

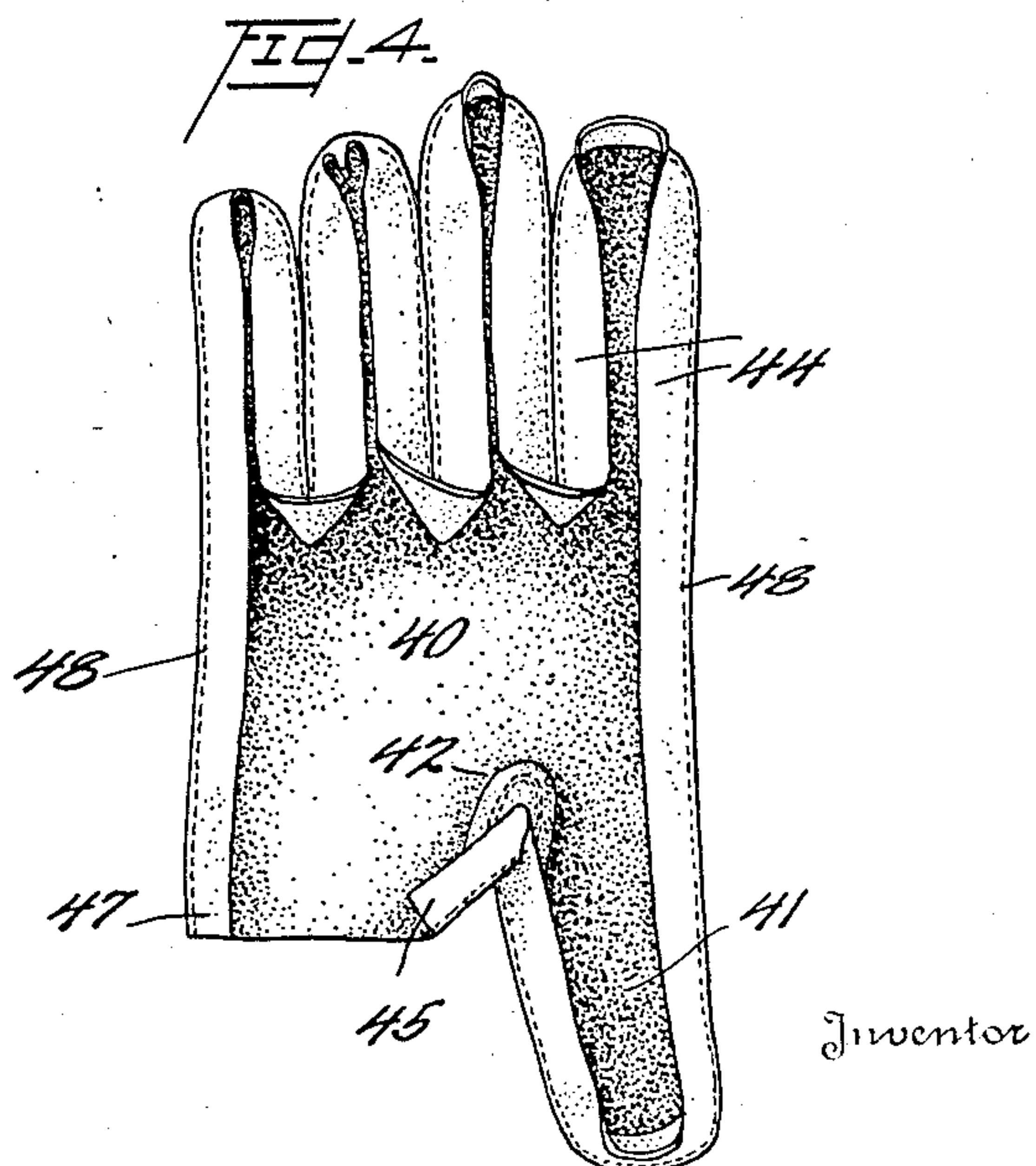
