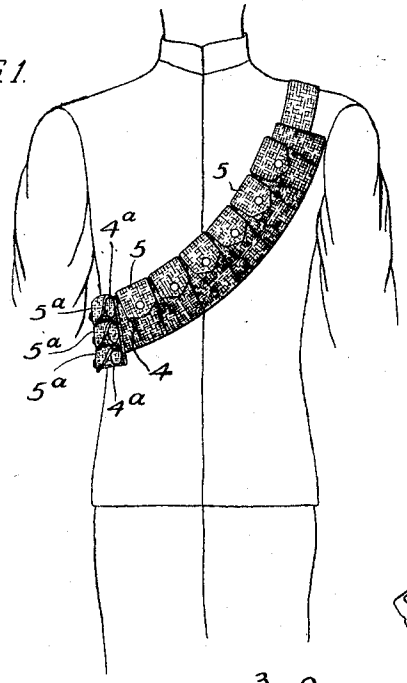
V. H. JENNINGS.

WOVEN BANDOLEER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1914.

1,110,694. Patented Sept. 15, 1914.

Fig. 1.



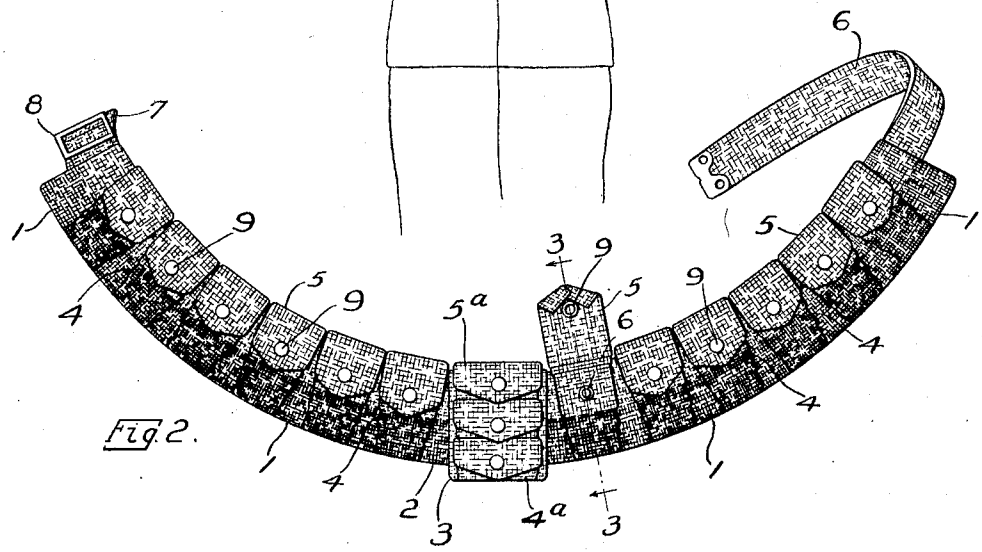


Fig. 2.

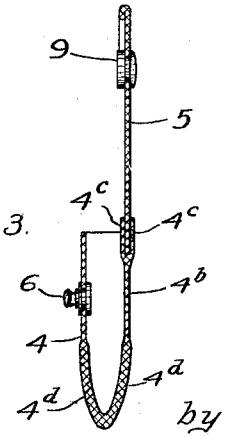


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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WOVEN BANDOLEER.

1,110,694. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Sept. 15, 1914.**

Application filed April 11, 1914. Serial No. 831,292.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR H. JENNINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Woven Bandoleers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in an improved cartridge-carrier of the class known as bandoleers.

My present bandoleer resembles that of my prior application filed September 30, 1912, Serial No. 223,000 in that it has the body thereof composed of web-material woven with integral pockets or pouches for cartridges, and has attached flaps or covers for such pockets or pouches, as customary in the case of the leading forms of cartridge-belts and the like cartridge-carriers at present in use. The said pocketed web-material has, as woven, a natural and permanent longitudinal edgewise curvature. By reason of such curvature the pocket-web is so shaped in the weaving that, when the bandoleer is worn, the portion thereof which goes over the wearer's shoulder shall lie flat and smoothly upon the latter, with its pressure equally distributed so as to obviate tendency to chafe, or cut, or unduly oppress the wearer; so that, also, the hanging portions shall extend in an easy curve downward upon the wearer's chest and back, and across his body without distorting the pocket-web from its natural shape, and without uneven sagging or bulging outward; and so that the portion of the pocket-web which passes around the side of the wearer shall lie flatwise and easily against such side.

A feature of my present invention is a bandoleer comprising a pocket-web woven with a longitudinal edgewise curvature as described above, the said pocket-web having groups of integral pockets formed in the weaving, with such groups separated by an intervening section or length of pocketless web, and having attached to such intervening section or length a pocket patch provided with one or more special pockets.

Another feature of my invention is a bandoleer comprising a pocket-web woven with a longitudinal edgewise curvature as described above, with the concave margin of the web woven along the back walls of the pockets in separated plies whereby a housing slit for the reception of the attaching end of a cover or flap is produced, the said plies being joined together in the weaving at a suitable distance below the open mouth of a pocket or pouch to limit the entrance of the said end into the housing slit.

