

No. 754,160.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

R. G. RATE & M. MATTES.
GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1900.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

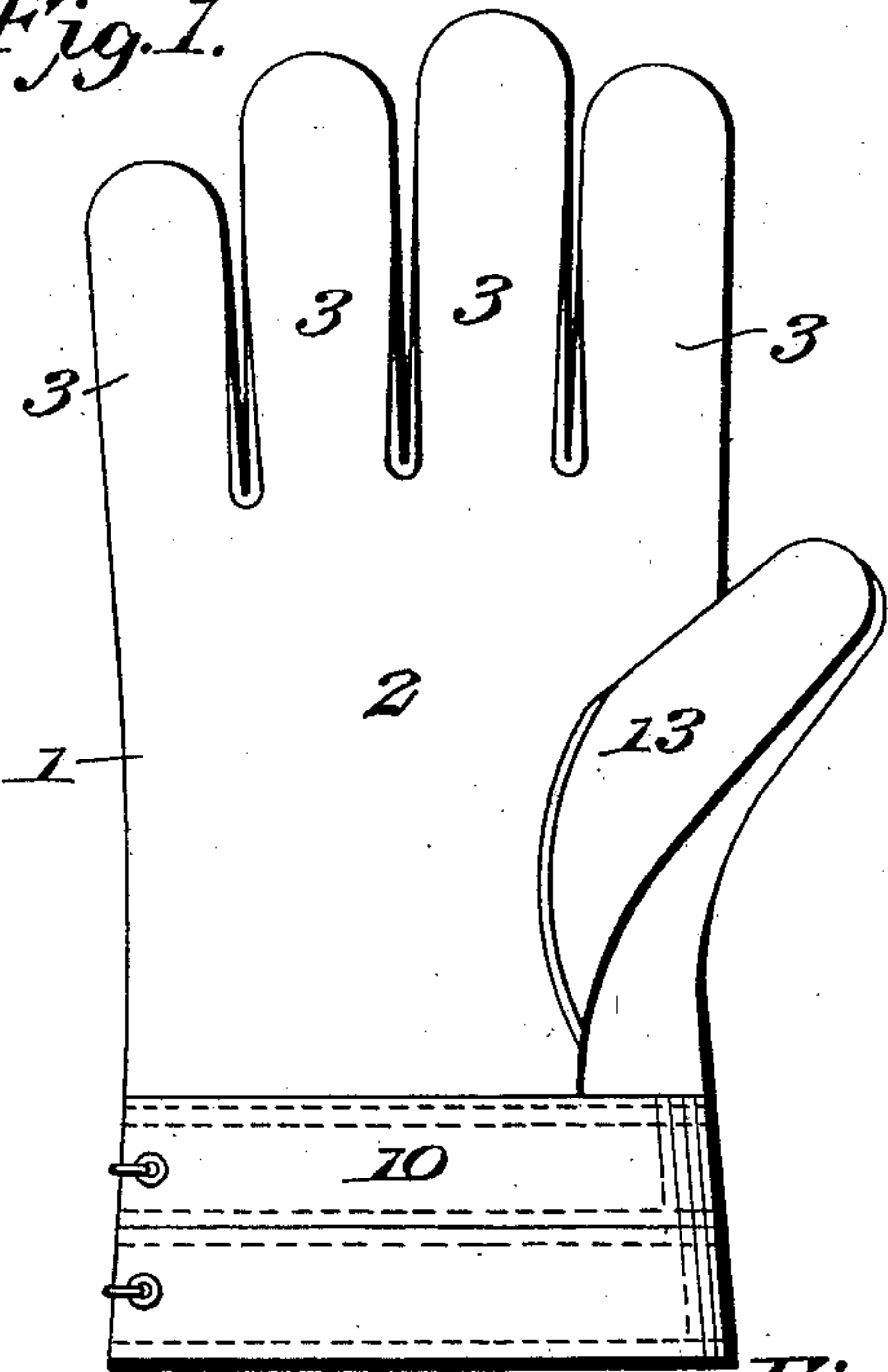


Fig. 2.

