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FIREARM HOLSTER

Abstract

A firearm holster has an outer wall, extending between a muzzle end and a breech end, defining a cavity configured to receive a firearm. A magnet and/or magnet assembly may be included, wherein the magnet is at least partly in the cavity at the muzzle end. The magnet assembly is coupled to the muzzle end and includes a magnet housing coupled to the outer wall and connected to the magnet. The holster may include a protruding wedge on a side panel of the outer wall, wherein the protruding wedge comprises a surface formed at an angle from the longitudinal holster axis. The wedge presses against a user's body to help alleviate the holster sagging. The holster may also have a spacer assembly, a portion of which can be configured to press against a user's body to achieve a desired resting angle of the holster.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation of, and claims priority to and the benefit of, U.S. Patent application Ser. No. 17/983,072, filed Nov. 8, 2022 and entitled “FIREARM HOLSTER,” which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Firearm holsters come in various configurations depending on the needs of the user and the firearm used. Some holsters are designed for firearms comprising rail attachments (e.g., a semiautomatic pistol having a light attached to the rail under the barrel). However, such holsters can be unsuitable for use with firearms without rail attachments, because the space in the holster and the clearance provided for the rail attachment can cause the firearm without an attachment to rattle or otherwise undesirably shift or move in the holster, or otherwise fail to be stabilized therein. Firearm holsters can also sag on the user's pants or against the user's body, or regarding holsters meant for concealed firearm carry (e.g., inside-waistband holsters), the holster may protrude from the wearer's body causing discomfort for the wearer and/or visibility to third parties (i.e., the firearm may print on the wearer's clothing). Additionally, holsters are known that include a magnet to secure against the trigger guard or the slide of a semi-automatic pistol. These magnetic-grip holsters tend to scratch the firearm over time and, with respect to holsters with magnets that secure a slide, they can cock the slide to its open position.

SUMMARY

[0003] A firearm holster has an outer wall defining a cavity configured to receive a firearm. The outer wall has a muzzle end and a breech end. A magnet may be positioned in the muzzle end of the cavity and be configured to magnetically couple to the crown of a firearm muzzle when the firearm is positioned in the cavity. The magnet may be part of a magnet assembly coupled to the muzzle end of the outer wall, wherein the magnet assembly includes a magnet housing coupled to the outer wall and the magnet positioned in the cavity.

[0004] The holster may also, or instead, include a protruding wedge on at least one of a first side panel and the second side panel of the outer wall, wherein the protruding wedge comprises a surface formed at an angle from the longitudinal holster axis. The wedge presses against a user's body to help alleviate the holster sagging. The holster may also, or instead, have a spacer adjustment end and a spacer shim configured to press against a body of a user to achieve a desired resting angle of the holster

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0005] The subject matter of the present disclosure is particularly pointed out and distinctly claimed in the concluding portion of the specification. A more complete understanding of the present disclosure, however, may best be obtained by referring to the detailed description and claims when considered in connection with the drawing figures. Elements with like element numbering throughout the figures are intended to be the same.

[0006] FIG. **1** illustrates a front perspective view of a firearm holster, in accordance with various examples.

[0007] FIG. **2** illustrates a first side view of the firearm holster of FIG. **1**, in accordance with various aspects of this disclosure.
[0008] FIG. **3** illustrates a second side view of the firearm holster of FIG. **1**.
[0009] FIG. **4** illustrates a top view of the firearm holster of FIG. **1**.
[0010] FIG. **5** illustrates a bottom view of the firearm holster of FIG. **1**.
[0011] FIG. **6** illustrates a forward or muzzle view of the firearm holster of FIG. **1**.
[0012] FIG. **7** illustrates a back view of the firearm holster of FIG. **1**.
[0013] FIG. **8** illustrates an exploded, perspective view of the firearm holster of FIG. **1**.
[0014] FIG. **9** illustrates a front perspective view of a magnet assembly for the firearm holster of FIG. **1**.
[0015] FIG. **10** illustrates an exploded, perspective view of the magnet assembly of FIG. **9**.
[0016] FIG. **11** illustrates a top view of the magnet assembly of FIG. **9**.
[0017] FIG. **12** illustrates a front view of the magnet assembly of FIG. **9**.
[0018] FIG. **13** illustrates a cross-sectional view of the magnet assembly of FIG. **9** taken along line A-A shown in FIG. **12**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0019] The detailed description of various examples herein refers to the accompanying drawings, which show various examples by way of illustration. While these various examples are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the disclosure, other examples may be realized and logical changes may be made without departing from the scope of the disclosure.
[0020] As used herein, the term “aft,” “back,” “rear,” or the like refers to the direction associated with a butt (e.g., the back or rear end) of a firearm or the breech of a firearm barrel, or generally, to the direction of recoil in response to firing a round or cartridge in a firearm. As used herein, the term “forward,” “front,” or the like refers to the direction associated with a muzzle (e.g., the front end) of the firearm or barrel, or generally, to the direction of flight of a projectile (e.g., a bullet) fired from a firearm.
[0021] With reference to FIGS. **1**-**8**, a firearm holster **100** extends from a breech end **150** to a muzzle end **160**. Muzzle end **160** is configured to house a muzzle of a firearm disposed in holster **100**. Breech end **150** is configured to house and/or retain an aft portion of a firearm (e.g., at or aft of the breech). Breech end **150** of holster **100** includes an opening through which a firearm can be inserted into a firearm cavity (or cavity) **90** of holster **100**. Holster **100** extends between a top end **130** and a bottom end **140**. Top end **130** corresponds to a top of the firearm that will be disposed in cavity **90** of holster **100** (the top of the firearm being the portion of the firearm facing upward when properly held to fire by a right side up user). Bottom end **140** corresponds to a bottom of the firearm that will be disposed in the cavity **90** of holster **100** (the bottom of the firearm being the portion of the firearm facing downward when properly held to fire by a right side up user).
[0022] Holster **100** comprises an outer wall **105** defining firearm cavity **90** configured to receive and/or retain a firearm in holster **100**. Outer wall (or “outer wall system”) **105** comprises a first side panel **110** and a second side panel **120** opposite first side panel **110** across firearm cavity **90**. First side panel **110** and second side panel **120** can be separate pieces coupled together, e.g., at top end **130** and bottom end **140**. First side panel **110** and second side panel **120** can be one piece of material (e.g., a monolithic or integral piece of material) folded over at one end (e.g., forming bridge portion **119** at top end **130**) and coupled together at another end (e.g., bottom end **140**) to define firearm cavity **90**. For example, first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** can be coupled together at top end **130** or bottom end **140**. As shown in FIGS. **1**-**8**, first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** are coupled together at bottom end **140**. Each of first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** can comprise coupling apertures **103**, which are complementary to one another and align in response to the mating of first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**. First side panel **110** and second side panel **120** can be coupled in any suitable manner such as a clasp or other tension device, adhesive, fastener, welding, or other suitable manner. For example, first side

