

No. 747,730.

PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

R. KOMMER.
GLOVE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

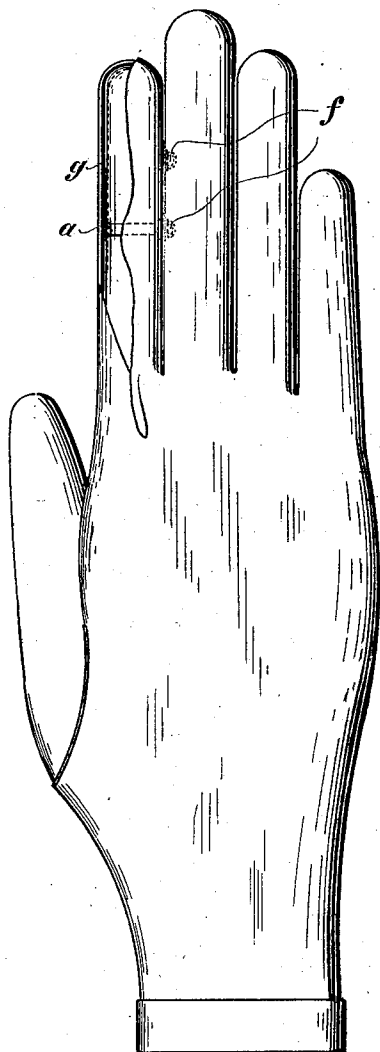


Fig. 4.

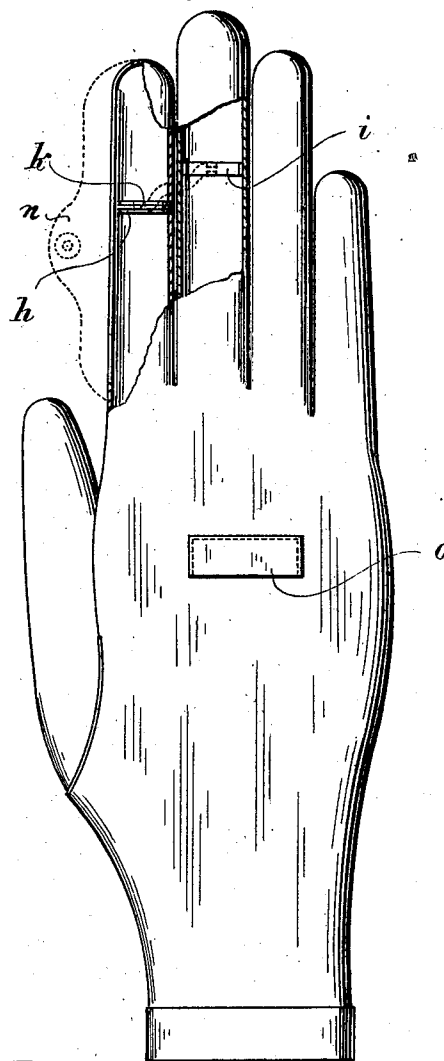


Fig. 2.

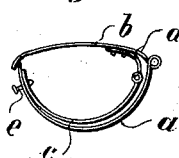


Fig. 3.

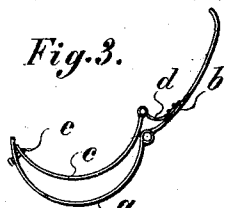


Fig. 6.

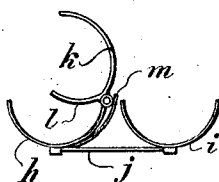
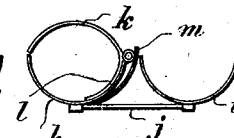


Fig. 5.



Witnesses -
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RÜDOLF KOMMER, OF TROPPAU, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

GLOVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,730, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed August 10, 1903. Serial No. 168,935. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RÜDOLF KOMMER, clerk, of Troppau, Silesia, Austria-Hungary, have invented a new and useful Improvement in
5 Gloves for Shooting and Military Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide gloves for military purposes and for shooting
10 so constructed as to permit of pulling the trigger with the naked forefinger.

In accordance with this invention the forefinger of the glove is slit open toward the thumb and joined to the second finger, either
15 so as to be detachable or not, but so as not to prevent the ordinary use of the glove. The upper part of the forefinger has attached to it a lever acted upon by a spring and pivotally secured to a rigid insertion on the lower part of the forefinger of the glove. This lever
20 is secured to a link shaped to suit the cross-section of the lower part of the finger, so that when the second finger is bent in grasping the small of the butt the lever, together with the upper part of the glove-forefinger, is withdrawn from the forefinger of
25 the hand, because the latter remains extended until drawing the trigger, and the forefinger is thus laid bare, while after firing when the finger returns to its normal position the upper part of the glove-forefinger is reclosed through the pressure of the forefinger on the link acting on the lever, which is attached to the latter, so that the forefinger is covered again by the glove.