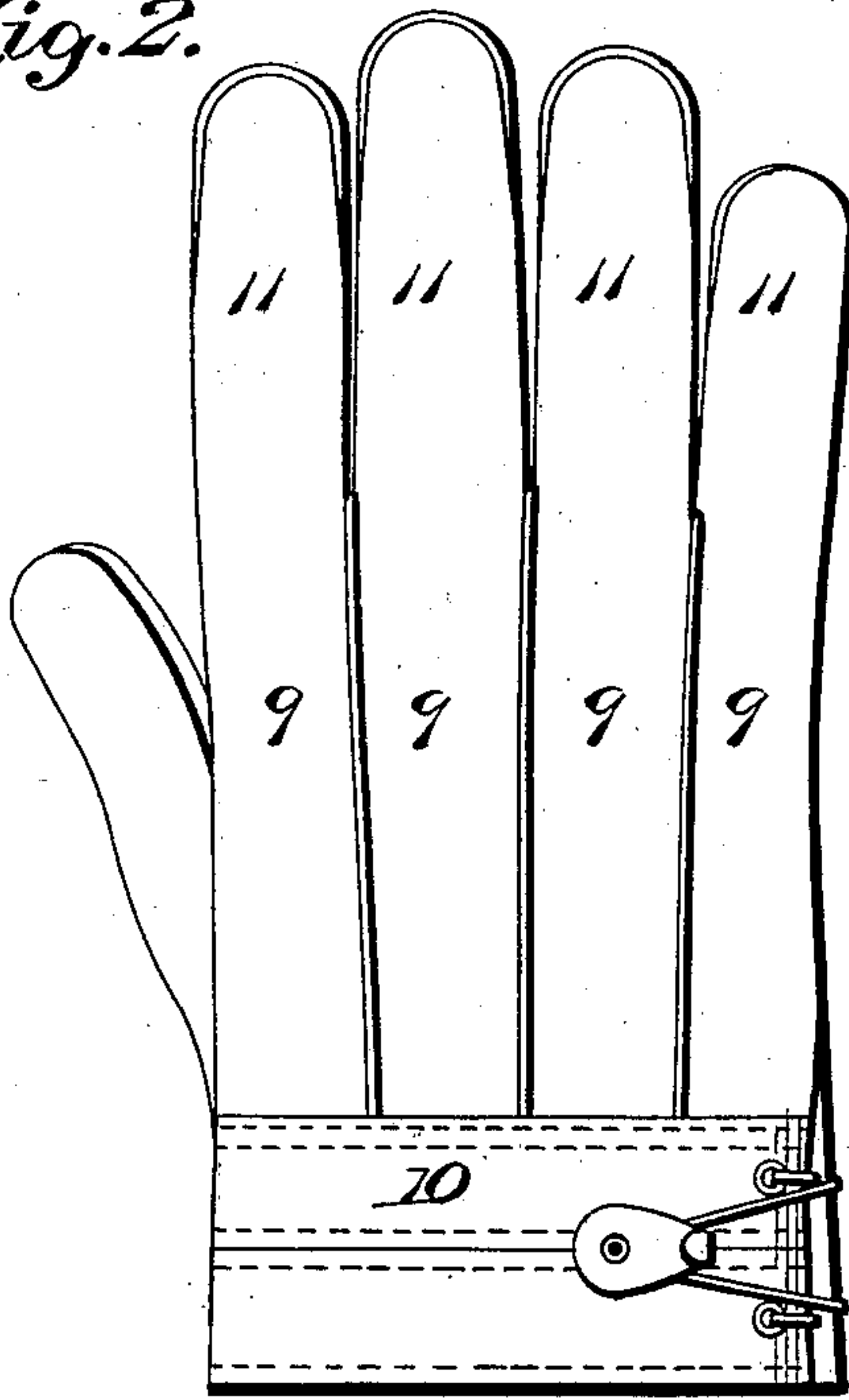


Fig. 3.