panel **110** and second side panel **120** can be coupled by fasteners **109** disposed through coupling apertures **103**.

[0023] First side panel **110** and second side panel **120** can be similar or identical (e.g., substantially mirror images of each other), such that first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** comprise the same features and/or components. Such a configuration allows holster **100** to be ambidextrous, meaning that the holster can be configured (by its design and/or by switching or moving components from one side panel to another side panel) to be used in a right-hand or left-hand configuration.

[0024] First side panel **110** and/or second side panel **120** can comprise guard panels **155** protruding along axis **50** (axis **50** is a holster axis and/or a longitudinal axis). Guard panels **155** can span alongside portions of holster **100** (e.g., corresponding to first side panel **110** and/or second side panel **120**), thus being configured to cover the sides of a firearm disposed in cavity **90** of holster **100**. The spaces **93**, **96** above and/or below guard panels **155** are open, which provides clearance for firearm sights and/or a firearm handle, respectively. For example, top open space **93**, above guard panels **155** and aft of bridge **119**, can be configured to allow an aft portion of a firearm slide and/or a firearm hammer to be exposed, and/or space for a sight (e.g., a red dot sight, or other mounted optic) coupled to the firearm. Top open space **93** facilitates easier drawing of the firearm from holster **100** and/or lessen or mitigate the risk of moving a portion of the action during holstering or drawing the firearm (e.g., disturbing the slide from battery or bumping/moving the hammer). As another example, bottom open space **96**, below guard panels **155**, can be configured to allow a handle of a firearm to be exposed. Bottom open space **96** provides more exposed surface of the firearm handle to facilitate easier gripping of the handle and drawing of the firearm from holster **100**.

[0025] One or both of first side panel **110** and/or second side panel **120** comprise a wedge protruding therefrom (e.g., protruding from a surface of the respective side panel). For example, as shown first side panel **110** comprises wedge **115**. Relative to axis **50**, wedge **115** begins at a first end more proximate breech end **150** of holster **100** and tapers inward (toward axis **50**) to a second wedge end more proximate muzzle end **160** of holster **100**. Wedge **115** (or a surface thereof) extends along a wedge axis **16**. Wedge axis **16** and axis **50** as shown form an angle of between 5 and 30 degrees, or between 7 and 20 degrees, or between 10 and 15 degrees, or about 12 degrees. As shown in FIG. **8**, second side panel **120** comprises a wedge **125** that is similar to or identical to edge **115**. Wedge **125** is substantially a mirror image of wedge **115**, so holster **100** can be used in left-and right-handed configurations.

[0026] Holster **100** with wedge **115** can provide various benefits. For example, in a configuration in which wedge **115** is disposed against the wearer's body (e.g., in an inside-waistband configuration), the wedge **115** and its angled surface can press into the wearer's body, creating friction with the wearer's body. With the weight of a firearm in holster **100**, holster **100** can tend to sag downward when worn by a user. However, the shape of wedge **115** pushes against and may form an indentation in the wearer's body, and along with the friction caused with the wearer's body, the wedge can create an obstruction or resistance to such sagging. The same is true for wedge **125**.

[0027] Additionally, in holster configurations comprising a center belt clip **190**, the respective wedge (e.g., wedge **125**) can provide greater gripping with center belt clip **190** of a belt or pant edge of a wearer. Center belt clip **190** comprises a base portion **192** and a clip portion **194** forward of base portion **192**. Base portion **192** is coupled to the respective side panel (e.g., second side panel **120**) aft of the respective wedge (e.g., wedge **125**). First side panel **110** (and second side panel **120**) can comprise respective coupling apertures **152**, **154**. Base portion **192** of center belt clip **190** can comprise coupling apertures in positions complementary to the positions of coupling apertures **152**, **154**, such that base portion **192** of center belt clip **190** can be attached to second side panel **120** by a fastener(s) **199** disposed through the coupling apertures of base portion **192** of center belt clip **190** and coupling apertures **152**, **154** of second side panel **120**. Fasteners **199**

