Nov. 17, 1942. B. A. EVANS 2,302,368

SHOOTING JACKET

Filed March 21, 1939

FIG 1

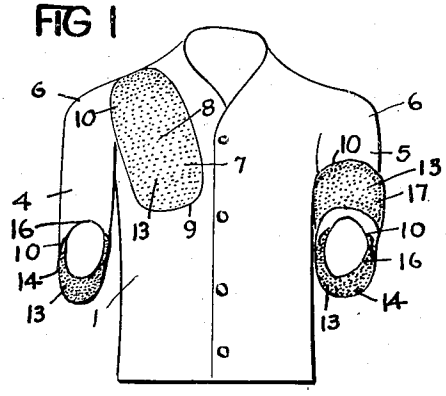


FIG 2

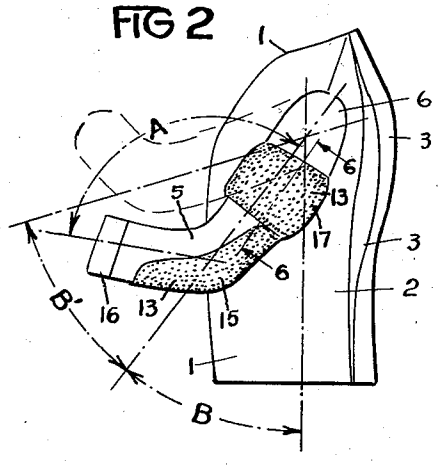


FIG 4

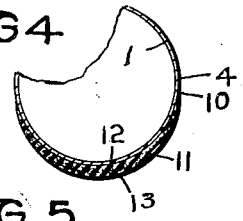


FIG 3

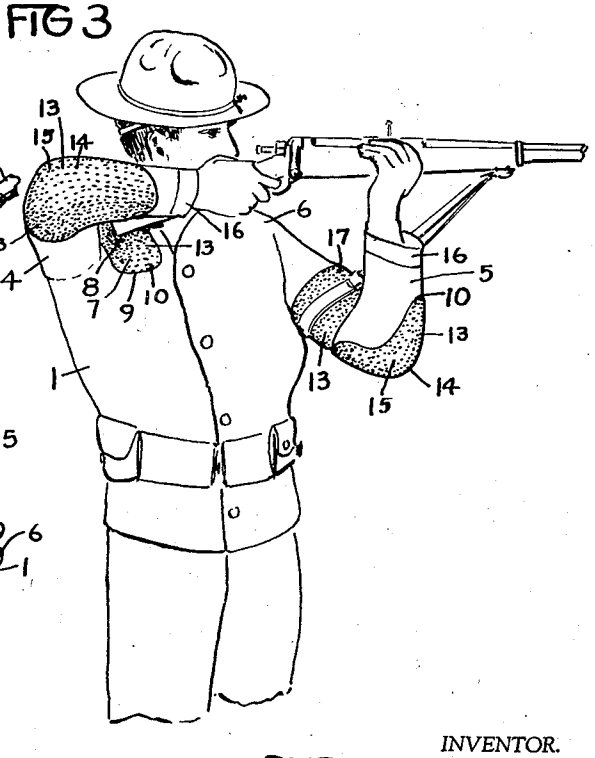


FIG 5

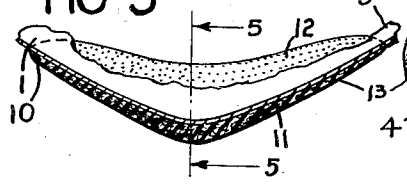


FIG 6

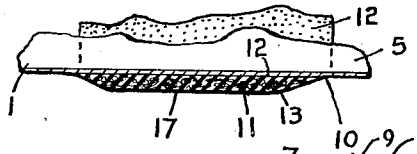
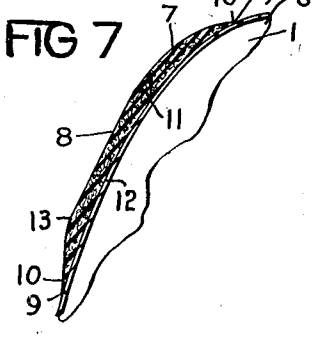


FIG 7



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SHOOTING JACKET

Burr A. Evans, New York, N. Y.

Application March 21, 1939, Serial No. 263,131

6 Claims. (Cl. 2—94)

My invention relates to a shooting jacket and particularly to a jacket used by persons engaged in target and other shooting contests where guns are used as well as for military and other target practice and by professional marksmen.