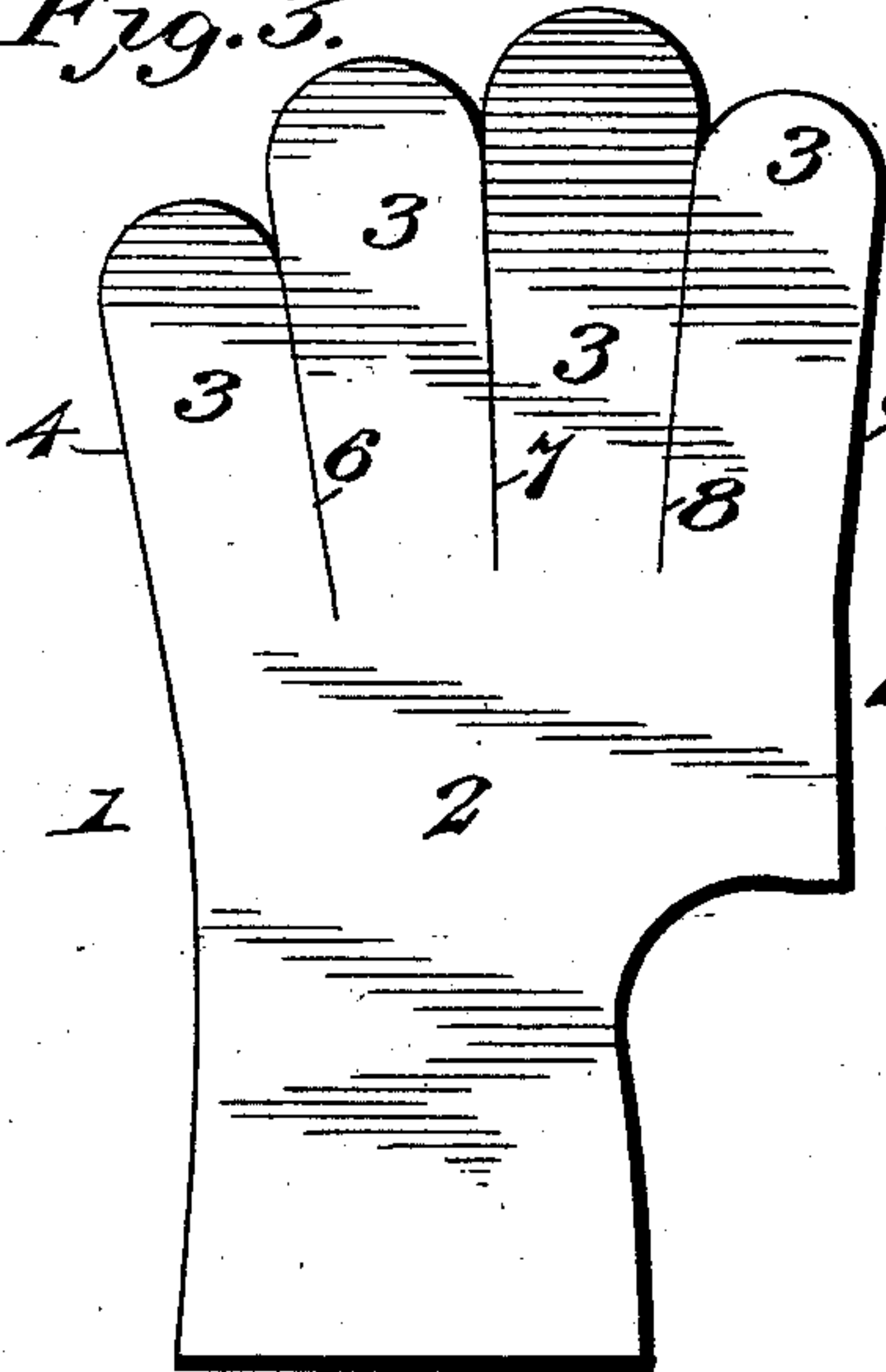


Fig. 4.

