

W. E. HALL.
Husking-Gloves.

No. 218,625.

Patented Aug. 19, 1879.

Fig. 1.

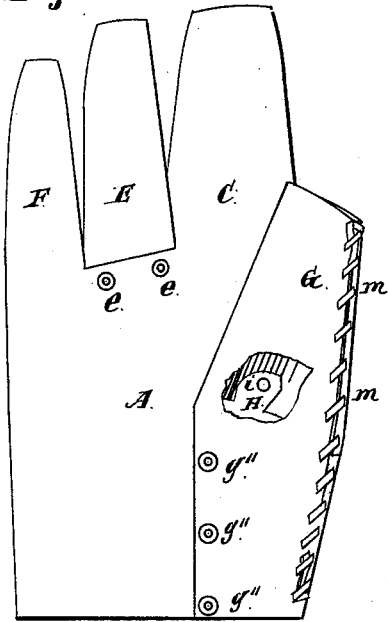


Fig. 2.

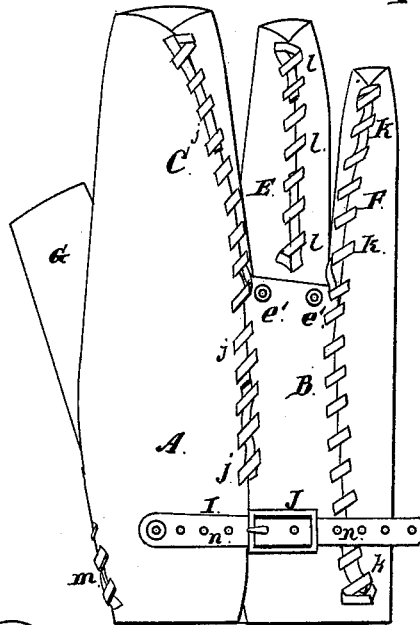


Fig. 6.

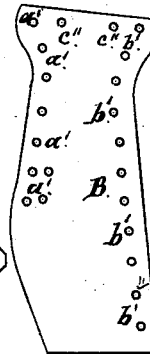


Fig. 3.

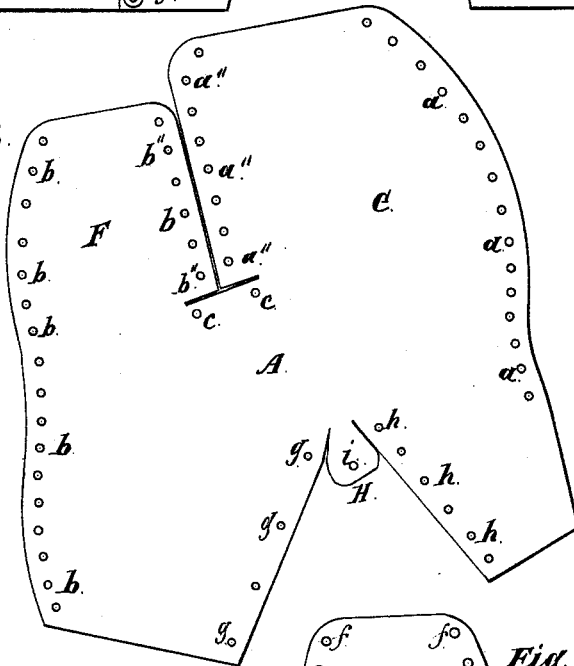


Fig. 4.

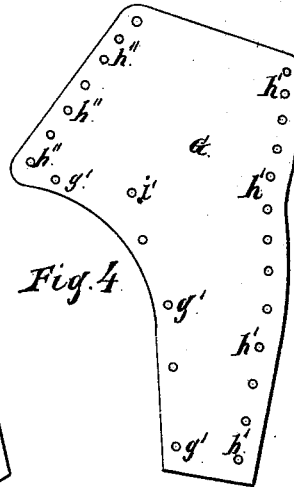
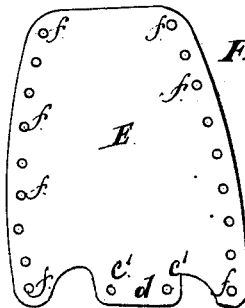


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 7.