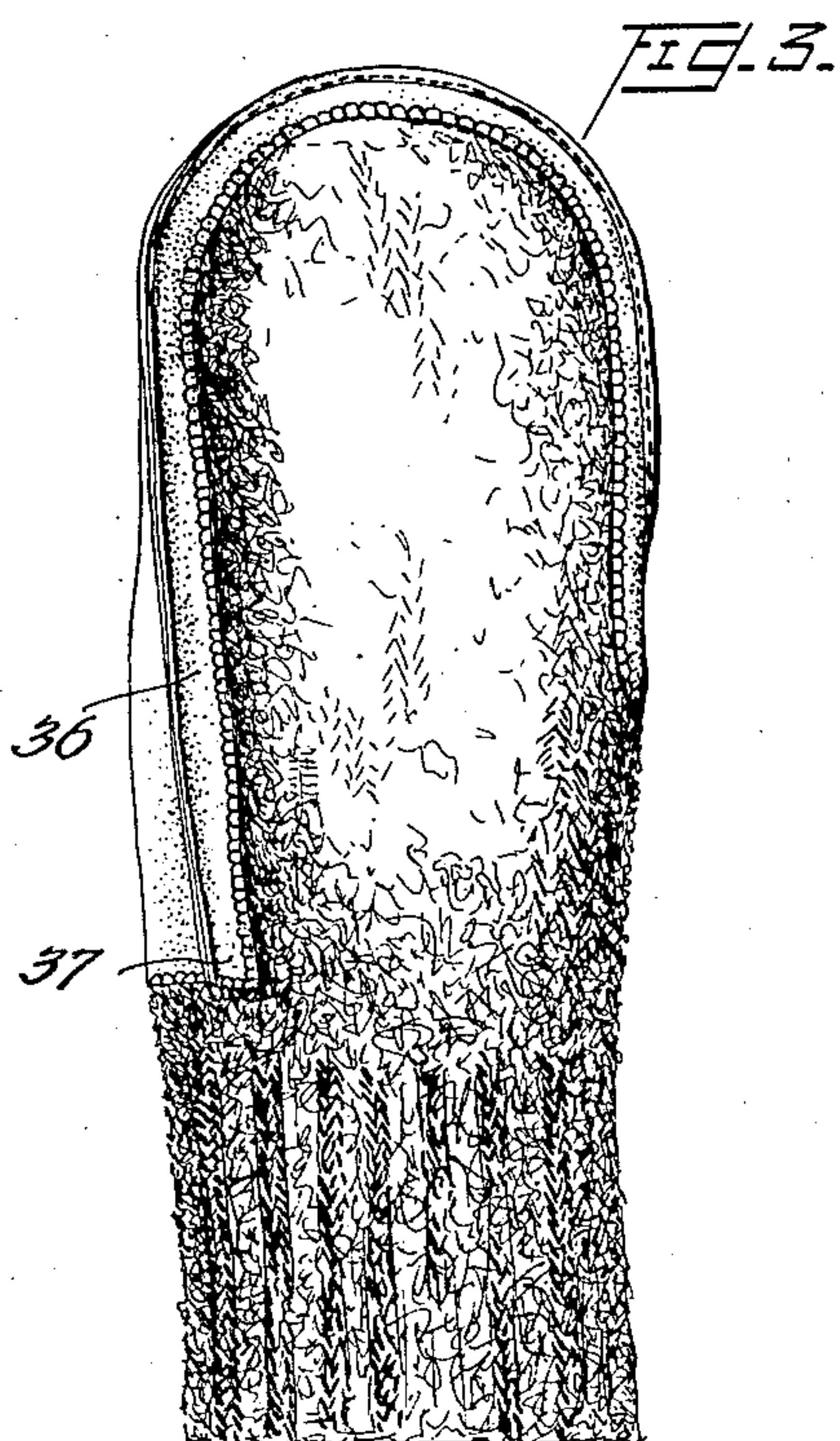
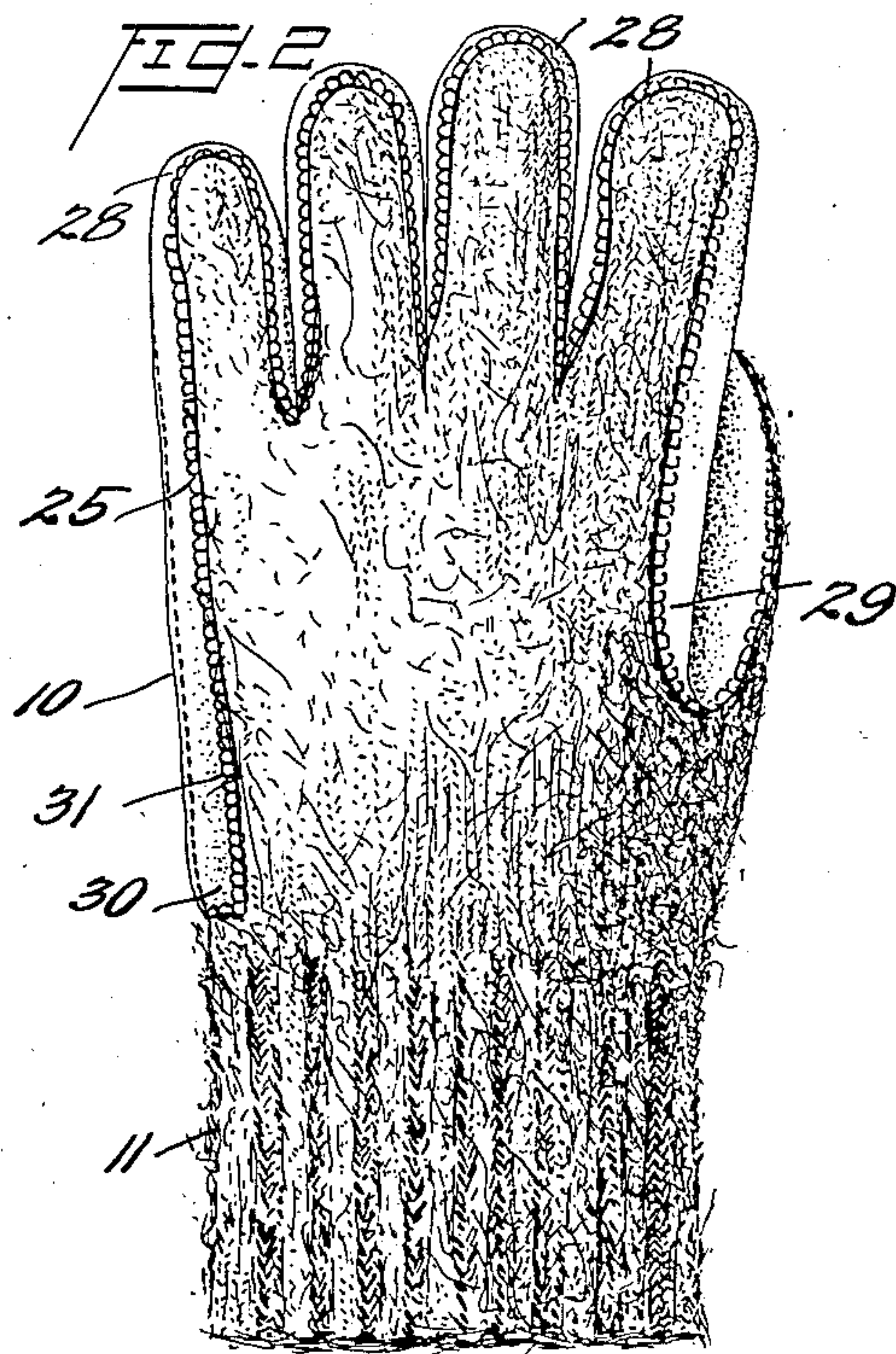