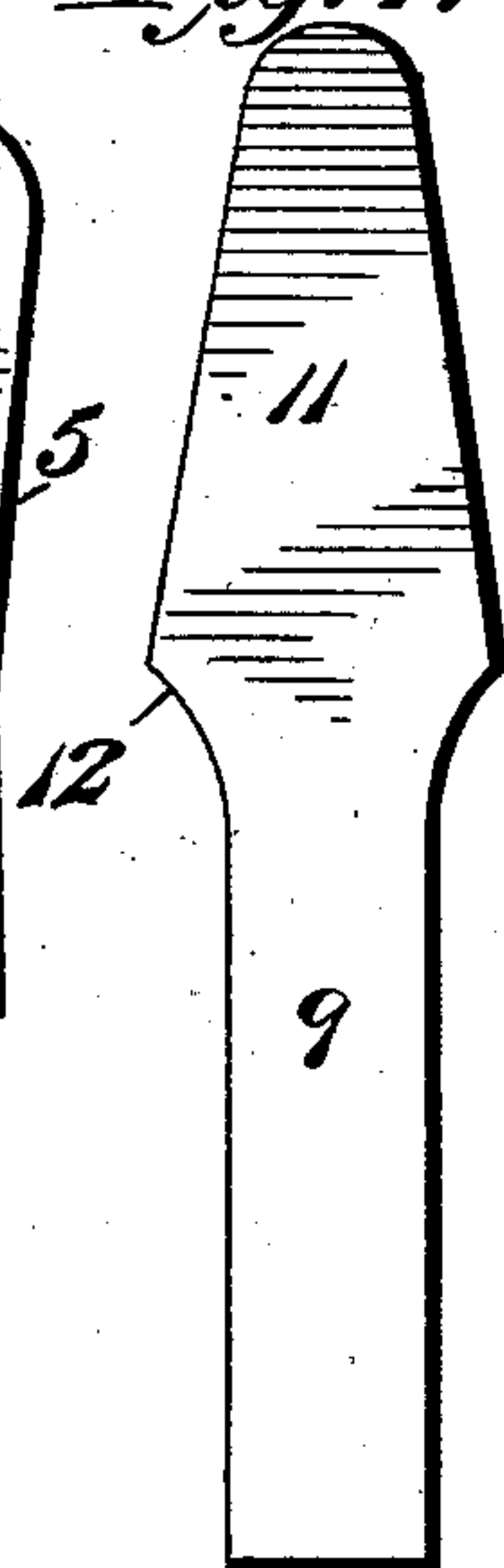
