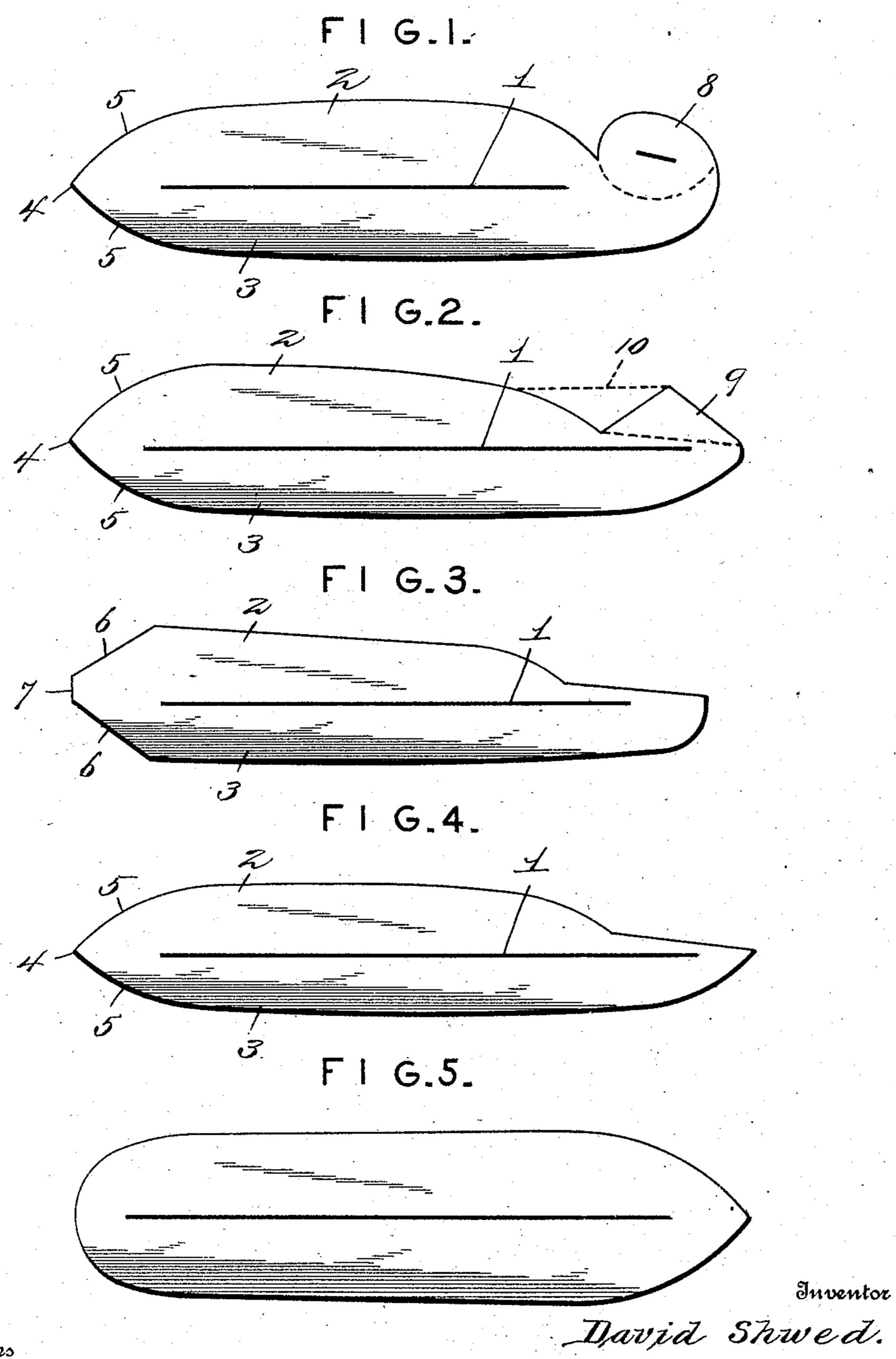
D. SHWED.

GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1903. RENEWED NOV. 1, 1904.



Witnesses

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DAVID SHWED, OF JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO JOHN H. MACKIN, OF JOHNSTOWN, NEW YORK.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,449, dated January 17, 1905.

