

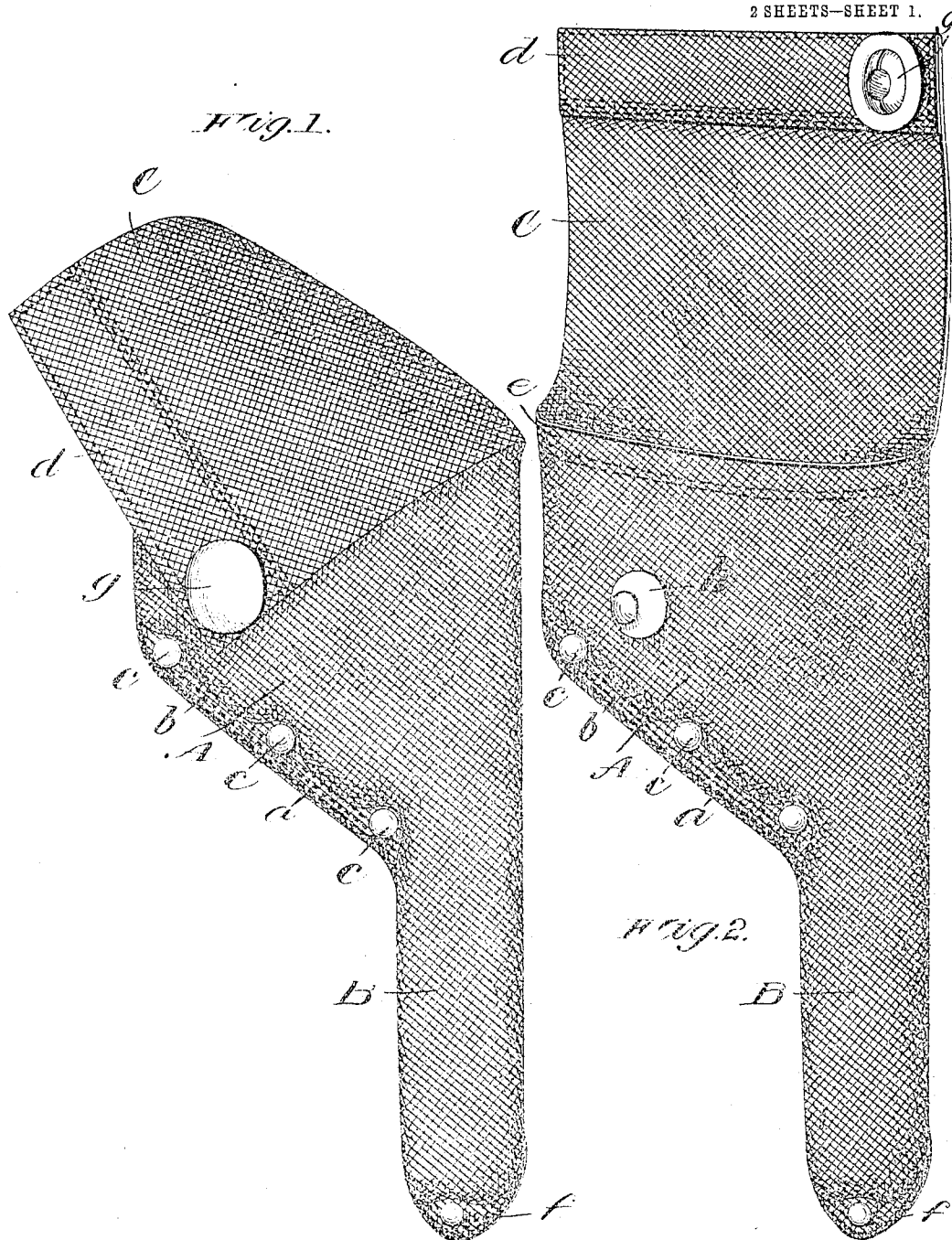
No. 787,852.

PATENTED APR. 18, 1905.