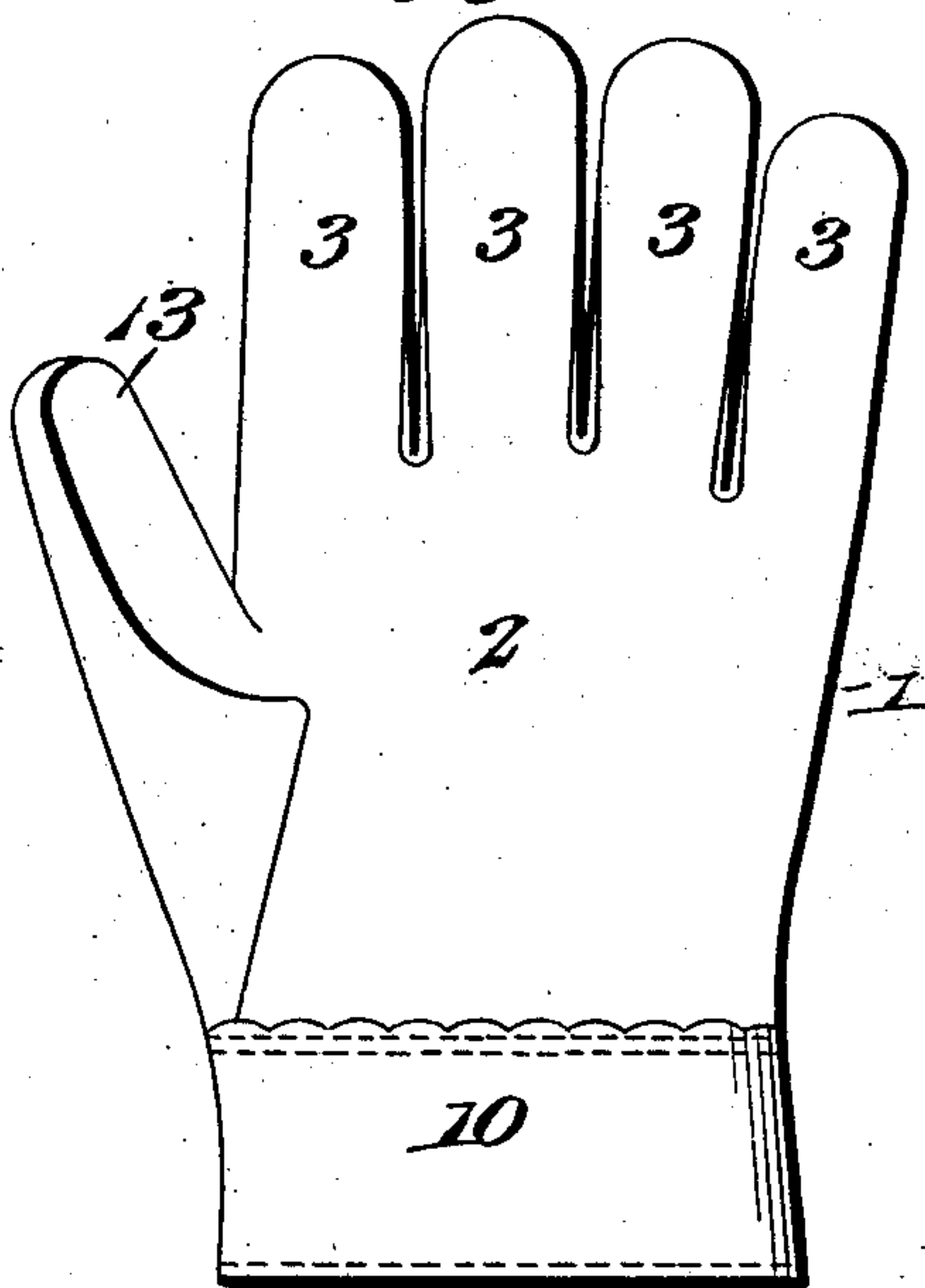