Among the purposes and objects of my invention are to provide the following:

A jacket which is provided with rubber or latex pads on non slipping pads of like material.

A jacket having the arms so shaped that they approach the approximate shape they assume when the gun is in firing position.

A jacket having the elbows bent in its manufacture to an angle of between 90 degrees and 145 degrees.

A jacket the sleeves of which will not bind or grip the arms when quickly raised to the firing position.

A jacket having elbow pads of rubber, latex or like material which will not slip when rested on the knees or the garment covering them.

A garment pad moulded for the garment and cemented to it in the shape and position the garment is most used.

Garment pads thin and flexible at the edges and relatively stiff and suitable for taking the recoil of a gun and spreading the blow over a large area or surface of the body.

I accomplish these and other objects by the construction herein described and shown in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of my jacket.

Fig. 2 is a left side elevation.

Fig. 3 is a right side elevation.

Fig. 4 is a section of 5—5 of one of the elbow pads.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of one of the elbow pads.

Fig. 6 is a section at 6—6 Fig. 2.

Fig. 7 is a transverse section of the shoulder pad.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawing and in the specification to follow.

Shooting jackets vary in construction and use from hunting coats with pockets for shells and game to the jackets made to fit a particular type of gun and pads for the shoulder and other parts including elbow pads are common.

Some of the ordinary pads are secured to the garment permanently and others are attached when the garment is to be used for shooting and these detachable pads and the permanent type are usually made of leather and filled with hair, rubber and sponge rubber but in such pads the padding shifts in its container or cover and the entire pad moves and often mats down as well as is slippery so that the gun butt does not stay where it is put on the shoulder and the pads on the elbows particularly slip off of the knees, ground or other surface.

The gun or rifle sling which is usually a leather strap is tightened snugly around the arm to prevent it from slipping down. These difficulties are overcome by my moulded pads of porous rubber or latex or other material having the characteristic of rubber.

The surface of my pads grip any surface and resist slipping. The porosity and shape of my pads spread the blow or shock yet remain flexible and firmly bonded with the jacket to which they are connected. The shape of the jacket and particularly the sleeves permit freedom for quick action to the shooting posture without binding or restricting the movement of the arms because the arms of my jacket are bent to nearly the amount required and wrinkles and other deformities are practically eliminated while the user is in the posture of aiming the gun. My jacket is thus suited to the use for which it is designed. The cement used is preferably rubber cement or other stretchable cement suitable to permitting both the pads and garment to which it is thus secured to bend and stretch without becoming detached.

The rubber pads stretch and conform to the shape of the garment even though they are an integral part when cemented to it. Because of this characteristic they may be manufactured and sold separately to be attached to ordinary jackets.

Referring to the drawing I have shown in detail one of the constructions embodying the principles underlying my invention. The details of construction herein disclosed may be modified to suit the numerous uses to which my invention is adapted without departing from the principles of my invention and a study of this disclosure by those skilled in the art to which it pertains may suggest various modifications which are possible.

The jacket 1 is preferably constructed of sheepskin, although other material may be used to advantage in its construction. The back 2 may be provided with a panel 3 to provide fullness and freedom of action for the arms and sleeves 4 and 5 and for the shoulders 6.

The sleeves 4 and 5 are preferably secured to the shoulders at the angle B and not in the usual manner substantially straight down at the sides,

The angle B is about ½ the distance from the perpendicular to the position of the arm when raised to the shooting posture shown in broken lines and represented by the angle B'. Thus the sleeves require substantially less distortion when the arms are raised than do the sleeves of an ordinary garment. This assists in the freedom of action which is so desirable in a shooting jacket and reduces the wrinkling and gathering of material near the arm hole at the shoulders when the gun is aimed.

Likewise the arms of my jacket are bent at the elbows to an angle represented by angle A which requires less bending to the raised or shooting position than would be required in bending at the elbow of the arms of an ordinary jacket in which the sleeves are substantial straight from the shoulder to the cuff.

The angle A is preferably not less than 90 degrees and not more than 135 degrees and is about ½ the angle the elbows are bent from straight to the maximum angle when the arms are raised and the sleeves are bent at the elbows when the user of my jacket assumes the shooting position in sighting the target. The shape of the sleeves of my jacket thus do not wrinkle or the amount of wrinkling or gathering of the material of the sleeves and pads is so slight that the arms are free to quickly place the gun in position to fire. The arms thus are not bound or restrained in bending the sleeves in fact they are assisted for about ½ the distance between the lowered position and raised position by the restoring of the sleeves to their normal partly raised and partly bent position.