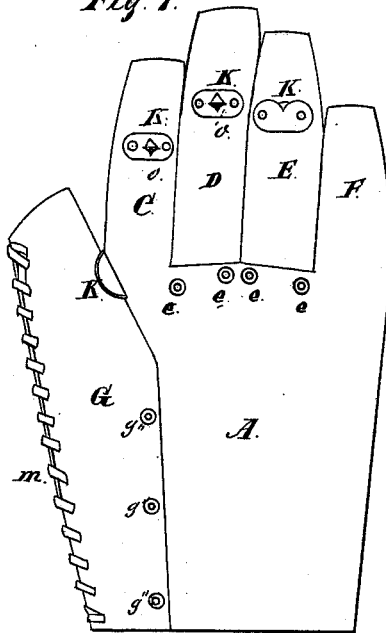


Fig. 8.

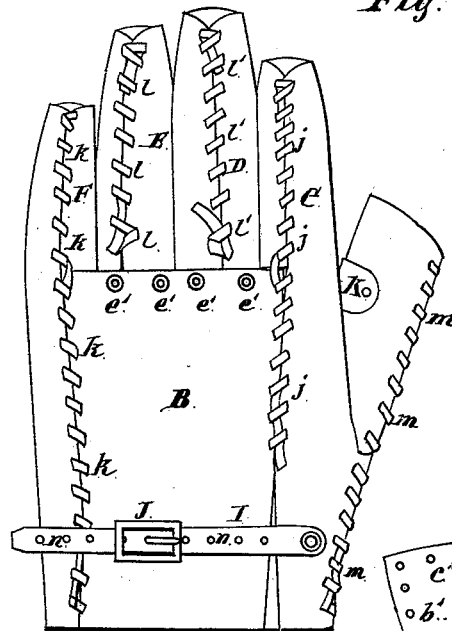


Fig. 12.

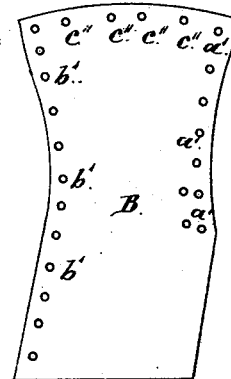


Fig. 9.

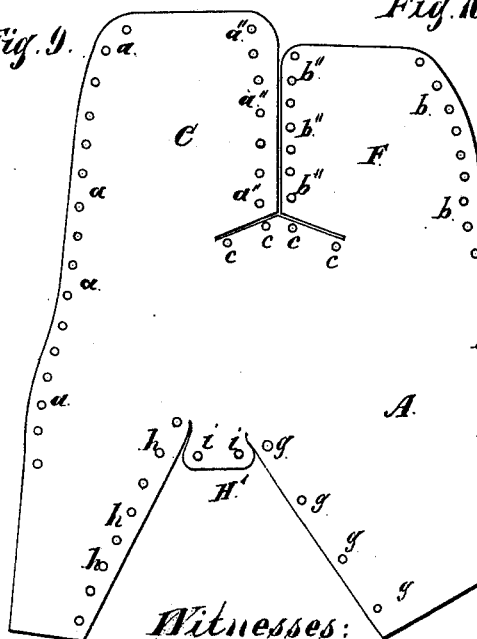


Fig. 10.

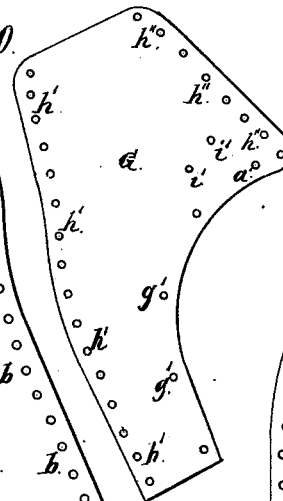
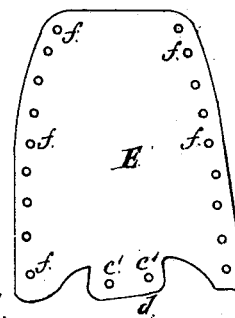


Fig. 11.



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WILLIAM E. HALL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN HUSKING-GLOVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,625**, dated August 19, 1879; application filed May 10, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. HALL, of the city of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Husking-Gloves, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are plan views of the palm and back of a three-fingered glove. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 represent the blanks from which the glove is formed; Figs. 7 and 8, plan views of the palm and back of a four-fingered glove. Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 represent the blanks from which the glove is formed.

