V. H. JENNINGS.

CARRIER FOR WIRE CUTTERS OR OTHER TOOLS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1918.

1,286,597.

Patented Dec. 3, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

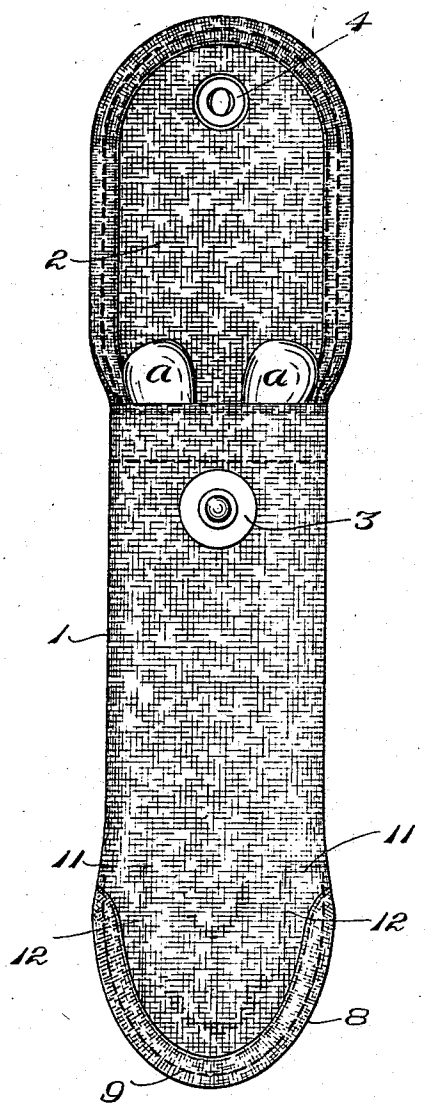


Fig. 3.

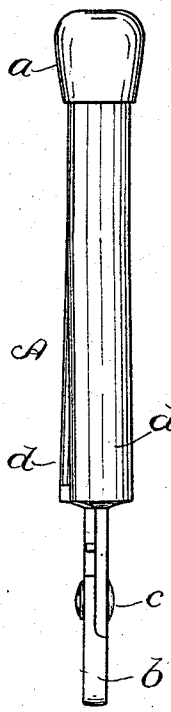
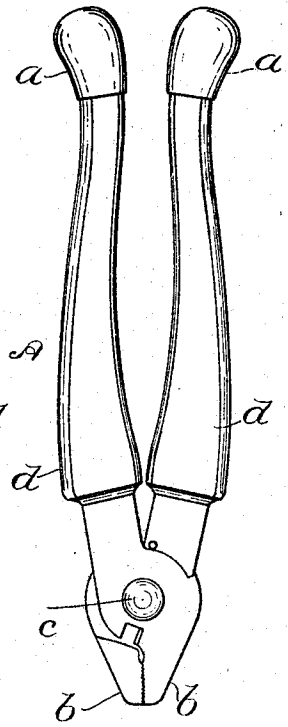


Fig. 2.



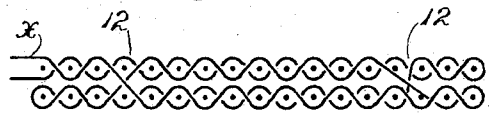


Fig. 9.

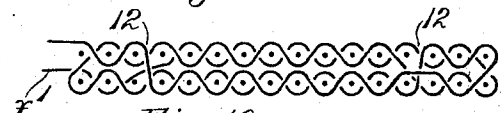


Fig. 10.