At the shoulder of my jacket I have provided the shoulder pad 7 which is about flat at center 8 and is tapered around its periphery 9 to a thin edge 10 and when glued or cemented to the jacket becomes an integral part with it and as this pad, like my other pads, are rubber or the like the pad stretches and bends as the garment is used in action. The interiors 11 of my pads are porous like sponge rubber while the surfaces 12 and 13 are crepe or velvet finish to prevent slipping and to provide a slightly rough surface for a bond to receive the cement used in securing the pads to the jacket or its sleeves.

The elbow pads 14 are moulded to conform to the angle A and the shape of the sleeves at and near the elbows 15. The elbow pads extend longitudinally a substantial distance along the sleeves and arm toward the cuffs 16 and shoulders 6 as well as about half way around the sleeves at the elbow.

On the left sleeve between the elbow pad and arm pit I have provided a pad 17 for the gun sling which is usually drawn tightly around the arm to prevent the sling from sliding down. The rubber surface of my pad 17 prevents the sling from slipping even when quite loosely drawn around the arm and the sleeve to which my pad forms a part when cemented to the sleeve.

If desired my several pads or any of them may be cemented to a garment which is already provided with a pad or pads thus adding to the cushion effect and also serving to spread the shock over a larger area of the users arm or shoulder and also providing the rubber surface which prevents slipping.

The surface of the sheepskin or fabric jacket does not afford a surface which has the anti slip surface regardless of the fact that the ordinary surface may be roughened or otherwise treated to minimize slipping.

I do not wish to be limited to rubber as other substitutes having the characteristics of rubber may be used to advantage. These characteristics however are not to be confused in particular to the so called anti-slip surfaces used on gun butts and ordinary pads on shooting jackets. I may wish to depart from the details herein disclosed within the scope of the appended claims which set forth my invention.

I claim:

1. In a shooting jacket having the sleeves bent to an angle to prevent wrinkling when in a shooting position, pads secured to the elbows of the sleeves and formed at an angle of not less than 90 degrees and not more than 135 degrees to conform to the surface of said elbows of said sleeve when in a shooting position and to prevent said sleeves and pads from revolving about the arms and a shoulder pad of sponge rubber or material having the characteristics of rubber, the marginal edges of which are thinned or reduced in thickness to secure said pad to said shooting jacket by elastic adhesive and said elbow pads likewise reduced in thickness at the marginal edges thereof and secured to the sleeves by elastic adhesive.

2. In a shooting jacket having its sleeves bent at the elbow to conform substantially to the shape of the bent arm of the wearer while aiming a gun, pads of sponge rubber or the like moulded to conform to the shape of the sleeve and the bent elbow of the wearer and secured to the sleeve whereby the sleeve is prevented from revolving about the arm and said pad remains unwrinkled while the arm is bent and in shooting posture.

3. In a shooting jacket having its sleeves bent at the elbow to conform substantially to the shape of the bent arm of the wearer while aiming a gun, pads of sponge rubber or the like moulded to conform to the shape of the sleeve and the bent elbow of the wearer and secured to the sleeve whereby the sleeve is prevented from revolving about the arm and said pad remains unwrinkled while the arm is bent and in shooting posture, said pads being tapered to a thin marginal edge.

4. In a shooting jacket having its sleeves bent at the elbow to conform substantially to the shape of the bent arm of the wearer while aiming a gun, pads of sponge rubber or the like moulded to conform to the shape of the sleeve and the bent elbow of the wearer and secured to the sleeve whereby the sleeve is prevented from revolving about the arm and said pad remains unwrinkled while the arm is bent and in shooting posture, said pad being secured to said sleeve with elastic adhesive.

5. In a shooting jacket having its sleeves bent at the elbow to conform to the bent arm of the wearer when in shooting posture, pads having a velvet like surface shaped to conform to the shape of the bent elbow and sleeve, thereby resisting the free revolving of sleeve and pad on the arm of the wearer.

6. In a shooting jacket having its sleeves bent at the elbow, elbow pads secured to the sleeves, said pads and said sleeves being bent not less than 90 degrees and not more than 135 degrees and thereby resisting the free revolving movement of the sleeves on the arms of the wearer.

BURR A. EVANS.