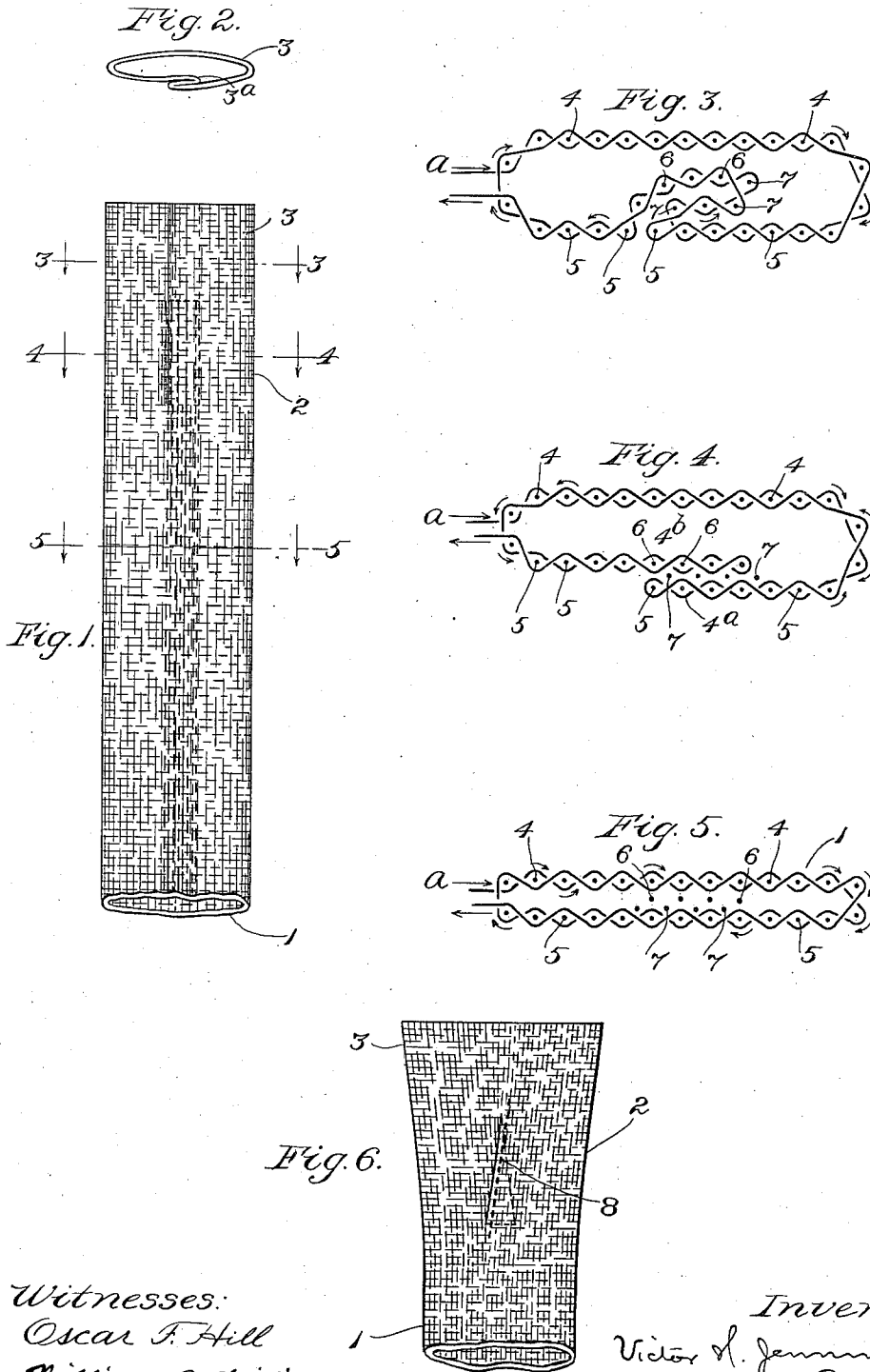


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WOVEN FABRIC.
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1,054,556.

Patented Feb. 25, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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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 Fabric, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 The invention consists in a novel woven fabric intended to be employed as a covering for sheaths or scabbards, such, for instance, as those which are employed for knives, bayonets, bolos, and various other weapons and implements, although the said fabric is adapted to be used in other connections as well. Such sheaths or scabbards sometimes have an enlargement at the upper end thereof, produced by a cap or mouth-piece which surrounds and incloses the upper end-portion of the body of the sheath or scabbard. The said woven fabric is formed with a seamless tubular portion to fit the body of a sheath or scabbard, and at its upper end is formed with especial reference to enabling its upper end-portion to be expanded to produce a flaring mouth-end portion adapted to fit the exterior enlargement of the sheath or scabbard.

