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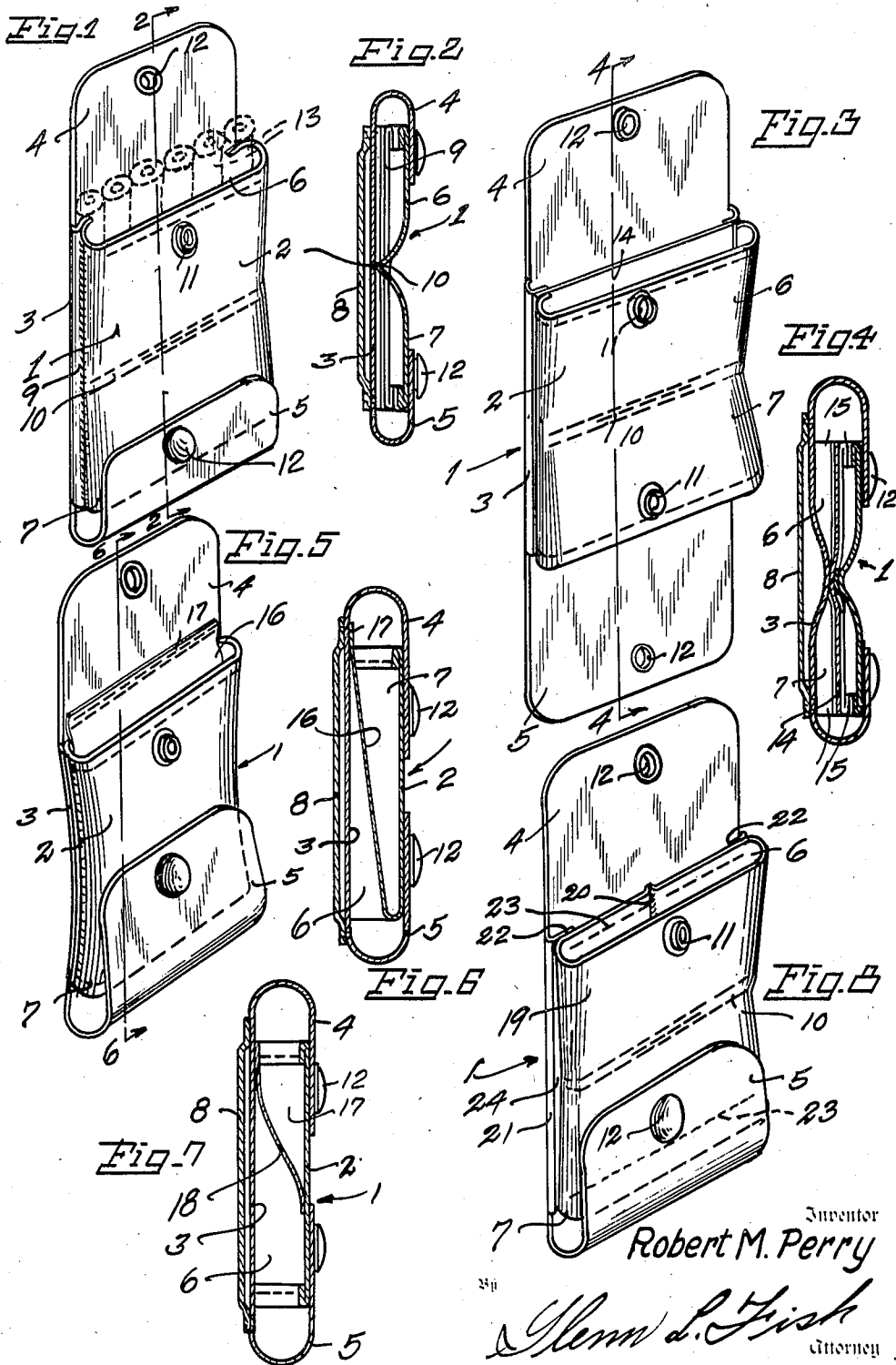
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2,346,185