Inventor

Victor H. Jennings

by Chas. F. Randall

Attorney

THE HORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

V. H. JENNINGS.

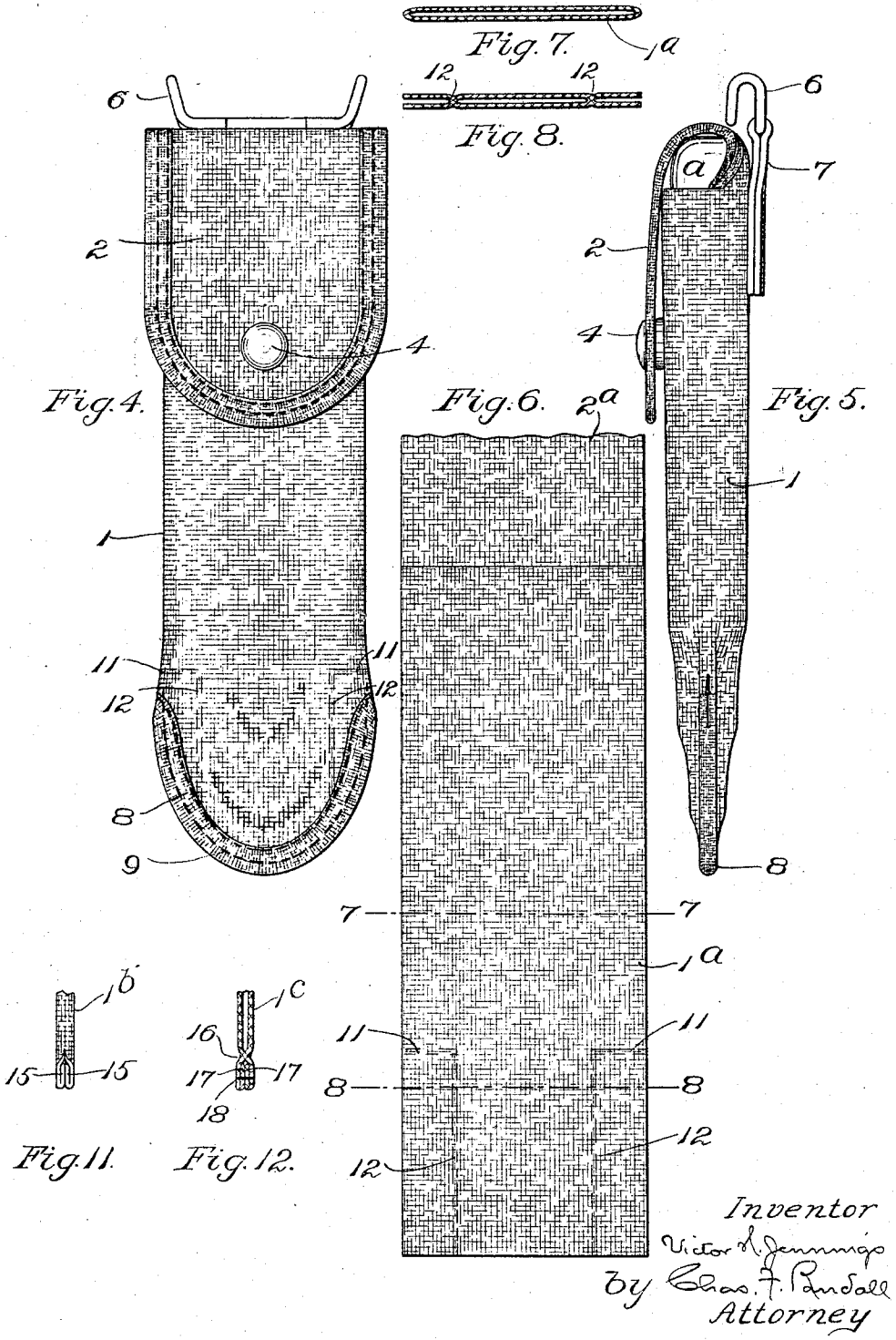
CARRIER FOR WIRE CUTTERS OR OTHER TOOLS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1918.

1,286,597.

Patented Dec. 3, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Inventor

Victor H. Jennings

by Chas. F. Randall

Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR H. JENNINGS, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO UNIVERSAL PATENTS COMPANY, OF WOONSOCKET, RHODE ISLAND, A CORPORATION OF RHODE ISLAND.

CARRIER FOR WIRE-CUTTERS OR OTHER TOOLS.

1,286,597. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 3, 1918.

Application filed September 12, 1918. Serial No. 253,702.

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 Carriers for Wire-Cutters or other Tools, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in a case or carrier of simple and practical character and construction, more especially designed to form a part of military equipment, and contrived with reference to carrying a wire-cutter or other tool.

The said case or carrier is made of woven fabric, with its tool-containing body-portion or pocket woven in the form of a seamless tube, the construction being without any important seams or joinings involving the employment of stitches or other applied fastenings. Consequently the case or carrier is produced mainly by the operations of the weaving process, and is of a stout and durable character rendering it capable of withstanding without material injury the wear and tear of hard usage, in addition to which it is practically unaffected by wetting or by unfavorable atmospheric conditions, such as dampness.

A feature of invention is the special construction by which provision is made for concealing and retaining the ends of a binding tape applied to the lower end of the body or pocket of the case or retainer. Another feature is that the lower portions of the walls of the seamless tube are united together in the weaving farther inward of the web than portions above, to provide support for a lateral projection or enlargement of the tool, whereby the end or nose of the tool is prevented from wearing through the bottom of the body-portion or pocket.

