

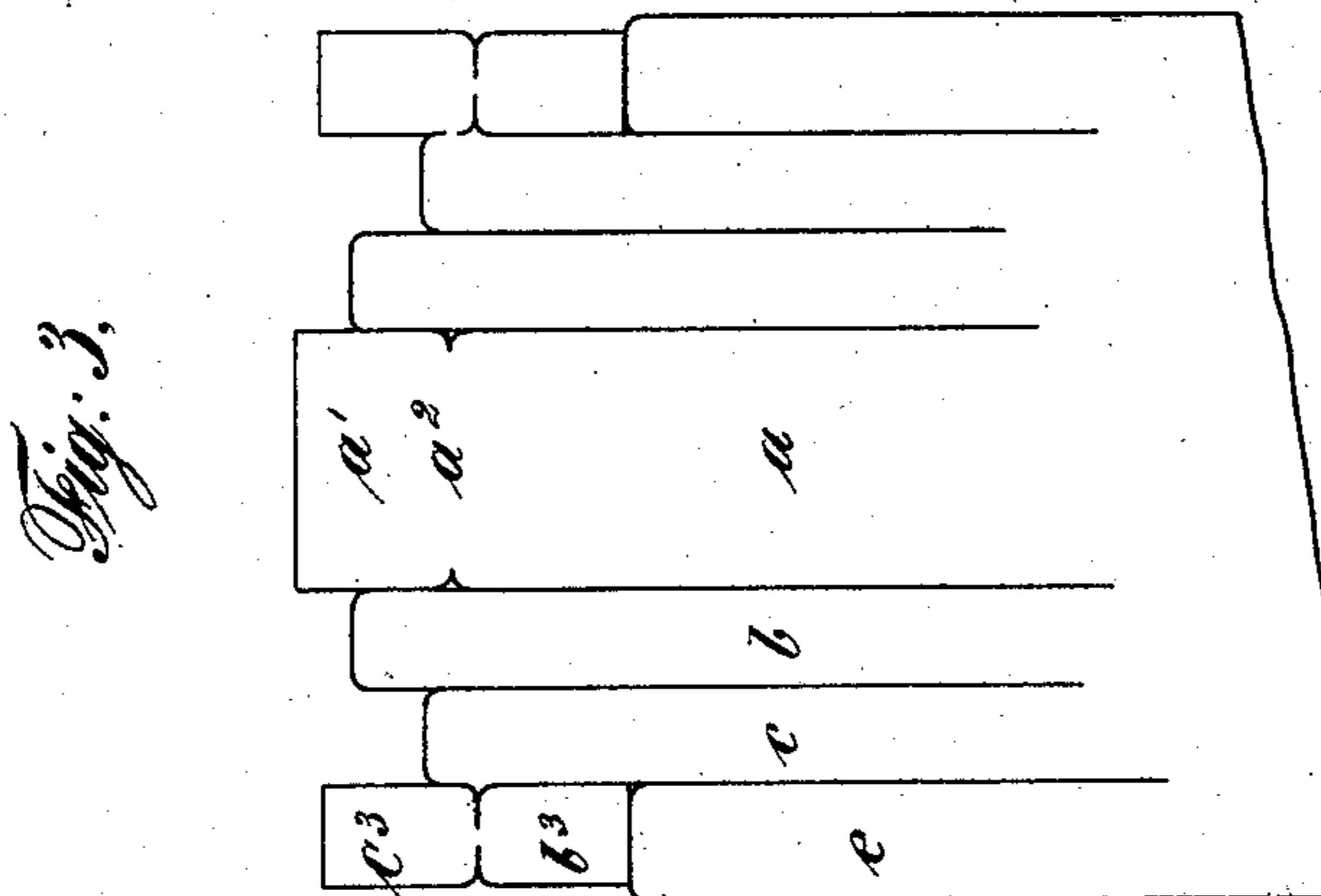
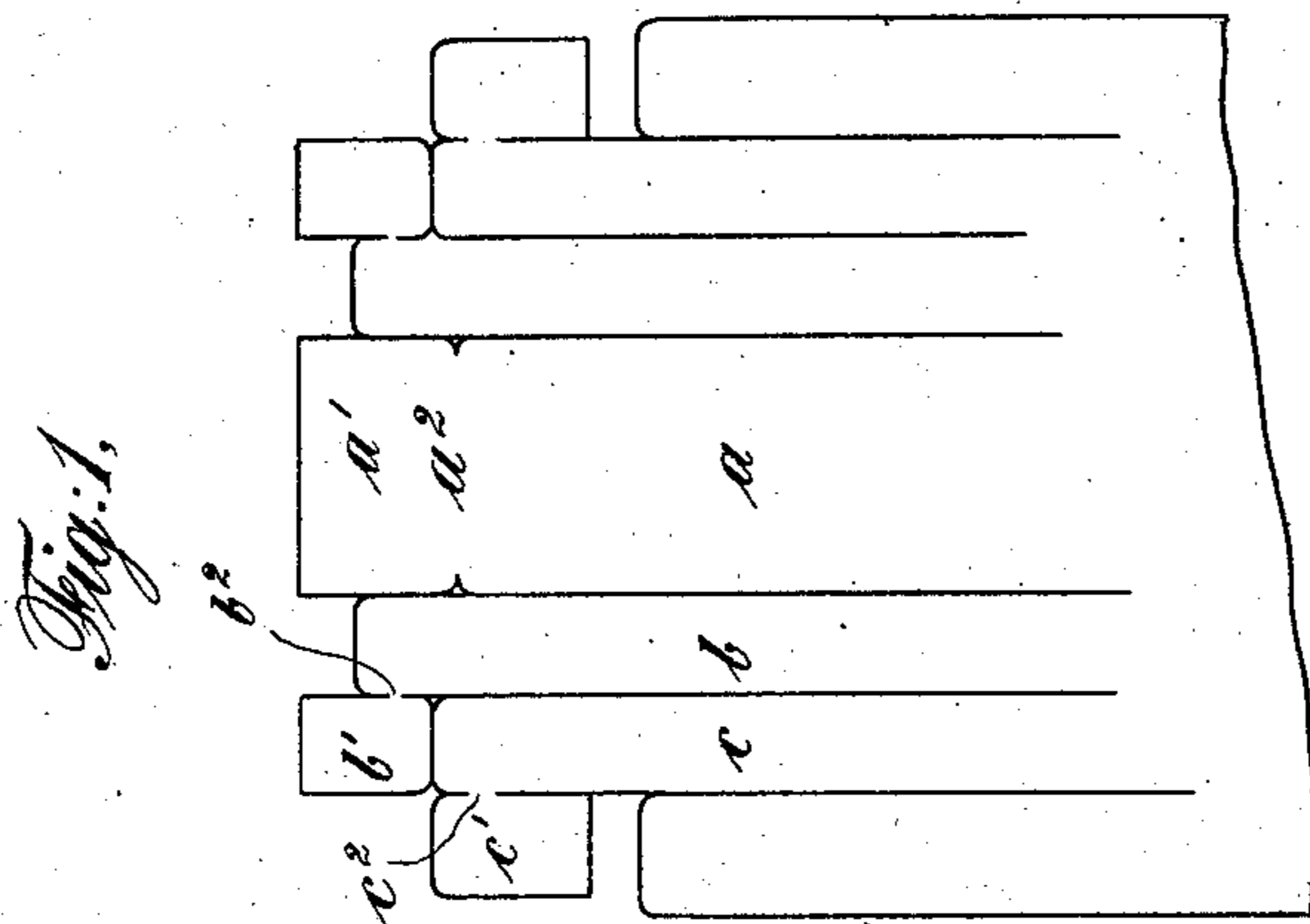
