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(54) **SHOTGUN SHELL MAGAZINE**

SCHROTFLINTENMAGAZIN

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Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] The present invention relates to a shotgun shell magazine, and more particularly, to a shotgun shell magazine configured to be used with an automatic or semi-automatic assault-type firearm. Specifically, the present invention relates to a shotgun shell magazine configured for use with an M-16/AR-15 firearm.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] There are a number of automatic and semi-automatic firearms used by military personnel as well as civilians. While fully automatic firearms are generally illegal for use by the civilian population, many of the components which constitute an automatic firearm are the same as those found with legal semi-automatic models. Arguably the most popular semi-automatic assault-type firearm used by civilians, particularly within the United States, is the AR-15. The AR-15 is the semi-automatic variant of the fully automatic M16 firearm used by United States military personnel. (AR-15 is a registered trademark of Colt Industries. A number of additional manufacturers manufacture clones of the AR-15 and market these clones under separate trademarks. While used throughout the specification, it is to be understood that the term AR-15 is meant to include not only those firearms manufactured by Colt Industries, but also those additional clones and any variants thereof).

[0003] The AR-15 and M16 are designed as modular firearms generally comprising a buttstock, lower receiver, upper receiver and barrel assembly. Each component is separable from one another and affords firearm owners the opportunity to customize the firearm with after-market components such as barrels of differing lengths, upper receivers designed to handle different calibers of ammunition, flashlights, hand guards, grenade or flare launchers, flash or sound suppressors, grips, and front or rear sights. To operate, the lower receiver is configured to include a trigger wherein activation of the trigger causes a cartridge housed within the chamber of the upper receiver to be fired out the barrel of the firearm by action of a reciprocating bolt carrier group. Internal mechanisms of the upper receiver expel the shell casing of the fired cartridge from the chamber while components engaged with the magazine housed within the magazine well of the lower receiver feed a new cartridge into the now-empty chamber. The buttstock mounts to the lower receiver and includes a buffer assembly and action (or recoil) spring in communication with the bolt carrier group where the spring pushes the bolt carrier group back toward the chamber in preparation of firing another cartridge.

[0004] To date, most automatic and semi-automatic firearms, like the AR-15, have been configured to fire rifle cartridges. Attempts to modify these firearms, and par-

ticularly the AR-15, to fire shotgun shells have run into a number of problems. For instance, AR-15 have been modified to accommodate .410 bore shells but these modifications require lower receivers which no longer satisfy military specifications. Other modifications continue to result in jamming or binding of the shotgun shells when a shell has been fired, is being ejected, or is being extracted from the magazine and loaded within the chamber. An example of prior art is US 2013 047831 A1.

[0005] As such, there is a need for a shotgun shell magazine which is configured to mount within a lower receiver, such as that of an M-16 or AR-15, having a magazine well meeting military specifications. The present invention addresses these and other needs.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention is directed to a shotgun shell magazine in accordance with independent claim 1 for use in a firearm. The magazine is detachably received within a magazine well on the firearm with the firearm configured to strip a shotgun shell from the magazine and load the shotgun shell into a firearm chamber. The magazine comprises a magazine body having an open top end and defines a cavity configured to receive one or more shotgun shells. The magazine body includes a feed lip configured to partially occlude the open top end and a rim edge including a vertical edge strip which defines a gap in communication with the cavity. A follower resides within the cavity and is biased to direct the one or more shotgun shells toward the open top end until a top most shotgun shell engages the feed lip.

[0007] In a further aspect of the present invention, the feed lip has a length between about 10% and about 25% of the total length of the open top end, and may further be about 20% of the total length of the open top end. The follower may also be biased by a magazine spring where a first end of the magazine spring engages the follower and a second end of the magazine spring engages a floor plate secured to a bottom edge of the magazine body. The follower may also include a magazine stop configured to engage a bolt catch on the firearm after the last of the one or more shotgun shells has been loaded into the firearm chamber.

[0008] In still a further aspect of the present invention, each shotgun shell may have a primer end and an opposing closed end. The follower may also include a ramped upper surface whereby the follower is biased to direct the one or more shotgun shells toward the open top end until the primer end a top most shotgun shell engages the feed lip such that the top most shotgun shell is angled with respect to the open top end and at least a portion of the closed end of the top most shotgun shell lies above a plane created by the open top end of the magazine body.

[0009] In yet a further aspect of the present invention, the magazine body may include a plurality of indicator holes and the follower may include an extended leg

wherein the extended leg coincides with an individual indicator hole in the magazine body so as to indicate a number of shotgun shells remaining in the cavity. The extended leg may also include a colored indicator portion configured to be viewed by a user.

[0010] In accordance with the present invention, a shotgun shell magazine for use in a firearm comprises a magazine body having an open top end and defining a cavity configured to receive one or more shotgun shells. Each shotgun shell may have a primer end and an opposing closed end. The magazine body includes a feed lip configured to partially occlude the open top end. A follower having a ramped upper surface resides within the cavity and the follower is biased to direct the one or more shotgun shells toward the open top end until the primer end of a top most shotgun shell engages the feed lip. In this manner, the top most shotgun shell is angled with respect to the open top end and at least a portion of the closed end of the top most shotgun shell lies above a plane created by the open top end of the magazine body.