Application filed April 1, 1903. Renewed November 1, 1904. Serial No. 230,981.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID SHWED, a citizen of the United States, residing at Johnstown, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Glove Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in four chettes for gloves; and the primary object of the same is to provide the index-finger of a glove with more leather or material than the remaining fingers without increasing the quantity of stock or material used in forming the middle finger.

A further object of the invention is to form with a fourchette a buttonhole-reinforce or a quirk to avoid waste of material and economize in glove construction.

A further object of the invention is to shape a fourchette in such manner that it may be economically stamped from leather or other stock.

It is well known that the index-finger is larger than any of the other fingers of the hand except the thumb, and in ordinary glove construction the fourchettes are usually of the same dimensions, particularly those for the index and middle fingers, and hence the index-finger covering in a complete glove is abnormally drawn or pulled out of shape, and frequently an unpleasant binding of the index-finger of a glove ensues.

The invention primarily consists of a four-chette which has one side wider than the other in relation to the seam extending longitudinally thereof in order that the index-finger may be provided with more material than the remaining fingers.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a fourchette embodying the features of the invention and showing a buttonhole-reinforce formed therewith and adapted to be separated therefrom. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a fourchette, showing a quirk formed therewith and adapted to be separated therefrom. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a fourchette adapted for use in gloves wherein quirks are not employed. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a fourchette similar to that shown by Fig. 2 after the quirk has been cut

therefrom. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the ordinary form of fourchette.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The ordinary fourchette shown by Fig. 5 is 55 illustrated to show that in glove construction as commonly pursued the seam-slit extends longitudinally through the center thereof and the parts of the fourchette on opposite sides of said slit are of equal width. In all the forms 60 of the improved fourchette the seam-slit 1 extends longitudinally thereof and is of a length proportionate to each of the forms. The parts or members 2 and 3 on opposite sides of the seam-slit differ in width, the part 2 in each in- 65 stance being wider than the part 3. The part or member 2 is applied to the index-finger of the glove and the part 3 to the middle finger, and by increasing the width of the part or member 2 more material or stock is intro- 70 duced in the index-finger covering without in the least modifying or changing the dimensions of the middle finger. The forms of the fourchette shown by Figs. 1, 2, and 4 are intended for use or coöperation with quirks, 75 and the one end of each terminates in a point 4, toward which opposite curved beveled edges 5 converge. The form of the four chette shown by Fig. 3 has its one end constructed with straight converging bevels 6, intersecting a 80 blunt end 7 to replace a quirk in the cheaper grades of gloves.

Formed with the fourchette shown by Fig. 1 is a buttonhole-reinforce 8, adapted to be separated, as indicated by the dotted line, and 85 has a slit therein which will be of a length equal to that of the buttonhole to which it is to be applied. The fourchette shown by Fig. 2 has a quirk 9 integrally formed therewith and separable on the dotted line, and, as shown 90 by the dotted line 10, a second quirk may be also formed with the device shown by Fig. 2. When the quirks are cut off, the fourchette shown by Fig. 2 assumes the contour shown by Fig. 4, and the purpose of forming the 95 buttonhole-reinforce and quirks with the two forms illustrated by Figs. 1 and 2 is to economize in the use of leather or other stock.

The form of the device shown by Figs. 2 and 4 is slightly longer than the other forms, the extremity from which the quirks are removed being elongated to enable a glove-maker to properly and accurately dispose or apply the fourchette without resorting to the use of measuring devices or other means of guidance.

The improved fourchette shown when ready for application to a glove will be subjected to preparation and manipulation ordinarily pursued in glove manufacture, and it will be understood that the proportions and dimensions may be varied at will without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention,

what is claimed as new is--

1. A fourchette having a seam-slit extending longitudinally thereof to form two members, one of the members being wider than the

other, the one extremity of the fourchette being regularly reduced from opposite edges and the opposite extremity shaped to remove a greater part of the material from the wider member, the edge of the wider member tapering into the latter reduced extremity.

2. A fourchette, having two loose members, one member being wider than the other, and the one extremity having the material removed therefrom to reduce the wider member, the edge of the latter tapering into said 3°

reduced extremity.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID SHWED.

Witnesses:

Jessie A. King,

George M. Bond.