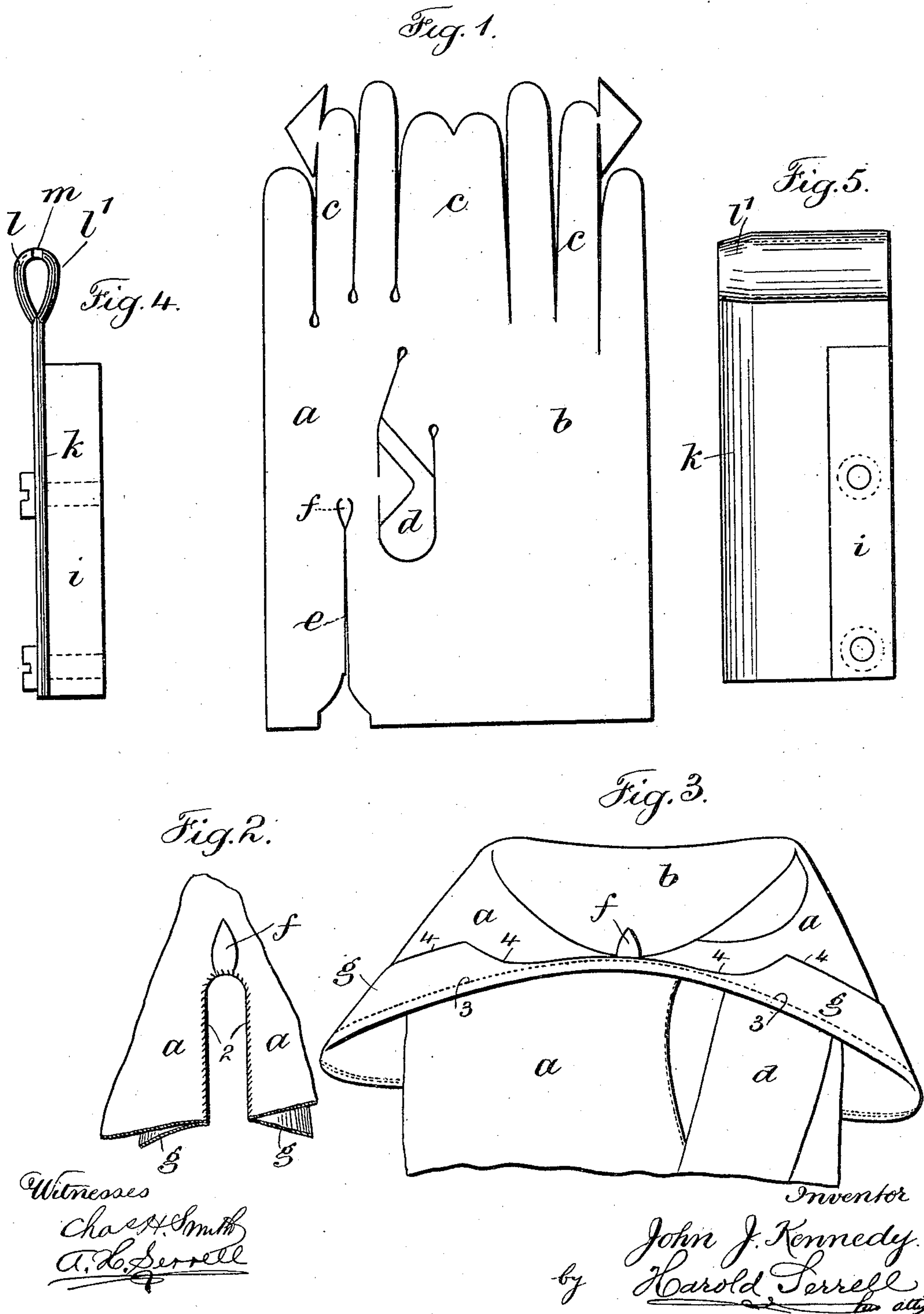


J. J. KENNEDY.
GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1908.

Patented Nov. 10, 1908.

903,578.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. KENNEDY, OF WEST HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

GLOVE.

No. 903,578.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement upon the glove shown and described in Letters Patent granted to me July 22, 1890, No. 432,708.

Heretofore it has been usual in forming the slit in the glove for the admission of the hand,—and which slit extends from the wrist down into the palm,—to strengthen the same by a binding strip of suitable material such as a strip of the same skin as the glove so as to prevent the end or innermost point tearing out. This binding has been sewed to the edges of the slit and an additional piece of material has been sewed in at the end or innermost point. This has proved to be expensive and disadvantageous because of the extra thickness of material and the difficulty of making a neat joint. In the structure of my aforesaid patent I aimed to overcome these disadvantages by making this slit with a Y-shaped inner or end termination. Experience has demonstrated the inefficiency of this manner of making the glove as it is difficult if not quite impossible to return the binding at the innermost part of the slit and include the two ends or horns of the Y-shaped incision and prevent them showing and overcome their tendency to tear out under tension.