comprise threading that permit threading into end nuts **191**. End nuts **191** can be positioned between coupling apertures **152**, **154** and outer wall system **105**, and/or with outer wall system **105**.
[0028] Clip portion **194** of center belt clip **190** may not be coupled to second side panel **120**, but can have a bias in a direction toward second side panel **120** and/or firearm cavity **90**. Thus, clip portion **194** can be pulled away from second side panel **120** and/or firearm cavity **90**, for example, to place a belt or pant edge of the wearer inside of clip portion **194**, and in response to being released, clip portion **194** can return to its position proximate second side panel **120** to at least partially enclose the belt or pant edge of the wearer and couple holster **100** thereto. Wedge **125** protrudes into the space between clip portion **194** and second side panel **120**, thus creating a greater tension and gripping force between clip portion **194** and second side panel **120** on the belt or pant edge of the wearer. At least a portion of wedge **125** protrudes into the belt or pant edge of the holster wearer to more securely fastening holster **100** to the wearer's clothing.
[0029] The wedge **115**, **125** on a side panel can be a separate component coupled to an outer surface of the side panel. The wedge on a side panel can be part of the material of the side panel (e.g., the wedge is monolithic with other portions of the respective side panel). The protrusion of the wedge can form a larger area in that portion of the firearm cavity. For example, the protrusion of wedge **115** or wedge **125** can form a slide stop void in firearm cavity **90** that provides clearance for a slide stop of a firearm when positioned in firearm cavity **90**.
[0030] A side panel **110**, **120** comprises an attachment bulge protruding therefrom. For example, first side panel **110** comprises attachment bulge **113** and second side panel **120** comprises attachment bulge **123**. The attachment bulge **113**, **123** can be monolithic with the respective side panel **100**, **120** and/or the respective wedge **115**, **125**. The attachment bulge **113**, **123** can form a larger area in that portion of the firearm cavity **90** (such area is in communication (e.g., fluid communication) with the larger area of firearm cavity **90** formed by a wedge **115**, **125**), which can be configured to provide clearance for another part of the firearm or firearm plus anything coupled to the firearm. For example, the area in firearm cavity **90** formed by an attachment bulge **113**, **123** can be configured to provide clearance for a release device of a rail attachment coupled to a firearm.
[0031] Clip portion **194** can comprise a hook **196** protruding inwardly from an inner surface of clip portion **194**. Hook **196** can rest proximate or abutting second side panel **120**, and the bias discussed above returns hook **196** to such position. Hook **196** can provide a forward boundary for a belt disposed between center belt clip **190** and second side panel **120**, to prevent or mitigate the risk of holster **100** rising in response to an aft movement, such as drawing a firearm from holster **100**.
[0032] Coupling apertures **152**, **154** in side panels **110**, **120** can comprise any suitable configuration or shape. For example, one of the coupling apertures can comprise a shape complementary to the cross-sectional shape of the fastener disposed therethrough (e.g., the shape of coupling aperture **152**). As another example, one of the coupling apertures can comprise a shape larger than the cross-sectional shape of the fastener disposed therethrough, such that the fastener can be disposed within various portions of the coupling aperture. For example, top coupling aperture **154** in side panels **110**, **120** comprises a shape larger than the cross-sectional shape of fasteners **199** (e.g., an elongated shape). Top coupling aperture **154** can span a length between breech end **150** and muzzle end **160** of holster **100**, such that the respective fastener **199** can be disposed at a desired position between breech end **150** and muzzle end **160** of holster **100**. Thus, the top end of base portion **192** of center belt clip **190** can be disposed more proximate to breech end **150** or muzzle end **160** of holster **100** as desired. Center belt clip **190** can rotate about the other coupling aperture (bottom coupling aperture **152**) in response to moving the respective fastener **199** within bottom coupling aperture **154**. The other coupling aperture (bottom coupling aperture **152**) could comprise the larger shape such that center belt clip **190** could rotate about top coupling aperture **154**. Utilizing this structure, the user can adjust the tilt of firearm cavity **90** and how the firearm disposed therein will rest on the user's belt or other clothing (e.g., by loosening fastener **199**

in the elongated coupling aperture, positioning fastener **199** as desired, and tightening fastener **199** to maintain the desired position).

[0033] Holster **100** can comprise one or more outer belt clips **180**. Outer belt clips **180** is configured to be disposed more proximate to top end **130** and/or bottom end **140** than a center belt clip **190** (e.g., above and/or below the wedge or guard panel). Outer belt clips **180** are coupled to outer wall system **105** (e.g., to first side panel **110** and/or second side panel **120**). Outer belt clips are coupled to only one side panel of the outer wall **105** of holster **100**. Outer belt clips **180** can be coupled to a side panel **110**, **120** of the outer wall **105** without center belt clip **190** being coupled thereto, or center belt clip **190** can be coupled to a side panel **110**, **120** of the outer wall **105** without outer belt clips **180** coupled thereto. For example, for an outside-waistband configuration (in which outer wall **105** is disposed outside of the user's waistband/belt), only center belt clip **190** (and not outer belt clips **180**) may be coupled to a side panel of outer wall system **105**. As another example, for an inside-waistband configuration (in which outer wall **105** is disposed inside the user's waistband/belt), only outer belt clips **180** (and not center belt clip **190**) may be coupled to a side panel **110**, **120** of outer wall **105**.