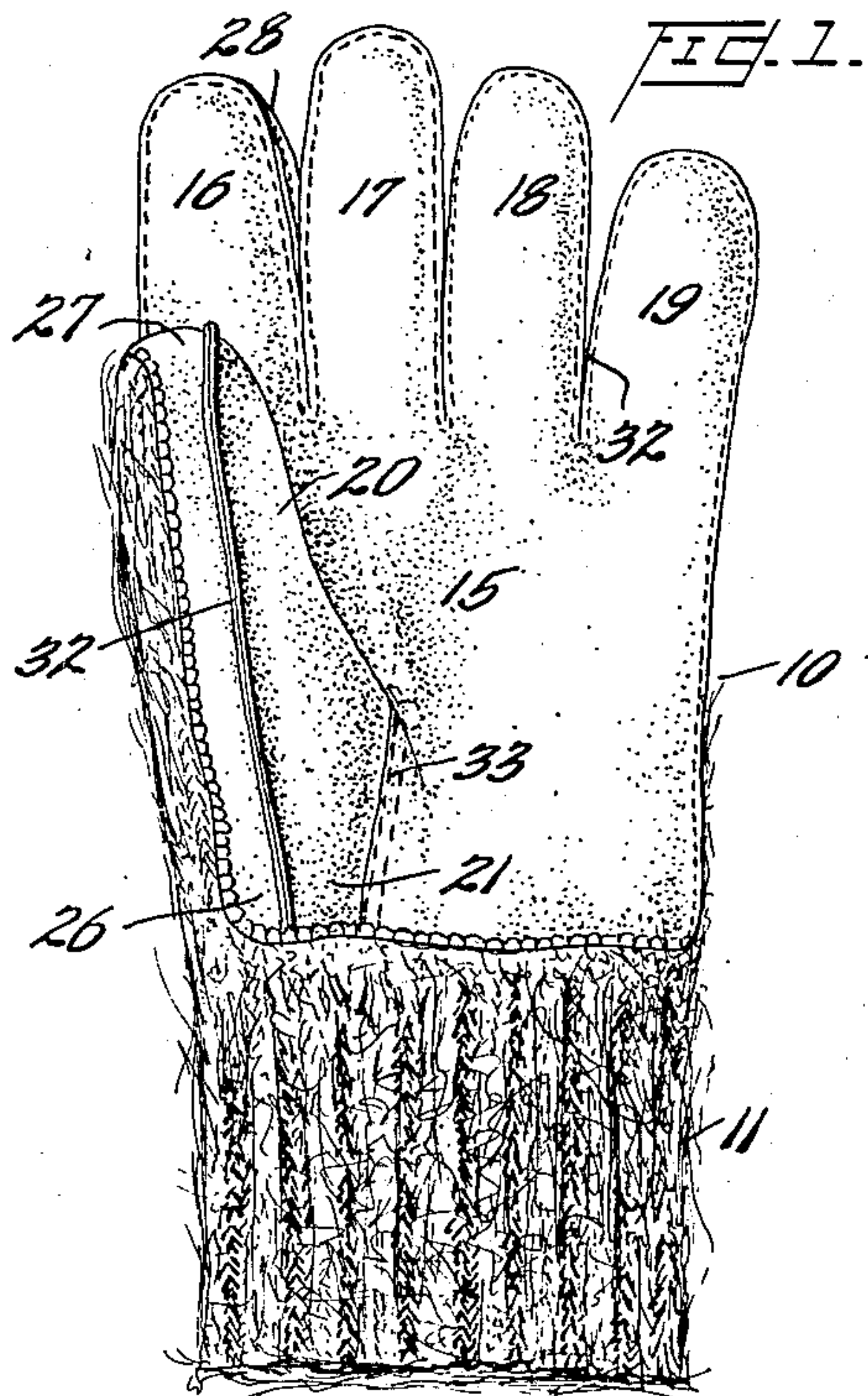
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FACED SEAMLESS GLOVE