[0011] The present invention is directed to a shotgun shell magazine for use in an M16/AR-15 military specification (mil-spec) firearm. The magazine is detachably received within a mil-spec magazine well on the M16/AR-15 and the M16/AR-15 is configured to strip a shotgun shell from the magazine and load the shotgun shell into a chamber. The magazine comprises a magazine body having an open top end and defining a cavity configured to receive one or more shotgun shells. Each shotgun shell has a primer end and an opposing closed end and the magazine body includes a feed lip configured to partially occlude the open top end. The feed lip may have a length between about 10% and about 25% of the total length of the open top end. A follower having a ramped upper surface resides within the cavity and the follower is biased to direct the one or more shotgun shells toward the open top end until the primer end of a top most shotgun shell engages the feed lip. In this manner, the top most shotgun shell is angled with respect to the open top end and at least a portion of the closed end of the top most shotgun shell lies above a plane created by the open top end of the magazine body.

[0012] In a further aspect of the present invention, the rim edge may further define a recess wherein the recess is configured to receive a rimmed end of a nominal 2.5 inch long .410 bore shotgun shell.

[0013] Additional objects, advantages and novel features of the present invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and will in part become apparent to those in the practice of the invention, when considered with the attached figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and are to be read in conjunction therewith, wherein like reference numerals are employed to indicate

like parts in the various views, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side view of a representative firearm amenable for use with an embodiment of a shotgun shell magazine in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a cross sectional view of the firearm shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a five shell capacity shotgun shell magazine in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a fifteen shell capacity shotgun shell magazine in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a side view of the shotgun shell magazine shown in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a cross section view of the shotgun shell magazine shown in FIG. 5 with fifteen shotgun shells loaded into the magazine;

FIG. 7 is a cross section view of the shotgun shell magazine shown in FIG. 6 showing the magazine empty of shotgun shells;

FIG. 8 is a side view of a follower amenable for use within an embodiment of a shotgun shell magazine in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the follower shown in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a five shell capacity shotgun shell magazine in accordance with a further aspect of the present invention; and

FIG. 11 is an expanded cross section view of the five shell capacity shotgun shell magazine shown in FIG. 10 taken generally along line 11-11.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Referring to the drawings in detail, and specifically to FIGS. 1 and 2, a firearm, such as the AR-15, is generally indicated by reference numeral 100. Firearm 100 may be a modular firearm consisting of a number of components and subcomponents. Major components of firearm 100 may include lower receiver assembly 110, upper receiver assembly 112, buttstock assembly 114 and barrel assembly 116. To assemble a completed firearm, upper receiver assembly 112 is coupled to lower receiver assembly 110 while buttstock assembly 114 is connected to the lower receiver assembly 110 and barrel assembly 116 is mounted onto upper receiver assembly 112. Lower receiver assembly 110 is configured to include a magazine well 118 adapted to slidably receive a magazine 120 therein. Magazine 120 may carry one or more cartridges, bullets or shells 122 which may be serially loaded within a chamber 124 in upper receiver assembly 112. Activation of the firing mechanism (not shown) is controlled by trigger 126. A grip 128 (such as a pistol grip, as shown) allows the user to aim and control the firearm while placing the user's trigger index finger in close proximity to the trigger. In this manner, the user

can aim the firearm to the target and extend the trigger index finger to engage the trigger without losing control or accuracy of the firearm.

[0016] Most assault-type firearms are configured to be operated as rifles and include a rifled barrel and are chambered to receive and fire rifle cartridges. By way of example, the most ubiquitous civilian assault weapon, the AR-15, is generally chambered for standardized rounds such as the Remington .223 cartridge or the 5.56×45mm NATO military cartridge. As a result, magazines, and more importantly the magazine well configured to receive these magazines, of the AR-15 have been standardized, with such standardization being generally referred to as meeting United States Military Standards or, more commonly as being "mil-spec". Assault weapons, such as the AR-15, have also been modified to chamber and fire .410 bore shotgun shells. However, these firearms suffer from a number of drawbacks. For instance, 2.5 inch long shotgun shells tend to bind within the chamber and/or magazine thus leading to performance failures. In an attempt to alleviate these binding issues, firearms have been modified such that the magazine well of the lower receiver is slightly larger than the standard AR-15 magazine well such that the larger magazine well can receive a larger magazine such that the shotgun shells can more repeatably be extracted from the magazine and chambered within the upper receiver. This modification, however, renders the lower receiver assembly no longer mil-spec and also leads to difficulties when mating the upper and lower receivers.

[0017] As shown in FIGS. 2-6, an embodiment of a shotgun shell magazine 120/120' of the present invention is configured to reside within the magazine well 118 of a mil-spec AR-15 firearm 100. Shotgun shell magazine 120 includes a magazine body 130 that may be proportioned so as to define a 5 round magazine (i.e. can receive a maximum of five .410 bore shotgun shells 122). See FIG. 3. However, alternative capacity magazines, such as a 15 round magazine 120' (see FIG. 4), may be constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention as will be discussed more fully below. It should be understood by those skilled in the art that magazines may be produced which include any desired capacity and that such alternative magazines are to be considered within the teachings of the present invention.

