

(No Model.)

B. JACOB.  
PISTOL HOLSTER.

No. 307,655.

Patented Nov. 4, 1884.

Fig1.

Fig3. Fig4.

Fig2.

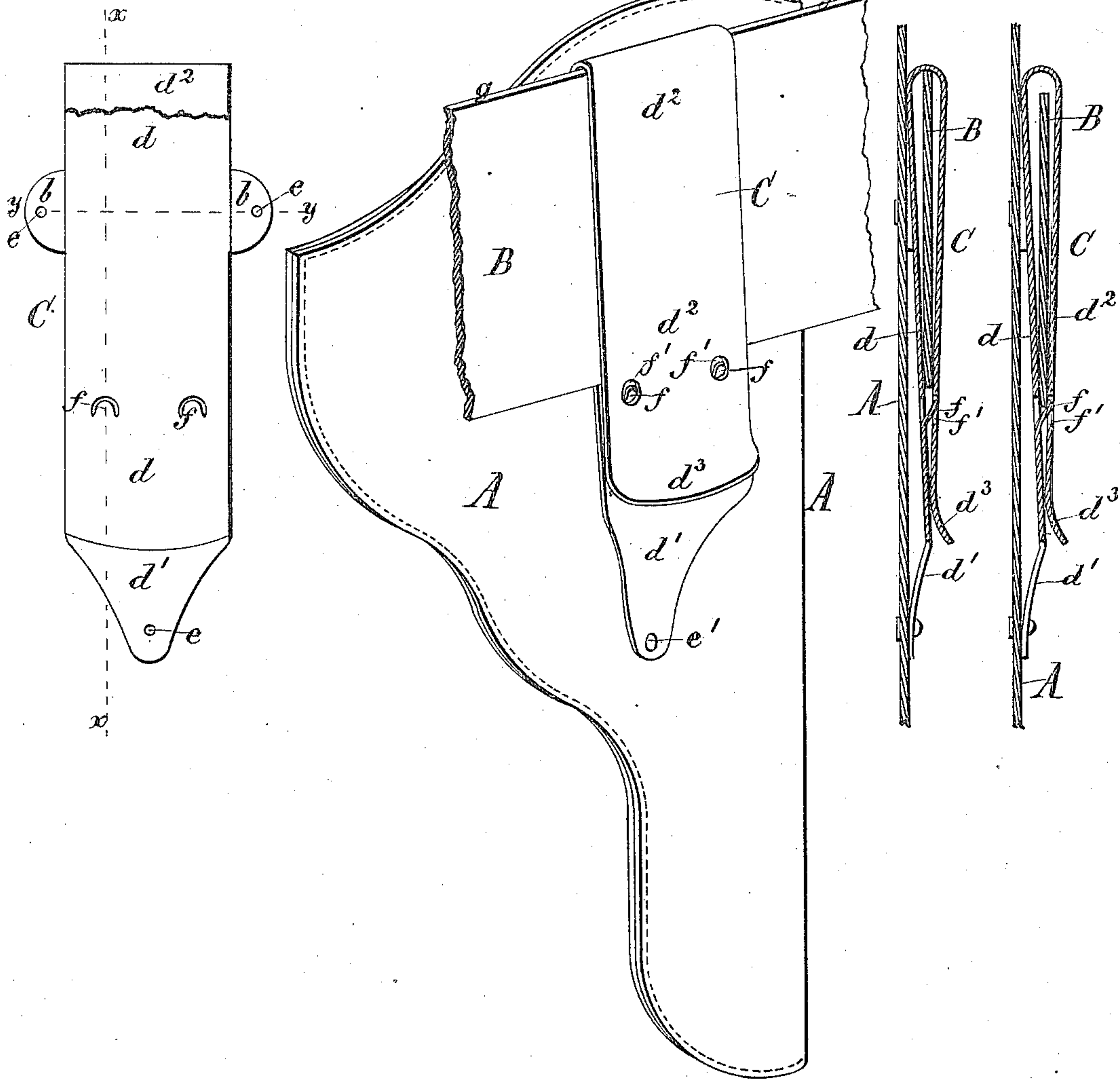


Fig5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNHARD JACOB, OF SELMA, ALABAMA.