Referring to the drawings, which form a part of the specification, Figure 1 is an external view, partly in section, of one form. Figs. 2 and 3 show the lever arrangement for same in the closed and open position. Fig. 4 is an
30 external view, partly in section, of the second form. Figs. 5 and 6 show the lever arrangement for same in the closed and open positions.

The glove-forefinger is slit open in either
35 case for its entire length on the side toward the thumb and joined to the middle finger by easily-detachable fastenings, as shown in Fig. 1, by the two stud-catches *f* or, as in Fig. 4, by a removable intermediate link *i*. These
40 detachable fastenings may be dispensed with, the forefinger and second finger of the glove being joined by seams toward the back.

In the glove, according to Figs. 1 to 3, a half-hoop *a* is fixed on the lower part of the forefinger, and hinged to this on the side next to
45 the second finger is a lever *b*, attached to the upper part of the glove-forefinger. The half-hoop *a* has further fixed to it by a movable rivet-pin *e* a flexible spring-band *c*, which at its other end is hinged to an arm *d*, fixed on
50 the inner side of the lever *b*. The lower part of the forefinger is stiffened on the side toward the thumb by a strip *g* of metal, hardened rubber, whalebone, or other suitable material.

In the glove shown in Figs. 4 to 6 the lower part of the glove-forefinger has a half-hoop *h* attached to it which can be readily joined to a second half-hoop *i*, fixed inside the second
55 finger of the glove, by an easily-detachable intermediate link *j*. The upper part of the glove-forefinger is attached to the upper arm *k* of a bifurcated lever, which is hinged to the half-hoop *h* on the side next to the second finger and acted upon by a spring *m*.
60 The lower arm *l* of the lever is shorter than the upper arm *k* and is arranged to fit into the curve of the half-hoop *h*.

In grasping the stock before firing the lower part of the glove-forefinger is pulled inward
65 by the bent second finger, the two glove-fingers being attached to each other; but as the forefinger remains extended until pulling the trigger (see Figs. 1 to 3) a strain will be exerted by the glove second finger on the lever
70 *b*, which is thus forced up, overcoming the resistance of the spring *c*, thus laying the forefinger bare. When after firing the forefinger returns to its normal position, it will press upon the raised spring-band, forcing it
75 back into its initial position, reclosing the upper part of the glove-finger, so as to recover the forefinger.

In the glove arranged as shown in Figs. 4 to 6 the forefinger remaining extended until
80 pulling the trigger will press against the upper arm *k* of the forked lever, while the other fingers are bent to grasp the small of the stock, thus pulling the upper part of the glove-forefinger away from the finger itself
85 and laying it bare. When the fingers return to their normal position after firing, the forefinger will press on the lower arm *l* of the forked lever, bringing the latter back to its

initial position and reclosing the glove-forefinger.

When the glove is used for ordinary wear, the two stud-catches *f*, Fig. 1, may be undone, while in the arrangement shown in Fig. 4 the intermediate link *j* may be removed and stowed away in the small pocket *o* provided for its reception on the back of the glove. The slit in the glove-forefinger may also be arranged with a flap *n*, Fig. 4, provided with stud-catch for fastening it or with suitable flaps provided with detachable fastenings for securing it to the lower part of the glove-finger.

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 glove having a slitted forefinger-stall provided with means for normally holding the slit closed, and means for forcing open the slit to bare the forefinger when the second finger is moved to a determined position, substantially as described.

2. A glove having a slitted forefinger-stall, means for connecting the same to the second-finger stall, and means for holding the slit closed, said closing means adapted to be retracted when the second finger is moved to a

determined position to open the slit and bare the forefinger, substantially as described.

3. A glove having a slitted forefinger-stall, means for connecting said stall to the second-finger stall, and a spring-actuated lever to close the slit, said lever adapted to be retracted to open the slit by a pull of the second-finger stall upon the forefinger-stall, substantially as described.

4. A glove having a slitted forefinger-stall, means for connecting said stall to the second-finger stall, a semicircular piece secured to the forefinger-stall on one side of the slit, a spring connected thereto, and a lever pivoted to said semicircular piece and normally held closed by the spring, and adapted to be opened by a pull of the second finger through the described stall connection, substantially as described.

5. A glove having a slit finger-stall, a closure therefor adapted to be opened by a pull upon said stall, and a pull connection between said slit stall and an adjacent stall, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
RÜDOLF KOMMER.

In presence of—
ALVESTO S. HOGUE,
ALBERT BENCKE.