[0018] With reference to FIGS. 4-6, magazine 120' is generally comprised of a magazine body 130' defining a magazine cavity 132. Cavity 132 is proportioned to receive one or more shotgun shells 122. In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, shotgun shells 122 are 2.5 inch long .410 bore shotgun shells filled with either shot or slugs. The portion 134 of magazine body 130' may be slightly narrower than the remainder 136 of magazine body 130' so as to form a step 138. Portion 134 is proportioned to be removably insertable within magazine well 118 (see FIG. 1) while step 138 abuts the lower periphery of magazine well 118 so that magazine 120' is properly loaded within magazine well 118. To that

end, portion 134 may include one more grooves 140 that mate with corresponding ridges (not shown) defined on the internal faces of magazine well 118 to ensure that magazine 120' is mounted within firearm 100 in the proper orientation.

[0019] The top edge 142 of magazine body 130' generally defines an opening to cavity 132 such that shotgun shells 122 may pass out from magazine 120' and into chamber 124 of upper receiver assembly 112 (see FIG. 1). To allow controlled, selective extraction of a single shotgun shell 122, a feed lip portion 144 of top edge 142 is configured to extend around and partially encircle the metal casing 146 at the rim end 148 of the top most shotgun shell 122. In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, a length 145 of feed lip portion 144 is proportioned to be less than about 25% of the total length 135 of portion 134 of magazine body 130', in more particularly about 20% of the total length 135. In this manner, shotgun shells 122 may be serially extracted from magazine by the bolt carrier (not shown) within the upper receiver assembly 112 without jamming or binding the shotgun shell 122 within magazine body 130' or chamber 124 as is known with current attempts at providing AR-15 magazines for .410 bore shotgun shells. To that end, magazine body 130' may define a recess 150 configured and positioned such that the bolt carrier can engage metal casing 146 to slide the shotgun shell 122 beyond the feed lip portions 144. Once shotgun shell 122 clears the obstruction created by feed lip portions 144, the shotgun shell 122 can then be directed into chamber 124 for eventual firing. To control lateral movement of the plastic hull portion 154 of shotgun shell 122, top edge 142 may further include upwardly extending guide lips 156.

[0020] Housed within cavity 132 of magazine body 130' is a follower 160 onto which are loaded one more shotgun shells 122. Follower 160 is biased upwardly toward top edge 142 by way of a biasing member 162. Biasing member 162 may be a magazine spring as is known in the art. The opposing end of biasing member 162 may be fastened to a floor plate 164 which in turn is secured to the bottom edge 166 of magazine body 130'. Floor plate 164 may be directly fastened to bottom edge 166 or may be constrained within cavity 132 by a magazine base plate 168 which is fastened or physically bonded to bottom edge 166. Biasing member 162 exerts a spring force against follower 160 such that the top most shotgun shell 122 is constrained within magazine body 130' by feed lip portions 144 as discussed above. Once a shotgun shell has been fired and the next subsequent shotgun shell extracted by the bolt carrier, follower 160 through urging of biasing member 162 advances the immediately next shotgun shell 122 until this next shell engages the feed lip portions. Shotgun shells 122 continue to load within chamber 124 upon repeated firing of the firearm 100 until such time the last shotgun shell is loaded into the chamber.

[0021] Upon loading of the bottom most shotgun shell 122 within chamber 124, a magazine stop 170 resident

within a stop cavity 172 defined within follower 160 may be biased outwardly via a stop biasing member 174 housed within combined bore 176a, 176b in follower 160 and stop 170, respectively (see FIG. 7). The outwardly extending magazine stop 170 may then engage the bolt catch (not shown) in the lower receiver to stop the bolt's travel thereby enabling the bolt to be locked to the rear (toward buttstock 114). The empty magazine can then be removed from magazine well 118 and a new, loaded magazine may then be inserted. The bolt catch may then be disengaged such that the bolt carrier may strip the top most shotgun shell from the newly loaded magazine. When magazine 120' contains one or more shotgun shells 122, biasing member 174 is compressed by magazine stop 170 engaging the internal surface of magazine body 130' such that magazine stop rides along the internal surface until such time as the bottom most shotgun shell 122 is loaded within chamber 124 and magazine stop extends outwardly from recess 150 as described above.