[0034] Each outer belt clip **180** can comprise a base portion **186** and a clip portion **182** aft of base portion **186**. Base portion **186** is coupled to the respective side panel (e.g., second side panel **120**). Outer wall **105** can comprise coupling apertures **102** configured to facilitate coupling of outer belt clips **180** to outer wall system **105**. Each side panel **110**, **120** of outer wall **105** can comprise at least one set of coupling apertures **102**. For example, first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** each comprise two sets of coupling apertures **102**. An outer belt clip **180** couples to each set of coupling apertures **102**. Each set of coupling apertures **102** is disposed in any suitable configuration or arrangement. For example, coupling apertures **102** can be arranged extending a length between muzzle end **160** and breech end **150** and/or a length between top end **130** and bottom end **140**. Therefore, the user can select which coupling apertures **102** to utilize for each set of coupling apertures **102**, such that the user can achieve a desired placement of the respective outer belt clip **180** in a muzzle-breech position and/or a top-bottom position. For example, coupling apertures **102** on holster **100** as shown are disposed in sets of four spanning a length between muzzle end **160** and breech end **150**. Therefore, the user can dispose outer belt clips **180** at a desired position relative to muzzle end **160** and breech end **150**, resulting in holster and the firearm therein sitting higher or lower on the user's belt or other clothing. Also, by choosing different positions within the respective coupling aperture **102** sets between the two outer belt clips **102**, the user can achieve a desired tilt of firearm cavity **90** and how the firearm disposed therein will rest on the user's belt or other clothing about one of the outer belt clips **180** acting as a fulcrum.

[0035] Base portion **186** of outer belt clips **180** comprises coupling apertures **187**, **188** in positions complementary to the positions of coupling apertures **102** in outer wall system **105**, such that base portion **186** of outer belt clips **180** can be coupled to the respective side panel (first side panel **110** or second side panel **120**) by a fastener(s) **189** being disposed through the coupling apertures **187**, **188** of base portion **186** of outer belt clips **180** and coupling apertures **102** of second side panel **120**. Fasteners **189** can comprise threading complementary to threading in end nuts **181**, which are configured to receive and retain fasteners **189**. End nuts **181** are positioned between coupling apertures **102** and outer wall system **105**.

[0036] Clip portion **182** of outer belt clips **180** may not be coupled to second side panel **120**, but can have a bias in a direction toward second side panel **120** and/or firearm cavity **90**. Thus, clip portion **182** can be pulled away from side panel **120** and/or firearm cavity **90**, for example, to place a belt or pant edge of the wearer within clip portion **182**, and in response to being released, clip portion **182** can return to its position more proximate second side panel **120** to at least partially enclose the belt or pant edge of the wearer and couple holster **100** thereto.

[0037] Clip portion **182** can comprise a hook **184** protruding inwardly from an inner surface of clip portion **182**. Hook **184** can rest proximate or abutting second side panel **120** or an inner portion of

clip portion **182** (in examples, like outer belt clips **180**, in which clip portion **182** clasps against itself), and the bias discussed above returns hook **184** to such position. Hook **184** can provide a forward boundary for a belt disposed in outer belt clips **180**, to prevent or mitigate the risk of holster **100** rising in response to an aft movement, such as drawing a firearm from holster **100**.
[0038] Coupling apertures **187**, **188** in base portions **186** of outer belt clips **180** can be of any suitable configuration or shape. For example, one of the coupling apertures can comprise a shape complementary to the cross-sectional shape of the fastener disposed therethrough (e.g., the shape of coupling aperture **187**). As another example, one of the coupling apertures can comprise a shape larger than the cross-sectional shape of the fastener disposed therethrough (e.g., an elongated shape), such that the fastener can be disposed within various portions of the coupling aperture. For example, aft coupling aperture **188** in base portions **186** can comprise a shape larger than the cross-sectional shape of fasteners **189**. Aft coupling aperture **188** can span a length between top end **130** and top end **140** of holster **100**, such that the respective fastener **189** can be disposed at a desired position within aft coupling aperture **188** between top end **130** and top end **140** of holster **100**. Accordingly, a clip portion **182** of outer belt clips **180** can be disposed more proximate to top end **130** or top end **140** of holster **100** as desired. Outer belt clips **180** can rotate about the other coupling aperture (forward coupling aperture **187**) in response to moving the respective fastener **189** within aft coupling aperture **188**. The other coupling aperture (forward coupling aperture **187**) could comprise the larger shape such that outer belt clips **180** could rotate about aft coupling aperture **188**. In this manner, the user can adjust the tilt of firearm cavity **90** and how the firearm disposed therein will rest on the user's belt or other clothing.
[0039] Firearm cavity **90** can comprise one or more chambers. For example, firearm cavity **90** can comprise a main cavity **92** configured to house and retain the firearm barrel therein (and any other components around the barrel such as a slide, barrel shroud, ejector ride, and/or the like). The firearm barrel can be disposed below bridge **119** of outer wall system **105**. Bridge **119** can form a sight channel **99** within firearm cavity **90**. Sight channel **99** can be configured to provide clearance within outer wall system **105** and firearm cavity **90** for firearm sights protruding upward (e.g., sights on top of and/or above the firearm barrel).
[0040] Firearm cavity **90** can comprise an attachment cavity **94**. Attachment cavity **94** can be in fluid communication with, and lower than, main cavity **92**. Attachment cavity **94** can be configured to house a firearm attachment attached below the barrel (e.g., a rail attachment coupled below the barrel and/or forward of the trigger guard of the firearm, such as a light, a laser sight, and/or the like). Attachment cavity **94** can be in fluid communication with the area within firearm cavity **90** formed from and within attachment bulge **113**. Via an attachment cavity **94**, holster **100** can be compatible with firearms comprising rail attachments.
[0041] With additional reference to FIGS. **9-13**, holster **100** can comprise a magnet assembly **200**. Magnet assembly **200** can be configured to couple to a metal (e.g., steel) portion of the firearm disposed in holster **100** to retain the firearm in holster **100**. For example, magnet assembly **200** can be coupled to muzzle end **160** of outer wall system **105** and holster **100**. Magnet assembly **200** can comprise a magnet **220**. Magnet **220** can be configured to attract and be in magnetic communication with a muzzle of a firearm disposed in firearm cavity **90** of holster **100**. Magnet **220** can comprise any suitable shape, such as a circular, cylindrical, rectangular, square, cube, and/or the like. Magnet **220** can comprise a magnet inner surface **224** configured to face inwardly into firearm cavity **90**. Magnet inner surface **224** can be configured to be in communication with a muzzle or crown of a firearm disposed in firearm cavity **90**. Magnet inner surface **224** can be configured to be proximate and/or abutting the muzzle or crown of a firearm disposed in firearm cavity **90**. In response to a firearm being disposed in holster **100** and properly seated with the muzzle or crown abutting magnet inner surface **224** and being in magnetic communication with magnet **220**, an audible click sound can be produced indicating that the firearm is properly seated within holster **100**.

