O. H. BOHNERT.

MITTEN.

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1,400,655.

Patented Dec. 20, 1921.

Fig. 1.

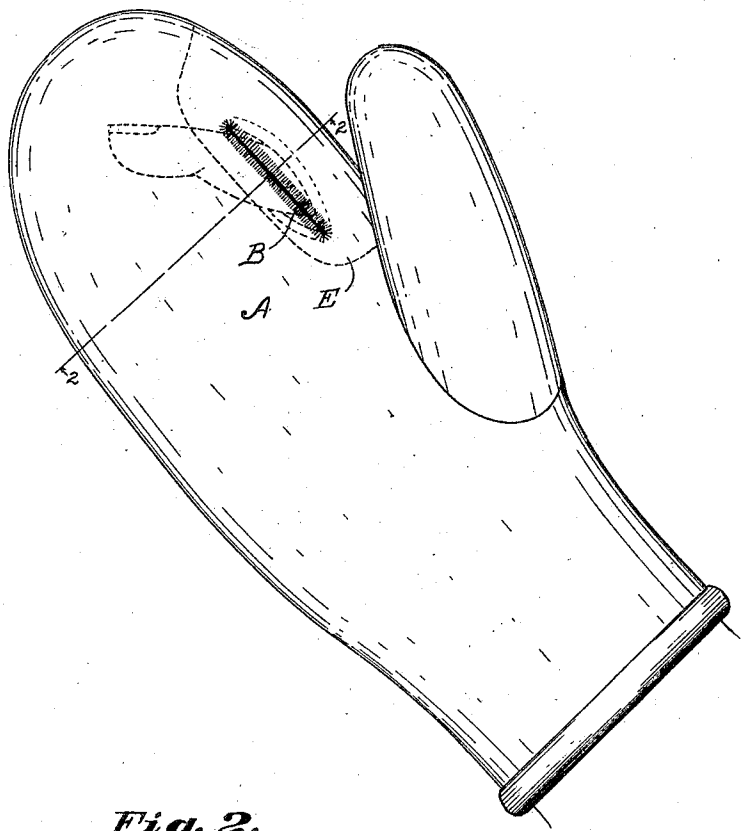
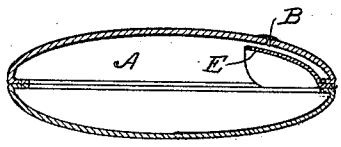


Fig. 2.



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MITTEN.

1,400,655. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 20, 1921.

Application filed January 21, 1918. Serial No. 212,871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO H. BOHNERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wauwatosa, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mittens, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in mittens, with especial reference to that class of mittens designed for use by soldiers and others engaged in military occupations.

The object of my invention is to provide means whereby the wearer may instantly project the fore-finger from the mitten, for use in pulling the trigger of a rifle or for any other purpose, and whereby, when the finger is retracted within the mitten, the opening will be closed, or substantially closed, and the entire hand protected.

More particularly, my object is to provide a form of mitten for the right hand having a slit extending longitudinally along the forefinger and suitably stitched or reinforced, particularly at the inner end of the slit, the slit tending to remain normally closed, but allowing the finger to be projected through it for free use when occasion requires.

In nearly all cases where the use of mittens interferes with efficiency in performing manual operations, it is merely necessary to allow a free and independent use of the fore-finger in order to bring efficiency substantially to a maximum. This is particularly true in the handling of guns, where it is desirable to protect the hand of the gunner, but necessary to a proper manipulation of the trigger that the fore-finger should be free.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 illustrates my improved mitten in use, with the fore-finger of the user projected.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view drawn on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

The palm covering portion A of my improved mitten is provided with a slit B which extends along a line in front of the position normally occupied by the fore-finger of the user. The outer end of the slit preferably occupies a position substantially in front of the last joint, the finger tip beyond this joint being normally covered by the unslitted portion of the mitten. The slit may be of any desired length, sufficient to permit a free manipulation of the finger when projected through it, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The back of the mitten, thumb portion, and wrist portion may all be of any ordinary construction.

If desired, the mitten may be provided with a flap E to cover the slit when the finger is retracted. Where such a flap is to be used, it is preferably employed as a liner flap, and may be conveniently secured to the finger covering portion along the outer side of the fore-finger. It will be noted that the imperforate back portion and the palm portion are joined along gradually curving lines, and that the flap E is secured along such lines. This curved line of attachment of the flap tends to automatically hold the flap in a position to close the slit. In cases where the palm and back portions are stitched together, the margin of the flap E may be interposed and used as a welt, the flap projecting inwardly from this margin across the slit B, as shown in the drawings. This flap may be normally adjusted between the finger of the user and the slit B, but in case an emergency threatens the finger may be adjusted in front of the flap, which then becomes interposed between the finger and the back of the mitten, where it will, in no way, interfere with an instant manipulation of the finger through the opening.

It will, of course, be understood that the finger can be projected through the slit by merely bending the tip of the finger forwardly until it can be pushed through the opening, although, if desired, the slit may be shortened or formed so near to the palm that it will be necessary to partially draw the mitten from the hand before projecting the finger. But I prefer to so locate the slit, that by merely manipulating the finger itself, it can be readily projected.

If desired, the sides or margins of the slit may be suitably reinforced by stitching or otherwise, whereby the sides will tend to close upon each other when the finger is retracted. This permits the slit from becoming a mere open hole in the finger portion of the mitten.

I claim:—

A mitten comprising a palm portion having a relatively short slit in line with the forefinger of the wearer, a back portion joined thereto along a gradually curving

line, and an interior flap joined to the mitten along said gradually curving line and normally projecting from its attached curved edge between the slit and forefinger of the wearer toward the central portion of the mitten, whereby the curved attached end of the flap will automatically tend to keep said flap across said slit while allowing manipulation of its free end by the forefinger of the wearer.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

OTTO H. BOHNERT.

Witnesses:
MARK PLAUTZ,
W. H. BALDREDGE.