No. 848,500. PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

G. SCHWARZ.

CASE FOR HOLDING AMMUNITION.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

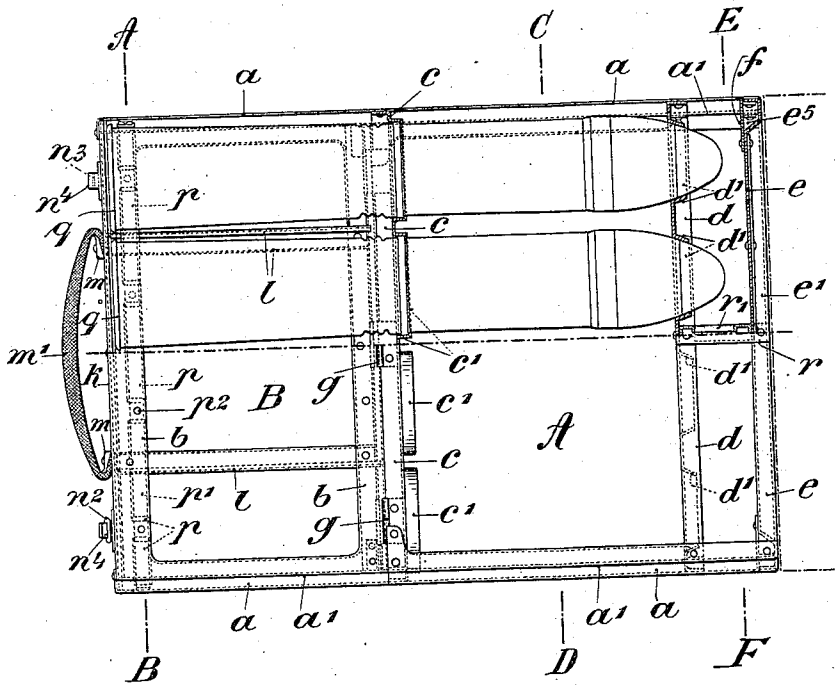
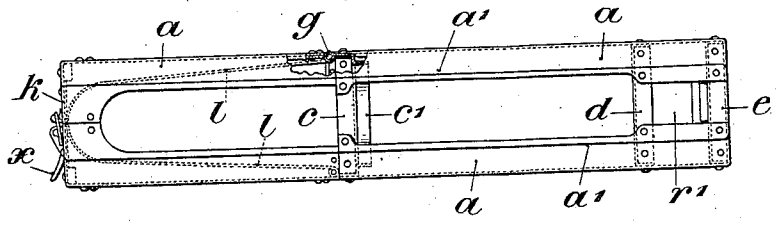


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
C. J. Kesler
F. B. Keesler

Inventor
George Schwarz
By James L. Norris.
Atty

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 848,500. PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

G. SCHWARZ.

CASE FOR HOLDING AMMUNITION.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

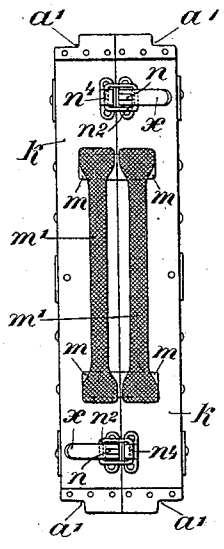


Fig. 4.

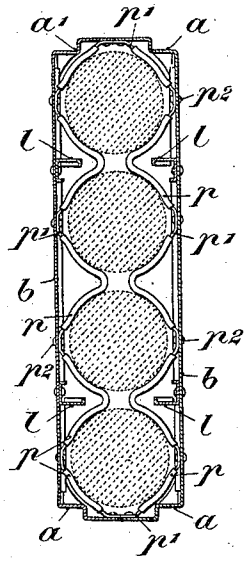


Fig. 5.

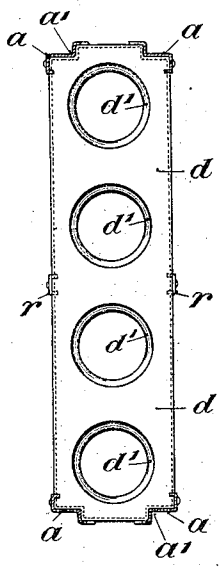


Fig. 6.