[0042] Magnet assembly **200** can comprise a magnet housing **210** configured to couple to magnet **220** and hold magnet **220** in place. Magnet housing **210** can comprise a magnet recess **216**. Magnet recess **216** can have a shape complementary to the shape of magnet **220**, such that movement of magnet **220** within magnet recess **216** can be minimized or eliminated. Magnet **220** can be disposed at least partially within magnet recess **216**. Magnet inner surface **224** can be substantially even with a top edge of magnet recess **216**, or magnet inner surface **224** can be inside or outside of magnet recess **216** (e.g., forward or aft of the top edge of magnet recess **216**). Muzzle end **160** can comprise retention ledges **166** extending inwardly from the side panels of
[0043] the outer wall system. Retention ledges **166** can be configured to at least partially retain magnet housing **210** in place between first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** and not travel in a forward direction and out of outer wall system **105**.
[0044] Muzzle end **160** of outer wall system **105** can comprise a coupling device or system configured to couple magnet assembly **200** (and/or magnet housing **210**) to outer wall system **105**. Magnet assembly **200** (and/or magnet housing **210**) can be coupled to and between first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**. Magnet housing **210** can comprise a housing coupling device or system complementary to the coupling device/system of outer wall system **105** to facilitate coupling of muzzle end **160** to magnet housing **210**.
[0045] The coupling device of muzzle end **160** of outer wall system **105** can comprise a coupling aperture (e.g., coupling aperture **162**) disposed through outer wall system **105** at muzzle end **160**. The coupling aperture in muzzle end **160** can be disposed through first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** such that the coupling apertures in each side panel are aligned. Magnet housing **210** can comprise a housing coupling aperture **212** disposed at a position complementary to coupling apertures **162** in first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** at muzzle end **160**. Magnet housing **210** can be disposed within outer wall system **105** at muzzle end **160** and between first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**. In response to magnet housing **210** being disposed between first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** in muzzle end **160**, housing coupling aperture **212** can align with coupling aperture **162** in first side panel **110** and/or second side panel **120** and at least one fastener **169** (e.g., a screw, bolt, or any other suitable fastener) can be disposed therethrough to at least partially secure magnet housing **210** to muzzle end **160** of outer wall system **105**. Two fasteners **169** can be disposed to couple magnet housing **210** to muzzle end **160** (e.g., one fastener through the coupling aperture **162** of each of first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**).
[0046] The coupling device of muzzle end **160** of outer wall system **105** can comprise coupling aperture **164** disposed through outer wall system **105** at muzzle end **160**. Coupling aperture **164** in muzzle end **160** can be disposed through first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** such that the coupling apertures in each side panel are aligned. Magnet housing **210** can comprise a housing coupling stud **214** protruding from a surface (e.g., a side surface proximate to and/or abutting first side panel **110** and/or second side panel **120**) at a space complementary to coupling apertures **164** in first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** at muzzle end **160**. Magnet housing **210** can be disposed within outer wall system **105** at muzzle end **160** and between first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**. In response to magnet housing **210** being disposed between first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** in muzzle end **160**, housing coupling stud **214** can align with coupling aperture **164** in first side panel **110** and/or second side panel **120**, and coupling aperture(s) **164** can receive housing coupling stud **214** therein to at least partially couple magnet housing **210** to outer wall system **105**. A housing coupling stud **214** can be comprised and protruding from opposite surfaces of magnet housing **210** such that housing coupling studs **214** are received by coupling apertures **164** on both sides of muzzle end **160** (through both of first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**).
[0047] The coupling device of muzzle end **160** can comprise both coupling apertures **162**, **164**, and the housing coupling device can comprise both coupling aperture **212** and coupling stud **214**, on one or both sides of each.