Fig. 5.



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Witnesses

Edwin McKee
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No. 754,160.

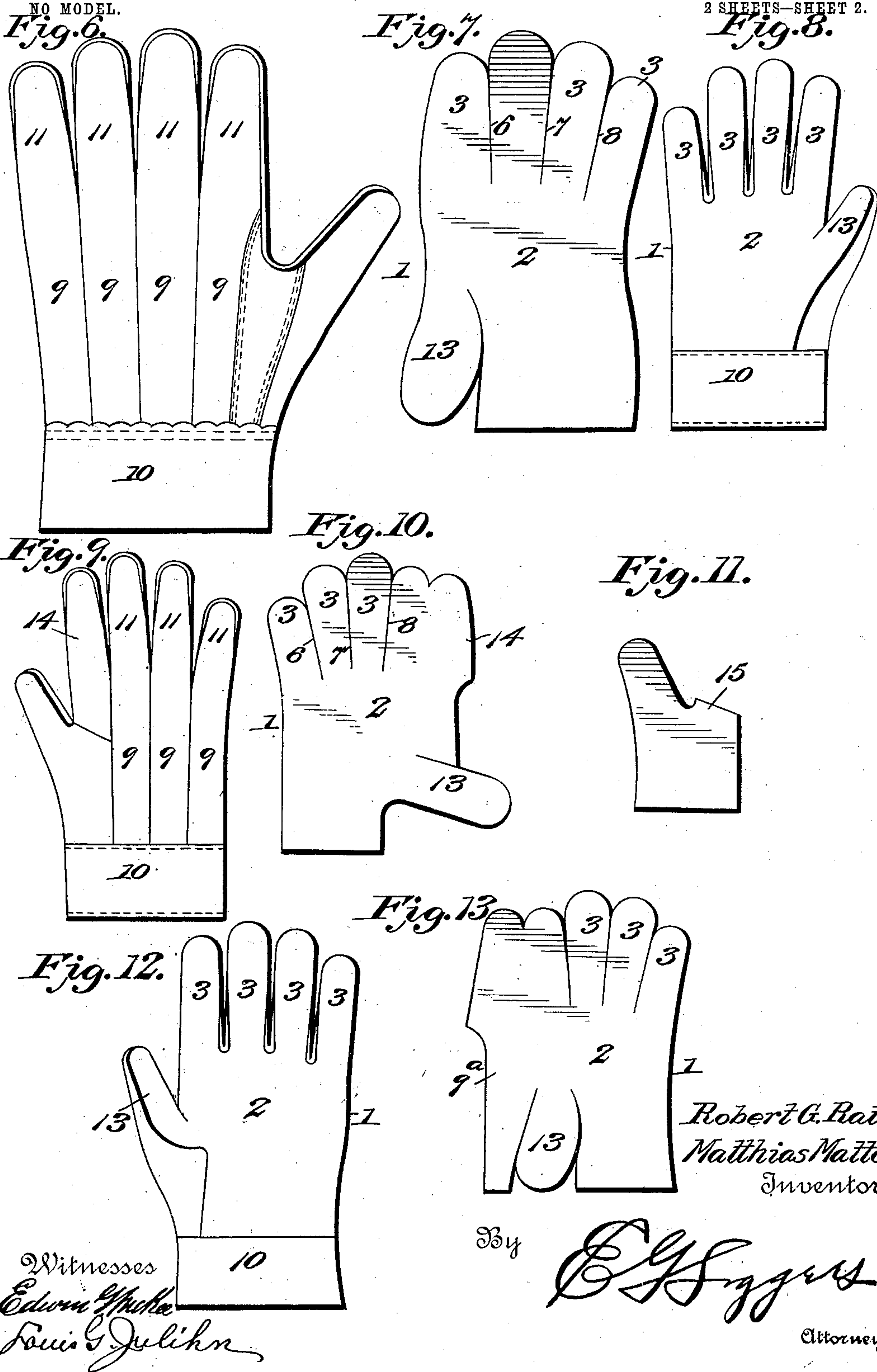
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT G. RATE AND MATTHIAS MATTES, OF IOWA CITY, IOWA; SAID
MATTES ASSIGNOR TO SAID RATE.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,160, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed December 31, 1900. Serial No. 41,724. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT G. RATE and MATTHIAS MATTES, citizens of the United States, residing at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Glove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in gloves generally, but more particularly to that class known in the trade as "combination" gloves and distinguished by the palm or front made of a higher grade of material than that from which the back or the forgettes composing the back are made. In this class of goods the front, comprising at least the palm and fingers or finger-fronts, is cut from a single piece of material and the forgettes are stitched directly to each other to form the back opposed to the palm and to the edges of the front, so that gloves of this character are usually defined by a single seam coextensive with the edge of the front. This course of manufacture will obviously produce a seam connecting the high and low grade material at each side of each finger. Inasmuch as the front is cut from a single blank and inasmuch as the small fourchettes which connect the front and back of the finger portions in more expensive forms of gloves are omitted in this combination article, it follows that the fullness necessary in the glove-fingers must be produced by a corresponding widening of the upper ends of the finger portions of the forgettes. As a consequence, therefore, the finger-seams have always been thrown to the front of the finger whenever a glove of this character has been manufactured with the entire front—that is to say, with the palm and finger projections all cut from an integral piece of material. This location of the finger-seams is highly undesirable, and the sale of this character of gloves has been limited by reason of the fact that the location of the finger-seams at the front of the fingers locates them at those points which are subjected to the greatest wear. These seams tend, therefore, to hurt the hand of the wearer; but a still greater objection is that the inferior material of which the back

