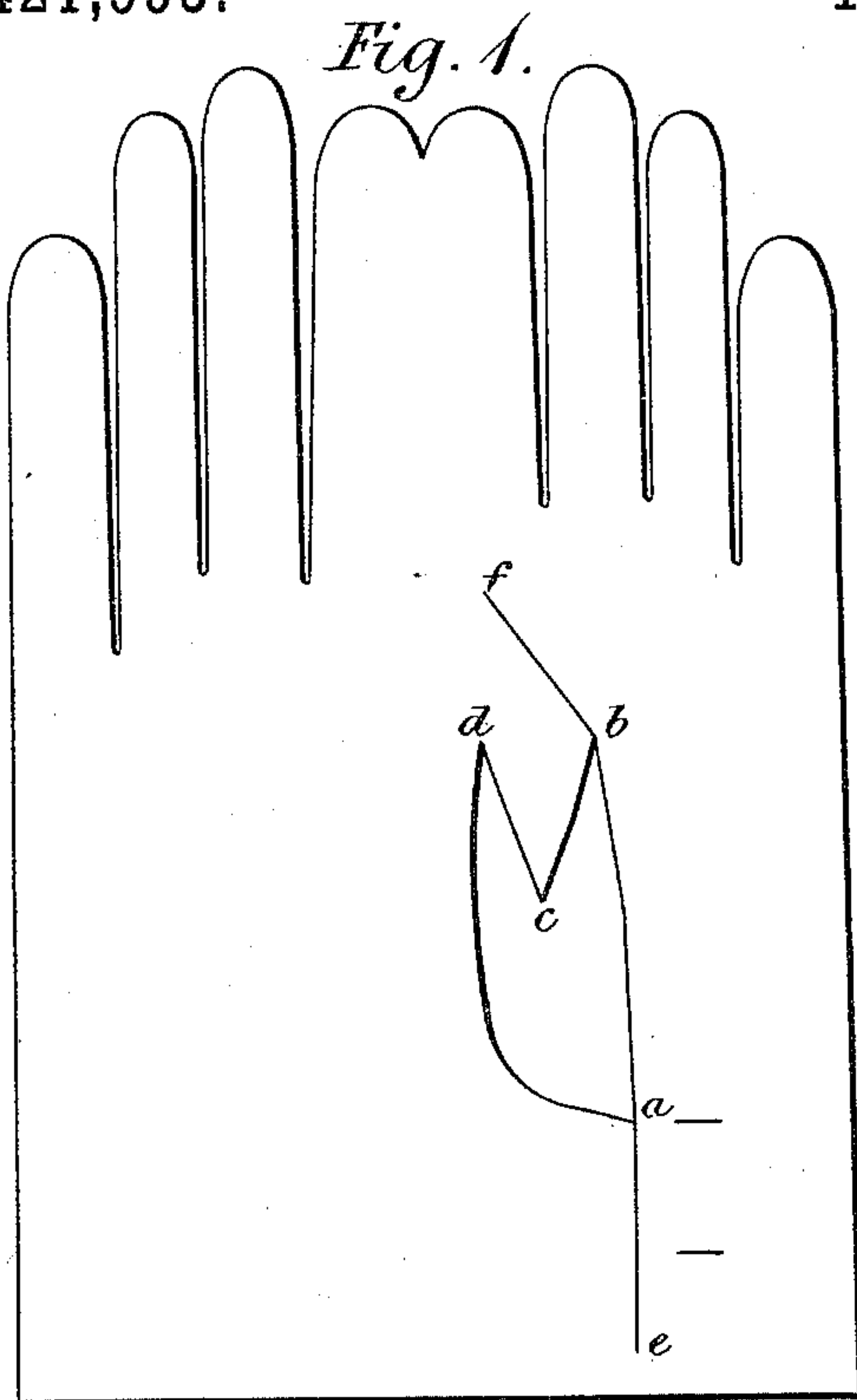
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. URWICK.
GLOVE.

No. 421,993.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.



Witnesses.

Baltus DeLong.
M. L. Bailey.

Inventor.

Henry Urwick.
By his Atty's.

