

No. 692,703.

Patented Feb. 4, 1902.

J. PFEIFFER, JR.
RUBBER GLOVE.

(Application filed Jan. 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

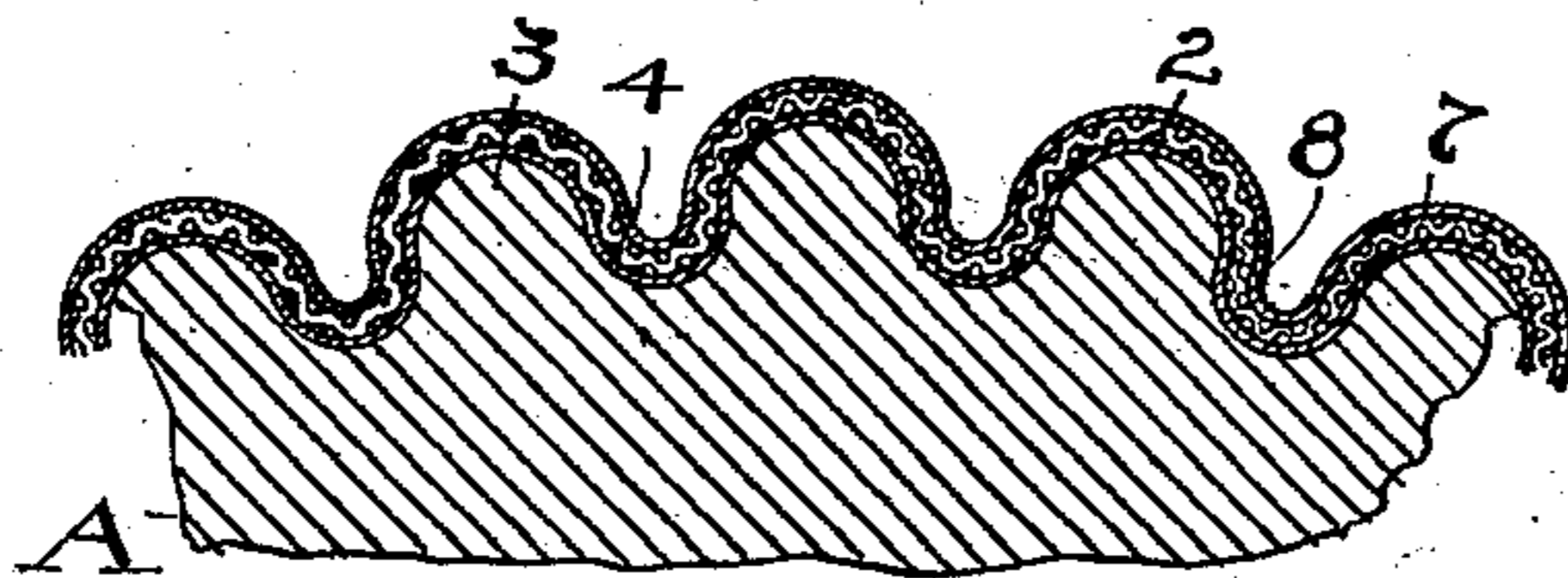
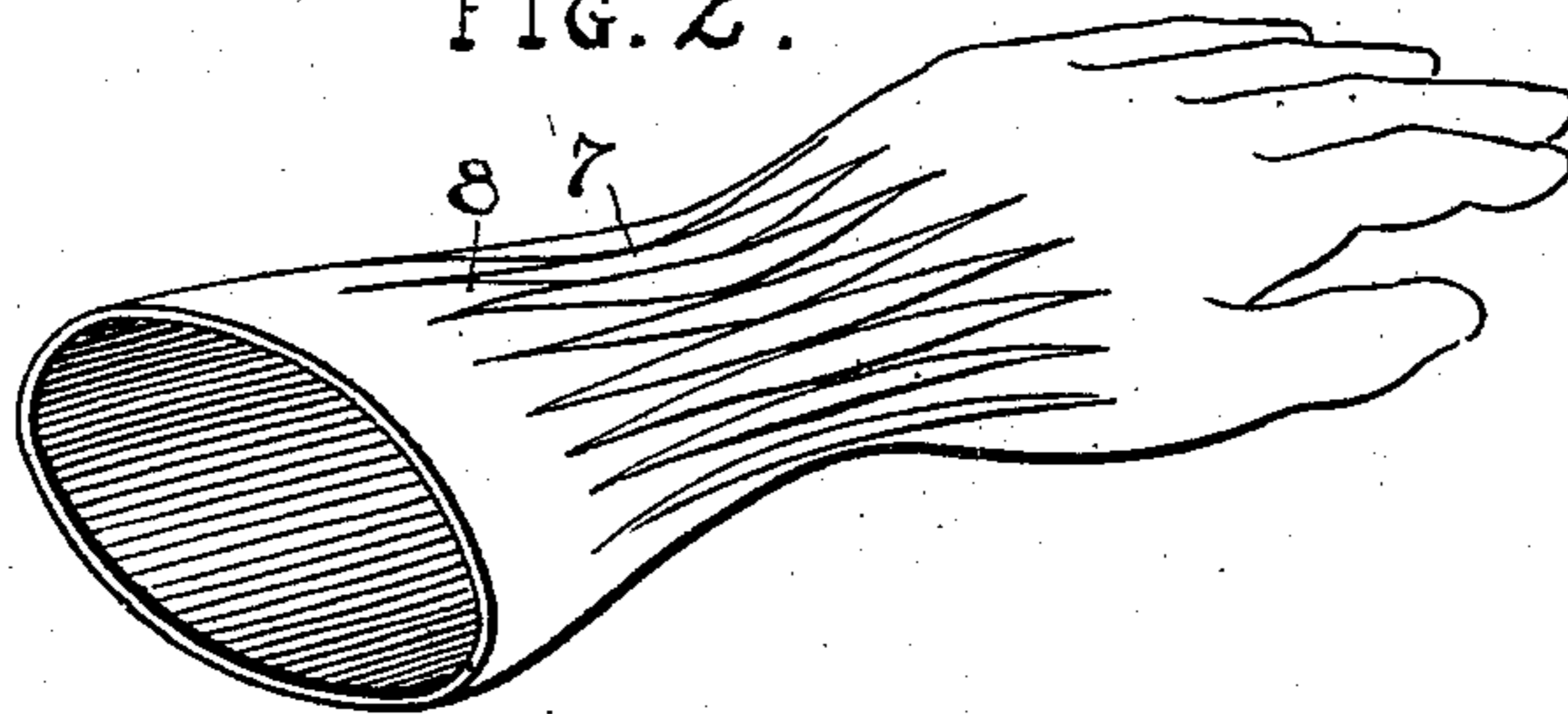