This invention relates to husking-gloves; and its principal objects are to improve the mode of cutting the blanks which form the glove, so as to require less material to be used, and to simplify the manner of uniting the several parts, so as to lessen materially the cost of manufacture; and its nature consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, A represents the front or palm of the glove; B, the back; C D E F, the fingers; G, the thumb; H, the tongue for the thumb; I, the strap; J, the buckle; K, the husking-plates; *a a' a'' b b' b''*, the series of holes for the strings which unite the palm A, back B, and fingers C F together; *c c' c' c'' c''*, the holes for the finger-rivets; *e e'*, the rivets; *d*, the tongue on the finger-pieces; *f*, the series of holes for the strings which lace the fingers D and E; *g g'*, the holes for the thumb-rivets; *h h' h''*, the series of holes for the string which laces the thumb; *i i'*, the rivet-holes for the tongue H; *j k l m*, the lacing-strings; *n*, the series of holes in the tightening-strap; *o*, the projections or teeth on the plates K.

The glove represented by the figures on Sheet 1 is provided with only three fingers, the finger C being designed to receive two of the fingers of the hand. In this form of glove the main blank is cut, as represented in Fig. 3, so as to form, when brought into shape, the palm A and the fingers C F, the fingers being separated by a slit, at the base of which is a cross-slit, cut at right angles thereto, and extending both sides of the dividing-slit a sufficient distance to enable each edge to be turned

to form the fingers, and to leave a sufficient space between them for the insertion of the finger E, which finger is formed from a blank cut as represented in Fig. 5. The main blank does not form the entire body, but only the palm and a portion of the back. To complete the back B the remaining portion thereof is formed from a blank cut as represented in Fig. 6.

In the main blank, just below the cross-slit for the finger, are two holes, *c c'*; and in the tongue *d* of the finger E are two holes, *c' c'*, by means of which and suitable rivets *e e'*, the finger can be secured in place to the main portion, as shown in Fig. 1; and the piece B is provided with two holes, *c'' c''*, with which the holes *f* on each side, at the base of the finger E, correspond when the parts are together, so that the finger can be secured to the back B means of suitable rivets, *e' e'*, as shown in Fig. 2.

To complete the glove a thumb, G, is provided, which thumb is formed from a blank cut as represented in Fig. 4, and the main blank has a portion cut away at the wrist end, as represented at Fig. 3, to form the thumb-opening, in which opening is located the tongue H. One edge of the main blank, next to the thumb-opening, is provided with a series of holes, *g*, and one edge of the thumb-piece is provided with a series of holes, *g'*, by means of which and suitable rivets, *g''*, the thumb-piece can be secured to the main blank, as shown in Fig. 1. The other edge of the main blank, at the thumb-opening, is provided with a series of holes, *h*, and the hole *g'* in the edge of the thumb-piece, next to the holes *h''*, is so located that when the thumb is in place this hole will correspond with the first hole *h* next to the tongue H, so that a rivet can be inserted to secure the parts together at that point; and the tongue H is provided with a hole, *i*, which, when the parts are in place, corresponds with the hole *i'* in the thumb G, so that the tongue can be turned into the thumb, and be secured by a suitable rivet, to prevent gaping and to strengthen the glove. On one edge of the main blank is a series of holes, *a*; on one edge of the back B is a series of holes, *a'*; and on the edge of the flap C, next to the

slit, is a series of holes, a'' , the two series a' a'' corresponding in number to the number in the series a .

On the other edge of the main blank is a series of holes, b , on the other edge of the back B a series of holes, b' , and on the edge of the flap F, next to the slit, is a series of holes, b'' , the two series b' b'' corresponding in number to the number in the series b .

It will be observed that the series of holes b' b'' extend the entire length of the glove, while the series a' a'' stop a little distance short of the wrist end, and that the series a' at the wrist end is double for two or more holes.

The blank for the finger E is provided with a series of holes, f , on each edge, the number in one series corresponding with the number in the opposite series; and the blank for the thumb is provided with a series of holes, h' , on one edge, and a series, h'' , on the opposite edge, the number of holes in the series h' corresponding with the number of holes in the series h'' and series h of the main blank, leaving out the hole h on the edge of the main blank next to the tongue H.

In manufacture the thumb-piece is secured to the main blank by the tongue H and suitable rivets, and the finger-piece is secured to the main blank and to the back-piece B by the rivets e' , as before described, which completes the glove for the lacing process.

The edge of the flap F next to the dividing-slit and the edge of the main blank having the holes b are then brought around so as to bring their edges in contact, which also brings the edge of the main blank in contact with the edge of the back, and brings the series of holes b opposite to the series b' b'' , and the parts are then secured together by passing the string j through the series of holes b' b'' in the ordinary manner of lacing, commencing at the finger end of the glove and lacing toward the wrist, the ends of the string being secured by passing them under the laces at each end of the glove, as shown in Fig. 2.