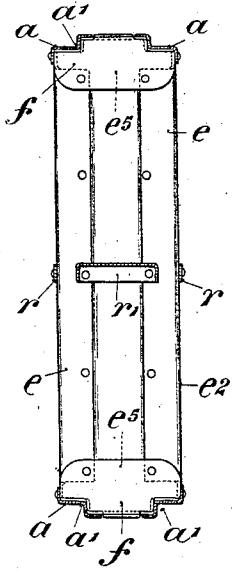
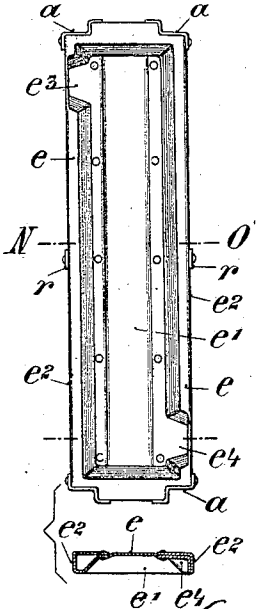


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:
C. D. Kesler
H. B. Cook

Inventor
Georg Schwarz
By James L. Norris.
Atty

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 848,500. PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

G. SCHWARZ.

CASE FOR HOLDING AMMUNITION.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 8.

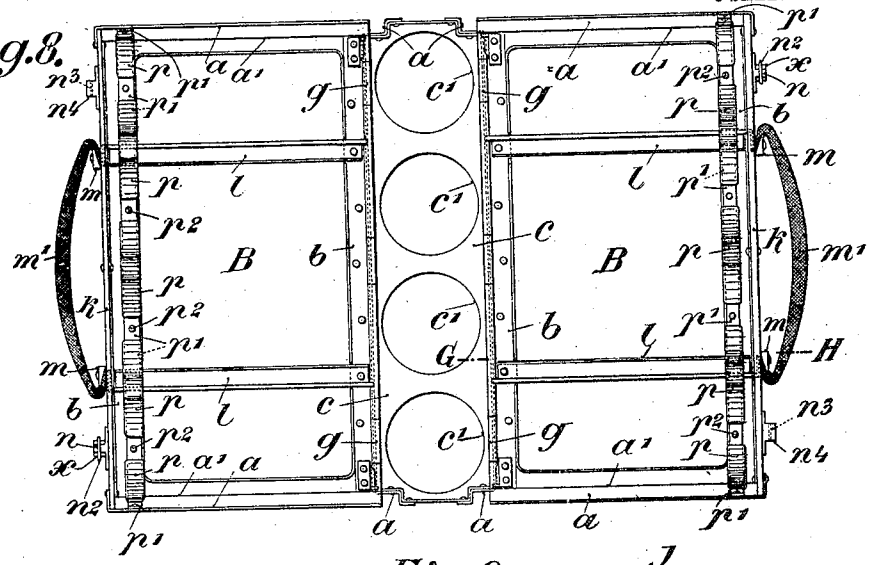


Fig. 9.

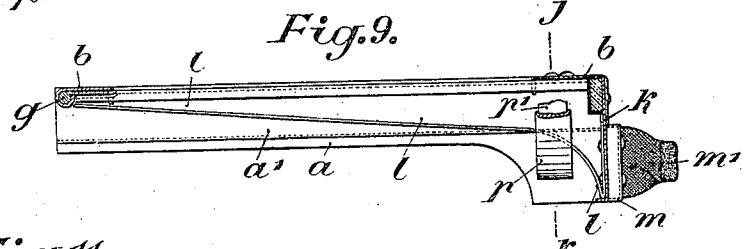


Fig. 11.

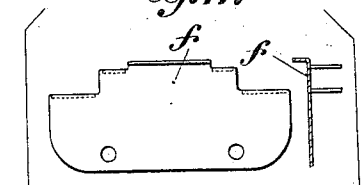


Fig. 10.