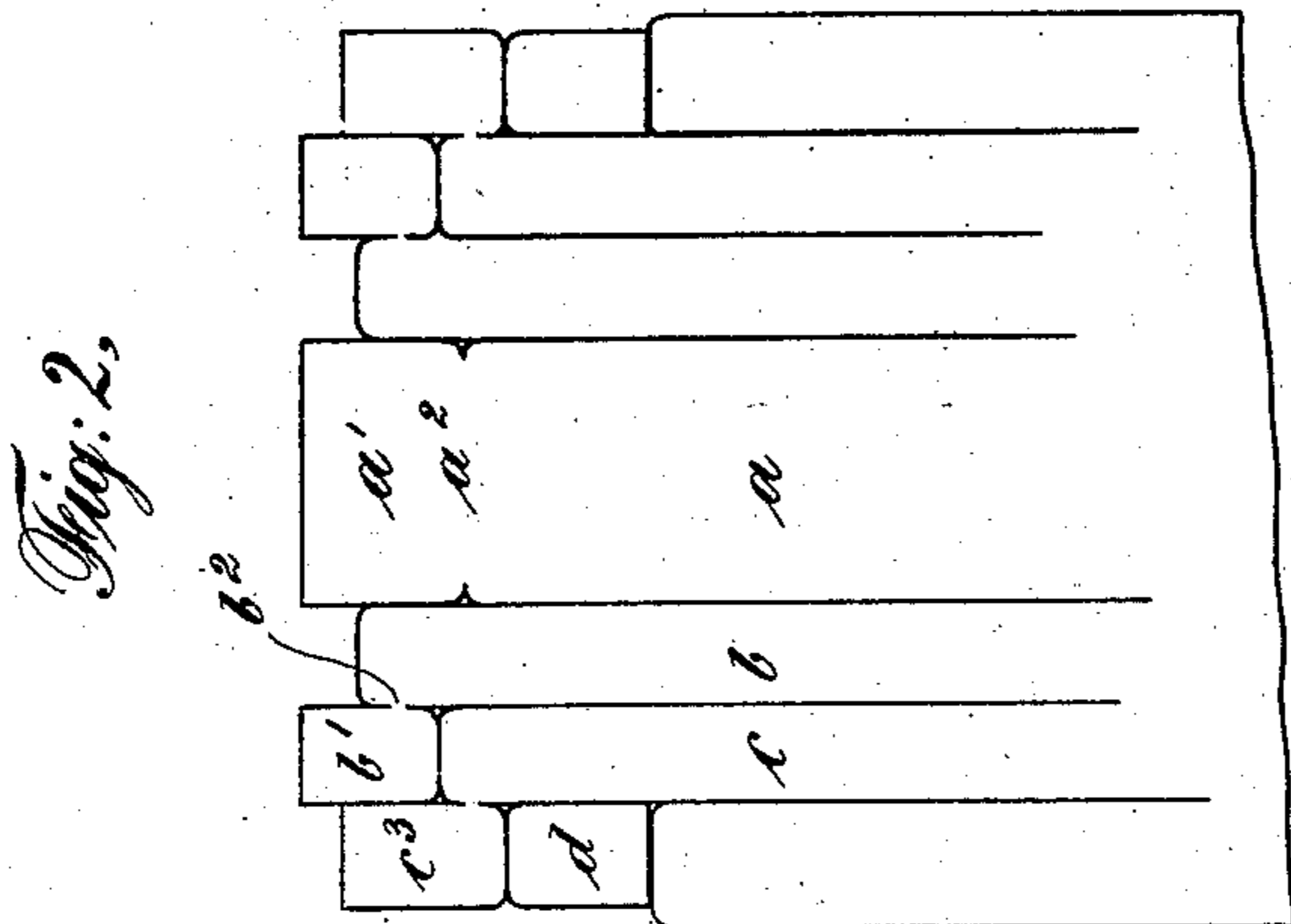
No. 842,408.

PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

W. N. MARSDEN.

GLOVE BLANK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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GLOVE-BLANK.

No. 842,408.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. MARSDEN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Amsterdam, county of Montgomery, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glove-Blanks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tipped gloves, usually made of fabric. Its object is to cut the blank with integrally-attached tips so located with reference to the finger-pieces as to effect substantial saving of material.

To this end the invention primarily consists in cutting one or more of the tips at the side of the finger-piece to which it is integrally attached, but in reversed relation thereto, so that in applying it to that finger-piece it is turned through a half-revolution.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 are respectively plans of glove-blanks varying in detail, but all having integrally-cut tips.

In considering the question of economy of material in cutting an essential feature is the proper lengths of the fingers to make them most suitable for the average or normal hand. Thus in a properly-shaped glove-blank the forefinger-pieces should be of materially less length than those for the third finger, those for the second finger should be of materially greater length than those for the third finger, and the pieces for the little finger should be very much shorter than those for the forefinger, the difference between these two latter fingers being far greater than that between any of the others. The drawings show glove-blanks correctly proportioned, or substantially so, in this respect. It will be apparent that if the tips for the first, second, and third fingers be cut opposite or as prolongations of the finger-pieces therefor that the tip for the second finger will project far beyond the tip for the forefinger, and consequently there will be a material waste of fabric. It is also plain from the drawings that in a properly-shaped glove the difference in length between the second and third fingers is not sufficient for a finger-tip of proper length, and consequently the tip cut opposite the third finger-piece must terminate at a point materially beyond the end of the finger-piece for the second finger. That fact makes it permissible to cut

the tip for the third finger-piece as a prolongation of the end of that finger-piece, since it need not project beyond or materially beyond the tip for the forefinger. It is therefore not economical to cut a suitable tip for the second finger-piece integral with the latter from the material opposite the end of the third finger-piece, according to the old method of so cutting such tips that they fold laterally upon and conform to the finger-piece for the second finger—as shown, for instance, in Van Praag, No. 606,399, dated June 28, 1898. Under these circumstances, therefore, in a properly-proportioned glove and having regard to economy of material it appears to be necessary to cut the tip for the second finger opposite the finger-piece for the little finger, and if so cut integral with the latter it must be disconnected therefrom and applied to the second finger-piece. Such a scheme is shown in the patent of Weakley, No. 801,623, dated October 10, 1905.