## PISTOL-HOLSTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,655, dated November 4, 1884.

Application filed June 12, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BERNHARD JACOB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Selma, in the county of Dallas and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pistol-Holsters, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a pistol-holster with means whereby the holster may be readily applied to a belt around the body of a person or to the waistband of the pantaloons worn by a person, and in such manner that there shall be no liability of casual detachment of the holster therefrom.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved holster, the same being shown attached to a belt supposed to be worn around the body of a person in the usual manner. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of a peculiarly-constructed spring which forms a part of the holster, the front portion or spring proper being broken away in order to expose to view the inner surface of the back part or attachment-plate of the spring. Figs. 3 and 4 are longitudinal sectional views of Fig. 1 in the line  $x x$  of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section of Fig. 1 in the line  $y y$  of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, A indicates the holster proper; B, a belt supposed to be applied around the body of a person, and C a clasp-spring having its back plate or portion,  $d$ , fixedly secured to one side of the holster proper by means of lugs  $b b$  and rivets  $e'$ , as shown. The holster proper, A, as usual, I make of leather or other suitable material and in the ordinary form, as represented. The spring C is composed of steel, and, for ornamentation and to avoid corrosion from contact with a person, is nickel-plated, and is constructed of a single broad piece of metal, with lugs, as  $b b$ , projecting from either side of its back plate,  $d$ , thus affording the means of attachment by rivets to the holster proper, as indicated in the figures. The back plate,  $d$ , of the spring C at its lower end terminates with a tapering upwardly-inclined portion, as  $d'$ , which, as well as the lugs  $b b$ , is provided with a perforation, as  $e$ , for the reception of rivets  $e'$ , for securing the spring to the holster proper, A.

As shown clearly in the figures, the broad

metal plate C has about one-half of its length bent or bowed down, as in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, and this bent-down portion  $d'$  is so formed, and with a spring-temper, that its terminating end  $d''$  is made to firmly abut against the back plate,  $d$ , at a point immediately above the inclined portion  $d'$  of the back plate, as shown, said end  $d''$  being made to turn up, as represented, so that the thumb of a person can be slid up upon  $d'$  under  $d''$ , and thus force outwardly the spring-plate  $d'$ , for the purpose of releasing the holster from the belt, as will be hereinafter more particularly explained.

As shown clearly on reference to Figs. 2, 3, and 4, semicircular catches, as  $f f$ , are cut and turned outwardly from the back plate,  $d$ , so as to upwardly and obliquely project through holes  $f'$ , made in the spring-plate  $d'$ , when said plate is in its normal position, as represented in Figs. 1, 3, and 4.

Thus formed my improved holster for pistols is ready for use, for which purpose (the belt C being around the body of a person) the end  $d''$  of the spring-plate  $d'$  is drawn over the edge  $g$  of the belt, whereupon by drawing down upon the holster the plates are forced apart, and the belt is made to occupy a position above the semicircular catches  $f f$ , as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, when the plates are automatically closed and practically locked together, and the holster securely held from accidental displacement.

In Fig. 3 I have for illustration shown the holster drawn down fully upon the upper edge,  $g$ , of the belt, while in Fig. 4 the holster is represented as having been casually moved or thrust upward upon the belt; but this latter movement will bring the lower edge of the belt directly against and with a full bearing upon the catches  $f f$ , while no appreciable pressure is exerted upon the spring-plate  $d'$  to force it from engagement with the catches  $f$ , and thus the holster must remain secured to the body of the person carrying the same.

When it is desirable to take the holster off from the belt, the operator, by thrusting his thumb under  $d''$  and up along  $d'$ , will thus disengage the spring plate  $d'$  from contact with the back plate,  $d$ , and also the catches  $f f$  from the holes  $f' f'$ , whereupon the holster may be slid up and off from the belt.



Of course it is plain that the holster may be applied to the waistband of a pair of pantaloons instead of a belt, and be held securely in position by reason of the catches *f* forcing a portion of the waistband into the holes *f'*, this in conjunction with the normal spring action of the plate *d*<sup>2</sup> securely holding the pistol-holster in place upon the waistband. It will be seen that as the spring C is fixedly attached to the holster proper, A, by rivets, as at *e' e'*, through the lugs *e e* of the attachment-plate *d*, the spring action of the spring proper, *d*<sup>2</sup>, will practically cease at a point indicated by dotted lines *y y* in Fig. 2, and that the spring C, although of one piece, is practically composed of a rear or attachment plate, *d*, and a front plate or spring proper, *d*<sup>2</sup>. It will also be seen that by my invention the holster may be slid into its locked position upon the belt B simply by passing the end *d*<sup>3</sup> over the belt, and then drawing down upon the holster, and that when drawn into position, as in Fig. 1, the holster has, so to speak, locked itself upon the belt.

It is obvious that the pistol, when in the holster, forms a support for the flexible side of the holster, to which the spring is attached, and this being so the attached part of the spring cannot be bent or deflected below the bowed portion, and thus this part of the spring is rendered unyielding to any strain which

may be brought upon the catches, and therefore the holster is not liable to be casually detached from the wearer of the pistol-holster; and in this respect my invention differs from and possesses an advantage over the ordinary style of pistol-holster which has the catches attached to the yielding front portion of the spring.

I do not claim the invention shown and claimed in Letters Patent No. 118,228; but what I do claim is—

1. A pistol-holster which comprises in its construction a spring, C, composed of an attachment-plate, *d*, provided with one or more catches, *f*, and with a front portion or spring proper, *d*<sup>2</sup>, having one or more apertures, *f'*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The spring C, having its attachment-plate *d* provided with the inclined portion *d'*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the holster proper, A, of a spring, C, having a rear or attachment plate, *d*, provided with catches *f f*, and an inclined portion, *d'*, and a front plate or spring proper, *d*<sup>2</sup>, provided with holes *f'*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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