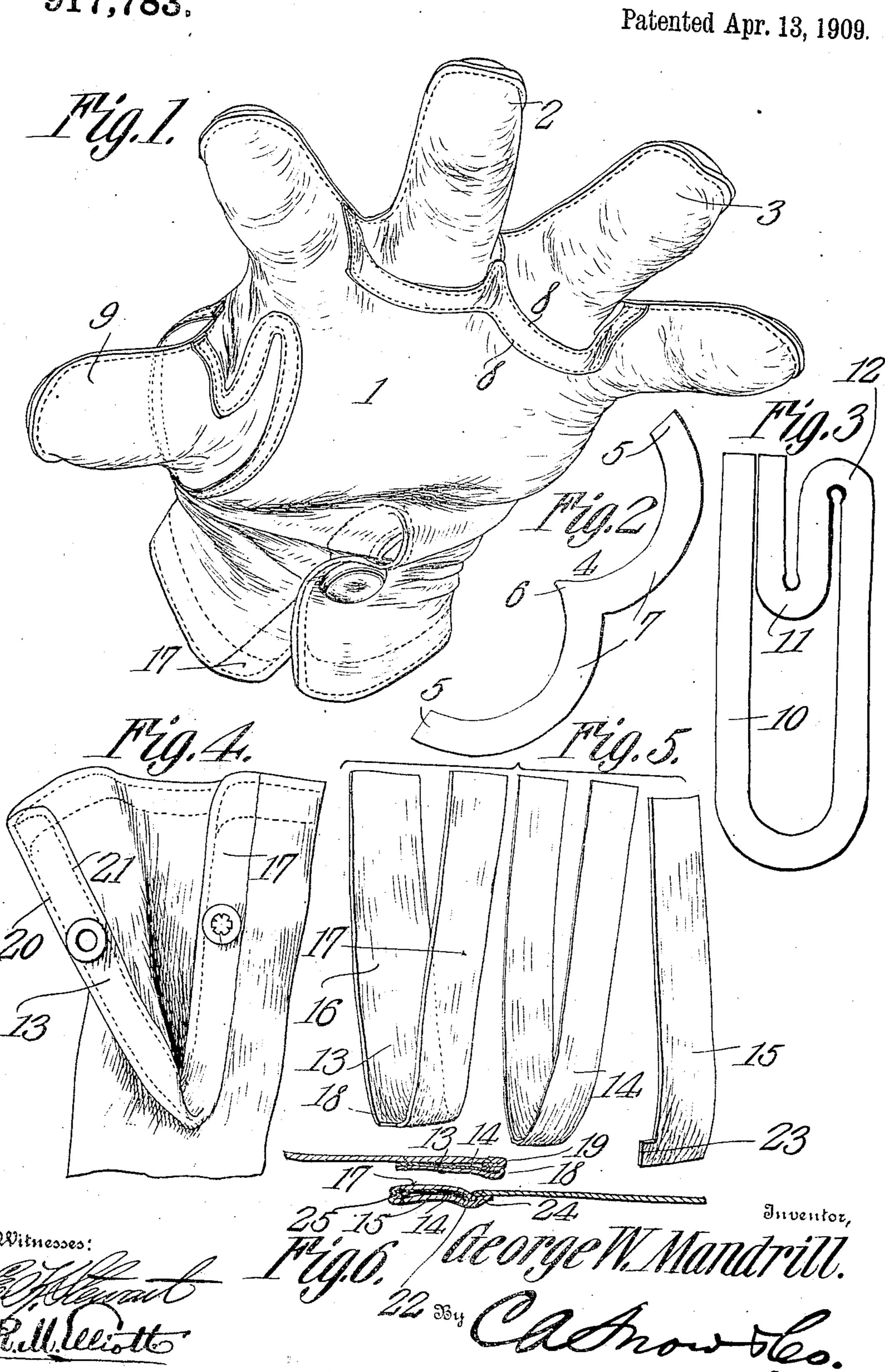
G. W. MANDRILL.

GLOVE. APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 8, 1908. 917,783.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MANDRILL, OF GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK.

GLOVE.

No. 917,783.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 13, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George W. MANDRILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and 5 State of New York, have invented a new and useful Glove, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gloves.