The edge of the flap C next to the dividing-slit and the other edge of the main blank are then brought around so as to bring their edges in contact, which also brings the edge of the main blank in contact with the other edge of the back-piece B, and brings the series of holes a opposite to the series a' a'' , so that a lacing-string, k , can be passed through them in the ordinary manner of lacing, commencing at the finger end, as before, securing the parts together, the ends of the string being secured by tucking them under the laces, as shown in Fig. 2.

The edges of the finger-piece E are brought together so as to bring the series of holes f opposite each other, and a lacing-string, l , is passed through the holes and secured at the ends in the same manner, and the edges of the thumb-piece are brought in contact with each other, which brings one edge in contact with the edge of the main blank, having the series

of holes h , and brings the series of holes h' opposite to the series h h'' , so that a lacing-string, m , can be passed through them and secured at the ends in the same manner, which completes the uniting of the glove together.

A suitable strap, I, having a series of holes, n , is to be secured to the main blank near the wrist end by means of a rivet or other suitable device, and an ordinary buckle, J, of the form shown, is to be secured to the back-piece B, in any suitable manner, the object being to tighten the glove about the wrist of the wearer; and, in order to prevent the wrinkling or doubling of the glove when tightened, the holes a' are doubled for two or more of the last holes at the wrist end, and the lacing-string is passed from a hole, a , through an inner hole, a' , then back through the corresponding outer hole a' , then through the next hole a , then back through the inner and outer holes a' , as before, until the holes are filled, the string passing the last time through the last hole a , so as to be outside of the glove.

By this arrangement it will be seen that the edges of the pieces can pass each other, which allows the glove to be tightened at the wrist without any danger of its wrinkling or doubling.

The tongue (shown in Fig. 9) is provided with two holes, i , and the main blank is provided with a corresponding number of holes i' . One hole in each will, however, be sufficient. The outside heads of the rivets at this point are large, to protect the material from wear, and metal heads or plates for a wearing-surface are to be provided on the palm of the glove, as usual.

The glove for the right hand is not to be provided with the plates K and projections o . It is to be provided with a husking-pin; but as such pin may be of any suitable construction, attached in the usual manner, it is neither shown nor described.

The glove represented by the figures on Sheet 2 is provided with four fingers instead of three. In this form of glove the main blank is cut as represented in Fig. 9, and similar to the mode of cutting the blank for the three-fingered glove, except that the cross-slits at the base of the dividing-slit are cut on an angle and a little longer, so as to leave a sufficient space for the insertion of two fingers.

The blank for the back B is cut as represented in Fig. 12, and is a little wider than the blank shown in Fig. 6. The remaining blanks are cut as represented in Figs. 10 and 11, Fig. 10 showing the thumb, and Fig. 11 the finger. Two blanks similar to that shown in Fig. 11 are to be provided, one for each of the fingers D E, the only difference being that the blank for the finger D is a little the largest.

The fingers and thumb are secured to the main blank by means of suitable rivets in the same manner as before described, except that two sets of holes, c c' , are provided to enable two fingers to be attached.

The glove is united by a system of lacing

the same as before described. By this construction it will be seen that the palm of the hand is entirely free from seams, and that the lace-work makes the glove open to some extent, which keeps the hands much cooler, and the lacing is all brought on the back of the hand, where it will be less liable to hurt the hands in use, and less liable to rip or tear or wear out.

The fingers and thumb of the glove for the left hand are to be provided with a suitable number of plates, K, each provided with one or more projections or points, *o*, cut from the metal, and curved or bent so as to project out therefrom, which points or projections form the husking devices for the left hand.

The glove represented on Sheet 1 is designed for the right hand. A glove of the same description is to be provided for the left hand, cut and formed in a similar manner, except that the blank is reversed.

The glove represented on Sheet 2 is for the left hand for a glove of that description. The glove for the right hand is cut and formed in a similar manner, except that the blank is reversed.

For ordinary use a single series of holes for the several lacing-strings will be sufficient; but two series of holes can be provided when greater strength is required, the holes being arranged side by side in the same manner as the single holes.

The finger and thumb pieces might be sewed in place on the main blank; but rivets are best adapted for this purpose, as they make a better wearing-surface.

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

1. The tongue H, forming a part of the blank A, in combination with the thumb-piece G, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a husking-glove having a tightening-strap, I, the separately-formed back-piece B, having a double series of holes, *a'*, and the lacing-strings *j k*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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