

No. 618,970.

Patented Feb. 7, 1899.

W. G. WOOD.
BOXING GLOVE.

(Application filed Dec. 18, 1897.)

(No Model.)

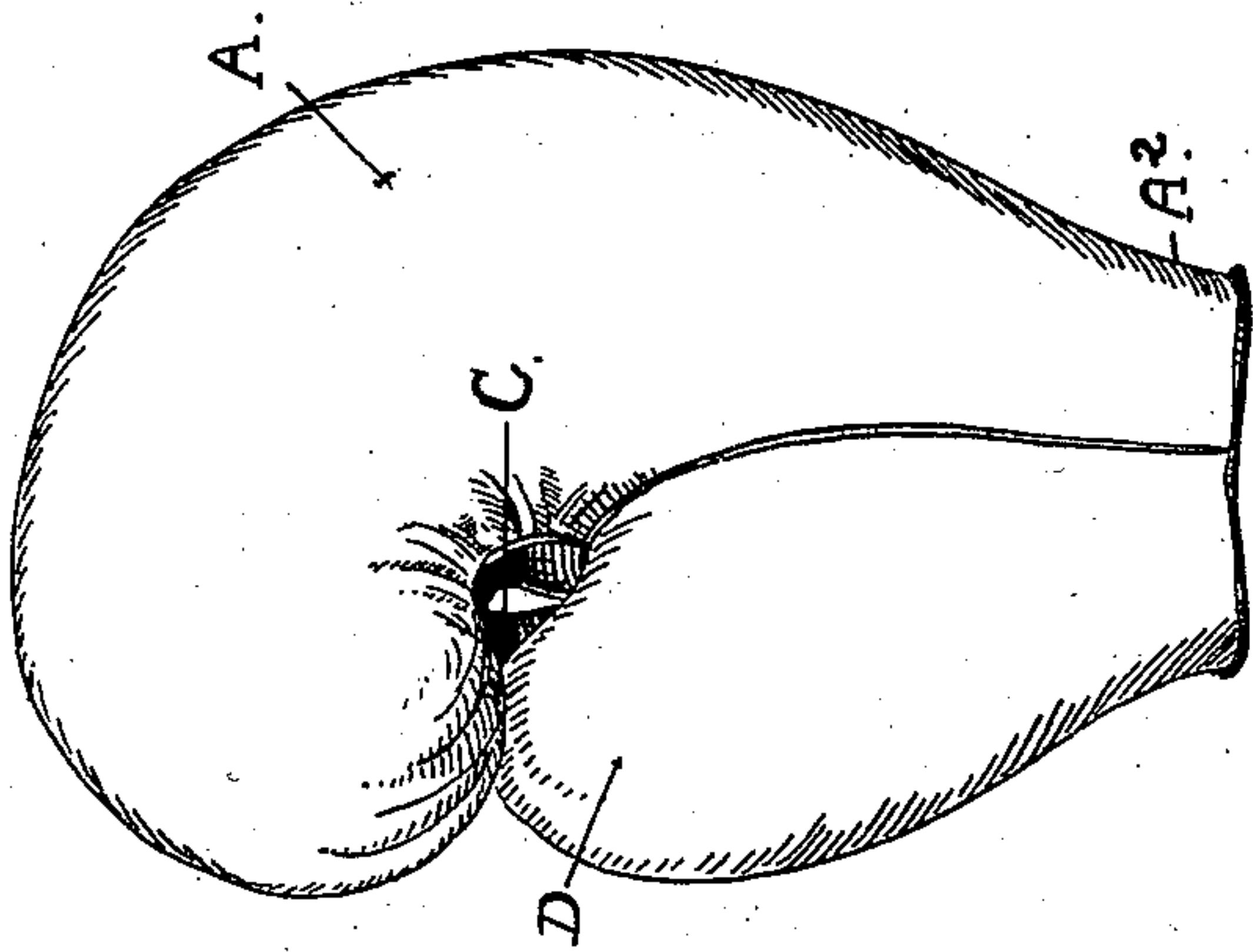