of the glove is made is exposed at the front of the fingers and, therefore becomes worn and destroys the usefulness of the glove long before the high-grade material composing the front of the glove is worn to an appreciable extent.

The widening of the finger-portions of the forgettes or finger-backs to provide for the fullness of the glove-fingers, as stated, creates a further objectionable feature, for the reason that the contour of this portion of the forgette is of greater extent than the contour or edge of the finger-front to which it is to be sewed. This necessitates the "fulling in" of the forgettes, so that the center of its top or upper end may correspond with the center or top of the finger-front, and the necessity for this manipulation renders the operation of stitching the finger-seams extremely difficult; but unless this precaution is taken the finger of the completed article will be found to be badly twisted and absolutely unacceptable to the trade.

The object of our invention is to construct a glove in a manner to obviate these various objectionable features, first, by throwing the major portions of the finger-seams behind the finger or at least away from the front thereof, and, second, by so forming the finger-fronts and the finger portions of the forgettes as to make the extent of their edges practically the same, this latter provision serving to materially reduce the cost of manufacture by a saving of labor in a manner which will be obvious from the foregoing discussion.

To the accomplishment of these objects the invention consists in constructing and arranging the parts of the glove in a manner to be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and defined in the appended claims.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a glove constructed in accordance with my invention, the palm and finger-fronts being cut from a single piece of material. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof, showing the manner in which the finger-seams are thrown to the back of the fingers at their outer ends.

Fig. 3 is a view of the glove-front or front-blank detached. Fig. 4 is a similar view of one of the forgettes. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a glove similar to that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, but differing therefrom in that the front portion of the thumb is formed integral with the front-blank. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of the subject-matter of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a view of the front-blank employed in the glove illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6. Fig. 8 is a front elevation of still another form of glove differing from that illustrated in Fig. 5 only by reason of the fact that the forgette of the index-finger, as well as the front of the thumb, is formed integral with the front-blank. Fig. 9 is a rear elevation of the subject-matter of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a view of the front-blank employed in this form of glove. Fig. 11 is a detail view of the thumb-back employed in the same construction. Fig. 12 is a front elevation of still another form of glove identical with that shown in Figs. 8 and 9, except that a complete forgette of the index-finger extending from the end of the finger to the gauntlet of the glove is formed integral with the front-blank. Fig. 13 is a view of the front-blank employed in that form of glove illustrated in Fig. 12.

Referring to the numerals employed to designate corresponding parts in the several views, 1 indicates the front of a glove cut from a single piece of material—as, for instance, high-grade leather—and comprising the palm 2 and the finger-fronts 3. (See particularly Figs. 1 and 3.) The essential characteristic of this front or blank is that the opposite side edges 4 and 5 of the finger portion of the blank are disposed in divergent relation, and the fingers are defined by outwardly-divergent slits 6, 7, and 8, which produce finger-fronts 3 having comparatively wide outer ends terminating in substantially semicircular edges, as usual. Thus the blank or glove-front is distinguished by a palm and a series of integral finger-fronts, certain of which latter are of inwardly-tapering form.