[0022] Turning now to FIGS. 8 and 9, an isolated view of follower 160 is shown. As shown most clearly in FIG. 8, follower 160 is configured include a ramped upper surface 180 extending at an angle 182 with respect to the plane 183 defined by top face 171 of magazine stop 170. As seen in FIG. 9, ramped upper surface 180 may be adapted to include a concave recess 184. Concave recess 184 may be configured to have a radius equal to or slightly larger than the external circumference of a standard .410 bore shotgun shell 122. In this manner, shotgun shell 122 should nest within recess 184 such that rolling of shotgun shell 122 on ramped upper surface 180 is reduced, particularly once shotgun shell 122 has disengaged from feed lip portions 144 upon being loaded into chamber 124 as described above. Ramped upper surface 180 of follower 170, coupled with feed lip portions 144, causes at least a portion of the closed (i.e. crimped or rolled) end 154 of top most shotgun shell 122 to extend externally from magazine body 130' at an angle 190 with respect to a plane 191 created by feed lip portions 144 while the metal casing 146 engages feed lip portions 144 (see FIG. 5). As described above, upwardly extending guide lips 156 of magazine housing 130' aid in preventing lateral movement of the top most shotgun shell 122. Angling of the top most shotgun shell 122 in such a manner facilitates proper stripping and chambering of the shotgun shell by the bolt carrier during reloading of firearm 100.

[0023] In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, follower 160 may include one or more downwardly extending legs 192a, 192b. These downwardly extending legs may facilitate placement and compressive loading of magazine biasing member 162. Magazine body 130' may include a plurality of indicator holes 194 (see FIGS. 4 and 7) which are spaced apart from one another such that as follower 160 is biased upwards through subsequent loading of successive shotgun shells as described above, an indicator portion 196 on

follower 160 is viewable through the respective indicator hole which corresponds to the number of shotgun shells 122 remaining within magazine 120'. In this manner, the firearm user may monitor the number of shells remaining by visually determining where the indicator portion 196 is located along magazine body 130'. If follower 160 is fabricated of materials identical to or similar to magazine body 130' such that visually interrogation of the magazine body 130'/follower 160 does not readily indicate the number of shells remaining, identifier portion 196 on one or both of legs 192a, 192b (such as leg 192b as shown in FIGS. 8 and 9) may be colored so as to be more readily viewable by the firearm user through indicator holes 194.

[0024] Turning now to FIGS. 10 and 11, in a further aspect of the present invention, magazine body 130 may be configured to include additional features adapted to permit loading and extraction of 2.5 inch long .410 bore rimmed shotgun shells (such as shotgun shell 122 shown in FIGS. 3 and 4). Specifically, magazine body 130 (and, if desired, magazine body 130') may include a rim edge 200 having a vertical edge strip 202 affixed at one end to feed lip portions 144 and at step 138 at the other. Vertical edge strip 202 defines respective edge gaps 204, 206 with front panel 208 and rear panel 210 respectively. Gaps 204, 206 may run the entire length of vertical edge strip 202 (i.e. from proximate feed lip portions 144 to step 138) or may be selected to run only a selected portion of vertical edge strip 202. In this manner, vertical edge strip 202 is able to flex outwardly from the magazine body 130, 130' as generally indicated by arrow 212. As a result, magazine body 130, 130' may flex so as to accommodate 2.5 inch long shells that are slightly longer than the nominal 2.5 inches without causing an offending shell to become lodged within magazine thereby rendering the magazine inoperable.

[0025] Rim edge 200 in conjunction with feed lip walls 214 may define a recess 216. Recess 216 may be configured to provide additional clearance when receiving rim end 148 of shotgun shell 122. As a result, magazine body 130, 130' may be fabricated to be received within a mil spec AR15/M16 magazine well while being loaded with one or more 2.5 inch long .410 bore shotgun shells. Recess 216 may further assist in angling a topmost shotgun shell 122 as discussed above and as shown in FIGS. 2-6.

Claims

1. A shotgun shell magazine (120) configured for use in a lower receiver of an M16/AR-15 military specification a.k.a. mil-spec firearm (100), the lower receiver of the mil-spec M16/AR-15 firearm configured to strip a shotgun shell (122) from the magazine (120) and load the shotgun shell (122) into a chamber (124), the magazine (120) comprising:

a) a magazine body (130, 130') including a front

- panel (208), rear panel (210), forward edge and rim edge (200) defining an open top end and a cavity (132) proportioned to slidably receive one or more nominal 6.35 centimeter (2.5 inch) long .410 bore shotgun shells (122), an external step (138) formed on the front panel (208), rear panel (210), forward edge and rim edge (200), the step (138) dividing the magazine body (130, 130') into a magazine well portion (134) and an external portion (136), the magazine well portion (134) configured to be detachably received within a mil-spec magazine well on the lower receiver of the mil-spec M16/AR15 firearm (100), a feed lip (144) extending upwardly from each of the front panel (208) and rear panel (210), each feed lip (144) configured to partially occlude the open top end proximate the rim edge (200), a feed lip wall (214) joining each feed lip (144) on its respective front or rear panel (208, 210) to the rim edge (200), the rim edge (200) including a vertical edge strip (202) extending from the feed lip walls (214) to the external step on the rim edge (200), the vertical edge strip (202), feed lip walls (214) and each front and rear panel (208, 210) defining a closed gap (204, 206) in communication with the cavity (132); and
- b) a follower (16) resident within the cavity (132) and having a ramped upper surface, the follower (160) being biased toward the open top end whereby, when the magazine (120) is loaded with one or more shotgun shells (122), a top most shotgun shell is angled with respect to the open top end and at least a portion of a closed end of the top most shotgun shell lies above a plane created by the open top end of the magazine body (130, 130').
2. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 1 wherein each feed lip (144) has a length of between about 10% and about 25% of the total length of the open top end.
 3. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 2 wherein each feed lip (144) has a length of about 20% of the total length of the open top end.
 4. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 1 wherein the follower (160) is biased by a magazine spring (162).
 5. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 4 wherein a first end of the magazine spring (162) engages the follower (160) and a second end of the magazine spring (162) engages a floor plate (164) secured to a bottom edge (166) of the magazine body (130, 130').
 6. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 1 wherein the follower (160) includes a magazine stop (170) biased to extend outwardly from the rim edge (200) of the magazine body (130, 130') by a biasing member (174), the magazine stop (170) resident within the magazine (120) when one or more shotgun shells (122) are loaded in the magazine body (130, 130'), the biasing member (174) biasing the magazine stop (170) outwardly to engage a bolt catch on the lower receiver of the mil-spec M16/AR-15 firearm (100) after the last of the one or more shotgun shells (122) has been loaded into the chamber.
 7. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 1 wherein the magazine body (130, 130') includes a plurality of indicator holes (194) and the follower (160) includes an extended leg (192a, 192b) wherein the extended leg (192a, 192b) coincides with an individual indicator hole (194) in the magazine body (130, 130') so as to indicate a number of shotgun shells (122) remaining in the cavity (132).
 8. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 7 wherein the extended leg (192a, 192b) includes a colored indicator portion (196) configured to be viewed by a user.
 9. The magazine (120) in accordance with claim 1 wherein each feed lip wall (214) defines a recess (216) in communication with the gap (204, 206), the recess (216) is configured to receive a rimmed end of the nominal 6.35 centimeter (2.5 inch) long .410 bore shotgun shell (122).
- Patentansprüche**
1. Schrotpatronenmagazin (120), das zur Verwendung in einem unteren Gehäuse einer Feuerwaffe (100) M16/AR-15 nach militärischer Spezifikation alias MIL-SPEC konfiguriert ist, wobei das untere Gehäuse der Feuerwaffe M16/AR-15 MIL-SPEC (100) dafür konfiguriert ist, eine Schrotpatrone (122) aus dem Magazin (120) herauszuziehen und die Schrotpatrone (122) in eine Kammer (124) zu laden, wobei das Magazin (120) Folgendes umfasst:
 - a) ein Magazingehäuse (130, 130'), das eine vordere Platte (208), eine hintere Platte (210), eine vordere Kante und eine Randkante (200), die ein offenes oberes Ende definieren, und einen Hohlraum (132), der dafür bemessen ist, verschiebbar eine oder mehrere 6,35 Zentimeter (2,5 Zoll) lange Schrotpatronen (122) mit .410 Bohrung aufzunehmen, eine äußere Stufe (138), die an der vorderen Platte (208), der hinteren Platte (210), der vorderen Kante und der Randkante (200) geformt

ist, wobei die Stufe (138) das Magazingehäuse (130, 130') in einen Magazinschachtabschnitt (134) und einen äußeren Abschnitt (136) teilt, wobei der Magazinschachtabschnitt (134) dafür konfiguriert ist, abnehmbar innerhalb eines MIL-SPEC-Magazinschachts an dem unteren Gehäuse der Feuerwaffe M16/AR-15 MIL-SPEC (100) aufgenommen zu werden, eine Magazinlippe (144), die sich von sowohl der vorderen Platte (208) als auch der hinteren Platte (210) aus nach oben erstreckt, wobei jede Magazinlippe (144) dafür konfiguriert ist, teilweise das offene obere Ende nahe der Randkante (200) zu verdecken, eine Magazinlippenwand (214), die jede Magazinlippe (144) an ihrer jeweiligen vorderen oder hinteren Platte (208, 210) mit der Randkante (200) verbindet, wobei die Randkante (200) einen vertikalen Kantenstreifen (202) einschließt, der sich von den Magazinlippenwänden (214) zu der äußeren Stufe an der Randkante (200) erstreckt, wobei der vertikale Kantenstreifen (202), die Magazinlippenwände (214) und sowohl die vordere als auch die hintere Platte (208, 210) einen geschlossenen Spalt (204, 206) in Verbindung mit dem Hohlraum (132) definieren, und

b) einen Zubringer (160), der sich innerhalb des Hohlraums (132) befindet, und eine geneigte obere Fläche besitzt, wobei der Zubringer (160) zu dem offenen oberen Ende hin vorgespannt wird und wodurch, wenn das Magazin (120) mit einer oder mehreren Schrotpatronen (122) geladen ist, eine oberste Schrotpatrone in Bezug auf das offene obere Ende abgewinkelt ist und wenigstens ein Abschnitt eines geschlossenen Endes der obersten Schrotpatrone oberhalb einer Ebene liegt, die durch das offene obere Ende des Magazingehäuses (130, 130') erzeugt wird.

2. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede Magazinlippe (144) eine Länge von zwischen etwa 10 % und etwa 25 % der gesamten Länge des offenen oberen Endes aufweist.
3. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 2, wobei jede Magazinlippe (144) eine Länge von etwa 20 % der gesamten Länge des offenen oberen Endes aufweist.
4. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Zubringer (160) durch eine Magazinfeder (162) vorgespannt wird.
5. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 4, wobei ein erstes Ende der Magazinfeder (162) den Zubringer (160) in Eingriff nimmt und ein zweites Ende der Magazinfeder (162) eine Bodenplatte (164) in Eingriff nimmt,

die an einer unteren Kante (166) des Magazingehäuses (130, 130') befestigt ist.

- 5 6. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Zubringer (160) einen Magazinanschlag (170) einschließt, der durch ein Vorspannelement (174) vorgespannt wird, so dass er sich von der Randkante (200) des Magazingehäuses (130, 130') aus nach außen erstreckt, wobei sich der Magazinanschlag (170) innerhalb des Magazins (120) befindet, wenn eine oder mehrere Schrotpatronen (122) in das Magazingehäuse (130, 130') geladen sind, wobei das Vorspannelement (174) den Magazinanschlag (170) nach außen vorspannt, um einen Verschlussfang an dem unteren Gehäuse der Feuerwaffe M16/AR-15 MIL-SPEC (100) in Eingriff zu nehmen, nachdem die letzte von der einen oder den mehreren Schrotpatronen (122) in die Kammer geladen worden ist.
- 10 7. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Magazingehäuse (130, 130') mehrere Anzeigelöcher (194) einschließt und der Zubringer (160) einen verlängerten Fuß (192a, 192b) einschließt, wobei der verlängerte Fuß (192a, 192b) mit einem einzelnen Anzeigeloch (194) in dem Magazingehäuse (130, 130') übereinstimmt, um so eine Anzahl von Schrotpatronen (122), die in dem Hohlraum (132) verbleiben, anzuzeigen.
- 15 8. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 7, wobei der verlängerte Fuß (192a, 192b) einen farbigen Anzeigebereich (196) einschließt, dafür konfiguriert ist, durch einen Benutzer gesehen zu werden.
- 20 9. Magazin (120) nach Anspruch 1, wobei jede Magazinlippenwand (214) eine Aussparung (216) in Verbindung mit dem Spalt (204, 206) definiert, wobei die Aussparung (216) dafür konfiguriert ist, ein mit Rand versehenes Ende der nominell 6,35 Zentimeter (2,5 Zoll) langen Schrotpatrone (122) mit .410 Bohrung aufzunehmen.
- 25 30 35 40

Revendications

- 45 1. Chargeur de cartouches de fusil de chasse (120) configuré pour être utilisé dans un boîtier de culasse inférieur d'une arme à feu M16/AR-15, de spécification militaire a.k.a. (100), le boîtier de culasse inférieur de l'arme à feu de spécification militaire M16/AR-15 étant configuré pour retirer une cartouche du fusil de chasse (122) du chargeur (120) et pour charger la cartouche du fusil de chasse (122) dans une chambre (124), le chargeur (120) comprenant :

a) un corps de chargeur (130, 130') incluant un panneau avant (208), un panneau arrière (210)