[0048] The magnet of a magnet assembly can be directly coupled to muzzle end **160** of outer wall assembly **160**, for example, by the magnet comprising the coupling device(s) discussed herein with regard to magnet housing **210** (e.g., magnet can comprise coupling apertures and/or coupling studs complementary to coupling apertures of outer wall system **105**). Thus, a magnet can couple directly to outer wall system **105** (e.g., if the magnet assembly does not comprise a magnet housing or the like).
[0049] Magnet assembly **200** can further comprise a stabilizer rod **230**. Stabilizer rod **230** can be coupled to magnet **220** and/or magnet housing **210**. Stabilizer rod **230** can extend inwardly into firearm cavity **90**, for example, along an axis along which a firearm barrel bore will extend in response to the firearm being disposed in firearm cavity **90** (e.g., axis **50**). Stabilizer rod **230** can be configured to be disposed within a bore of a firearm in response to the firearm being disposed within firearm cavity **90** to stabilize the firearm within holster **100**. That is, in response to a firearm being inserted into firearm cavity **90**, stabilizer rod **230** can be inserted into the firearm bore and rest therein in response to the firearm being seated in holster **100** (e.g., with the muzzle or crown being disposed proximate or abutting magnet **220**).
[0050] Stabilizer rod **230** can comprise any suitable cross-sectional shape. For example, stabilizer rod **230** can comprise a circular cross-sectional shape complementary to a barrel bore. As another example, stabilizer rod **230** can comprise a square, triangular, rectangular, or any other geometric cross-sectional shape having at least one dimension complementary to a barrel bore (e.g., the corners of a shape can be configured to contact the surface of the firearm bore). Stabilizer rod **230** can comprise a cross-sectional dimension complementary to a certain firearm caliber. Stabilizer rod **230** can comprise rifling edges **233**, which can be complementary to the rifling of a firearm to be disposed within holster **100**. Thus, rifling edges **233** can be positioned within the complementary rifling in the barrel of the firearm to further stabilize the firearm.
[0051] Stabilizer rod **230** and magnet **220** can comprise center points along a common axis (e.g., center axis **204** shown in FIG. **8**). Stabilizer rod **230** can couple to magnet **220** (e.g., with a forward surface pf stabilizer rod **230** proximate or abutting magnet inner surface **224**) such that a portion **223** of magnet inner surface **224** is radially outward of stabilizer rod **230** relative to common axis **204**. Such radially outward portion **223** of magnet inner surface **224** can be exposed and/or configured to be proximate and/or abutting the crown of a firearm barrel disposed in holster **100**. Magnet recess **216** can comprise a center point along the same common axis of stabilizer rod **230** and magnet **220**.
[0052] Magnet assembly **200** can comprise a fastener **209** disposed through and coupling magnet housing **210**, magnet **220**, and/or stabilizer rod **230**. Magnet housing **210** can comprise a coupling aperture **217** disposed therethrough (e.g., through magnet recess **216**), and magnet **220** can comprise magnet coupling aperture **222** disposed therethrough. Fastener **209** can be disposed such coupling aperture through magnet housing **210** and magnet coupling aperture **222**. Stabilizer rod **230** can comprise a coupling void **232** configured to receive an end of fastener **209** to couple magnet housing **210**, magnet **220**, and/or stabilizer rod **230** together. Fastener **209** can comprise threading, and coupling void **232** of stabilizer rod **230** can comprise complementary threading to receive the threaded fastener **209**.
[0053] Use of magnet **220** and/or stabilizer rod **230** can help retain a firearm disposed in holster **100** in place in a desired position (e.g., keeping the firearm bore along a desired axis within holster **100**). For example, with holster **100** having attachment cavity **94**, if using holster **100** for a firearm without a rail attachment coupled thereto, without magnet **220** and/or stabilizer rod **230**, the firearm may shift or wiggle within firearm cavity **90** with attachment cavity being empty. Thus, magnet **220** and/or stabilizer rod **230** allow better stabilization within holster **100** for any firearm, with or without a rail attachment or other features (or firearms for which holster **100** may not be specifically designed or fitted).
[0054] Holster **100** can comprise a spacer assembly **170**. Spacer assembly **170** can be configured to

allow the user to select and achieve a desired resting angle of holster **100** and firearm cavity **90**. The resting angle can be, for example, between the holster (or axis **50** defining holster **100** and/or the axis along which a firearm will rest in holster **100**) and a vertical axis spanning in the direction of gravity (a gravitational direction straight down). Thus, spacer assembly **170** can be configured to allow adjustment along curved line **45** (shown in FIGS. **4** and **5**) to change the resting angle of holster. Adjustment along curved line **45** can cause holster **100** and/or outer wall system **105** to press more or less against the body of a holster wearer.

[0055] Spacer assembly **170** can be comprised at top end **130** and/or bottom end **140** of holster **100**. For example, with outer wall system **105** and its first and second side panels **110**, **120** being one piece of material, fasteners can couple first and second side panels **110** at top end **130** or bottom end **140**. In holster **100**, fasteners **109** couple first and second side panels **110** at bottom end **140** through bottom end coupling apertures **103**. Fasteners **109** can couple spacer assembly **170** to outer wall system **105**.

[0056] Spacer assembly **170** can comprise a spacer body **171** spanning between a spacer base end **174** and a spacer adjustment end **178**. Spacer base end **174** can comprise one or more coupling apertures **173** configured to receive a fastener and couple spacer body **171** to outer wall system **105** of holster **100**. For example, coupling apertures **173** of spacer body **171** can be disposed in positions complementary to positions of coupling apertures **103** at bottom end **140** of outer wall system **105**. Coupling apertures **103** at bottom end **140** can be arranged in a set (similar to the sets of coupling apertures **102**), for example, spanning a length between muzzle end **160** and breech end **150** of holster **100**. Accordingly, a user can align spacer coupling apertures **173** at a desired position along coupling apertures **103** to establish a desired position of spacer body **171** between muzzle end **160** and breech end **150** of holster **100**.

