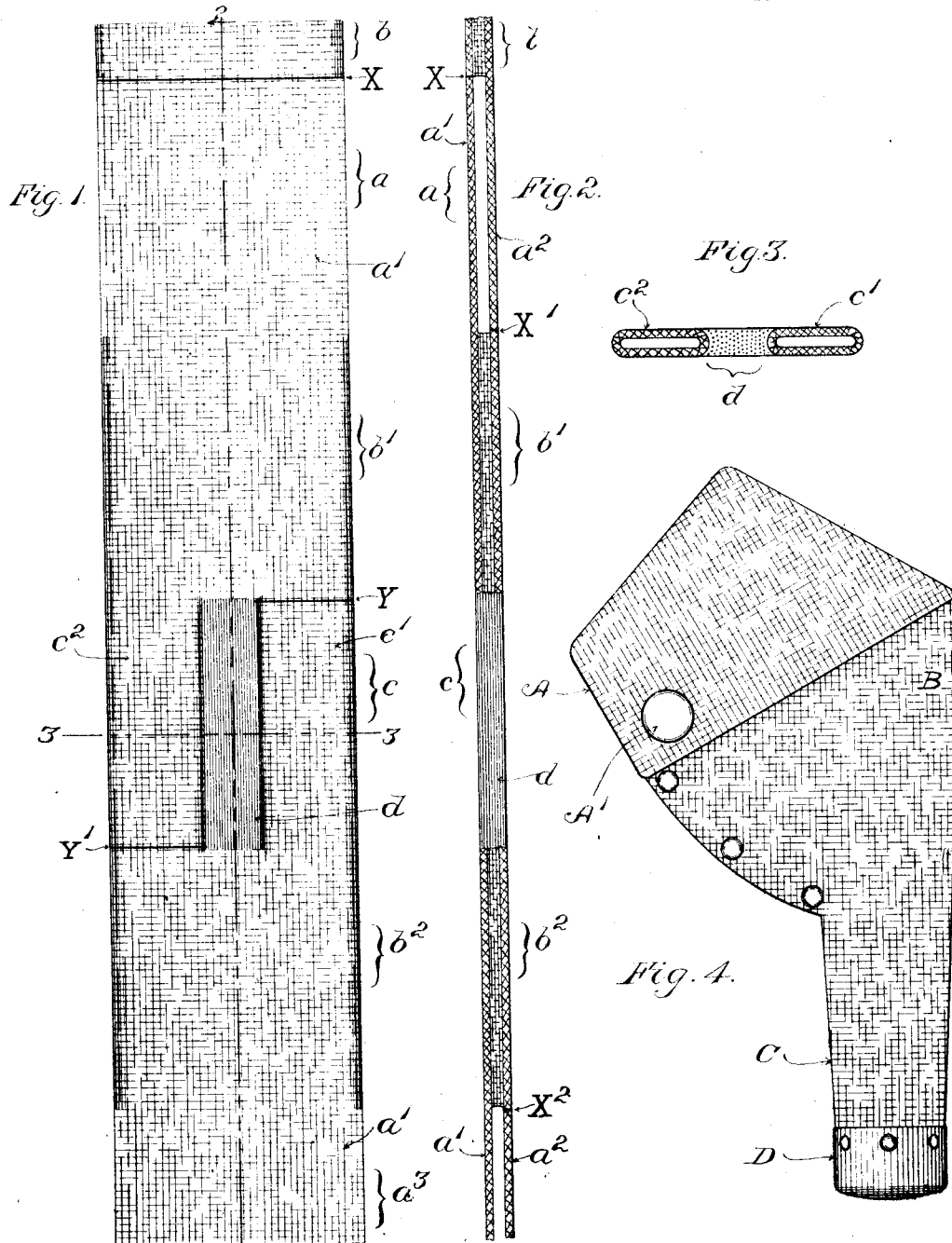


V. H. JENNINGS.
 HOLSTER WEB AND METHOD OF WEAVING THE SAME.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1911.

1,062,238.