CARTRIDGE POUCH

Filed May 6, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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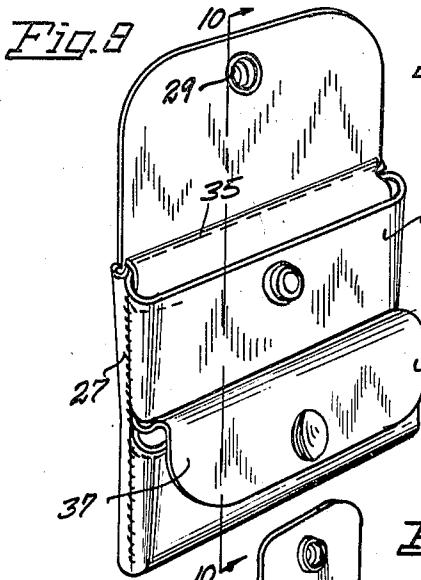
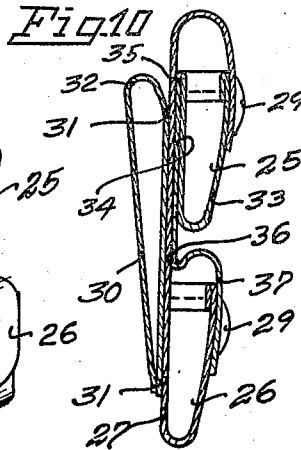
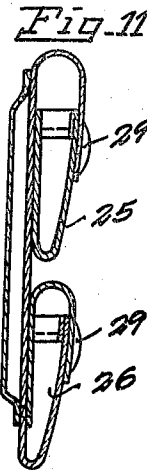
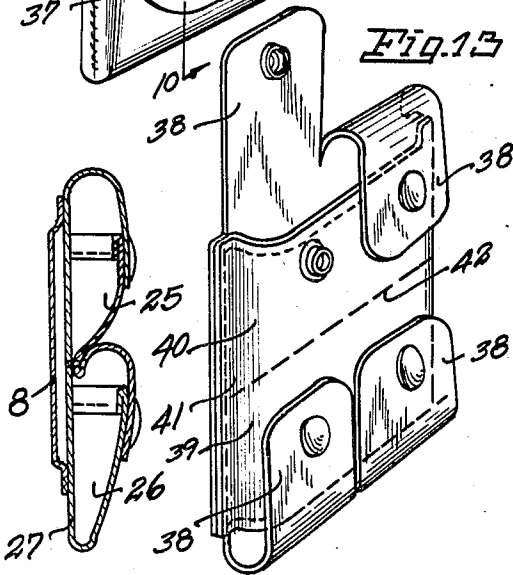
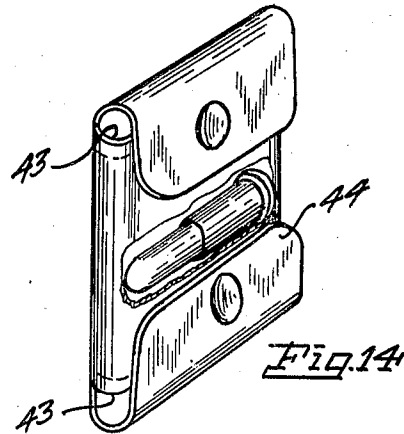


Fig. 12

Fig. 13

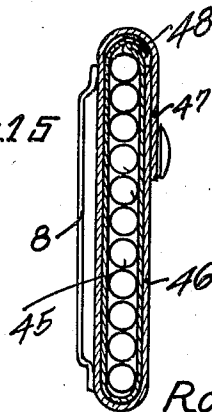
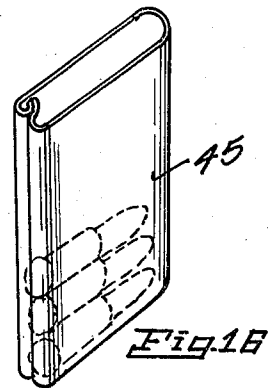


Fig. 16

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CARTRIDGE POUCH

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2 Claims. (Cl. 224—22)

This invention relates to a cartridge pouch and it is one object of the invention to provide a device of this character adapted to be mounted on a belt worn about a person's waist in such position upon the belt that cartridges may be easily removed.

Another object of the invention is to provide cartridge pouches formed with pockets disposed in opposed relation to each other, the pockets being adapted to receive a pre-determined number of cartridges.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cartridge pouch having closure flaps held in closing relation to upper and lower pockets by snap fasteners, the lower flap when released permitting a full cylinder of cartridges to be removed and by releasing the upper flap one or more cartridges being removable from the upper pocket.

Another object of the invention is to provide pouches of different sizes to receive cartridges of different caliber, the pouches to be constructed from flexible material in order to conform to the shape of the cartridges and retain them in snug relationship so they can be removed with speed and ease.

Another object of the invention is to provide carriers within which cartridges of the smaller caliber may be placed to keep them clean and free from scratches.