Preferably, though not necessarily in all cases, the case or carrier is formed with a cover-flap woven as a continuation of one of the walls of the tubular body-portion thereof.

The invention is illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a case or carrier embodying the features of the invention, with a wire-cutter occupying the tubular body-portion, the cover-flap being raised and the mouth of the case or carrier uncovered and open.

Figs. 2 and 3 are views of a wire-cutter

Fig. 4 is a front view of the case or carrier of Fig. 1, but with the cover-flap down and fastened, the mouth of the case or carrier being thereby covered and closed.

Fig. 5 is a side-elevation of the closed case or carrier.

Fig. 6 is a view of a woven unit or blank suitable for use in making the case or carrier of Figs. 1, 4, and 5.

Figs. 7 and 8, respectively, are views in horizontal section in the planes of lines 7—7, and 8—8, Fig. 6, respectively.

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing conventionally the weave on line 8—8 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing conventionally a weave by which the lower portion of the web may be formed with closed margins.

Fig. 11 is an edge view of the lower end of a case or carrier, showing a modification.

Fig. 12 is a view in vertical section showing another modification.

In the drawings,—

The tubular body-portion or pocket of the case or carrier shown therein is marked 1, It is represented in Figs. 1, 4, and 5 as occupied and distended by a wire-cutter like that which is shown separately at A in Figs. 2 and 3. Only the tips *a*, *a*, which are applied to the ends of the handles of the wire-cutter are visible in Figs. 1 and 5. 2 is a cover-flap which is connected with the rear wall of the said body-portion, it being adapted to be turned up into the open position in which it is represented in Fig. 1, or to be folded forward over the top of the body-portion or pocket 1 and the tool therein as in Figs. 4 and 5. The said body-portion and coverflap are shown as furnished, respectively, with the stud-member 3 and socket-member 4, respectively, of fastener-devices of the well-known glove-fastener type, whereby to secure the cover-flap in closed condition as in Figs. 4 and 5 when required. The case or carrier is shown as provided with a wire suspension-device or hanger 6, connected with the back of the

body or pocket 1 by means of a flexible tab 7 and adapted to be engaged with some convenient means of support about the body of the person by whom the case or carrier is worn.

The wire-cutter A is of well known form, it being of the pliers-type of construction, and comprising the jaws *b*, *b*, which are pivoted together at *c* and furnished with lever-like handles *d*, *d*, to the free ends of which are applied the tips *a*, *a*, to which reference has been made.

As mentioned already herein, the body-portion or pocket 1 is in the form of a seamless tube, it being given that form in the weaving process by which the unit or blank shown in Fig. 6 is produced. The corresponding portion of the said unit or blank is marked 1^a in Fig. 6, it being of what is termed in the weaving art hosepipe weave, and its flattened tubular form being shown by the sectional view, Fig. 7. The cover-flap 2, which may be dispensed with if not desired, is a continuation of the back wall of the body-portion or pocket, woven integral with the said back-wall. The portion of the unit or blank which constitutes the said cover-flap is shown in part in Fig. 6, wherein it is marked 2^a. The seamless character of the body-portion or pocket 1 renders unnecessary any seam or joining, with stitches or other fastenings, lengthwise of the said body-portion or pocket.

The lower end of the body-portion or pocket is represented in Figs. 1, 4, and 5, as trimmed away to a rounded form and as having applied to the same a binding tape 8 which covers and incloses the marginal portion of such end. The side-portions of the tape, and the material inclosed by the tape, are fastened together by a line 9, Figs. 1 and 4, of fastenings, usually stitches. In this instance the stitches serve to fasten together the opposite side-walls of the body-portion or pocket so as to close the lower end of the latter.

The special construction aforesaid by means of which provision is made for concealing and retaining the ends of the binding tape 8 is secured by weaving the said lower end marginally split or divided outside the lateral joinings of its walls, as shown best in Fig. 8. The split or divided construction extends a short distance upward along the edges of the body-portion or pocket, namely to about the points indicated at 11, 11, Figs. 1, 4, 5, and 6. The extremities of the tape are inserted into the slits which are thus produced, and are kept therein by the stitches of the line 9.