Baldwin & Davidson & Wright

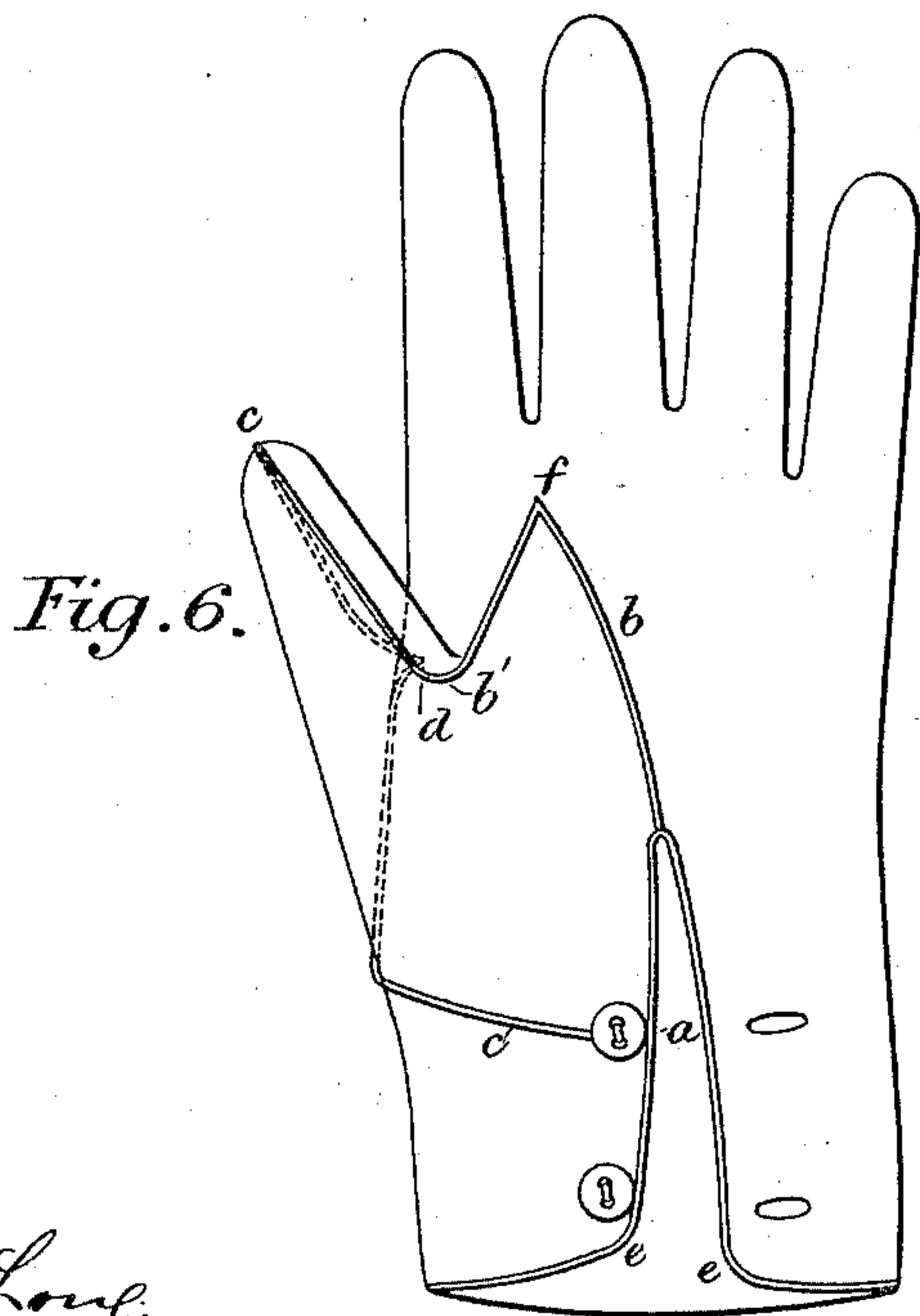
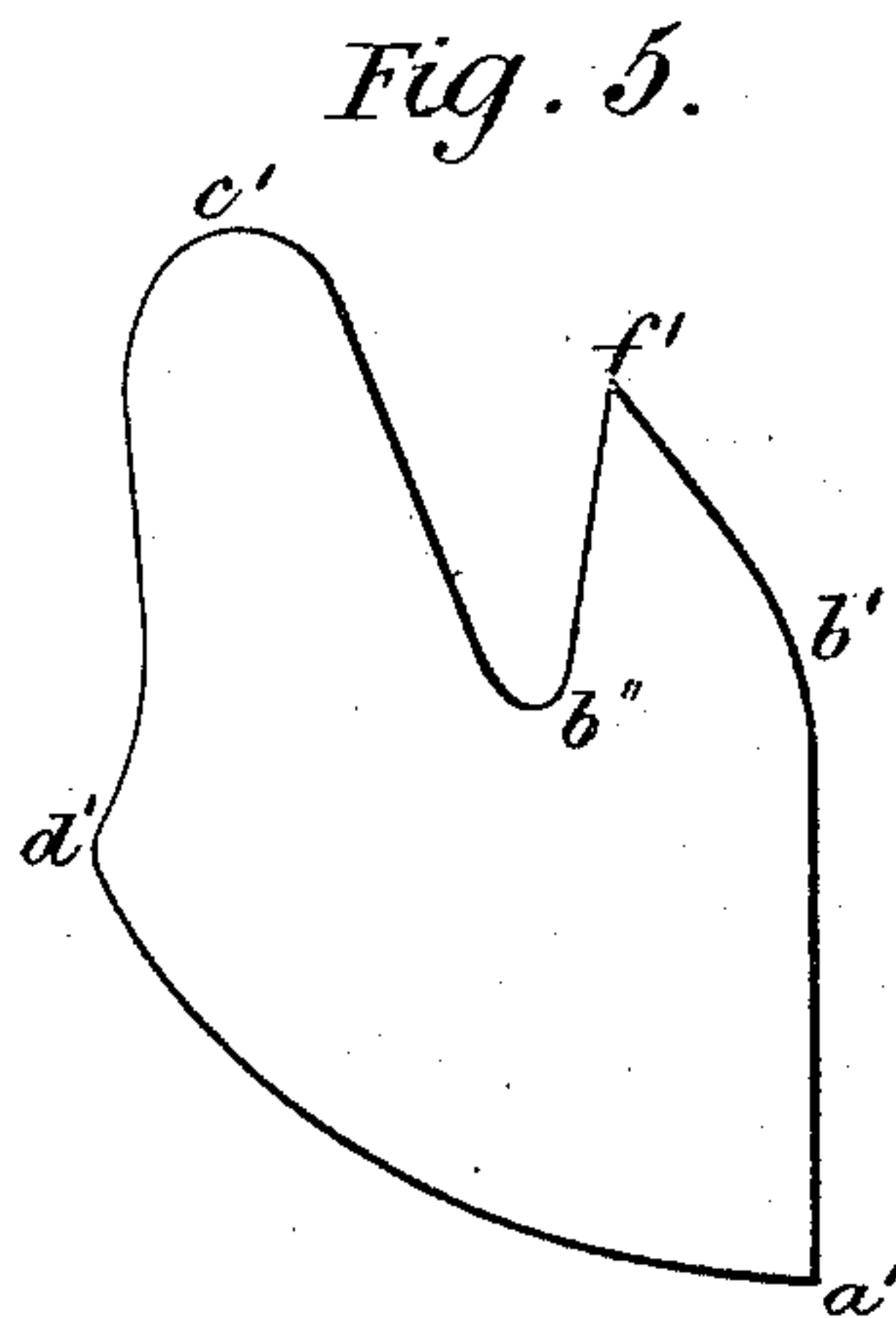
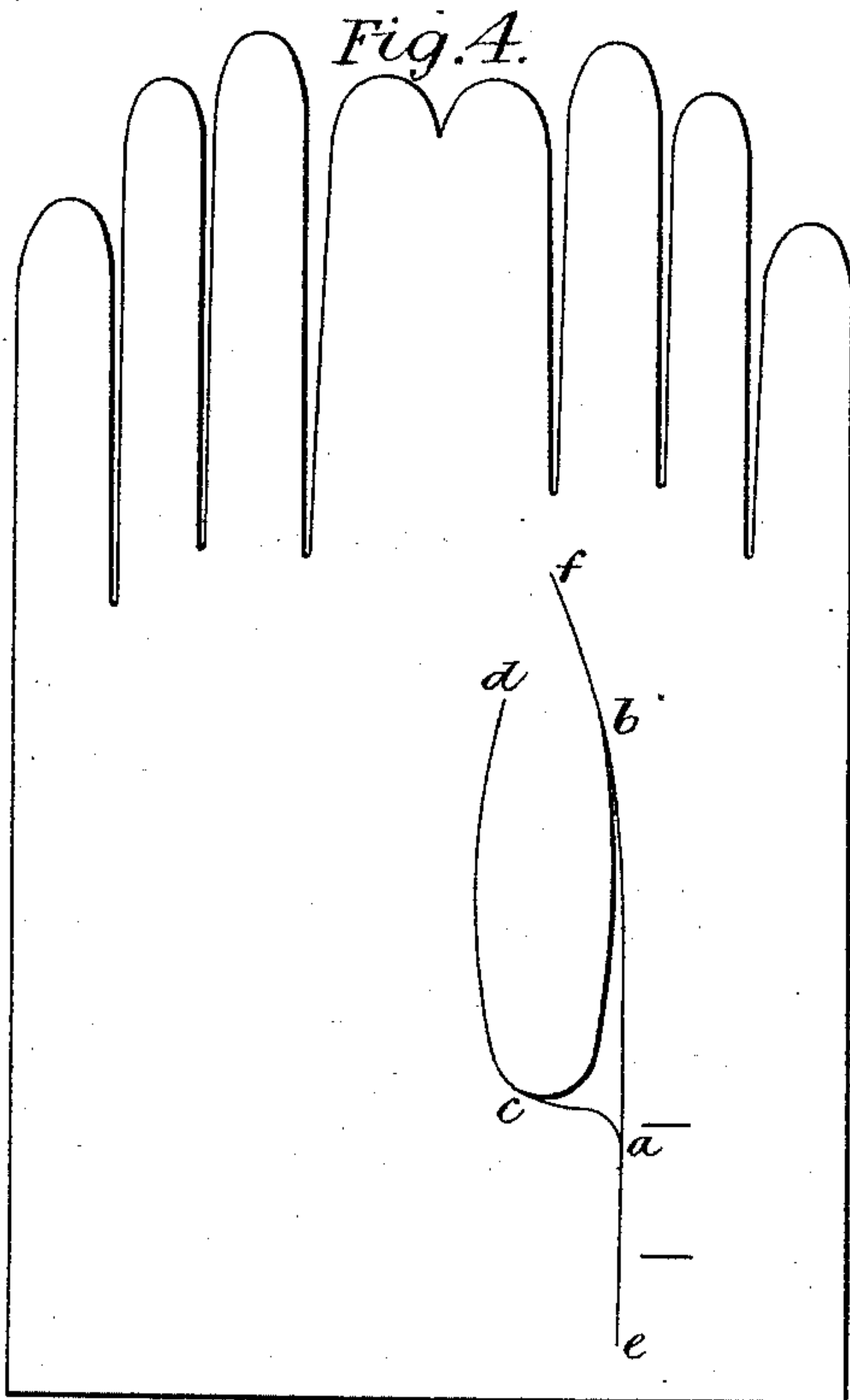
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY URWICK, OF ST. DUNSTAN'S, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 421,993, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed July 17, 1889. Serial No. 317,792. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY URWICK, superintending glove-manufacturer, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at St. Dunstan's, Malvern, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

