Oct. 8, 1929. G. W. GERDING 1,730,763

ASBESTOS GLOVE

Filed May 10, 1927

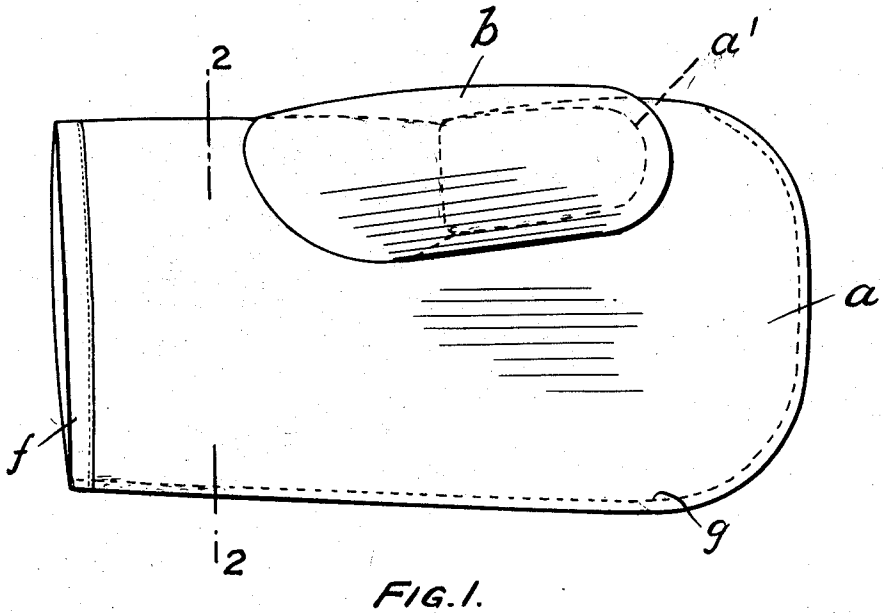


FIG. 1.

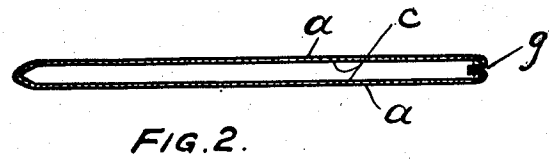


FIG. 2.

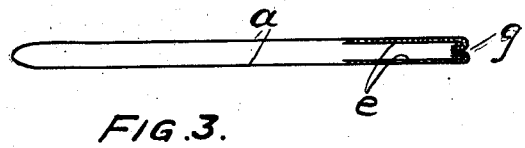


FIG. 3.

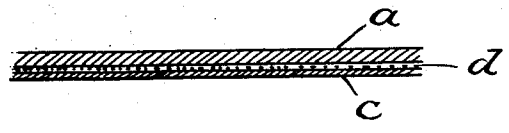


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE W. GERDING, OF GLENSIDE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO ASBESTOS FIBER SPINNING COMPANY, OF NORTH WALES, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

ASBESTOS GLOVE

Application filed May 10, 1927. Serial No. 190,186.

Asbestos gloves, for use in steel mills and in all factories where the hands of the operatives must be protected from fire or high temperature conditions, are usually made from sheets of woven asbestos yarn, which are cut into proper shape and folded and the edges approximated and secured together.

Asbestos yarn, as is well known, is fragile and possesses little tensile strength, so that when the edges are stitched together, hard usage causes the stitches to pull out. It is also desirable to protect the hand of the wearer from contact with asbestos. This may obviously be accomplished by providing the glove with an inner lining. Heretofore, however, such linings have not been found efficient to strengthen the asbestos cloth, and the protection of the hand from direct contact with the asbestos has been only temporary, inasmuch as such linings easily tear.

I have discovered that if the glove be provided with a lining that, substantially throughout its area, is cemented to the asbestos body fabric and the lapping edges of the lined body fabric stitched together, the lining will be protected from rupture or other injury, the stitched joints will be protected from impairment and the life of the glove will be prolonged.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a view of the glove looking toward the inside face of the glove.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic section on the line 2—2, of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view, similar to Fig. 2, of a modification.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged diagram in section of the composite material of which the glove is made.

The body of the glove, including the hand portion and the thumb portion, is made of a woven or knitted asbestos fabric, preferably a thick, close herringbone weave. The main part of the body is made of a sheet *a* of asbestos fabric, which is slitted to provide for attachment of the thumb piece *b*, and is folded upon itself and the edges intended to be secured together are folded inward and stitched one to another. The sheet *a* may be so slitted as to form a wing *a'*, which constitutes the inside of the thumb portion; the remainder of the thumb portion being formed of a sheet of asbestos fabric *b*, which is secured to the edge of the orifice formed by slitting the sheet *a* and to the edge of the wing *a'* in the same manner that the lapping edges of the body portion are secured together.

Before stitching the glove as above described, there is applied to the inner face of the asbestos body a lining *c*, which may be made of various materials, such as cotton, wool, leather or any woven or knitted fabric having more cohesiveness or tensile strength than asbestos. Cotton flannel is quite suitable and is preferred. It is essential that the lining shall be superficially secured to the fabric by some suitable adhesive *d* (Fig. 4), such as cement. It is preferred to cover the entire inner face of the body fabric with the lining, although the object of my invention will be, to a substantial degree, achieved by covering only that part of the area of the body fabric which is most adjacent to the lines of stitches, as by strips *e*, Fig. 3. The lining must extend to, or slightly beyond, the free edges of the unstitched body fabric or so near to such free edges that when these edges of the lined body fabric are folded in, as at *g*, preparatory to stitching, the stitches will pass through the lined fabric and not through only the asbestos body.

I have found that the reinforcement required cannot be effectively secured unless the lining, besides affording an anchor for the stitching, also superficially and permanently adheres to the body fabric.

The open, circular edge of the glove is reinforced by a binding *f*.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:—

1. A glove comprising a body of asbestos fabric presenting opposing adjacent edges, an inner lining extending substantially to said edges, the contiguous edges of the lined body being secured together by stitches extending through the body and lining, and a layer of adhesive material between the body

and lining, said layer extending substantially over the entire surface of the lining, whereby the lining, in addition to its contiguous edges being secured together and to both edges of the body, is superficially united to the body throughout the area of the lining outside the stitched contiguous edges thereof.

2. A glove comprising a body of asbestos fabric presenting opposing adjacent edges, an inner lining extending substantially throughout the entire area of the body, a layer of adhesive material between the body and lining and extending substantially throughout the entire area of lining and body and superficially uniting them, and additional means extending along the adjacent edges of the lined body and uniting the edges of the lining to the edges of the body and the adjacent edges of the lined body to each other.

3. A glove comprising a sheet of asbestos fabric folded upon itself with its approximating edges folded in against each other and also slitted to form a thumb wing, a relatively small sheet of asbestos fabric having edges folded in against the folded-in edges of the slit and wing, inner linings of a more cohesive material than asbestos applied to the inner face of both sheets and extending substantially to the edges of such sheets so as to be folded in with the folded-in edges of the sheets, stitches uniting the folded-in edges of the lined body, and a layer of adhesive material extending substantially throughout the area of the lining so as to superficially unite the opposing faces of lining and body throughout that part of the area of the lining that is not stitched to the body.

In testimony of which invention, I have hereunto set my hand, at North Wales, Pa., on this fifth day of May, 1927.

GEORGE W. GERDING.