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FACED SEAMLESS GLOVE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 2—159)

This invention relates to faced gloves and has for its principal object the provision of a tubular knitted glove giving very much longer life and providing greater comfort.

In previous faced knitted gloves it has been the invariable practice to form the facing or palm of a single piece of material and sometimes even the thumb is included in this same piece of material. The facing then is entirely on the palm side of the hand. As a natural result of such construction there is a pronounced tendency to bind at the crotch of the fingers at the point where the facing material is stitched to the material of the glove. The tendency to bind causes a tightness, and this in turn defeats the very purpose of the glove, which is to provide warmth. The crotch between the fingers slopes downwardly from the palm side of the hand to the back of the hand and yet in previous faced gloves the stitching occurs at the top of this sloping crotch impeding the free movement of the fingers to the discomfort of the wearer and, more important still, placing an extreme strain on both the body material of the glove and the material of the facing. It has therefore been necessary in the better grades of tubular knitted gloves to use a higher grade of yarn than would otherwise be required and to use a highly superior leather all because of the need for strength at the palm portion of the three crotches.

In the present invention the tendency to bind has been completely eliminated by providing a continuous strip of fourchette from the tip of the index finger to the tip of the little finger and particularly by sewing the rear longitudinal edge of this strip to the body material while not sewing the front or palm longitudinal edge to the material.

While the invention is primarily for sport gloves it may be used with mittens, informal, or dress gloves where warmth and an increased life is desired.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved hand covering.

Figure 2 is a back view.

Figure 3 is a back view of a mitten.

Figure 4 is a view of a modified facing showing the thumb and forefinger facing in a single piece and having a fourchette all around.

As illustrated in Figure 1 the body material consists of a glove 10 of tubular knitted construction, either fully seamless or partly seamless, having a wrist portion 11, preferably although not necessarily ribbed. This glove is of usual

form and is knitted from yarn of any suitable materials, and may have a lining to give additional warmth if desired.

To place the facing on a seamed glove gives no particular trouble as the facing can be sewed to the body material before the body material is sewed into glove shape. In the knitted glove with which we are concerned, this is obviously impossible and the glove 10 is in complete form before the facing is applied to it. The facing here illustrated is of thin flexible leather, the main piece including a palm piece 15, having integral fingers 16, 17, 18 and 19. The thumb piece 20 covers the front aspect of the thumb of the glove and is preferably continued by a portion 21 to the base of the facing adjacent the beginning of the wrist of the glove.

If the facing material consisted only of the pieces mentioned there would be extreme wear on the edges of the facing, particularly from the point of the forefinger to the point of the thumb and at the tips of all the fingers. To overcome this trouble the present invention contemplates the use of a continuous strip or fourchette 25 preferably extending from the base 26 of the palm piece or thumb piece or both, around the tip of the thumb as at 27, and over the tips 28 of each of the fingers and into the crotch 29, finally terminating at the base of the facing adjacent the wrist of the glove on the little finger side of the hand as at 30.

The fourchette is preferably attached to the back of the glove by a lock-edge seam indicated at 31, although a pique stitch or an over stitch or various other type seams may be used. The seam 32 joining the fourchette to the palm piece and thumb piece may likewise be of lock-edge stitching but generally I prefer that this seam shall be of the ridge or out-seam type, although I frequently use the well known in-seam type which makes a smoother but less stylish finish. Other types of stitching may be used to obtain various decorative effects.