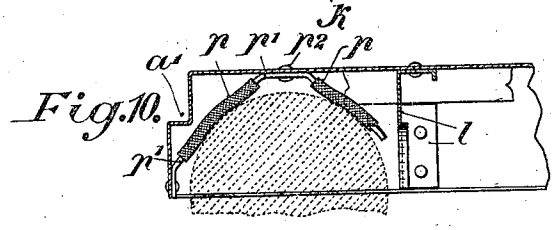


Fig. 12.

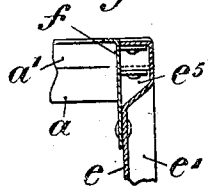
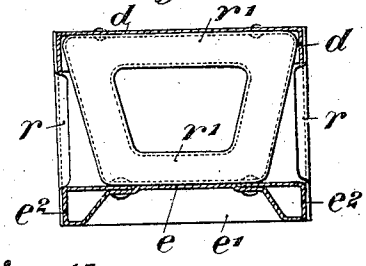


Fig. 13.



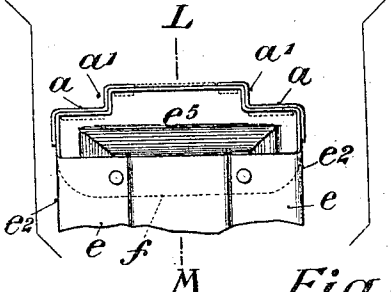


Fig. 14.

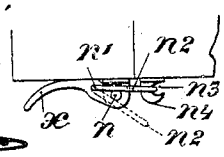
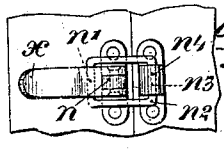


Fig. 15.



Witnesses:
Chas. Kesler

Inventor
George Schwarz
By James L. Norris
Atty

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORG SCHWARZ, OF EISENACH, GERMANY.

CASE FOR HOLDING AMMUNITION.

No. 848,500. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed March 26, 1906. Serial No. 308,142.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORG SCHWARZ, manager, a subject of the King of Würtemberg, residing at Eisenach, Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases for Holding Ammunition, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cartridge-boxes for simultaneous transport and keeping of several projectiles.

The cartridge-box according to this invention is intended for keeping and carrying several projectiles. It is arranged in such manner that the projectile proper or shell is securely mounted and guided in flanged perforations, and the cartridge adjoining the projectile is supported and held in a folding two-sectioned box-frame, so that after unfolding the box-frame the shell is lying free on the cartridge and can be easily removed. At the same time, owing to the unfolding of the frame, the cartridge-box is firmly supported in a vertical position—that is to say, it cannot fall. The cartridge-box is further arranged in such manner that it can be conveniently carried, for which purpose the two-sectioned box-frame surrounding the cartridge-casing is provided with handles for carrying. In order to inclose in an exact manner the projectiles inserted into the cartridge-box, the said box is provided with bracket-closing devices. The cartridge-box is provided with raised portions at the top and at the bottom, so as to form guides, and by means of these projecting guides it is guided in corresponding guiding-ledges in the ammunition-box. It is also arranged in such manner that two or more cartridge-boxes arranged behind each other can be placed close behind each other, the bottom of the front cartridge-box being hollowed out and provided with recesses in such manner that the handles of the cartridge-box at the back and the closing devices can be taken up by it. The bottom is at the same time made hollow in such manner that its inner wall is closed, so that dust and sand cannot get into any cracks or recesses during the transport of the cartridge-boxes. Finally provision is made for rendering the cartridge-box very rigid and undeformable in spite of its lightness, so that every requirement for such cartridge-boxes has been taken into consideration.

A construction of the cartridge-box for four projectiles is illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a front elevation with one-half shown in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a plan; Fig. 3, a side elevation seen from the side on which the handle is arranged; Fig. 4, a vertical cross-section on line A B; Fig. 5, similar cross-section on line C D, and Fig. 6 a cross-section on line E F of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is an elevation looking toward the bottom of the box. Fig. 8 shows the cartridge-box in end elevation with the frame portions opened out and the ammunition removed. Fig. 9 shows, on an enlarged scale, a cross-section on line G H through the opened-out frame portion in Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a section on the line J K of Fig. 9. Fig. 11 shows the one opened inner side of the box-bottom with the covering-plate removed. Fig. 12 shows a section on the line L M of Fig. 11 with the covering-plate secured. Fig. 13 is a cross-section on the line N O of Fig. 7 through the center of the bottom of the box, and Figs. 14 and 15 show a closing-bolt.