[0057] Spacer adjustment end **178** of spacer body **171** can comprise an adjustment aperture **172** disposed therethrough. Adjustment aperture **172** can span a length of adjustment end **178** and allow movement and coupling of a fastener at any desired position along such length. Accordingly, spacer shim **175** can couple to spacer adjustment end **178** by fastener **179** being disposed through spacer shim **175** and adjustment aperture **172** (e.g., and secured via end nut **177** coupling to fastener **179** on the other side of spacer body **171**). Further, by loosening fastener **179** and translating fastener within adjustment aperture **172**, the position of spacer shim **175** can be determined along the length of adjustment aperture **172** between muzzle end **160** and breech end **150** of holster **100**. At the selected position, fastener **179** can be tightened to hold spacer shim **175** in place at such position. Adjustment aperture **172** having a shape larger than the cross-sectional shape of fastener **179** (adjustment apertured **172** being elongated), and a coupling aperture of adjustment shim **175** through which fastener **179** is disposed having a shape complementary to the cross-sectional shape of fastener **179**, can facilitate such movement/adjustment of the position of spacer shim **175**. This further allows the holster user to adjust where spacer shim **175** can contact the user body.

[0058] Spacer shim **175** can be configured to press against the holster user's body to maintain a certain position of holster **100** and a desired resting angle. To adjust how holster **100** and/or axis **50** rests along curved line **45**, multiple spacer shims **175** can be stacked on one another in a direction similar to the direction between first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**. The stack of spacer shims **175** can be coupled by fastener **179**, as discussed herein with regard to a single spacer shim **175**. Thus, with specific reference to FIGS. **4** and **5**, to cause axis **50** to move along curved line **45** in a direction toward first side panel **110**, more spacer shims **175** can be stacked and coupled to spacer body **171** as discussed herein. The greater number of spacer shims **175** can press more greatly on the holster user's body (which would be more proximate second side panel **120**, opposite first side panel **110**), and tilt holster **100** and axis **50** away from user's body. To decrease the tilt away from the user's body (e.g., and cause axis **50** to be closer to vertical), fewer or no spacer shims **175** can be used in spacer assembly **170**. Spacer assembly **170** can be removed from holster **100** if such adjustments are not desired.

[0059] Each spacer shim **175** can have any suitable thickness, such as between about 0.1 and 0.2 inch, allowing incremental adjustment of the resting angle. Spacer assembly **170** can comprise spacer shims **175** that are similar or substantially identical to one another. Spacer assembly **170** can comprise an outer spacer shim **175** configured to be the outermost spacer shim **175** that rests against the user's body. The outer spacer shim can comprise an outer surface **176**, which can comprise texturing or another gripping structure configured to create friction with the user and hold the spacer shims **175** in place against the user. Other spacer shims **175** in a shim stack can have substantially smooth or nontextured surfaces.

[0060] Spacer body **171** can comprise any suitable shape spanning between spacer base end **174** and spacer adjustment end **178**. For example, spacer body **171** can be linear, nonlinear, angled, curved, and/or the like. Spacer adjustment end **178** can be disposed along an axis different than spacer base end **174**. For example, spacer adjustment end **178** can be disposed further from firearm cavity **90** than spacer base end **174**. As another example, spacer adjustment end **178** can be disposed further from firearm cavity **90** than spacer base end **174**. As another example, with first side panel **110** and second side panel **120** being aligned with one another, at least a portion of spacer adjustment end **178** of spacer body **171** can be misaligned with first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**, while all or most of spacer base end **174** can be aligned with first side panel **110** and second side panel **120**. Such configurations can allow the ability of spacer adjustment end **178** to better be able to bend and/or contact the user's body, tilting axis **50** along curved line **45** more readily than spacer body **171** having a linear configuration.

[0061] Spacer assembly **170** can be switched to either side of outer wall system **105** depending on the configuration the user wishes to utilize (e.g., between lefthanded or righthanded configurations).

[0062] As discussed herein, any component, configuration, or aspect of, or coupled to, one side panel of an outer wall system of a holster can be applied to the other side panel (e.g., both side panels being, or being capable of being, mirror images of one another). Also, reference to a "fastener" as used herein can comprise any suitable fastener, such as a screw, bolt, nail, clip, hook, pin, rivet, and/or the like. The holster systems discussed herein allow desired retention of a firearm and adjustability in multiple directions and areas to allow a user to achieve a desired fit, comfort, and firearm resting position with the holster.

[0063] The detailed description herein is presented for purposes of illustration only and not of limitation. For example, the steps recited in any of the method or process descriptions may be executed in any combination and/or order and are not necessarily limited to the order or combination presented. Furthermore, any reference to singular includes plural examples, and any reference to more than one component or step may include a singular component or step. Also, any reference to attached, fixed, connected, or the like may include permanent, removable, temporary, partial, full, and/or any other possible attachment option. Additionally, any reference to without contact (or similar phrases) may also include reduced contact or minimal contact.

[0064] All ranges may include the upper and lower values, and all ranges and ratio limits disclosed herein may be combined. Unless specifically stated otherwise, references to "a," "an," and/or "the" may include one or more than one and that reference to an item in the singular may also include the item in the plural. Unless otherwise indicated, the terms "first," "second," etc. are used herein merely as labels, and are not intended to impose ordinal, positional, or hierarchical requirements on the items to which these terms refer. Moreover, reference to, e.g., a "second" item does not require or preclude the existence of, e.g., a "first" or lower-numbered item, and/or, e.g., a "third" or higher-numbered item. Further, reference to, e.g., a "first" item and a "second" item does not mean that there are no intervening items, and such intervening items may be present.

[0065] Systems, methods and apparatus are provided herein. In the detailed description herein, references to "one example", "an example", "various examples", etc., indicate that the example described may include a particular feature, structure, or characteristic, but every example may not

necessarily include the particular feature, structure, or characteristic. Moreover, when a particular feature, structure, or characteristic is described in connection with an example, it is within the knowledge of one skilled in the art to affect such feature, structure, or characteristic in connection with other examples whether or not explicitly described. After reading the description, it will be apparent to one skilled in the relevant art(s) how to implement the disclosure in the examples herein.