In the manufacture of a glove such as illustrated in the first two figures of the drawings the glove-back is formed by a series of forgettes 9, extending continuously from the tips of the finger to the wristband or gauntlet 10 and having finger portions or finger-backs 11, widened at their bases, as indicated at 12, and of outwardly-tapering form, as best illustrated in Fig. 4. The general contour of the forgette is ordinary; but it is distinguished by a pronounced taper of the finger portion 11, because the fullness of the finger portion of the glove has ordinarily been obtained by forming the finger portion of the forgette with sufficient width to enable it to pass around the back of the finger and to be united to the finger-fronts at the front of the glove. In accordance with our invention,

however, this is only true at the base of the finger; but at its outer end the fullness is created by the widening of the finger-front—that is to say, the fullness of the glove-finger at its base or inner end is produced by the widening of the base of the forgette; but the fullness thereof at its outer end is produced by the widening of the outer extremity of the finger-front. The result of this peculiar relation of these parts is that the longitudinal extent of the connected edges of the finger-front and the corresponding portion of the forgette are the same, which obviates the necessity for fulling in either of these finger members in order to bring the top of the forgette in proper relation to the top of the finger-front, and, further, the finger-seam is by reason of its peculiar relation thrown behind the finger, instead of in front thereof, at the ends of the fingers, where the glove is subjected to the greatest amount of wear. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) In these figures the thumb-front 13 is cut from a separate piece of material and sewed to the palm; but it is possible to cut the thumb-front integral with the front-blank of the glove, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, or, as shown in Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11, the thumb-front and the finger portion of the forgette of the index-finger may be formed integral with the glove-front, as indicated at 14 in Figs. 9 and 10, in which event the lower end of the forgette of the index-finger and the back of the front being cut integral, as indicated by the numeral 15 in Fig. 11. A still further adaptation, as illustrated in Figs. 12 and 13 of the drawings, would be to form the thumb-front 13 and the entire forgette 9 of the index-finger integral with the front-blank.

The essential feature of the invention, however, is that peculiar construction and relation of the finger-fronts and forgettes which eliminates the necessity for any cross-seams at the bases of the fingers and throws the finger-seams behind the finger or at least away from the front thereof at their outer ends and, in fact, through a major portion of their lengths, so not only is the general appearance of the glove improved, but the low-grade material thereof of which the back of the glove is formed is prevented from presentation in front of the fingers, where the glove is necessarily subjected to the greatest amount of wear.

From the foregoing it will appear that we have invented a novel combination glove embodying a construction best calculated to effect the accomplishment of the various objects stated; but as the essential feature of the invention is capable of being incorporated in various forms and classes of gloves we desire to be distinctly understood as reserving to ourselves the right to effect such changes, modifications, and variations of the illustrated

glove constructions as may be required by the trade, provided such variations are fairly comprehended within the spirit of the invention.

What we claim is—

5 1. A glove comprising a blank, having a palm portion provided with finger portions, certain of said finger portions being wider at their outer extremity than where they join the palm, and a series of corresponding finger-
10 backs of complementary form, that is to say, having their outer extremity narrower than at the base of said finger-backs, whereby the seam-line joining the corresponding edges of the fingers of the glove are more remote from
15 the face of the fingers at one end than at the other.

2. A glove comprising a blank, having a palm portion provided with integral finger portions, certain of said finger portions being
20 wider at their outer extremity than where they join the palm, and a series of corresponding finger-backs of complementary form, that is to say, having their outer extremity narrower

than at the base of said finger-backs, whereby the seam-line joining the corresponding edges
25 of the fingers of the glove will be more remote than the face of the fingers at one end than at the other, and the edges of the complementary front and back portions of the fingers are of substantially the same length. 30

3. A glove having a blank including a palm portion and integral finger-fronts gradually widening from their juncture with the palm portion, and a series of finger-backs united to the finger-fronts and gradually increasing in
35 width from their outer ends to the bases of the finger-fronts.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT G. RATE.
MATTHIAS MATTES.

Witnesses:

W. F. MURPHY,
W. H. BAILEY.