Another object of the invention is to provide various types of pouches which are constructed of durable material, light in weight, and cheap to manufacture.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved double pouch with the upper closure flap shown in an open position and the lower flap closed.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 showing both flaps in a closed position.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a pouch having a partition therein and forming four pockets for cartridges.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken vertically through Fig. 3, on line 4—4, with the flaps closed.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a pouch having upper and lower pockets which extend the full length of the pouch.

Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view with the flaps closed, taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view of a modified form of pouch designed to receive short and long cartridges.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a double pouch

constructed to provide a belt loop between the two sections.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a double pouch having both pockets upright.

Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view showing the upright pockets provided with a belt loop, the view being taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a view in vertical section of a modified form of double pocket upright pouch.

Fig. 12 is a view in section showing another modified form which is similar in construction to that illustrated in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view showing upper and lower pouches, each being provided with two flaps.

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a pouch, providing for horizontal cartridges and having a broken away portion showing the position of the cartridge.

Fig. 15 is a sectional view of a pouch having a carrier filled with small caliber bullets contained therein and Fig. 16 is a perspective view of the carrier.

My improved cartridge pouch 1, as illustrated in Figs. 1 through 8 of the drawings, is formed of leather or other suitable material and is provided with a front wall 2 and a rear wall 3 which extends upwardly and downwardly, extending beyond the ends of the front wall, and as previously stated, may be termed throughout the specification as flaps 4 and 5 respectively. This type of pouch provides opposed pockets 6 and 7 and is constructed of various kinds of material.

The pouch illustrated in Fig. 1 is constructed of three pieces of material and has a back wall 3, front wall 2, and belt loop 8 which is attached to the back wall as shown in Figs. 2, 4, 6, and 7.

The rear wall and front wall are sewed together along the sides 9 and reversed to conceal the seams. This provides protection against wear, adds to its appearance and causes the pouch to be open at its upper and lower ends to receive the cartridges.

To provide opposed pockets the two walls are stitched across the center as shown at 10; each pocket being provided with a snap fastener 11, of the male type, and the flaps 4 and 5 being provided with the female portions of the fasteners.

The pockets 6 and 7 are designed to hold a cylinder full of cartridges, consisting of six each, snugly together. However, they may be readily removed when needed. The cartridges 13 are placed in the pockets vertically with a portion of

their length extending out of the pockets for permitting easy removal.

A modified form of my double opposed pockets is shown in Figs. 3 and 4 and consists of a back wall 3, a front wall 2, partition 14 being secured between the two walls extending the full length of the opposed pockets. This pouch is then stitched across as shown at 10 to form upper and lower sets of front and rear pockets 15. The flaps 4 and 5 are held in closed position by the snaps. A pouch of this character provides for capacity load and with several of these strung on a belt a great number of cartridges could be carried.

Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate a pouch used for rifle shells, the pouch being constructed of three pieces of material. The main body 3 is provided with flaps 4 and 5 at its upper and lower ends that hold the cartridges in the pouch. This pouch is divided into pockets 6 and 7 by a single diagonally extending tongue 16 having its lower end integral with the front wall and its upper end sewed by stitching 17 to the back wall 3. By forming the pouch in this manner a double pouch is provided for rifle shells that can be removed with ease from either end.

A pouch shown in Fig. 7 provides a short pocket 7 for hand gun cartridges and a long pocket 6 for rifle shells. It has a belt loop 8 secured to the rear side of the back wall 3. The back wall is extended to form the flaps 4 and 5 that close the pockets and are releasably secured to a front wall 2. The two walls are sewed together in the usual manner and by having a tongue member 18 secured centrally to the front wall and at the upper end of the back wall, different sized pockets are formed.

The pouch shown in Fig. 8 is of the opposed type and constructed by forming a tubular casing 19 from a blank or sheet having its ends stitched together. It is then secured across its center by stitching 19 forming opposed upper and lower pockets. The back wall 21 is provided with side tongues 22 which are folded inwardly and stitched to the back wall. Now the tubular member is flattened against the back wall and they are sewed together as shown at 23. This construction provides a space between the back wall and rear portions of the pockets to be used for the belt loop 24. The pockets 6 and 7 receive six cartridges each and when one or more are desired they are removed from the upper pocket, but when a complete cylinder load is required the flap 5 is released and the six cartridges immediately drop into one's hand for reloading the hand gun.