The cartridge-box consists of a frame-shaped case forming an open-work box constituted by upper and lower ledges *a* and lateral edges *b*. The top and the bottom ledges *a* are provided with a portion *a'*, bent outward and forming a guide for the box when it is placed in the ammunition-carriage. The box is also provided with a partition *c*, which is intended to receive the shell at the point where the copper ring is mounted, and a partition *d* for supporting the shell at its point. These partitions are stamped out of sheet metal, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 8, and provided with circular stamped-out perforations, in which the shell is mounted. The circular flanged perforations *d'* of the partition *d*, compared to flanged perforations *c'* of the partition *c*, are made conical, so that these perforations can fit the point of the shell or the shape of the primer better. In this way the shell is securely mounted in a rigid box and cannot shift either when kept in the ammunition-box or when removed and transported. The bottom *e* is made of sheet metal and is provided with a hollowed-out portion *e'*, the object of which will be hereinafter described. This plate is bent at its two lateral edges e^2 and bent down to form pockets, so that the bottom face lying to-

ward the point of the shell is completely closed and riveted with the upper and bottom ledges *a* into a rigid box with open walls. In order to cover the bottom completely, a covering-plate *f* is riveted over the end pocket e^5 of the bottom, formed when the bottom is manufactured by bending a steel plate.

On the stable undivided box supporting the shell is mounted, by means of hinges *g*, at both sides the two-sectioned frame-box for receiving the cartridge adjoining the shell. Each of these box halves consists of a lateral frame *b*, of covering, and bottom ledges *a*, fitted to it, and of an end portion *k* and stiffening *l*, made of a steel plate. To the plate *k* are secured, by means of rivets, plates *m*, which receive carrying-cords or handle *m'*, of woven jute, leather, or other suitable material. The closing device for the two frame halves is constituted by a bracket-closing device with a toggle-joint lever. The lever *x*, supported in a boss *n*, carries outside its fulcrum at *n'* an eye n^2, which engages with a recess n^3 of the block n^4 at the other end portion. In order to insure closing in every direction of movement, the two brackets are shifted relatively to each other, so that one of them closes toward the right and the other toward the left hand side.

For holding the cartridge at the top end are used leather straps *p*, and between these straps are arranged steel brackets *p'*, riveted at p^2 to the lateral wall-frames *b* in such manner that they leave a small clearance between the two bottom halves, in which clearance finds place the edge *q* of the cartridge. The projectile is thus elastically supported even at the cartridge end. In order to enable two or more of such cartridge-boxes to be introduced one after another into the ammunition-car on corresponding guides fitting the guides *a'* without their moving in longitudinal direction, the bottom *e* is made hollow. This hollow *e'* receives the handle *m'*, as well as the bracket-closing devices. For receiving the bracket-closing devices the hollow *e'* of the bottom *e* is continued at both ends at e^3 and e^4. In this way two boxes can be brought quite close to each other, so that the frame portions engage with each other, whereby it is insured that the boxes will not shift in transport. In order, further, to avoid any deformation of the cartridge-box when it strikes the ground, there is provided between the partition *d* and the bottom *e* a stiffening device constituted by laterally-riveted ledges *r* and a strut *r'*, arranged between the partition and the bottom and suitably recessed. These parts rigidly connect the partition *d* and the bottom *e* together and prevent any bending through when the cartridge-box is thrown on the ground. In order to make the cartridge-box portable in such manner as to enable at least two or even more of such cartridge-boxes to be simultaneously carried by one man and in order rigidly to connect the same with each other, the separate plates of the box are formed into stiffened girders, and by bending the edges provision is made for preventing the cartridge-box from being injured in use. Thus, for instance, the guides *a'* are provided with bent-over edges. The two-sectioned cartridge-box frame is provided with stiffening devices *l*, one rib of which is arranged obliquely. The hinges *g*, connecting the fixed box portion A to the folding box portion B, are countersunk, so that they do not project.