In the specification of a former patent granted to me, dated the 1st day of March, 1881, No. 238,262, I described making kid and other gloves with the button-slit in the wristband and the opening where the thumb-piece is to be sewed in all as one continuous slit, and with the strip which forms the thumb-piece prolonged to the welt at the extremity of the wristband and sewed at its side edges to the edges of the slit. According to this invention I also employ a combined opening and button-slit; but in place of continuing the strip of material forming the thumb-piece to the welt at the edge of the wristband of the glove I terminate it at a point between the palm end of the button-slit and the welt, so that in the finished glove the upper part of one side of the button-slit is the edge of the piece of material forming the thumb-piece, while the lower part of this side and the whole of the other side is the edge of the slit in the material forming the body of the glove. This method of manufacture is very suitable for buttoned gloves, and I prefer to make the junction between the thumb-piece and the body at the point where the first button comes.

By my invention tightness at the ball of the thumb is avoided, and the glove is therefore more easily drawn on and off the hand and keeps in place better when on, owing to the strain from the button being divided between the thumb and glove instead of coming entirely on the glove, and the junction between the ball of thumb and glove, which is the weakest point of an ordinary cut glove, is not so in mine, owing to the strain not coming directly on the sewing, and the objectionable feature of the sewing passing directly across the glove at this point is avoided.

Figure 1 shows the piece of material forming the body of the glove. Fig. 2 shows thumb-piece, and Fig. 3 the completed glove. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show the invention applied to a different cut of thumb, Fig. 4 being the body, Fig.

5 the thumb-piece, and Fig. 6 the completed glove.

In Fig. 1 an irregular-shaped piece $a b c d$ is cut out of the material forming the body of the glove, and cuts $a e$ and $b f$ are also made in it. The thumb-piece is cut in the shape shown at Fig. 2, and a slit $b^2 f'$ is made in it. About half of the side $a' b'$ of the thumb-piece is sewed to the edge $a b$ of the body, and the edge $b' f'$ of the thumb-piece is sewed to one side of the slit $b f$ of the body. The other side of the slit $b f$ is sewed to the right-hand edge of the slit $b^2 f'$, while the left-hand edge of the slit $b^2 f'$ is sewed to the edge $b c$ of the body. The edge $a' d'$ of the thumb-piece is sewed to the edge $a d$ of the body and the edge $c' d'$ of the thumb-piece to the edge $c d$ of the body. The edges $c' g$ and $f' g$ of the thumb-piece are sewed together, and the two sides of the body and the edges of the fingers are also sewed together on the side of the glove next the little finger, in the usual way.

The finished glove is shown at Fig. 3, the letters upon it being those of Fig. 1.

The above description will also apply to Figs. 3, 4, and 5, except that the opening cut in the body is much smaller, consisting only of the triangular piece $a b c$, the portion $b c d$ of the body forming one-half of the thumb.

I would also remark that I make no general claim to making the bodies of gloves with the button-slit in the wristband and the opening where the thumb-piece is to be sewed in as one continuous slit; nor do I make any general claim to making one side of the thumb out of the body of the glove, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5; but

What I claim is—

1. A glove whose body has the button-slit in the wristband and the thumb-opening in one continuous slit, and in which the seam which joins the thumb-piece to the body of the glove extends from the upper end of the button-slit diagonally toward the index-finger, and then extends backward and up along the side of the thumb, and in which the seam below the thumb extends closely around the back of the thumb and joins the button-slit between the palm and the edge of the wristband.

2. A glove whose body has the button-slit

in the wristband and the thumb-opening in one continuous slit, the upper end of said slit being inclined transversely and terminating before reaching the fingers, the opening for
5 the thumb-piece joining the slit in the glove, and having a piece $b\ c\ d$ projecting into it and forming part of the thumb, the seam between the thumb-piece and the body terminating at one side of the button-slit at a point
10 between the palm and the edge of the wristband.

3. A glove whose body has the button-slit in the wristband and the thumb-opening in one continuous slit, and in which the body is

formed with a piece $b\ c\ d$ extending into the 15 thumb-opening, the thumb-piece of the glove formed with a projecting piece $a'\ b'\ f'\ b^2$, which is secured to the body of the glove and forms part of the palm, said piece $b\ c\ d$ being secured to the thumb-piece and forming part 20 of the thumb.

HENRY URWICK.

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