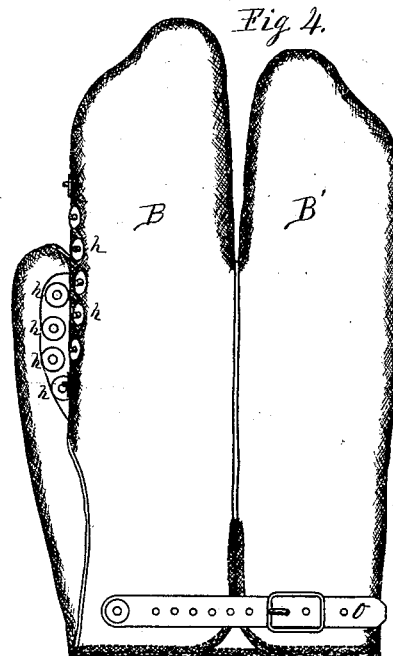
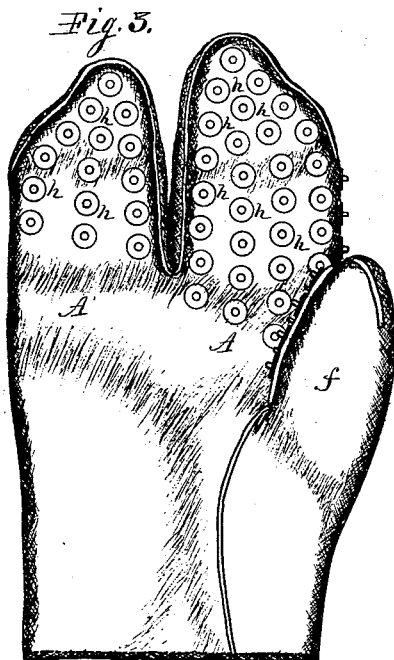
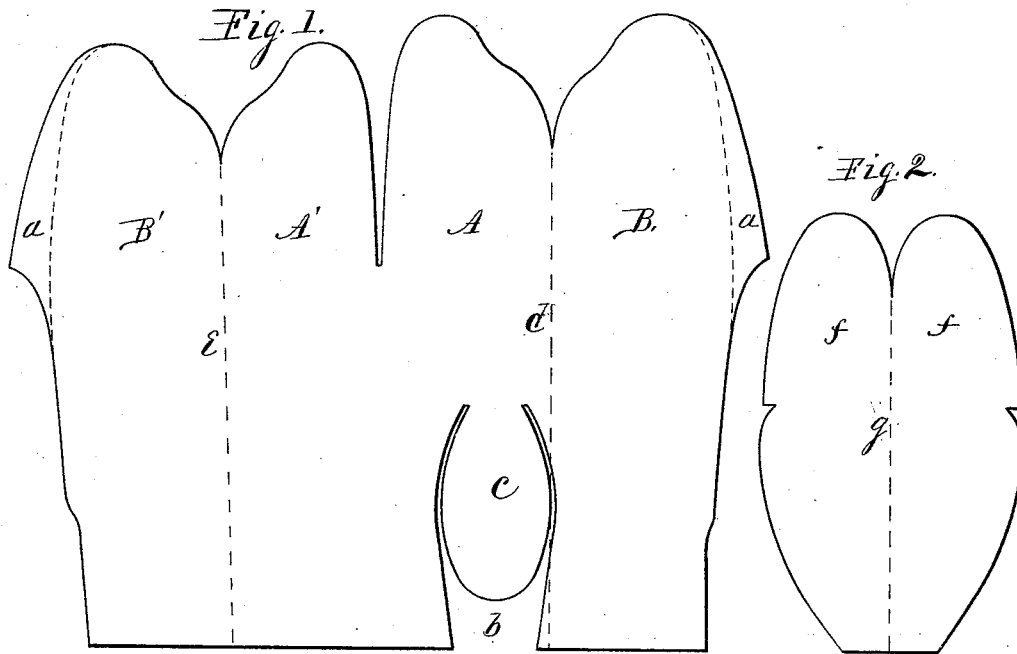


H. W. PRICE.
Husking-Glove.

No. 217,818.

Patented July 22, 1879.



Witnesses.
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Inventor.
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Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. PRICE, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN HUSKING-GLOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 217,818, dated July 22, 1879; application filed July 27, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. PRICE, of the city of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gloves and Mittens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of gloves and mittens designed for mining, thrashing, and other similar purposes for which a metallic-shod glove or mitten would be applicable.

The object of this invention is to produce metallic-shod gloves or mittens without materially impairing their flexibility, and adapted for use by miners, thrashers, and persons handling rough, heavy, and hard substances, to increase their durability and effectiveness for such purposes.

To this end I have designed and constructed the glove represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the blank as cut from the sheet of leather in one piece, from which to form the main portion of the glove. Fig. 2 represents the blank as cut from the sheet of leather, from which to form the thumb. Fig. 3 represents the palm of the completed glove, and Fig. 4 represents the back of the same.

The glove represented in the drawings is of that class known in the trade as the "two-finger glove," in which that portion of the glove designed to receive the fingers is divided centrally lengthwise into two parts, each to receive two fingers.

In the figures, A and A' represent the palm, and B and B' the back, of the glove, cut in one piece, as at Fig. 1, in which the portions B and B' are enlarged, as at *a* in dotted lines, to form the walls between the fingers. At *b* is shown the thumb-seat, in which *c* is the thumb-lap, all of which, including the palm A and A' and the back B and B', are cut in one piece.

To form the glove from this blank the portions A and B are folded on the dotted line *d*, and the portions A' and B' are folded on the dotted line *e*. This folding brings the outer edges of the portions B and B' to meet centrally on the back of the glove, in which position the edges of the parts are brought together in a proper manner, and joined by stitching in the manner common in such work.

The thumb-blank (shown at Fig. 2) is composed of like halves, *f* and *f*, in one piece, to be folded centrally on the dotted line *g*, in which position the edges of the thumb proper are joined by stitching in the usual manner. It is then placed in the thumb-seat at *d*, and is joined to the main portion of the glove by stitching, as common in such work.

The several seams being trimmed and pressed or rubbed down, as common in such work, the glove is then turned. The thumb-lap is then laid in position over the seam, and is fixed in position thereon, without stitching or seaming, by means of rivets *h*, which are passed from the inside outward through the glove and plate-washers on the outside of the glove, in such a manner as to fix the washers in position thereon, and the rivets project a proper distance through the washers to produce a roughened surface, and, in connection with the washers, produce a metallic-shod surface. This construction also fixes the thumb-lap to the thumb without seaming.

Heretofore two-fingered gloves or mittens have been made with the back and front portions formed of a single piece of material, and the seam located on the side of the glove; but when so constructed a fourchette or fork has been inserted between the seams on the inner side of the hand and the finger of the glove to impart the desired form and fullness to such parts.

In my improved glove the extra pieces (two in number) constituting the part known as the "fork" are dispensed with. The seam being formed on the back of the glove, and being a continuation of the seam between the hand and finger, the back portions of the latter are enabled to be made of greater width than their front portion, as shown at *a*, and such parts serve as the fork, by imparting fullness to the glove at the required points.

I claim as my invention—

The combination, with the thumb of a glove or mitten, of an independent thumb-lap, which is placed over the seam in the thumb, and secured in place solely by rivets and washers, which latter constitute a rough-shod surface for the thumb-lap, substantially as set forth.

HENRY W. PRICE.

Witnesses:

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JAMES FERGUSON.