In carrying my present invention into effect, the slit in the palm of the glove from the wrist in, for the admission of the hand is made ovoid or leaf-shaped at the end, that is, the cut diverges and then converges without the ends meeting; a tab being formed thereby which is turned in against the under surface of the glove, the binding being afterward secured by edge sewing around the unbroken margin including the turned down edge of the tab through which the sewing passes to strengthen or otherwise secure the weakest part of the slit, the binding being thereafter completed in the usual manner.

In the drawing Figure 1 represents a piece of kid or skin in the shape in which it is cut out preparatory to forming the glove. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the wrong side of the kid or skin at the inner portion of the slit

formed from the wrist into the palm of the glove. Fig. 3 is an inverted elevation of the wrist end of the glove with the wrist over-turned so as to show the inner surface thereof with the outer surface of the glove at the thumb portion. Fig. 4 is an elevation and Fig. 5 a side view of the die employed in cutting the slit from the wrist portion into the palm of the glove. Figs. 2 to 5 are in larger size than Fig. 1 for clearness.

Referring particularly to Fig. 1, *a* represents the palm portion of the glove, *b* the back portion of the glove, *c* the finger portion, *d* the thumb portion or aperture, *e* represents the slit formed from the wrist edge of the glove into the palm of the glove, and *f* the tab formed at the innermost end of the slit and which is un-severed from the skin. This tab *f* is of elongated ovoid or leaf-shape, or in other words, the slit diverges and then converges without the ends meeting and the converging end of the tab is substantially semi-circular, that is, in its line sweep. It is this particular part of the glove to which my invention particularly relates.

In forming the glove, *g* represents the binding forming the border not only for appearance but for strength to the slit, which passes into the palm from the wrist and provides a means for the entrance of the hand into the glove. This binding *g* is connected to the edges of the slit by edge sewing as shown in Fig. 2. In this figure the two outer surfaces of the kid or similar material are brought together, that is, the palm part *a* and the binding part or strip *g*, 2 representing the edge sewing connecting said parts. In thus connecting the parts it will be noticed that there is an even sweep from the same imaginary center, the tab *f* being over-turned against the inner surface of the glove and at its folded part sewed right through and connected by the same continuous line of sewing as directly connects the binding *g* with the body or palm *a*. This binding is afterward turned over the edge of the slit with the under surfaces together and it is connected at the edges of the slit and around the sweep of the innermost end by border stitching 3 as shown in Fig. 3; the kid or other material afterward being cut off along the lines 4 as shown in Fig. 3, so as to leave the over-turned edge to the slit and a finish to the glove. In this figure it will be noticed that

the border stitching 3 is an independent line of sewing from the edge stitching 2 and that the border stitching 3 further connects the binding *g* to the palm or body *a* and that it passes through the tab *f* more firmly connecting the parts of the kid or other material at the innermost end of the slit where the point of greatest tension comes in wearing the glove.

10 The elevation Fig. 4 and the side view Fig. 5 of the die for forming the slit in the glove from the wrist into the palm is provided preferably with a body portion *i* with a cutting blade *k* which diverges into two cutting edges *l* *l*¹ and then converges into 15 continuations of said cutting edge without the ends actually meeting; *m* representing the space where the ends of the cutting blades fail to meet. At this place is the 20 web which connects the tab of the kid or other skin to the palm of the glove.

From the illustration and foregoing description it will be apparent that the line of sewing the edge of the slit naturally 25 follows around the ovoid configuration at the inner end of said slit at all times engaging the edges of the kid or other skin so that a perfect sewed union is formed and that it will be impossible for an application 30 of greater tension at one point than at an-

other, and in fact there will be no weak point passing into the palm of the glove beyond the sewed union of the binding strip *g* with the palm portion *a*.

I claim as my invention:

1. A glove having the slit at the wrist terminating with an ovoid or leaf-shaped configuration forming a tab and the same turned back against the under surface of the glove, and a binding sewed on around 40 the edges and through and inclosing the fold of the tab.

2. A glove having the slit at the wrist terminating in an ovoid or leaf-shaped configuration with parted ends, leaving an integral tab with the kid or other skin of the 45 glove and the same turned back against the inner surface of the glove, and a binding sewed on around the edges and inclosing 50 the fold of the tab, and the binding reversed against the under surface of the glove and sewed down by border stitching whereby the lines of stitching as passed through the tab strengthen the glove at the inner end 55 of the slit from the wrist into the palm.

Signed by me this 18th day of June 1908.

JOHN J. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

E. ZACHARIASEN.