Patented May 20, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
 Oscar F. Hill
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Inventor:
 Victor H. Jennings
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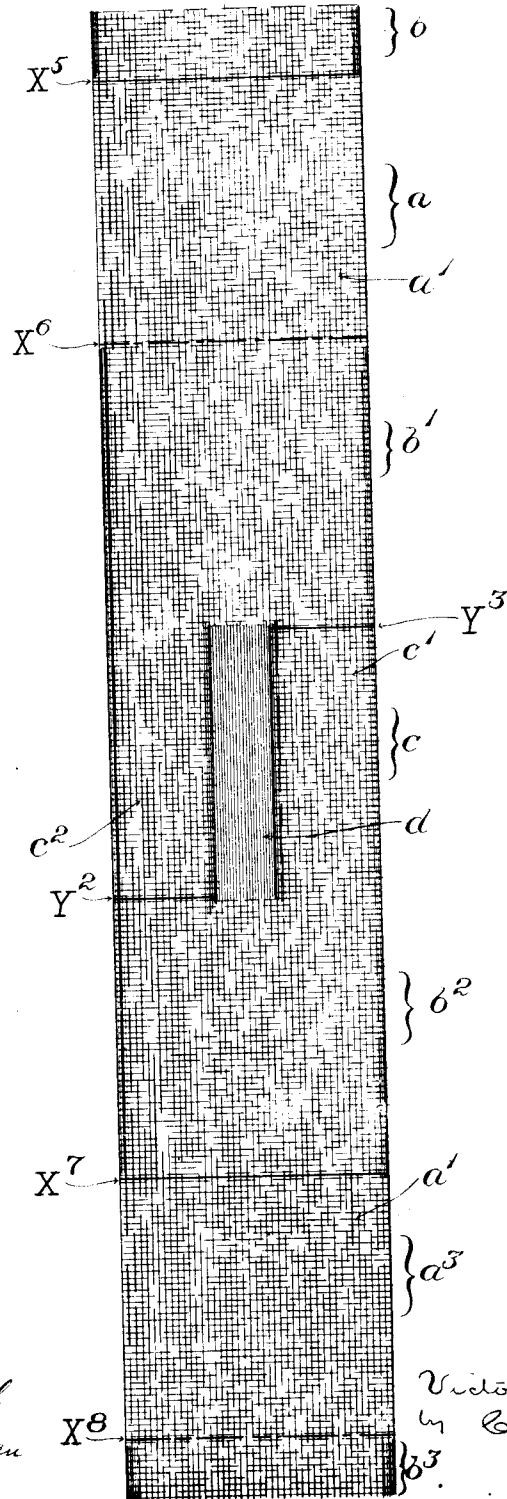
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Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HOLSTER-WEB AND METHOD OF WEAVING THE SAME.

1,062,238.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR H. JENNINGS, a subject of Great Britain, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Holster-Webs, and Methods of Weaving the Same, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention has relation to the manufacture of pistol holsters, and the like, formed of woven material, and consists in a novel method of weaving holsters, and in the novel holster-web produced by such method.

Heretofore in weaving pistol holsters a continuous web has been produced, comprising successively (1) a single-ply section to constitute the flap of a holster, (2) a tubular section of a size to constitute the body-portion of the holster, and (3) a tubular section of smaller size to constitute the barrel-portion of the holster, followed by a repetition of the sequence of flap-section, body-section, and barrel-section, and so on indefinitely throughout the length of the web. Each group of flap-section, body-section, and barrel-section constitutes a holster-unit, so that the web consists of a succession of units woven end to end, the component sections of each unit always appearing in the same order, and the barrel-section of one unit being joined to the flap-section of the next unit. In this method of weaving, a large number of warp-threads which are required in the production of the body-portion of a holster-unit but not used in the barrel-portion thereof are floated alongside the latter, and those which are required in the production of the two-ply or tubular body-portion and barrel-portion but not used in the single-ply flap-portion next succeeding are floated over or under the latter, the floating portions of the threads being cut away in completing the holsters. A very large proportion of waste of threads results, increasing materially the cost of manufacture.

The main objects of the present invention are to completely or practically eliminate the waste referred to in connection with the old method of weaving holster-webs, and

enable the rate of production to be increased.

According to the invention, the process of weaving is carried on in such a manner that holster-units are woven alternately reversed, end for end, with portions of the respective units lapping with each other at the respective ends, and all so related that there is a very great reduction in the waste due to floating threads. The holster-web produced by the said method comprises flap-sections, body-sections, and barrel-sections, as before, but each flap-section comprises the flap-portions of two consecutive holster-units, that of one holster-unit being woven overlapping with that of the next succeeding holster-unit, and each barrel-section comprises the barrel-portions of two consecutive holster-units, that of one unit being woven lapping alongside that of the following unit. The continuous holster-web thus formed is cut up into the several holster-units, and the latter are finished off in convenient manner.