- un bord avant et un bord de rebord (200) définissant une extrémité supérieure ouverte, et une cavité (132) proportionnée de sorte à recevoir de manière coulissante des cartouches du fusil de chasse d'une longueur nominale de 6,35 centimètres (2,5 pouces), de calibre .410 (122) ; un gradin externe (138) formé sur le panneau avant (208), le panneau arrière (210), le bord avant et le bord de rebord (200), le gradin (138) divisant le corps du chargeur (130, 130') en une partie de puits du chargeur (134) et une partie externe (136), la partie de puits du chargeur (134) étant configurée pour être reçue de manière détachable dans un puits de chargeur de spécification militaire sur le boîtier de culasse inférieur de l'arme à feu à spécification militaire M16/AR15 (100) ; une lèvre d'alimentation (144) s'étendant vers le haut à la fois à partir du panneau avant (208) et du panneau arrière (210), chaque lèvre d'alimentation (144) étant configurée pour occlure l'extrémité supérieure ouverte près du bord de rebord (200) ; une paroi de la lèvre d'alimentation (214) reliant chaque lèvre d'alimentation (144) sur son panneau avant ou arrière respectif ((208, 210) au bord de rebord (200), le bord de rebord (200) incluant une bande de rebord verticale (202) s'étendant des parois de la lèvre d'alimentation (214) vers le gradin externe sur le bord de rebord (200), la bande de rebord verticale ((202), les parois de la lèvre d'alimentation (214) et chaque panneau avant et arrière (208, 210) définissant un espace fermé (204, 206) en communication avec la cavité (132) ; et
- b) un plateau (16) logé dans la cavité (132) et comportant une surface supérieure en rampe, le plateau (160) étant sollicité vers l'extrémité supérieure ouverte, et, lorsque le chargeur (120) est chargé avec une ou plusieurs cartouches de fusil de chasse (122), la cartouche de fusil de chasse la plus en haut est ainsi inclinée par rapport à l'extrémité supérieure ouverte, au moins une partie d'une extrémité fermée de la cartouche de fusil de chasse la plus en haut se situant au-dessus d'un plan établi par l'extrémité supérieure ouverte du corps du chargeur (130, 130').
2. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque lèvre d'alimentation (144) a une longueur représentant environ 10% et environ 25% de la longueur totale de l'extrémité supérieure ouverte.
 3. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 2, dans lequel chaque lèvre d'alimentation (144) a une longueur représentant environ 20% de la longueur totale de l'extrémité supérieure ouverte.
 4. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le plateau (160) est sollicité par un ressort du chargeur (162).
 5. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 4, dans lequel une première extrémité du ressort du chargeur (162) s'engage dans le plateau (160), une deuxième extrémité du ressort du chargeur (162) s'engageant dans une portière (164) fixée sur un bord inférieur (166) du corps du chargeur (130, 130').
 6. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le plateau (160) inclut une butée du chargeur (170) sollicitée pour s'étendre vers l'extérieur à partir du bord de rebord (200) du corps du chargeur (130, 130') par un élément de sollicitation (174), la butée du chargeur (170) étant logée dans le chargeur (120) lorsque une ou plusieurs cartouches du fusil de chasse (122) sont chargées dans le corps du chargeur (130, 130'), l'élément de sollicitation (174) sollicitant la butée du chargeur (170) vers l'extérieur en vue d'un engagement dans un arrêtoir de culasse sur le boîtier de culasse inférieur de l'arme à feu de spécification militaire M16/AR-15 (100) après le chargement de la dernière de l'une ou des plusieurs cartouches de fusil de chasse (122) dans la chambre.
 7. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le corps du chargeur (130, 130') inclut plusieurs trous indicateurs (194), le plateau (160) incluant une branche étendue (192a, 192b), la branche étendue (192a, 192b) coïncidant avec un trou indicateur individuel (194) dans le corps du chargeur (130, 130'), de sorte à indiquer un nombre de cartouches du fusil de charge (122) restant dans la cavité (132).
 8. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 7, dans lequel la branche étendue (192a, 192b) inclut une partie indicatrice colorée (196) configurée pour être vue par un utilisateur.
 9. Chargeur (120) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel chaque paroi de la lèvre d'alimentation (214) définit un évidement (216) en communication avec l'espace (204, 206), l'évidement (216) étant configuré pour recevoir une extrémité bordée de la cartouche du fusil de chasse de calibre .410 d'une longueur nominale de 6,35 centimètres (2,5 pouces).