[0066] Furthermore, no element, component, or method step in the present disclosure is intended to be dedicated to the public regardless of whether the element, component, or method step is explicitly recited in the claims. No claim element herein is to be construed under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 112(f) unless the element is expressly recited using the phrase “means for.” As used herein, the terms “comprises”, “comprising”, or any other variation thereof, are intended to cover a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, method, article, or apparatus that comprises a list of elements does not include only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, or apparatus.

Claims

1. A holster, comprising: an outer wall defining a holster cavity configured to receive a firearm, wherein the outer wall has a muzzle end configured to house a muzzle of the firearm; and a magnet assembly coupled to the muzzle end, wherein the magnet assembly comprises a magnet housing coupled to the outer wall and a magnet fixedly coupled to the magnet housing, wherein the magnet is configured to be in magnetic communication with a crown of the muzzle of the firearm when the firearm is positioned in the holster cavity.

2. The holster of claim 1, wherein the magnet housing comprises a housing coupling aperture, and the magnet comprises a magnet coupling aperture, wherein the housing coupling aperture and the magnet coupling aperture are disposed along a common axis, wherein the magnet assembly further comprises a fastener coupling the magnet housing and the magnet along the common axis.

3. The holster of claim 1, wherein the magnet housing is disposed at least partially within the holster cavity between a first side panel and a second side panel of the outer wall.

4. The holster of claim 1, wherein the magnet assembly further comprises a stabilizer rod coupled to at least one of the magnet housing and the magnet, wherein the stabilizer rod is positioned at least partially in the holster cavity and is configured to be disposed at least partially within the bore of the firearm when the firearm is positioned in the holster cavity.

5. The holster of claim 4, wherein the stabilizer rod comprises a coupling void disposed along the common axis configured to receive the fastener therein, wherein the fastener couples the stabilizer rod to the at least one of the magnet housing and the magnet along the common axis.

6. The holster of claim 1, wherein the magnet housing comprises a magnet recess, and the magnet is positioned at least partially within the magnet recess, wherein the magnet recess is disposed along the common axis.

7. The holster of claim 1, wherein the muzzle end of the outer wall comprises a muzzle-end coupling device, and the magnet housing comprises a housing coupling device coupled to the muzzle-end coupling device.

8. The holster of claim 7, wherein the muzzle-end coupling device comprises a wall coupling aperture disposed through the outer wall, and wherein the housing coupling device comprises a housing coupling stud protruding from a surface of the magnet housing, wherein the wall coupling aperture of the outer wall is configured to receive the housing coupling stud to couple the magnet housing to the outer wall.

9. A holster, comprising: an outer wall defining a holster cavity configured to receive a firearm, wherein the outer wall has a muzzle end configured to house a muzzle of the firearm; and a magnet directly coupled to the muzzle end, wherein the magnet is configured to be in magnetic

communication with a crown of the muzzle of the firearm when the firearm is positioned in the holster cavity.

10. The holster of claim 9, wherein the magnet comprises a magnet coupling aperture configured to receive a fastener therein.

11. The holster of claim 9, further comprising a stabilizer rod coupled to the magnet, wherein the stabilizer rod is positioned at least partially in the holster cavity and is configured to be at least partially disposed within the bore of the firearm when the firearm is positioned in the holster cavity.

12. The holster of claim 11, wherein the magnet comprises a magnet coupling aperture spanning along an axis configured to receive a fastener therein, and wherein the stabilizer rod spans along the axis.

13. The holster of claim 12, wherein the stabilizer rod comprises a coupling void disposed along the axis configured to receive the fastener therein, wherein the fastener couples the stabilizer rod to the magnet.

14. The holster of claim 9, wherein the magnet comprises a magnet inner surface configured to touch the crown of the muzzle of the firearm when the firearm is positioned in the holster cavity.

15. The holster of claim 9, wherein the muzzle end of the outer wall comprises a muzzle-end coupling device, and the magnet comprises a magnet coupling device coupled to the muzzle-end coupling device.

16. The holster of claim 15, wherein the muzzle-end coupling device comprises a wall coupling aperture disposed through the outer wall, and wherein the magnet coupling device comprises a magnet coupling stud protruding from a surface of the magnet, wherein the wall coupling aperture of the outer wall is configured to receive the magnet coupling stud to couple the magnet to the outer wall.

17. The holster of claim 11, wherein the stabilizer rod comprises at least one rifling edge that is complementary to rifling of the firearm to be disposed in the holster cavity.

18. A holster, comprising: an outer wall defining a holster cavity configured to receive a firearm, wherein the outer wall comprises a first side panel and a second side panel opposite the first side panel, wherein the holster cavity is configured to receive the firearm along a longitudinal holster axis, and wherein at least one of the first side panel or the second side panel comprises a protruding wedge, wherein the protruding wedge comprises a surface spanning along a wedge axis that is formed at an angle of between 5 and 15 degrees between the longitudinal holster axis and the wedge axis; and a plurality of outer belt clips coupled to the at least one of the first side panel or the second side panel, such that the protruding wedge is disposed between two of the plurality of outer belt clips.

19. The holster of claim 18, wherein the wedge is coupled to or integrally formed with the at least one of the first side panel or the second side panel.

20. The holster of claim 18, wherein the first side panel comprises the wedge and the second side panel comprises a second wedge.