30 The special objects of the invention are set forth hereinafter.

A fabric embodying the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which latter,—

35 Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of the said fabric showing its tubular construction and the special character of its upper end-portion. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the upper end of the said fabric as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the weave at the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the weave at the line 4—4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the weave at the line 5—5, Fig. 1 and throughout the main tubular portion of the fabric. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the upper portion of the fabric of Fig. 1 showing the same expanded and secured in expanded condition.

50 Having reference to the drawings,—the main portion 1 of the fabric shown in Fig. 1 is of ordinary or any suitable tubular weave. A conventional showing thereof is given in Fig. 5. This portion of the fabric is of the length required to provide for covering the

body of the sheath or scabbard. A succeeding portion, 2, of its length is woven longitudinally slitted at the middle of the width of one side thereof, the web-margins at the slit being selvaged. One weave suitable for this portion of the fabric is illustrated in Fig. 4, in which the margins overlap transversely of the fabric. Above the slitted portion of the fabric the fabric is woven with a portion, 3, which is transversely folded or doubled upon itself as shown in Fig. 2, the transverse fold or bend being produced by the formation of additional plies which are united to the adjoining portions of the fabric, so that this portion of the fabric may be expanded transversely, the transverse fold or bend providing the additional material required to permit of the expansion. The weave of this portion of the fabric is conventionally illustrated in Fig. 3.

75 The weaves of the different portions of the fabric may be varied more or less in practice. In Figs. 3, 4 and 5 the warp-threads are represented by dots, and the weft or filling is represented by a line passing back and forth transversely, the warp-threads of the top ply being designated 4, 4, and those of the bottom ply being designated 5, 5.

85 Having reference to Fig. 5, and tracing the course of the weft or filling α , it interweaves with the warp-threads of the top ply from left to right, then with those of the bottom ply from right to left, then with those of the top ply from left to right again, and then with those of the bottom ply from right to left, thereby completing one round. This weave produces plain seamless tubular fabric. Fig. 5 shows certain warp-threads in two sets, 6, 6, etc., and 7, 7, etc., which are located intermediate the two plies and not interwoven with either ply.

95 In Fig. 4 the weft or filling enters at the left and extends from left to right through the top ply, interweaving with the warp-threads 4, and then extends from right to left part-way across the fabric, interweaving with the warp-threads 5, 5, for a little more than half the width of the fabric. Then returning, the weft or filling extends from left to right, interweaving with the same warp-threads 5, 5, and then extends from right to left, interweaving with the warp-threads 4 of the top ply. It then extends from left to right, interweaving with the warp-threads 5, 5, with which it did not

previously interweave, and also interweaving with the set of warp-threads 6, 6, which in Fig. 5 is shown floated between the two plies. Then returning from right to left, the weft or filling interweaves with the said set of warp-threads 6, 6, and with the warp-threads 5, 5, with which it was last interwoven, thereby completing one round. This mode of interweaving produces a longitudinal slit with the margins thereof salvaged, and overlapped transversely of the fabric. The warp-threads 7, 7, are shown floating between the said overlapping margins.

Referring now to the weave of the portion 3 of the fabric as illustrated in Fig. 3, the weft *a* enters at the left hand side and extends from left to right through the top ply, then from right to left through the warps 5, 5, to the same turning point as in Fig. 4. It then returns from left to right through the lower ply of the fold or bend, in which it interweaves with the warps 7, 7, and then extends from right to left, interweaving with the warps 6, 6, to form the upper ply of the fold or bend, and continues through the remainder of the warps 5, 5, to the left-hand side. It then extends from left to right through the warp-threads of the top ply, and again from right to left through the warp-threads 5, 5, at the right of the turning point, then again interweaves from left to right with the warp-threads 7, 7, and from right to left with the warp-threads 6, 6, and with the remainder of the warps 5, 5, thereby completing one round.

The transverse fold or bend 3^a provides an integral widening of the tubular portion 3 which enables the said portion 3 to be expanded transversely in giving the upper portion of the fabric the expanded and flaring form shown in Fig. 6. As the fabric is thus expanded the overlapping marginal portions 4^a, 4^b, Fig. 4, slip transversely upon each other. The expanded portion of the fabric may be held in its expanded and flaring form by a line of stitches 8, Fig. 6. Throughout the plain tubular portions of the fabric the warp-threads 6, 6, and 7, 7, may be floated without being connected with either ply of such portion, or they may be interwoven with one of such plies. The position of the slit and fold or bend in the width of the fabric may be varied if found desirable or convenient.

I claim as my invention:

1. A woven fabric comprising a section of tubular weave, a succeeding longitudinally-slitted section, and a succeeding section woven with a transverse fold or bend.

2. A woven fabric comprising a section of tubular weave, a succeeding longitudinally-slitted section with transversely overlapping margins, and a succeeding section woven with a transverse fold or bend.

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

VICTOR H. JENNINGS.

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