Another feature of my invention is the reinforcement of the curved pocket-web at and adjacent its convex margin to strengthen the bottoms of the pockets and enable them to withstand wear better.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the drawings, in which latter—

Figure 1 illustrates such embodiment as being worn, a portion of the figure of the wearer being represented. Fig. 2 shows the bandoleer in extended condition. Fig. 3 is a view in cross-section on line 3, 3, of Fig. 2.

Having reference to the drawings,—The bandoleer shown comprises the web-portions 1, 2, the patch 3, the pockets 4, 4^a, the covers or flaps 5, 5^a, and the end straps 6, 7, the strap 7 being provided with the buckle 8. The web-portions 1, 2, and pockets 4, 4, are integral portions of the pocket-web. The said pockets as woven are of suitable pouch form and of the required dimensions. The patch 3 with its pockets 4^a is separately formed and applied to the web-portion or section 2, it being conveniently secured in place thereon, as by means of stitches or rivets. The flaps or covers 5, 5^a, are separately formed and applied, the manner of application being explained hereinafter. The straps 6 and 7 are separately formed and attached.

As woven, the pocket-web with its integral pockets 4 formed in the weaving has a pronounced longitudinal edgewise curvature, which is shown to best advantage in Fig. 2. The result of this curvature is, as shown in Fig. 1, to enable the part which rests upon the shoulder of the wearer to lie thereon in a flat and smooth state, bearing uniformly across its entire width, without any tendency to cut, chafe, or otherwise oppress the wearer. The portions which hang down from the shoulder of the wearer lie smoothly and snugly against his chest and back, without tendency to gape away therefrom, while the portion or portions extending around his side below his arm fit smoothly and snugly in place.

The pockets 4 are shown in Fig. 2 comprised in two groups, such groups being separated from each other by a space or interval represented by the web-portion or section 2, and the pocket-patch 3 being applied to the said web-portion or section 2 in such space. The pockets 4^a are formed integral with the body of the pocket-patch piece, the flaps or covers 5^a being separately formed and applied in connection with the pockets 4^a. All of the pockets have the mouths or openings thereof directed toward the concave edge of the bandoleer. Pockets 4, 4, are single pockets arranged side by side in the respective groups, while the pockets 4^a, which are smaller than the others, are arranged one above the other on the pocket-patch piece 3.

Fig. 3 illustrates the housing slit that is formed in the back-wall 4^b of the pocket 4 at the concave edge of the bandoleer, the said housing slit being produced by forming the upper portion of the said back-wall in two plies 4^c, 4^c, by well known procedure in weaving. The slit extends only part-way down the back of the pocket, its depth being just enough to receive a sufficient portion of the length of the flap or cover 5 to provide for securely attaching the flap or cover to the pocket wall. The bottom of the housing slit constitutes a stop which limits the extent of the entrance of the attaching end of the flap or cover into the housing slit. It is unnecessary that the inserted portion of the flap or cover should extend more than part-way down from the mouth of the pocket. It will be observed that the housing slit facilitates the quick application of the flap or cover to the back-wall of the pocket or pouch, and no further care or adjustment in making application of the flap or cover is necessary other than to push the attaching end of the flap or cover down into the housing slit until it reaches the bottom of the said slit. The flap or cover is secured within the housing slit by means of stitches or rivets or staples which secure the two separate plies and the attaching end of the cover or flap together.

A single continuous housing slit may extend the entire length of the concave edge or margin of the bandoleer, or discontinuous housing slits may be produced in the said edge or margin, one thereof for each of the pockets or pouches 4.

The reinforcement of the bottoms of the pockets or pouches 4 along and adjacent the convex edge or margin of the bandoleer is indicated by the heavy shading in Figs. 1 and 2, and by the increased thickness of the pocket walls at the bottom in Fig. 3. This reinforcement may be produced either by an increase in the thickness, or by an increase in the strength and durability.

The body of my improved bandoleer with its pockets, its longitudinal edgewise curvature, its housing slit or slits, and its reinforcement, is easily produced by a weaving process in continuous web-form, and after being woven requires simply to be separated by cutting from the adjoining sections or lengths of the web of which it forms a part, and then is ready for the application of the patch-pocket piece, of the flaps or covers for the pockets 4, and of the end straps, in addition to the application of the studs 6, 6, for coöperating with the socket-fastenings 9, 9, of the flaps or covers 5.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A woven bandoleer comprising a pocket-web woven with integral pockets or pouches in two longitudinal series or groups, such groups or series separated by an intervening space, and said pocket-web also formed, as woven, with a natural and permanent longitudinal edgewise curvature, and a patch-pocket piece attached to the pocket-web at the said space between the respective groups or series.

2. A woven bandoleer comprising a pocket-web woven with integral pockets or pouches and with a longitudinal edgewise curvature, and also having in the back-wall of a pocket or pouch a housing slit formed in the weaving, said slit opening toward the concave edge of the bandoleer and extending only part-way down the depth of the pocket or pouch, with a cover or flap having its attaching end occupying the said housing slit and making contact with the bottom of said slit.

3. A woven bandoleer comprising a pocket-web woven with integral pockets or pouches and with a longitudinal edgewise curvature, and also having in the back-wall of a pocket or pouch a housing slit formed in the weaving, said slit opening toward the concave edge of the bandoleer, and extending only part-way down the depth of the pocket or pouch, with a cover or flap having its attaching end occupying the said housing slit and making contact with the bottom of said slit, said pocket-web reinforced at and adjacent its convex margin to thereby strengthen and reinforce the bottoms of the pockets or pouches.

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

VICTOR H. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."