The plan constituting the primary subject-matter of this invention whereby a properly-proportioned glove-blank may be cut with integrally-attached tips from a minimum length of material is as follows:

In Fig. 1, which shows a glove-blank of conventional type, the finger-tips are cut as follows: The tip *a'* for the forefinger-piece *a* is cut opposite the latter and integral therewith. The tip *b'* for the second finger-piece *b* is cut integral with that finger-piece, but at the side of it and opposite the third finger-piece. This tip is reversed, its tip end being contiguous to the tip end of the third finger-piece, with which, however, it is not connected. The tip *c'* for the third finger-piece *c* is cut integrally therewith at the side thereof and terminates in the same line, so that it may be folded laterally upon it. It is not proposed to tip the fourth or little finger. Should it be desired to do so, the tip therefor may be cut from scrap or as hereinafter described. In finishing the gloves the tips *b'* for the second finger are turned through half a revolution to bring them symmetrically over and in conformity to the ends of their finger-pieces. The integral connections *b²* between these tips and finger-pieces are made sufficiently slender or attenuated to permit such rotation. When the tips are properly applied, as is well understood, to the finger-pieces to which they belong and the glove is

stitched, the integral connection at the point marked a^2 between the forefinger-piece and its tip is to be cut away in trimming the seam. Similarly, if desired, the integral connections $b^2 c^2$ may be cut away.

In Fig. 2 the tips for the forefinger and second finger are cut as in Fig. 1; but those, c^3 , for the third finger are reversed and integrally attached to their finger-pieces in the same relation thereto as that of the tips for the second finger to their finger-piece. This leaves a space between the tip for the third finger and the end of the little finger-piece from which a tip d blank may be cut. This tip d may be severed from all contiguous parts of the blank in the cutting operation or may be left integrally attached to the tip-blank for the third finger.

In Fig. 3 the tip for the forefinger is cut as shown in the other two figures; but those for the second and third finger-pieces are cut opposite and in line with the fourth finger-pieces. The tips c^3 for the third finger-pieces c are cut in the same relation thereto and integrally connected in the same way as in Fig. 2, and integrally attached to such tips and located between them and the ends of the fourth finger-pieces e are tips b^3 , disconnected at all other points from any part of the blank. These latter tips in furnishing the glove may be cut from the tips c^3 and applied to the second finger-pieces.

In the drawings the solid lines between contiguous parts represent that they are severed from each other, whereas the narrow spaces not crossed by lines indicate points of integral connection.

The reversed tip for the second finger-piece terminates at its outer end beyond the end of that finger-piece and at its inner end below the end of such finger-piece. Since it is desired that this tip may be used con-

veniently without disconnection from its finger-piece, the integral connection b^2 between them is located substantially midway between the outer end of the finger-piece and the inner end of the reversed tip. The same is true of the reversed tip for the third finger-piece. (Shown in Figs. 2 and 3.)

I claim as my invention—

1. A glove-blank comprising a finger-piece and a tip integrally attached to the side thereof and extending beyond its end.
2. A glove-blank comprising a finger-piece and a reversed tip integrally connected with the side thereof, the point of connection being midway, substantially, between the tip end of the finger-piece and the inner end of the reversed tip.
3. A glove-blank comprising a finger-piece, a reversed tip therefor located opposite the end of an adjoining finger-piece and connected with its finger-piece by a slender integral connection with the side thereof whereby the tip may be turned through half a revolution in applying it to its finger-piece.
4. A glove-blank comprising finger-pieces for the second and third fingers, reversed tips each connected with its finger-piece at the side by a slender integral connection located, approximately, midway between the outer end of the finger-piece and the inner end of the reversed tip, the tip for the second finger-piece being cut opposite the end of the third finger-piece and that for the third finger-piece opposite the end of the fourth finger-piece.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

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Witnesses:

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