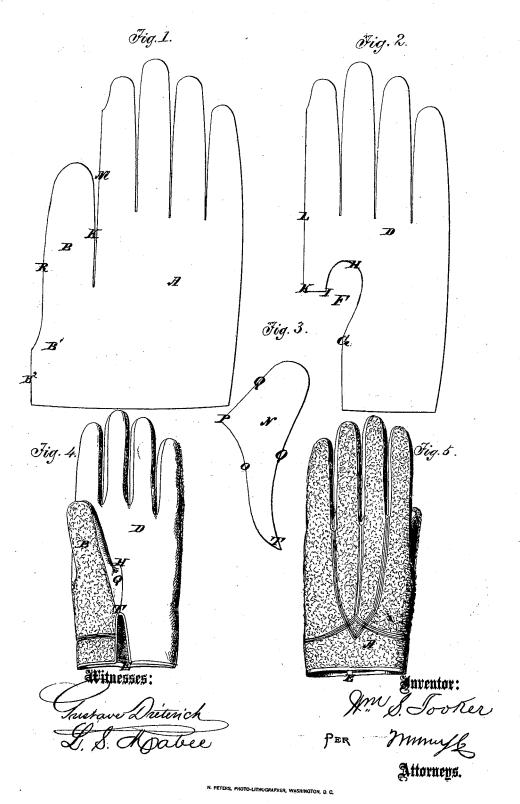
I.S.Inter,
Glove

MO. 108,850.

Patented Nov. 1. 1870.



United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM S. TOOKER, OF KINGSBOROUGH, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIM-SELF AND ELLIOT THOMAS, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 108,850, dated November 1, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN GLOVES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. TOOKER, of Kingsborough, in the county of Fulton and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gloves; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of gloves, such as are made of buckskins or similar skins, or partly of the same and cloth; and

It consists in the form and manner of combining the several parts for economizing the material and labor, and producing neatly-fitting gloves, all as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a diagram of the back of the glove and the back of the thumb:

Figure 2 is a diagram of the palm;

Figure 3 is a diagram of the palm-piece for the thumb;

Figure 4 is a plan view of the palm of the completed glove; and

Figure 5 is a similar view of the back of the completed glove.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the part for the back, which is made in the ordinary way, except the part B B¹, which, being out together with the other part, as shown, forms the back for the thumb and part of the wrist, the edge B² forming one boundary of the slit E, commonly made in the wrist to facilitate putting the glove on the hand.

D is the part for the palm, which is also cut in the ordinary way, except the notch F for the thumb-piece beginning at the point G, where the part D is stitched to the part B' of the back at the bottom of the slit E, and extending along the hooked-shaped line H to the point I, and thence in a straight line to K, perpendicular or very nearly so to the line L at the outer edge of the palm, which is stitched on the said line to the back A on the line M.

The part N for the palm of the thumb is cut in the form shown in the diagram, fig. 3, and the curved edge O is stitched to the part D on the line H, the points P and I being placed together, and the edge Q is stitched to R, so that the point T terminates in an angle between B and G at the end of the slit E, as clearly shown in fig 4.

The material may be economized in cutting from the skin by arranging the pattern for the part A of the right hand so that the part B will be mainly taken from the stock cut from the space between the lines G and I K of the part D, for the palm of the left hand, and the other parts, i. e., the back for the left, and the palm for the right, may be cut in the same order.

By this arrangement the thumb is formed by the two parts B and N, the latter being sewed into the notch F at the base, which takes the place of the ordinary thumb-hole, thus saving the seam across the back of the thumb at the base. It also has the effect to bring the seam at the base of the thumb between the parts N and D more nearly the base of the thumb or the joint, with the hand preventing any strain on said seam in raising the thumb.

The shape and the breadth of the piece N are such that the back B of the thumb is not subjected to wear at the edges, so that, when made of cloth, the said edges will not wear out sooner than the palm, which we propose to make of leather of any kind, making the back of cloth or soft leather.

The side pieces of the fingers are shaped and united to the other parts in the usual manner.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As an article of manufacture, a glove, having the back A B B', front or palm D, and the palm-piece N of the thumb, cut, shaped, and united, substantially in the manner described.

WILLIAM S. TOOKER.

Witnesses:

H. G. ENOS, CALVIN W. THOMAS.