In the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a plan of a part of a holster-web made in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the same on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a complete pistol holster. Fig. 5 is a plan of a part of a holster-web illustrating the production of right-hand holster-units and left-hand ones from one web.

A pistol holster of the type which my invention is employed to produce is shown by Fig. 4. It comprises three main parts, namely a flap A, a body-portion B, and a barrel-portion C. These comprise one holster-unit of the holster-web. The lower end of barrel-portion C is finished off by means of a metal end-piece D, which is fitted thereon and secured by suitable rivets. The flap turns down over the body-portion and is held closed by means of a ball-and-socket fastening A', or other convenient form of fastening.

I will describe the invention as carried into effect in a loom having two shuttles.

In beginning the description of the method of weaving the holster-web, and referring more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, it

will be assumed that the body-section b of one holster-unit has been woven in the form of a flattened tube consisting of two plies united to each other along the side-edges of the web. The ensuing flap-section a is then woven in plies, a' , a'' , in continuation of the upper and lower plies of said body-section b , but unconnected with each other along the side-edges of the web. One shuttle is used in weaving the upper ply a' , its weft-thread interweaving with the warp-threads of such ply in forming the latter, and the other shuttle is used in the weaving of the lower ply a'' , its weft-thread interweaving with the warp-threads of such ply in forming the latter. The required length of flap-section having been produced, a body-section b' is produced by tubular weaving, of the required length, in continuation of the flap-section a . In weaving each body-section the warp and weft-threads are interwoven in one of the known ways so as to connect the two plies together along the sides of the web, giving the required tubular formation. One shuttle may be employed, alone, introducing its weft-thread into the two plies alternately, in which case the two plies will be united by the weft along the side-edges of the web. Or the two shuttles may both be employed, either acting as in the case of the single shuttle, or separately interweaving their weft-threads with the warp-threads of the respective plies, in which latter case the uniting of the plies along the sides of the web will be effected by crossing certain of the warp-threads from one ply to the other. The body-section b' having been woven to the required length, a barrel-section c is woven in continuation of body-section b' . In weaving this, the warp-threads and weft-threads are interwoven in the shape of two smaller tubes, c' , c'' , side by side, constituting two barrels. One shuttle is employed in the weaving of one barrel, as c' , its weft-thread interweaving with the warp-threads of such barrel, and being caused to interweave alternately with the warp-threads of the upper and lower plies so as to connect the said plies along the opposite side-edges of the flattened barrel. The other shuttle is employed in weaving the other barrel, c'' . Its weft-thread is interwoven alternately with the warp-threads of the upper and lower plies thereof, so as to connect the said plies along the opposite side-edges of the barrel and give the latter the required tubular form. When the width of the respective barrels c' , c'' , is less than one-half the width of the body-portions, a space or interval d will be left between the two barrels, in which the warp-threads of the portion of the width of the web which corresponds with such space are not interwoven with weft-threads for the length of the barrel-section, and simply float from one body-

section to the next, between the two barrels c' , c'' , as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. If the width of the respective barrels is equal to one-half the width of the body-sections, there will be no space or interval d , and no threads floating as just described. When the required length of barrel-section c has been produced, another body-section, b'' , is woven in continuation of the barrel-section c . When the required length of such body-section has been produced, with the two plies composing the same united along the side-edges of the web so as to give the required tubular formation, the succeeding flap-section, a'' , is woven in continuation of body-section b'' in two unconnected plies, a' , a'' , one above the other, as before, followed by a fourth tubular body-section, and so on indefinitely.

In the completed web, as shown by Figs. 1 and 2, the flap-portions a' , a'' , one thereof intended to remain connected with the body-section b as a part of one holster-unit, and the other intended to remain connected with the body-section b' as a part of the second holster-unit, overlap with each other, one lying over the other. Also, the two barrels c' , c'' , one thereof intended to remain connected with the body-section b' as a part of the second holster-unit, and the other intended to remain connected with the body-portion b'' as a part of the third holster-unit, lap with each other, one lying alongside the other. Also, the flap-portions a' , a'' , one thereof intended to remain connected with the body-portion b'' as a part of the third holster-unit, and the other intended to remain connected with the body-portion forming a part of the fourth holster-unit, overlap with each other. And so on, throughout the length of the holster-web.