A. MILLS.
WOVEN PISTOL CASE OR HOLSTER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 9, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

W. F. H. Cole.
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INVENTOR

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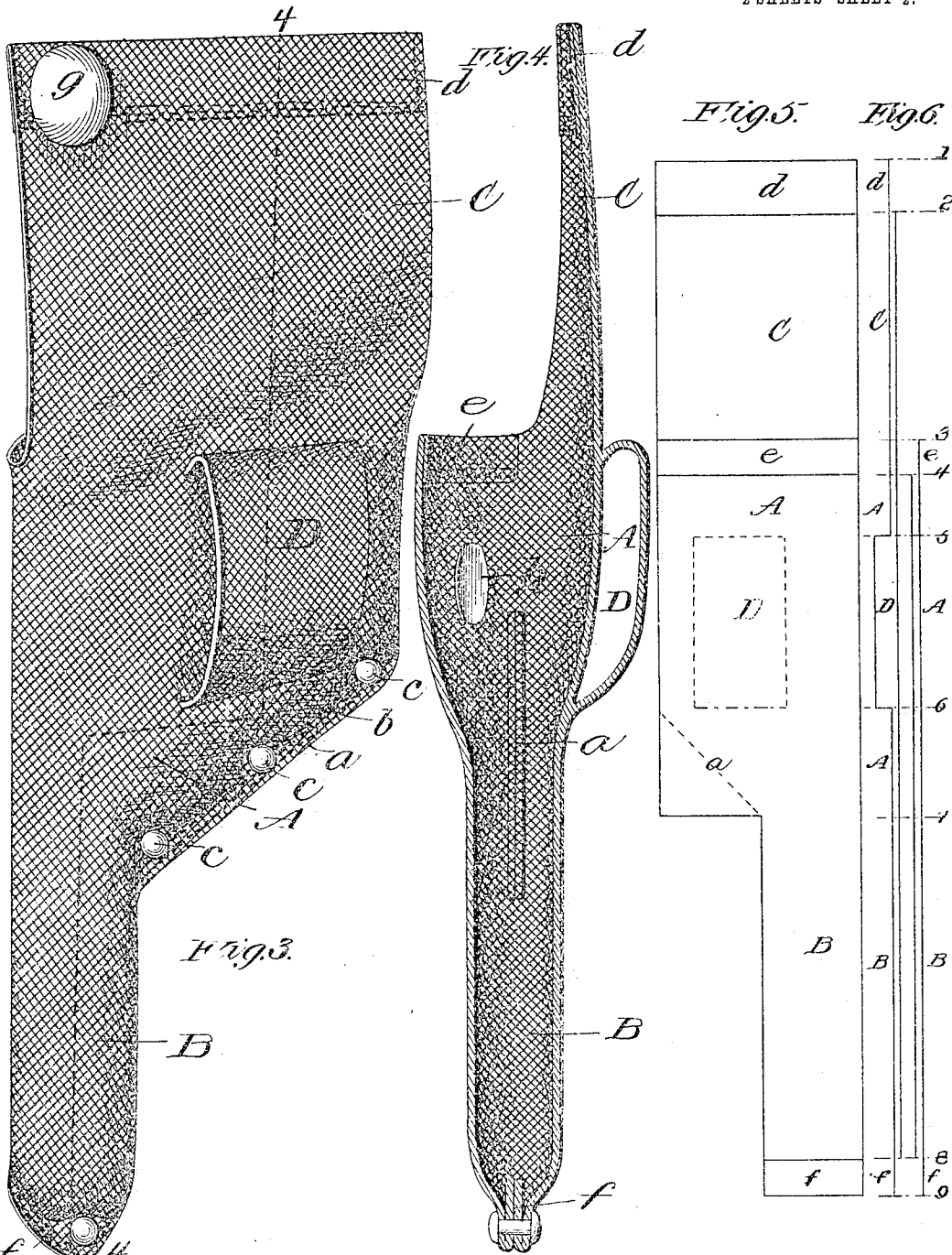
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANSON MILLS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WOVEN PISTOL CASE OR HOLSTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,852, dated April 18, 1905.