FIG. 2.



ATTEST.

W. B. Moore

M. A. Sheehan

INVENTOR

Jacob Pfeiffer, Jr.

By *H. T. Fisher*

ATTY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB PFEIFFER, JR., OF AKRON, OHIO.

RUBBER GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,703, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed January 8, 1901. Serial No. 42,480. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB PFEIFFER, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rubber Gloves; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to rubber gloves; and the invention has to do with the glove itself as a new article of manufacture, all substantially as shown and described, and particu-
15 larly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is an enlarged cross-section of a portion of the top and back of a mold by which my improved glove is made and of the glove over it in cross-section conforming to the
20 shape of the mold and designed especially to show the knit fabric forming the body of the glove. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a glove embodying my invention.

In the manufacture of rubber gloves hav-
25 ing a fabric base or fabric covered on both sides with rubber two objections have hitherto been prominent which it is the object of my invention to remedy. The first of these is found in gloves having a non-elastic base,
30 such as woven cloth of any kind, whether of cotton, silk, or other fiber. Gloves made with such material have really been doubly objectionable, first, because they were not elastic, and hence could not stretch and adapt them-
35 selves to the hand, especially in the wrist, to put them on and take them off, as well as being non-elastic in use, and had to be made practically as large at the wrist as in the hand to get them on and off. This made such gloves
40 uncomfortable and awkward to wear, especially on account of their clumsy fullness about the wrist. The other objection referred to is that they are necessarily made up of pieces of cloth sewed together to form the
45 fingers and hand. This makes a seam at the place of union which unavoidably enters into the rubber-covered article and not only develops there as a rib, but at once becomes the point of weakness over which the rubber will
50 crack and break and render the glove worthless. I am aware also of a glove that is made of what is termed "stockinet" or fabric that

is extensible in one direction and inextensible in every other direction and which forms the lining of a glove coated outside with rubber; but this glove also is made up in pieces, and after the pieces are coated they are sewed together and the seams are externally healed or covered with rubber to make a smooth exterior. This style of glove therefore also has
55 the objection of seams in the fingers and hand, which produce welts and weakening points in the glove unavoidably.