The seam 32 between the fourchette and the palm piece and likewise the stitching 33 which secures together the palm piece and the thumb piece are made before the facing is placed on the glove and consequently there is no attachment whatsoever between the facing and the glove along either the seam 33 or the seam 32 and consequently the lock-edge stitching which secures the fourchette to the back of the glove is the only seam between the facing and the body material. This is highly advantageous as such a seam on the inside of the glove consists

merely of stitches parallel to the seam itself, thus affording little chance of being caught by the fingernail, even though the nail be quite long. It is particularly to be noted that at the palm portion of the crotch noted by the numeral 29, both the facing and the glove are entirely free, eliminating completely the tendency to bind at this point. As noted in Figure 4 the continuous strip or fourchette which is transversely seamed wherever desired, although preferably not in the crotches, covers the major portion of the circumference of the fingers, leaving only approximately one-third of the perimeter of the cross section visible, thus insuring that the wear-resistant material is placed between all contacting surfaces of the fingers.

In Figure 3 I have shown my invention as applied to a tubular knitted mitten. In this case the main body leather of the facing is of approximately the same size and shape as normally used. The fourchette 36 extends from a point 37 corresponding closely to the point 30 with the glove and continues either completely around both sides of the thumb and to the base of the facing or may terminate either at the thumb crotch or at the thumb tip.

In Figure 4, I have shown a simple form of the facing before application to the yarn glove. In this modification the thumb portion 41 is integral with the palm portion 40. The insert 42 is optional but its addition makes for comfort. The fourchette 44 extends from the base 45 across the insert, if there is one, on both sides of the thumb and over the tips of each of the fingers again down to the base as at 47. The out-seam 48 is the same as shown in Figure 1.

What I claim is:

1. A faced hand covering comprising a tubular knitted yarn glove, a fourchette of facing material extending from the tip of the index finger of the glove to the tip of the little finger of the glove and sewed along one edge to the back of the glove so the fourchette will cover the intermediate finger tips of the glove, a facing palm piece including fingers, sewed to the fourchette along its other edge but free of the palm of the glove at the finger bases, whereby to eliminate the tendency to bind at the crotch of the fingers, which exists when the facing palm is stitched to the palm of the glove.

2. A faced hand covering comprising a tubular knitted glove, a pre-formed facing secured to

the front of the glove at the base of the facing only, said facing comprising a palm piece having fingers, a thumb piece, and a fourchette sewed together to form a protective covering for the entire palm surface of the glove, said fourchette being sewed along its entire free edge to the back of the glove, whereby the facing covers all wearing surfaces, but is free of the glove at the palm side of the finger bases.

3. A faced hand covering comprising a tubular knitted mitten, a preformed facing secured to the front of the mitten at the base of the facing only, said facing comprising a front piece, a thumb piece and a fourchette sewed together to form a protective covering for the entire front surface of the knitted mitten, said fourchette being sewed along its entire free edge to the back of the mitten.

4. A knitted yarn sport glove faced with leather comprising a tubular knitted yarn glove having a wrist portion, a pre-formed leather facing including a palm piece having fingers, a thumb piece, and a fourchette extending from the base of the thumb piece and over the tips of the thumb and each of the four fingers and to the base of the palm piece, the sole securing of the pre-formed leather facing to the knitted yarn glove being at the base of the facing on the palm side of the glove and along the edge of the fourchette at the rear of the glove, whereby the yarn glove is protected at all points of contact between the fingers and at the tips of all fingers and the thumb.

5. A sport, faced, hand covering comprising a complete snug fitting, seamless, tubular knitted yarn glove to give warmth while allowing ventilation, a preformed facing secured to the front of the knitted glove at the base of the facing only; said facing comprising a palm piece with fingers and a thumb piece, and a fourchette, sewed together to form a protective covering for the entire palm surface of the tubular knitted yarn glove, said fourchette being sewed along its entire free edge to the back of the knitted glove, whereby the facing covers all wearing surfaces, but is free of the knitted glove at the palm side of the finger pieces, said fourchette being secured to the knitted glove by a six-thread lock-edge seam whereby the raw edge of the fourchette is covered by crossed looped thread stitching.

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