Application filed February 9, 1905. Serial No. 244,957.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANSON MILLS, of the United States Army, retired, a resident of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and Improved Woven Pistol Case or Holster, of which the following is a specification.

The characteristic of my improved pistol case or holster is that it is made of woven fabric and is practically seamless. It is composed of a continuous multi-ply fabric tube of two different diameters, the large diameter to receive the guard and cylinder of the pistol, the smaller diameter to receive the barrel, and the tube is seamless except along the slanting line of junction between the wider and narrower portion of the tube, where the outer and inner fabrics are joined together by sewing, rivets, or other suitable means. There can be, and preferably is, a covering-flap for the butt or handle of the pistol, which is woven in one with the body of the pistol-case, and there is or may be on the rear face of the case a loop to receive the belt for carrying the case, which loop also is woven in one with the body fabric.

The preferred embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the pistol case or holster from the front with the covering-flap turned down. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same with the flap raised. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4-4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic plan, and Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic sectional side elevation, of the blank from which the holster is made, these being designed more particularly to explain the weave and process of manufacture.

The body of the case or holster is composed of a double-ply seamless woven tube of two diameters. The portion of larger diameter (marked A) receives the pistol cylinder and guard. The portion of smaller diameter (marked B) receives the pistol-barrel. Along inclined line *a*, on which the portion A of larger diameter merges into the portion B of smaller diameter, the bottom of the tubular portion which otherwise would be open is closed by

turning in the edges of the two sides and securing them by a line of stitching *b* and rivets *c* or by other suitable means. The bottom of the tubular portion B is also closed in a similar way. I thus obtain a woven-fabric case or holster which is of convenient form and has approximately the shape of the pistol it is to receive and which is practically seamless throughout.

C is the covering-flap. It may be of any suitable construction and can be applied in any suitable way; but I prefer to weave it in one with the body of the case, forming it as a selvaged continuation of that portion of the fabric which constitutes the rear wall of the case. The outer end of the cover C can be bound in any suitable way. A convenient way is to weave the outer end of the cover for a short length as a single-ply fabric, which can be turned down upon the body fabric of the flap and there secured by stitching or other suitable means, as indicated at *d*. The upper edge of the front wall of the case can be bound and finished in a similar way, as indicated at *e*, Fig. 4, and the same weave can be employed for the turned-in and closed bottom of the part B, as at *f*. The cover when turned down can be conveniently held in place by a "glove-fastener," one member, *g*, of which is attached to the cover and the other member, *h*, of which is attached to the front of the case.

On the rear wall of the case is a loop D, through which is passed the belt by which the pistol-case is secured to the person of the wearer. This loop also is of woven fabric formed in one with the body of the case by and during the same weaving operation. The warp-threads which enter into its composition are carried on a separate beam and taken from the outer one of the two plies which form the back wall of the pocket, and it is made and combined with the body fabric very much in the same manner as in woven cartridge-belts the individual cartridge thimble or tubes are formed and by the same instrumentalities—such, for example, as set forth in my Patent No. 236,058 of December 28, 1880, for loom for weaving cartridge-belt fabric.

The mode of manufacture will be readily

understood by those skilled in the art by reference to Figs. 5 and 6, in which the procedure is diagrammatically illustrated.

In Fig. 5 the blank is face uppermost, and the limits of the loop D on the back of the blank are indicated by dotted lines. In the process of weaving, however, the blank passes through the loom back uppermost, for the reason that the auxiliary take-up of my before-mentioned patent, No. 236,058, which operates on the loop fabric while the main take-up is at rest, operates from above the warps. Assuming that the body fabric is a two-ply fabric, the loom is set up with as many body-warps as would be required for the production of a two-ply seamless tube of the diameter of the larger portion A, together, of course, with the binder-warps requisite to unite the two plies. The weaving can commence from either end; but we will assume it commences at the flap or cover end of the blank.