The object of the invention is in a novel 10 and practical manner, so to reinforce the second and third fingers, the thumb and the wrist slit of a glove, as practically to prevent ripping of these parts from long-continued and hard service.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a glove, as will be hereinafter fully

20 described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts:--Figure 1 is a view in perspective 25 of a glove having applied thereto the improvements of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the finger reinforcement. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the thumb reinforce. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view 30 in perspective of a portion of the wrist of a glove, showing the wrist slit reinforce in position. Fig. 5 is a collective detail view in perspective of the various parts of the wrist slit reinforce. Fig. 6 is a transverse sec-35 tional view through the wrist portion of a glove showing the manner in which the same is reinforced.

The glove 1, is of that character in which the second and third finger stalls 2 and 3 40 are connected on the inner side of the palm of the glove along the base line of the two stalls. While this manner of constructing the glove is thoroughly practical, yet there is always more or less danger of the seams 45 parting when the glove is being tried on; and to obviate this defect, an approximate 3-shaped reinforce 4, shown in Fig. 2, is employed, the two terminals 5 of which are secured to the inner side of the bases of the 50 forefinger and little finger stalls, and the intermediate portion 6 of which is secured between the second and third finger stalls at their bases, the body portions 7 of the reinforce being secured to the palm of the 55 glove and to the bases of the stalls 2 and 3

to secure the reinforce to the other portions of the glove. Owing to the peculiar contour of the reinforce it will prevent any bunching at the bases of the stalls 2 and 3, and will 60 also maure a snug fit, so that a glove equipped with this form of reinforce will have the same appearance externally as any

other glove.

The thumb stall 9' is reinforced at its 65 base by the reinforce shown in Fig. 3 which consists of two nested U-shaped members 10. and 11, the latter member being connected to one of the arms of the member 10 on a curve that presents a third U-shaped mem- 70 ber 12. The free end of the member 11 is secured to the inner side of the base of the thumb stall beginning at the inner seam, and the member 12 extends up to the base of the thumb stall, while the member 10 is 75 carried around the base of the thumb stall and is secured adjacent to the other terminal of the reinforce and at the inner seam of the stall. By this peculiar form of reinforce, the base portion of the thumb on its 80 inner side is doubly reinforced, and will thus be capable of resisting heavy strains without being injured.

The wrist slit reinforce comprises three members 13, 14, and 15, of which the mem- 85 bers 13 and 15 are constructed of the same material as the glove, while the member 14 may be of tape or braid. As shown in Fig. 4, the member 13 is secured along the inner wall of the wrist slit and extends from edge 90 to edge of the glove. The reinforce has one of its members 16 of greater width than the other member 17, providing thereby an offset portion 18, and this portion is inturned and is secured to the inturned edge 95 19 of the glove by stitches 20, as shown in Fig. 4, the other edge of the member 16 being secured to the wrist of the glove by stitches 21 that terminate at the crotch of the slit. The other member 17 of the re- 100 inforce is secured at 22 to the edge of the wrist slit. This portion 17 gives the necessary extra width at the wrist to permit it to fit the wearer properly. The member 15 is provided with an offset portion 23 that is 105 secured to the base of the portion 18 of the member 16, and the reinforce 15 is secured at 24 to the wrist of the glove, and its outer edge is inturned and secured to the inturned edge of the member 17, as shown at 25. By 110 this manner of reinforcing the wrist slit, all by rows of stitches 8 and 9, which also serve | danger of ripping will be obviated. As a

matter of further specific improvement, the | the inner seam on one side thereof, and exreinforce 14 which, as stated, may be a length of tape or braid, is sewed into the pocket formed between the wrist portion of 5 the glove and the member 16, and between the reinforce 15 and the member 17, thus doubly strengthening the wrist slit at its crotch.

It has been found that a glove reinforced 10 at the wrist in the manner described, will resist strains that would cause an ordinary glove inevitably to rip.

I claim:—

In a glove, a reinforcing strip secured at 15 one end to the base of the thumb stall at

tending around said base and secured at its opposite end to the other side of said seam, the ends of the strip being spaced from each other, and the strip having a looped por- 20 tion extending in the direction of the index. finger stall.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. MANDRILL.

Witnesses:

A. J. Mosher, CLARENCE NULTY.