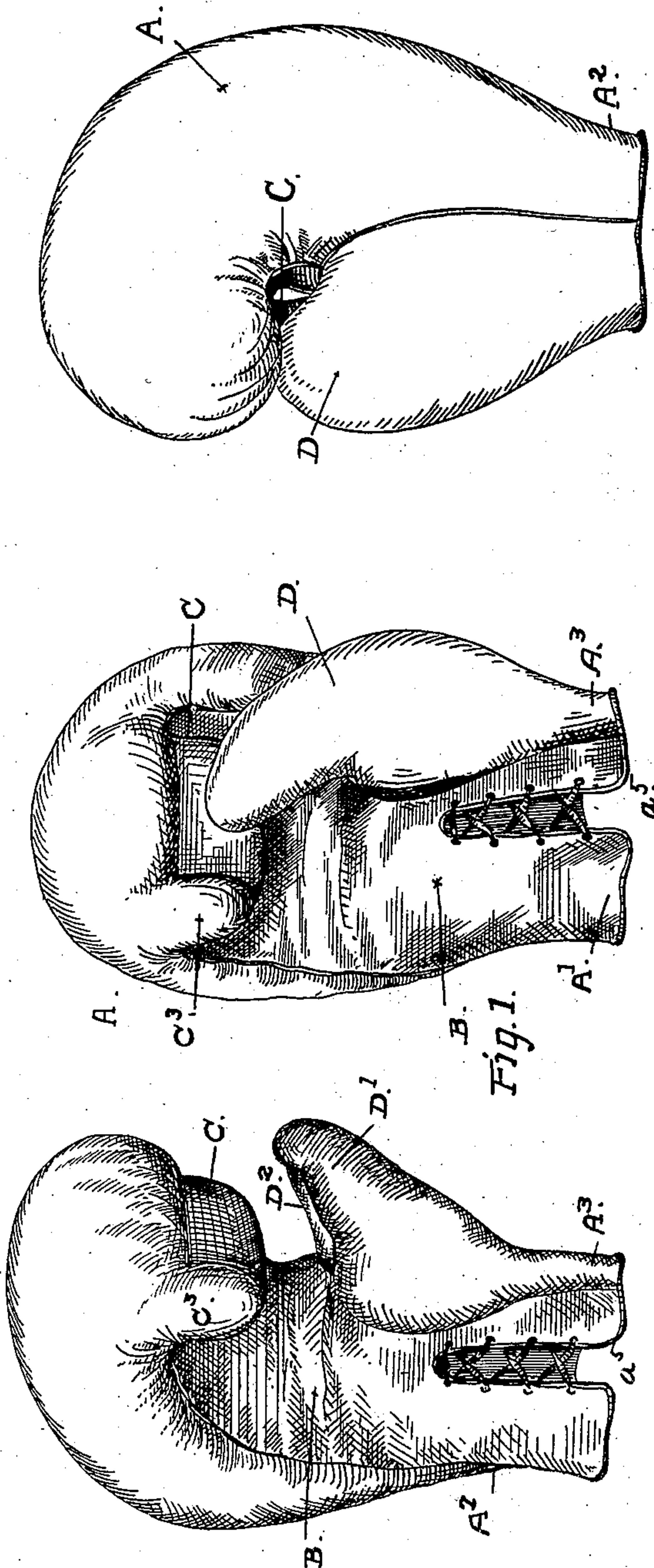
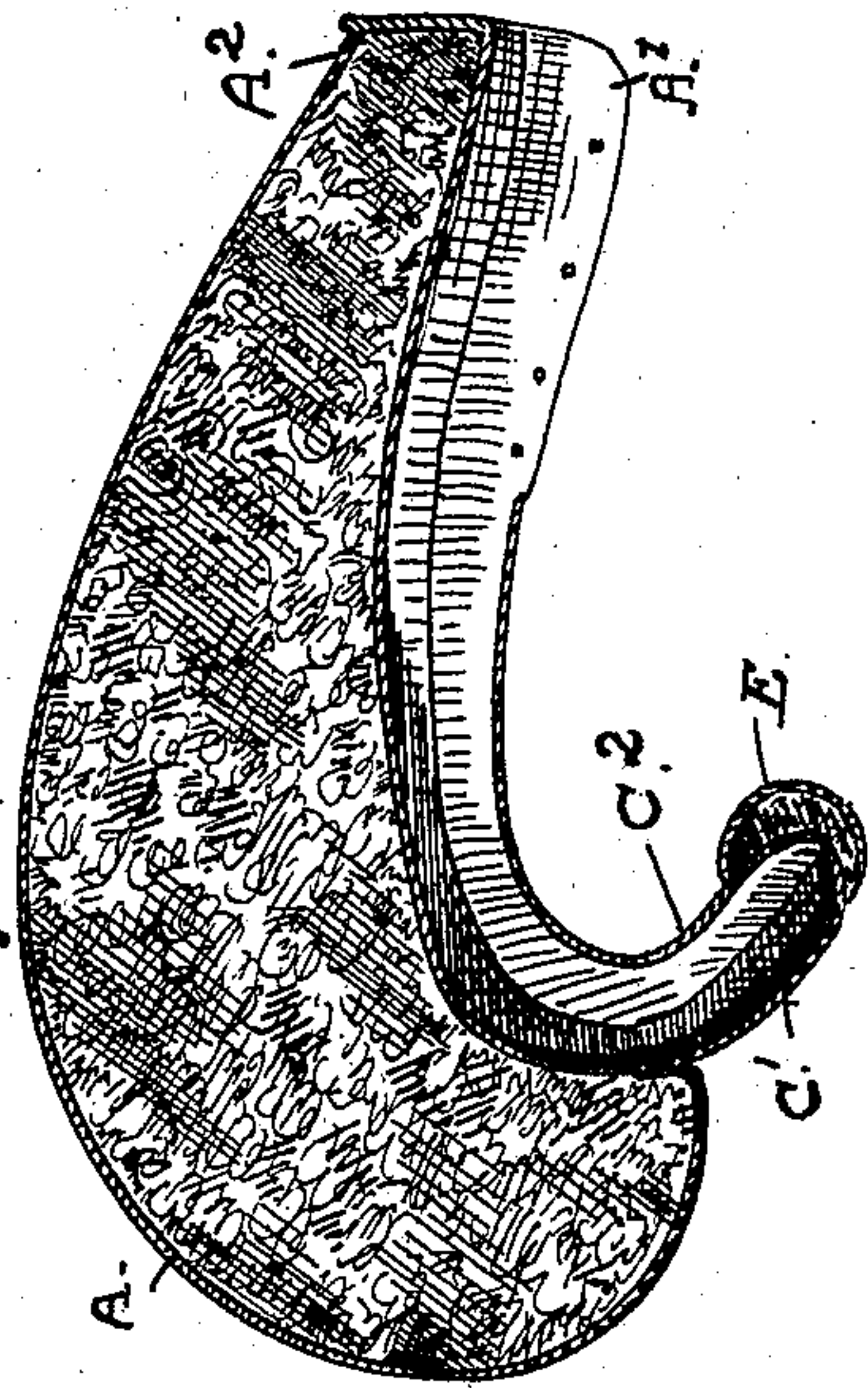


