

(No Model.)

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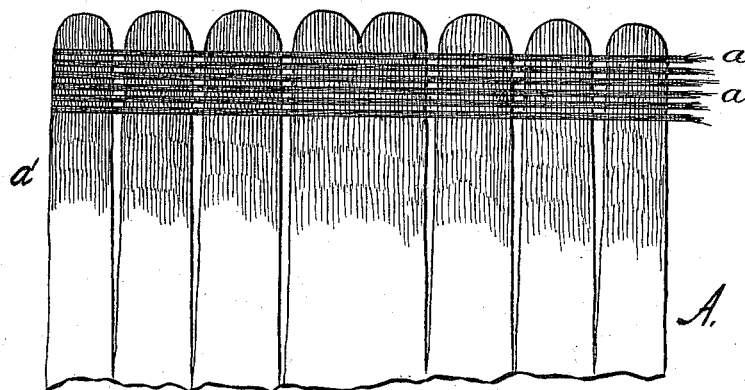
W. VAUGHAN.

GLOVE.

No. 385,154.

Patented June 26, 1888.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

J. A. Clark.
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INVENTOR,

W. Vaughan.

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

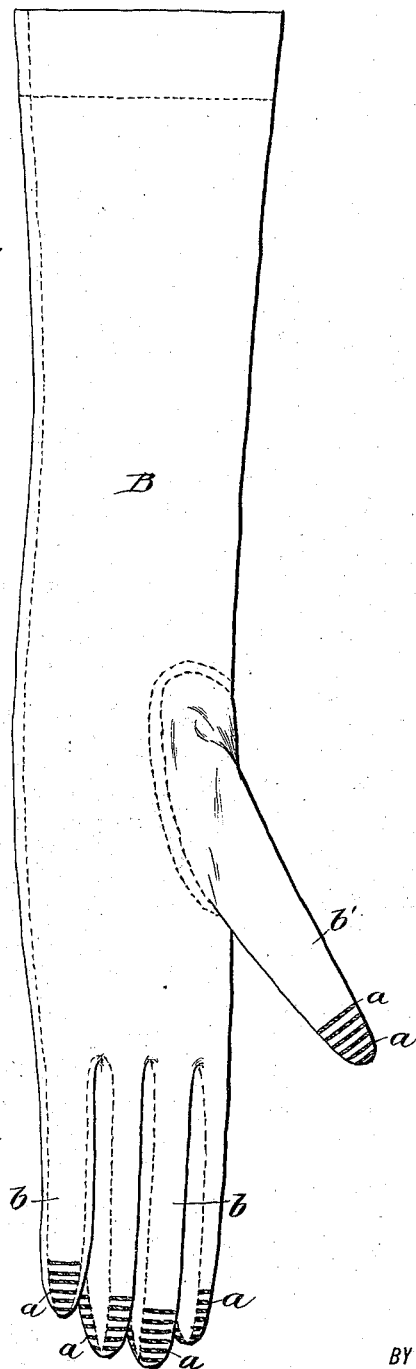
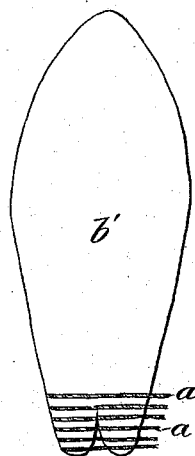


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN, OF TORRINGTON, COUNTY OF DEVON, ENGLAND.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,154, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed February 16, 1888. Serial No. 264,180. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM VAUGHAN, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Torrington, in the county of Devon, England, glove-manufacturer, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gloves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gloves which are made of fabric, particularly those formed of a woven material. It has been found that such gloves, and especially silk gloves, quickly wear out at the tips of the fingers, and in order to strengthen them it has been the practice of some manufacturers to double the fabric at these points or to sew on pieces of kid. These expedients have not been very successful and have given an unsightly appearance to the glove.

According to the present invention I strengthen and protect the tips of the fingers and thumbs by rows of stitching, either in straight or curved lines, which may or may not cross one another. The stitch which I prefer to employ is a chain-stitch, as this, by leaving small ridges inside, tends to raise the fabric away from the nails, and thus prevents their cutting the same.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a portion of a piece of fabric cut to form the body and the major part of the fingers of the glove. Fig. 2 shows a piece of fabric cut to form the thumb of the glove, and Fig. 3 shows the completed glove.

After the fabric has been cut to form the blanks from which the body, fingers, and thumb of the glove are to be made up, the outer ends of the finger portions *a'* of the blank A are brought in line with each other and stitched across, preferably in chain-stitch with thread or silk, as shown at *a a* in Fig. 1, and the outer ends of the thumb-blank are stitched across with like material in like manner, as

shown at *a a* in Fig. 2. The thread or silk crossing the spaces intervening the opposing edges of the finger portions and of the thumb is then cut apart, the usual fourchettes, cut from the fabric of proper length and width, are sewed to the edges of the finger portions and the body of the glove, thus forming the fingers *b*, and the edges of the thumb *b'* having been sewed together, said thumb is sewed into its proper place, and the glove B is then completed in the usual manner, presenting the appearance shown in Fig. 3. As will appear by reference to said figure, both the upper and lower surfaces of the tips of the fingers are re enforced and strengthened by the stitching, while the thumb is protected all around its tip. In each instance the stitching, being produced upon both sides of the fabric before the glove is made up, serves to protect the inner faces of the tips from being cut by the finger and thumb nails when the glove is in use.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A fabric glove having rows of stitching transversely of the upper and lower surfaces of the tips of its fingers, between the seams which unite said fingers and their fourchettes, and also having rows of stitching completely encircling the tip of its thumb, substantially as shown and described.

2. A fabric glove of single thickness having in the front and back of its finger-tips and around the tip of its thumb transverse rows of stitching of coarser thread than that forming the fabric of the glove, substantially as shown and described.

WILLIAM VAUGHAN,

Witnesses:

WILLIAM PINKHAM,
JOHN PASSMORE TAYLOR.