The following method may be used with an ordinary loom with jack-head and twenty-four harness. At the outset all the warps are thrown out of shed except those which enter into the outer ply of the flap C, and the weaving of this single-ply fabric (to form the binding *d*) continues between the lines 1 and 2, Fig. 6. The body-warps of the inner ply of the flap and the binder-warps for the same are then thrown in, and the weaving of the double ply continues between the lines 2 and 4. Between the lines 3 and 4 the body-warps of the outer ply of the front wall of the case are thrown in to weave the single-ply fabric strip *e*, which forms the binding of the top edge of the front of the case. When the weaving reaches the point 4, all of the body and binder warps are thrown in and the weaving of the single-ply tubular part A of larger diameter begins and continues up to the line 5, when the weaving and take-up of the tube are temporarily arrested and all of the warps are thrown out except those in the outer ply of the back of the case which enter into the composition of the loop fabric. The weaving of the loop fabric, with auxiliary take-up, continues until a strip of the required length has been produced. Then while the weaving of the loop fabric is arrested and the loop-warps are thrown and held out of the shed, the weaving of the seamless tube A is resumed (the fabric being a double-ply fabric except in that part covered by the loop, where the body fabric will be one-ply only) and continues to the line 6, which defines the other end of the loop. At line 6 the loop-warps are thrown in and the weaving of the two-ply seamless tube A continues to the line 7. At this point all of the body-warps are thrown out except those required to weave the smaller tubular portion B, and the weaving of this smaller tube continues until it has reached the proper length defined by the line 8, between which

and the line 9 the inner-ply warps of both the front and back walls are thrown out, leaving single-ply extensions *f*, which are used to finish and close the bottom of the tube B, as already indicated.

The lower open portion of the larger tube A, which projects laterally beyond the smaller tube B, is cut off diagonally along the line *a*, Fig. 5, and the pistol-case is then trimmed and finished, as hereinbefore described and illustrated.

The formation of the single-ply strips *d e f* for binding and finishing purposes is a nicety rather than a necessity. Other means can be employed, if desired.

If a regular Jacquard loom is used, the reduction of the larger tube A to that of the smaller tube B may be accomplished in a more artistic manner by throwing out the individual warp-threads successively and making a semiselvaged edge in that part of the reduction from 6 to 7.

Having described my invention and the manner in which it is or may be carried into effect, I state in conclusion that I do not limit myself narrowly to the details hereinbefore set forth in illustration of my improvement, since manifestly the same can be considerably varied without departure from the spirit of my invention; but

What I claim herein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. A pistol case or holster the body of which is composed of a tubular seamless multi-ply fabric of two diameters, the portion of larger diameter to receive the cylinder and adjoining parts, and the portion of smaller diameter to receive the barrel, of the pistol, the portion of larger diameter projecting laterally beyond the portion of smaller diameter along one of the edges only of the case, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

2. A pistol case or holster composed of a tubular seamless multi-ply fabric having end portions of different diameters, the portion of larger diameter projecting laterally beyond the portion of smaller diameter along one edge only of the case, and having the bottom of this projecting portion closed along an inclined line *a*, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

3. A pistol case or holster having a body composed of a tubular seamless multi-ply fabric with end portions of different diameters as described, and a covering-flap integral with the fabric which forms the back wall of the case, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

4. A pistol case or holster having a body composed of a tubular seamless multi-ply fabric with end portions of different diameters as described, and a fabric loop integral with, and upon the exterior of, the fabric which forms the back wall of the case, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

5 5. A pistol case or holster, consisting of a body composed of a tubular seamless multi-ply fabric with end portions A, B, of different diameters, the covering-flap integral with, and formed as an extension of, the fabric which constitutes the back wall of the case, and the fabric loop D integral with and located on the exterior of the said back-wall fabric, substan-

tially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

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

ANSON MILLS.

Witnesses:

W. LEE HELMS,
GEO. W. REA.