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

M. Hegner
M. Waseen

Inventor:

William F. Wood
By Smith & Son his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. WOOD, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BOXING-GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,970, dated February 7, 1899.

Application filed December 18, 1897. Serial No. 662,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. WOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, in the State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxing-Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

The present improvements in boxing-gloves have for their object, mainly, to allow the hand when incased in the glove to be tightly closed or doubled, with the fingers on the palm and the thumb lying across the fingers in the position they naturally assume when the bared hand is clenched for fighting, the parts of the hand or fist thus made being effectively covered and protected from injuring the opponent or of being injured by the blow struck, and also covered in a suitable manner to meet the rules and requirements of the art.

To these ends and objects, my said improvements consist in the construction of a boxing-glove as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a glove constructed according to my said improvements. Fig. 2 is a view of the glove, taken from the front side, showing the glove tightly closed, with the hand in fighting position. Fig. 3 is a view taken from the opposite side of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view.

The novel points or features constituting my present improvement embrace a construction of glove having in place of the usual separate finger stalls or receptacles a single receptacle without divisions. Such receptacle being of proper size to contain the fingers in close relation and contact resembles in that respect the ordinary mitten from above or beyond the line of the second joints of the fingers down to the ends or tips. It is without padding on the back or outer side, as well as the side that comes next to the palm, and is formed or produced by omitting the padding from the outer side or back of all the fingers excepting the smallest or outermost finger of the hand. On this part, however, the padding of the back and knuckles of the glove is continued downward to the tip of the little finger, both on the back and

along the sides of that finger, and so as to cover and protect it on the sides as well as the back. The unpadded portion of this finger receptacle extends from the padding of the little finger across the back of the remaining three fingers and from about the middle of the second member of the fingers or below the second joints outwardly to the tips, the unpadded space or recess thus left being of proper dimensions or area to receive the padded thumb of the glove and allow it to lie across the closed fingers in a bent state, tightly clenched against the fingers.

The thumb stall or covering of the glove is padded on the back and sides, so as to fill in the unpadded back of the finger-receptacle, and thus supply the necessary protective padding over that portion of the finger-receptacle from which the padding is omitted, as before described. The padding on the front is carried well over the palm and nearly to the center line of the palm, so as to completely protect the body of the thumb where it joins the palm and give stiffness to the thumb and the great joint.

In order to allow the thumb to be clenched or closed as tightly as practicable against the backs of the fingers, the inner side of the thumb-stall or that portion of it which lies directly against the finger-receptacle when the hand is closed tightly is left without padding and is formed of the simple skin or fabric of the glove, the same as in the palm.

In cases where the rules or custom requires the tips of the fingers to be furnished with a pad or cushion on the front side the same is placed or formed on the end of the mitten or finger-receptacle, so that in striking with the open hand the boxer cannot give a blow with the unprotected ends of the fingers; but this buffer or cushion on the front face of the finger-receptacle will be interposed to soften the blow.

Another feature of improvement of this glove consists in a padded wrist or an extension of the padding downward from the body over the wrist or gauntlet portion of the glove.

A indicates the back of the glove; B, the palm; C, the finger-receptacle, and D the thumb-receptacle.

C' is the unpadded back of the finger-receptacle, C² the front or inner side, and C³

the padded back and sides on that portion of the finger-receptacle which covers the little finger.

D' is the padded back and sides of the thumb-covering, and D² the inner portion, from which the padding is removed.

The padding on the back extends downward over the wrist or gauntlet A', as shown at A², with a gradual decrease in thickness, so as to bring the padded portion directly down to the edge of the wrist A'. This construction has the effect to stiffen the glove when on the hand and overcome any tendency in the glove to bend or yield laterally at the wrist and spring out of line with the arm when striking a hard blow. This continuation of the padding is carried well around the side of the wrist below the thumb and also on the front of the gauntlet portion A', as indicated at A³, Figs. 1 and 3, sufficient amount of unpadded leather being left for the slit a⁵ and the lacing-holes.

The buffer or cushion E is placed across the tips of the finger-receptacle, as shown in Fig. 4. When so applied, this buffer extends across the front of the receptacle for the fingers at the ends and returns over the tips to the back, so as not to interfere with the thumb closing tightly over the fingers and against the palm and at the same time afford sufficient thickness of buffer or cushion on the front side of the finger-receptacle when the hand is opened out flat.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A boxing-glove having an unpadded re-

cess in the padded body located directly over the back of the fingers, and adapted to take the padded thumb-stall and allow the thumb to be tightly closed across the fingers; and a padded thumb-stall having an unpadded inner side portion next the palm, substantially as described.

2. A boxing-glove, comprising a padded body adapted to cover the back and the knuckles of the hand; of an unpadded mitten portion adapted to receive the end portions of the fingers, said finger-receptacle having a padded covering on the outer side adapted to cover the back and side of the little finger and a padded thumb-stall which is constructed to lie against and close tightly upon the unpadded back of the finger-receptacle across the fingers, as described.

3. A boxing-glove comprising a padded body, a padded wrist portion, an unpadded finger-receptacle at the end of the padded body adapted to contain the fingers of the hand and a thumb-stall having a padded back and sides and an unpadded portion next the palm, adapted to let the thumb lie closely against the back of the finger-receptacle and across the fingers, the padded portion forming a protection for the back of the fingers when the hand is incased and clenched in the glove, as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

WM. G. WOOD. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. OSBORN,
C. W. M. SMITH.