The feature previously mentioned of uniting together in the weaving the lower portions of the walls of the seamless flattened tube farther inward of the web than portions above is illustrated best in the sectional views, Figs. 8 and 9 in which the union is represented at 12, 12. The uniting is effected on lines extending lengthwise of the body-portion or pocket, as indicated by dotted lines in Figs. 1, 4, and 6. Such lines also define in this instance the extent inward of the slits which produce the split or divided construction aforesaid of the marginal portions of the lower portion of the body or pocket. They reduce the transverse measurement of the lower portion of the internal opening of the body or pocket to such an extent that although the nose or lower end of the tool A can pass down into such lower portion, the larger part of the tool above the said nose or lower end is prevented from doing so. The said measurement may be proportioned to cause the tool to be supported by its lateral enlargement adjacent the pivot *c*, or it may be such as to cause the tool to be supported by the enlargements of the inner ends of the tool-handles *d*, *d*, just above said pivot.

The lines of joining 12, 12, preferably are produced by so conducting the weaving that, as indicated by the conventional diagram Fig. 9, the weft or filling *x* shall cross over from one wall or ply of the web to the opposite at such lines. This effects a more secure binding than when the joining is effected by causing warp-threads to cross from one ply to the other, although in some cases the binding may be effected in the latter manner, without crossing the weft or filling over.

In cases in which split or divided margins are not required in connection with the lower portion of the body or pocket, the margins may be woven closed. Fig. 10 shows by a conventional diagram this closing effected by means of the weft or filling, here marked *x'*. It may if desired be effected by causing warp-threads to cross from one ply to the other in the margins in a manner which will be understood by weavers. When the margins are woven closed, the bottom end of the case or carrier may be finished-off in any convenient manner. A binding tape may be applied and secured in place across such end by stitches. Or the said bottom end may be woven with its margins divided or split into two separate plies or cloths for a short distance as indicated in Fig. 11, in which such end is marked 1^b, and be finished-off by tucking inwardly the two terminal portions 15, 15, as in such figure, and fastening them by stitches or other applied fastenings.

In some cases, instead of closing the opening of the seamless flattened tube at the bottom of the case or carrier by means of stitches, as at 9, Figs. 1, 4, 5, the walls of the tube may be woven together crosswise, as indicated at 16, in sectional view Fig. 12, in which the tubular portion is marked 1^c.

In such figure a split or divided section is woven below the solid weaving at 16, the side-portions 17, 17, of such section being tucked and fastened by stitches 18 to finish-off.

The carrier-blank of Fig. 6 is produced as one of the units of a continuous web comprising, as woven, a connected series or succession of like units. When the respective units are woven with cover-flap sections 2^a, these are produced as portions of one cloth or ply of the web, and at the places where the said cover-flap sections are woven in such cloth or ply the warp-threads of the other cloth or ply are floated, without being interwoven with weft or filling, between the top of the front-wall of one unit and the end of the bottom-section of the next unit. The floated warp-threads are trimmed away after the weaving.

What is claimed as the invention is:—

1. A case or carrier for wire-cutters or other tools, woven in seamless tubular form with the margins of its lower end woven split or divided outside the lateral joinings of its walls, and having the said end and its split margins bound by a tape, the extremities of which are concealed and fastened between the divisions of the split margins.

2. A case or carrier for wire-cutters or other tools, woven in seamless tubular form having a cover-flap woven as a continuation of one of the walls thereof, with the margins of its lower end woven split or divided outside the lateral joinings of its walls, and having the said end and its split margins bound by a tape, the extremities of which are concealed and fastened between the divisions of the split margins.

3. A case or carrier for wire-cutters or other tools, woven in the form of a seamless flattened tube having lower portions of its walls united in the weaving farther inward of the web to provide support for a lateral projection or enlargement of the tool, whereby wear of the bottom of the body-portion or pocket of the case or carrier by the end of the tool is obviated.

4. A case or carrier for wire-cutters or other tools, of seamless hosepipe weave having lower portions of its walls united in the weaving farther inward of the web by the crossing of the weft or filling from one ply to the opposite to provide support for a lateral projection or enlargement of the tool, whereby wear of the bottom of the body-portion or pocket of the case or carrier by the end of the tool is obviated.

5. A case or carrier for wire-cutters or other tools, woven in the form of a seamless flattened tube having a cover-flap woven as a continuation of one of the walls thereof, and having lower portions of its walls united in the weaving farther inward of the web to provide support for a lateral projection or enlargement of the tool, whereby wear of the bottom of the body-portion or pocket of the case or carrier by the end of the tool is obviated.

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

VICTOR H. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

FLORENCE K. BERRY,

FLORENCE M. RUSSELL.

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