My invention is designed to and does avoid these objections and provides a glove which
65 is sufficiently elastic for all practical purposes in hand and fingers and is especially elastic in its wrist portion, with the natural take-up provided for in the glove itself.

To these ends I make a seamless knit glove,
70 and hence one that is elastic in every direction. The body or base of the glove is shown in cross-section, Fig. 1. Having this base or body, which is already complete as a glove, I convert the same into an elastic rubber
75 glove by coating the same on both sides with rubber, and in order that the glove so fashioned may be made further adaptable to the hand I form it with a series of flutes or alternating ribs and depressions 7 and 8, respectively, running lengthwise of the glove and, as
80 here shown, on the back thereof, though they may be at the front or at the sides or all around. The said ribs and depressions or flutes are deepest where the wrist is smallest, so as to
85 take up more of the stock at this point than at others, and they taper or run out at both ends, substantially as shown in the drawings. As thus shown and made, I have what is practically a gauntlet; but I might cut the glove
90 short at its narrowest portion, and in that case the ribs 3 would extend to the end of the glove. One peculiarity of this construction of a glove—I mean with elastic flutes—is that it is adapted to produce a glove elastic
95 in its wrist or narrowed portion even if a non-elastic primary glove or base be used. However, it is to be understood that I use a glove that is knit instead of being woven and which is elastic in every direction and seamless.
100

In the manufacture, having the seamless primary glove or body 2, I proceed in the manufacture of the finished article by covering with a coating of rubber of the right

quality and thickness to coat or cover the inside of the glove. Then I draw the primary glove over the form and press the portion at the said ribs and grooves down into the
5 grooves their full length and depth, when the same is further dipped and the glove as such is finished and withdrawn from the form. The glove thus produced has a reproduction of the ribs and grooves of the mold and marked
10 7 and 8 on the glove, and these being made permanent by molding the glove will naturally contract at the wrist to afford a close and comfortable fit, but yet has room enough by this formation to be easily taken off and
15 put on the hand. Elasticity of the base 2 contributes to conformity and comfortableness in the use of the glove, and the fact that it is seamless throughout wholly avoids the objection of seams to the wearer, as well as
20 in their effect upon the life of the glove.

As already described, a glove made with a knit base is uniformly elastic in every direction, and thus it readily adapts itself to any given hand and to hands differing somewhat in size, as well as comfortably adapting
25 itself in use, so as not to cramp the hand when closed or when an article is gripped for use. Of course there is not a large degree of elasticity required for a glove that fits fairly
30 well, and yet without the unnoticeable adaptation which a suitable elastic glove gives there is a strained effect, which always is disagreeable and sometimes highly objection-

able. It will also be observed that by forming a glove with ribs and grooves or channels and getting the fluted effect shown the
35 fluted or ribbed portion becomes set or fixed and normal. Hence when the hand has passed through this portion the ribs naturally restore themselves to original form and
40 position and are calculated to draw the glove close about the wrist.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a rubber glove having grooves and ribs alternately
45 lengthwise on both sides in its wrist portion, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a rubber glove having a textile base covered on both sides with rubber and provided in its
50 wrist portion with a series of ribs and grooves alternately forming flutes lengthwise of the glove on both sides, whereby a laterally expanding and contracting wrist portion is produced, substantially as described. 55

3. In gloves, an elastic glove having a knit seamless textile base and a coating of rubber on both sides without rib or seam, thereby producing a rubber glove of uniform elasticity at all points, substantially as described. 60

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 26th day of December, 1900.

JACOB PFEIFFER, JR.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,

R. B. MOSER.