The cartridge containers illustrated in Figs. 9 through 12 are of a multiple type and each includes an upper pouch 25 and a lower pocket 26. These pouches are secured to a back wall 27, and as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, the back wall 27 being provided with an upper closure flap 28 of sufficient length to be folded downwardly to closed position and secured in place by the snap fastener 29. A strip of material forming a belt engaging loop 30 is sewed along its lower edge 31 to the rear wall of the pouch and is of such width that a single loop suffices to hold the pouch in position when the belt is passed through the loop. At its upper end the belt loop is attached to the back wall at 31 with an extended portion 32 forming an enlarged loop to receive wide belts. The back wall extends downwardly and is doubled back on itself, the doubled back portion is stitched along its side edges to the back wall, and forms

the lower pocket 26. The upper pocket is formed by having its front wall 33 extended downwardly and looped at its bottom passing upward to form the rear wall of the upper pocket, hence again folded on itself and brought downward along the rear wall as shown at 34. The upper portion is then secured to the back wall with its loose end forming a flap 37 for the lower pocket 26. In Figure 11 the upper pocket 25 is formed from a separate sheet of material from the backing sheet and has its rear wall secured against the backing sheet. The upper portion of the backing sheet extends above the pocket and is folded to form a cover flap which is folded downwardly and releasably secured by a snap fastener 29. The lower portion of the backing sheet is folded upwardly and secured to form the lower pocket 26 and, in order to close the lower pocket, there has been provided a sheet of material secured against the backing sheet and folded to form a closure flap which is releasably secured by another snap fastener 29.

In Figure 12 the upper pocket 25 is formed by a sheet of material secured against the backing sheet 27, the lower portion of the sheet forming the pocket 25 being extended outwardly and downwardly to form a closure flap for the lower pocket 26 which is formed from the upturned lower portion of the backing sheet.

The pouch shown in Fig. 13 is of the opposed type, having a multiplicity of flaps 38 which act as closures for the pockets 39 and 40.

This pouch may be sewed on the outside as shown at 41 or reversed as the manufacturer chooses. This type of pouch is used to carry a number of calibers which may be inserted within a carrier as shown in Fig. 16, and then the complete unit placed in the pockets. Sewing across the middle as shown at 42 divides the pouch and forms upper and lower pockets of the opposed type.

Fig. 14 illustrated a pouch carried by officers, having ends 43 closed with flap ends 44. This pouch holds 6 cartridges which are inserted through its upper end and lie in a horizontal position and may be removed from the lower end.

The container illustrated in Fig. 15 is provided with a carrier 45 which is filled with cartridges before placing it into the pouch. The pouch 46 is provided with a flap 47 and when in an open position the filled carrier can be placed therein.

The carrier 45 is open at its top and of a lesser dimension than the pouch adapting it to be inserted into the pouch with its upper end protruding when the flap 47 is in its open position. Before the flap is closed the end of the carrier is folded over as shown at 48. This type of carrier is used with small caliber bullets. The principal object is to keep a pre-determined number of clean shells free from any foreign matter, which may be dispensed with ease into the hand.

My improved cartridge pouches consist of various types, sizes, and shapes. They are compact, silent, and lie close to the body.

The construction is varied to meet the required cartridge sizes and built of leather, canvas, rubber, plastic or any other desired material.

It will be understood that only a few of the container pouches are shown, but any number may be constructed, as long as they conform to the principle and spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In a cartridge container of the character

described, a vertical pouch formed of flexible material and of even width throughout its height, said pouch being open at its top and bottom for its full width and comprising a rear wall, a front wall having side portions extending beyond the width of the pouch, tongues projecting from opposite sides of the rear wall co-extensive with the front wall, said tongues and side portions of the front wall being intumed and sewed together and forming side walls having inwardly projecting seams, stitching extending transversely across the pouch substantially midway the upper and lower ends of the front wall and securing the front wall to the rear wall to divide the pouch into an upper pocket open at its upper end and a lower pocket open at its lower end, said rear wall having portions extending beyond the upper and lower ends of the front wall and constituting closure flaps for the open ends of the pockets, means for releasably holding the flaps closed, and means for mounting said pouch in upright position on a belt.

2. In a cartridge container of the character de-

scribed, a pouch of flexible material closed along its sides and open at its top and bottom for its full width, said pouch having a rear wall, a front wall having side portions extending beyond the width of the pouch, tongues projecting from opposite sides of the rear wall and corresponding in length to the height of the front wall, said tongues and side portions of the front wall being folded inwardly and sewed together and forming side walls having inwardly projecting seams, a partition sheet in said pouch having its side edge portions secured within the inwardly extending seams, a line of stitching across the pouch passing through the front and rear walls and the partition sheet and dividing the pouch into upper and lower pockets subdivided into front and rear compartments by the partition sheet, flaps for closing upper and lower ends of said pouch, means for releasably holding said flaps closed, and means for mounting said pouch in an upright position upon a belt.

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