In cutting apart the holster-units, one ply of flap-section a is cut through across the web adjacent the body-section b , and the other ply of such section is cut through across the web adjacent the succeeding body-section b' . The barrel c' is cut entirely through, close to its junction with one of the adjacent body-sections, and the barrel c'' is cut entirely through close to its junction with the other of the adjacent body-sections. Any floating warp-threads between one body-section and the next also are cut. The relative location of the cuts through the two plies of a flap-section and of the cuts through the two barrels of a barrel section will depend on whether right-hand holsters or left-hand holsters are being produced. If right-hand holsters are being produced, the ply a' of flap-section a is cut through on line X, Figs. 1 and 2, and the ply a'' is cut through on line X', Fig. 2; the barrel c' of barrel section c is cut through on line Y, Fig. 1, and the barrel c'' is cut through on line Y'. This leaves the

flap-portion a' and the barrel c^2 connected with the body-portion b' . The ply a' of flap-section a^3 is cut through on a line adjacent the fourth body-portion (not shown), and the ply a^2 of such flap-section is cut through on line X^2 . This leaves barrel c' and the flap-portion a' of flap-section a^3 connected with the body-portion b^2 , and the flap-portion a^2 of said flap-section connected with the fourth body-portion. For the purpose of separating left-hand holster-units from one another, the location of the cuts made through the plies of each flap-section may be relatively reversed, or the same result may be secured by reversing the cuts through the barrels of each barrel-section. Thus, the ply a' of flap-section a may be cut across on a line close to body-section b' , and ply a^2 cut across on a line close to body-section b so as to leave flap-portion a^2 in connection with body-portion b' . Ply a' of flap-section a^3 will be cut through close to body section b^2 and ply a^2 of such flap-section will be cut through close to the next succeeding body-section. This will leave flap-portion a^2 of flap-section a^3 in connection with body-portion b^2 . Or, without changing the location of the cuts through the flap-plies from what is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the barrel c' may be cut through close to body-section b^2 and barrel c^2 cut through close to body-section b' . This will leave barrel c' in connection with body-portion b' and barrel c^2 in connection with body-portion b^2 , and so on.

Fig. 5 illustrates the location of the cuts in case it is desired to produce right-hand holster-units and left-hand holster-units in alternating succession from a single holster-web. The full lines X^5 , X^7 , indicate where the upper plies of the flap-sections are cut through, and the dotted lines X^6 , X^8 , indicate where the underplies of the said sections are cut through. The barrels are cut on lines Y^2 , Y^3 .

Various special features may be added in practice in connection with the flap-sections, the body-sections, and the barrel-sections, without affecting the spirit of the invention, which concerns more particularly the general principles involved in weaving the holster-units in alternating order, with portions thereof lapping.

The details of the weaving, the dimensions

of the holster-web and the holster-units, and the method of finishing off the units after they have been cut apart, may vary according to requirements.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:—

1. The improved method of weaving holster-units, consisting in weaving two barrel-portions opposed and side by side, then weaving a body-portion, then weaving two flap-portions opposed, then weaving a second body-portion, and then weaving two barrel-portions opposed and so on.

2. The improved method of weaving holster-units, consisting in weaving them alternately reversed, end for end, with flap-portions overlapping each other, weaving body-portions intermediate such flap-portions and the barrel-portions, and weaving the said barrel-portions lapping side by side.

3. The improved method of weaving holster-units, consisting in weaving flap-sections in overlapping plies unconnected along their edges, a tubular body-portion, barrel-portions lying side by side, and a tubular body-portion, and repeating the sequence in the order named.

4. The improved method of weaving holster-units, consisting in weaving two flap-portions simultaneously, then weaving a body-portion separately, then weaving two barrel-portions simultaneously, then weaving a body-portion separately, and so on in continued succession.

5. A continuous woven fabric or web constituting a series of holster-units each comprising a flap, a body, and a barrel, the units alternating end for end, with the flaps of adjacent units overlapping and the barrels lying side by side.

6. A continuous woven fabric or web comprising flap-sections in overlapping plies, unconnected along their edges, a tubular body-portion, barrel-portions side by side, and a tubular body-portion, in repeated succession in the order named.

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

VICTOR H. JENNINGS.

Witnesses:

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JOHN L. PRENDERGAST.