When filling this cartridge-box, its part B is first opened out, and by spreading the wing portions the boxes are prevented from falling in spite of standing upright. Then the projectiles are introduced. As the vertical depending flanges around the perforations *c'* of the partition *c* and the depending conical flanges around the perforations *d'* in the partition *d* hold the shell—that is to say, the heavy portion of the projectile—in a safe manner, any shifting of the same or shaking during transport is precluded. After the projectiles have been introduced in such manner that the shell-point is surrounded by the flanges *d'* both parts of the frame B are closed, so that the cartridge is elastically held by means of leather straps with elastic steel-plate backs, and the bottom of the shell rests on the bottom portions *k* of the folding frame. The two bolt-closing devices are then closed, and finally two or more such filled cartridge-boxes are pushed into the ammunition-car in such manner that they slide, with their projecting guiding edges *a'*, in the corresponding guides of the ammunition-car. The handles *m'* and the bracket-closing devices of the back cartridge-box come to rest in the recesses *e'* e^3 e^4 of the front box, so that the cartridge-boxes fit close together, and no clearance is left between them. When used for firing, the cartridge-boxes are partly or entirely pulled out from the ammunition-car and their frame-boxes B opened out. The two frame portions B insure a sufficiently good stand to the cartridge-box. Then it is easy to seize the projectile at the cartridge-casing and to remove it in a reliable manner and without shocks from the box. By making the frames as skeleton frames the cartridge-box is made lighter and stronger.

What I claim is—

1. A box of the class described including a skeleton frame having a solid bottom, a partition having a series of openings fixed to the skeleton frame and arranged in proximity to the bottom, a partition having openings fixed to the frame at the mouth thereof, skeleton-frame sections hinged to opposite walls of the first-mentioned frame and being adapted to open laterally and when in a closed position forming a closure for the box, brackets fixed

to the hinged frame-sections, and an elastic covering for the brackets.

2. A box of the class described including a skeleton frame having a solid bottom, a partition having a series of openings fixed to the skeleton frame and arranged in proximity to the bottom, a partition having openings fixed to the frame at the mouth thereof, skeleton-frame sections hinged to opposite walls of the first-mentioned frame and being adapted to open laterally and when in a closed position forming a closure for the box, brackets fixed to the hinged frame-sections, an elastic covering for the brackets, handles fixed to the exterior of the hinged frame-sections, and means for locking the said hinged sections in a closed position.

3. A box of the class described including a skeleton frame having a solid bottom, hinged skeleton-frame sections associated with the said frame and having connection at the uppermost portion thereof, each of said hinged sections being adapted to open laterally in opposite directions, and forming a closure for the box when brought together, handles mounted exterior of each of said hinged sections, means for locking the sections together, partitions arranged within the box below the hinged sections and being provided with a plurality of openings adapted to be in alinement with each other for receiving projectiles, depending flanges integral with the partitions surrounding the openings therein, brackets fixed to the frame of each hinge-section, a cover for the brackets to form elastic supports, a stiffening means connected with the lowermost partition and the bottom, and guideways formed in opposite end walls throughout the longitudinal extent of the box.

4. A box of the class described, including a skeleton frame having a solid bottom, hinged skeleton-frame sections associated with the said frame and having connection at the uppermost portion thereof, each of said hinged sections being adapted to open laterally in opposite directions, and forming a closure for the box when brought together, handles mounted exterior of each of said hinged sections, means for locking the sections together, partitions arranged within the box below the hinged sections and being provided with a plurality of openings adapted to be in alinement with each other for receiving projectiles, depending flanges integral with the partitions surrounding the openings therein, brackets fixed to the frame of each hinged section, a cover for the brackets to form elastic supports, a stiffening means connected with the lowermost partition and the bottom, and guideways formed in opposite end walls throughout the longitudinal extent of the box, said bottom provided with a depression throughout its extent.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORG SCHWARZ.

Witnesses:
WILLY OPPERMAN,
ERNST GREGORIUS.