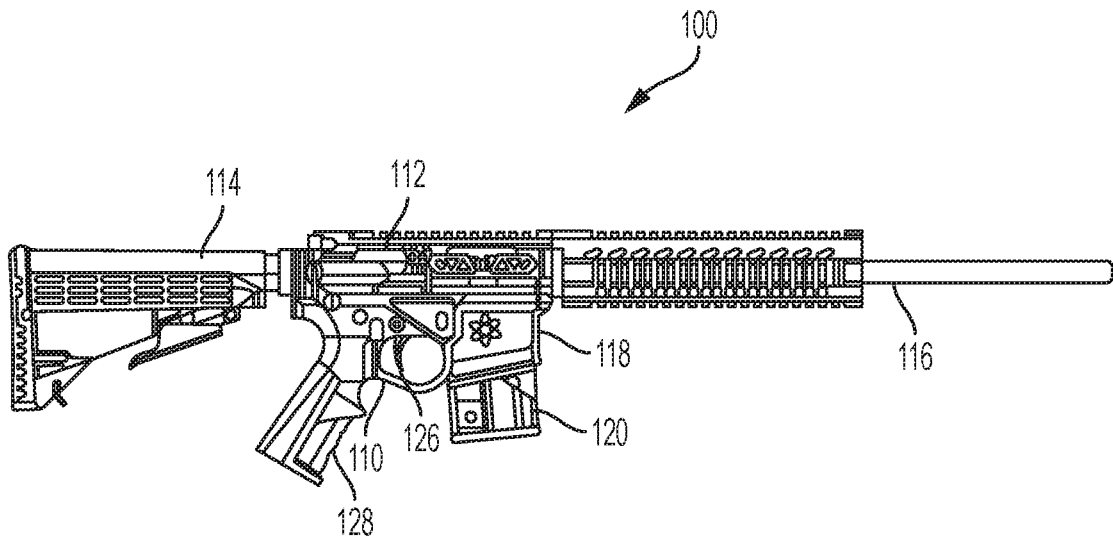


FIG. 1

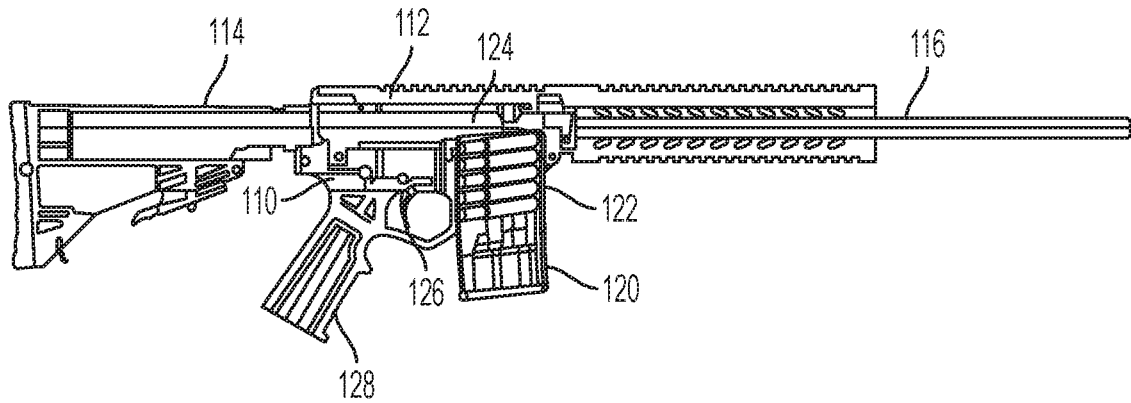


FIG. 2

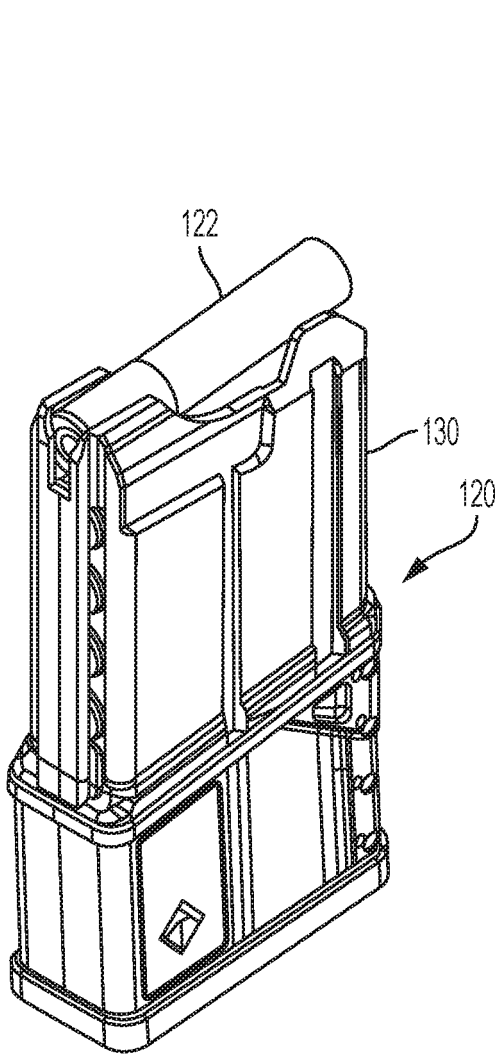


FIG. 3

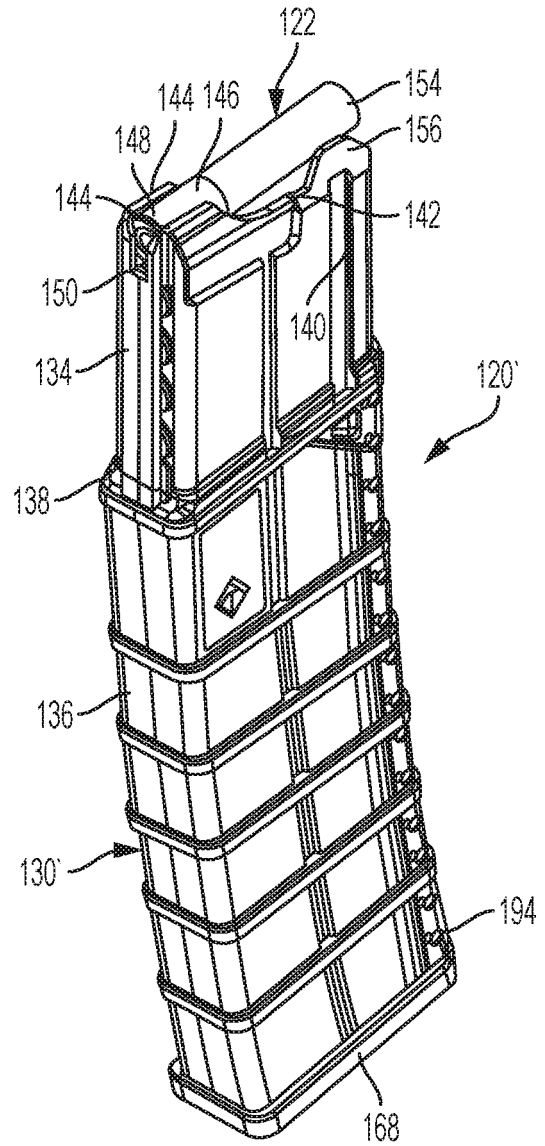


FIG. 4

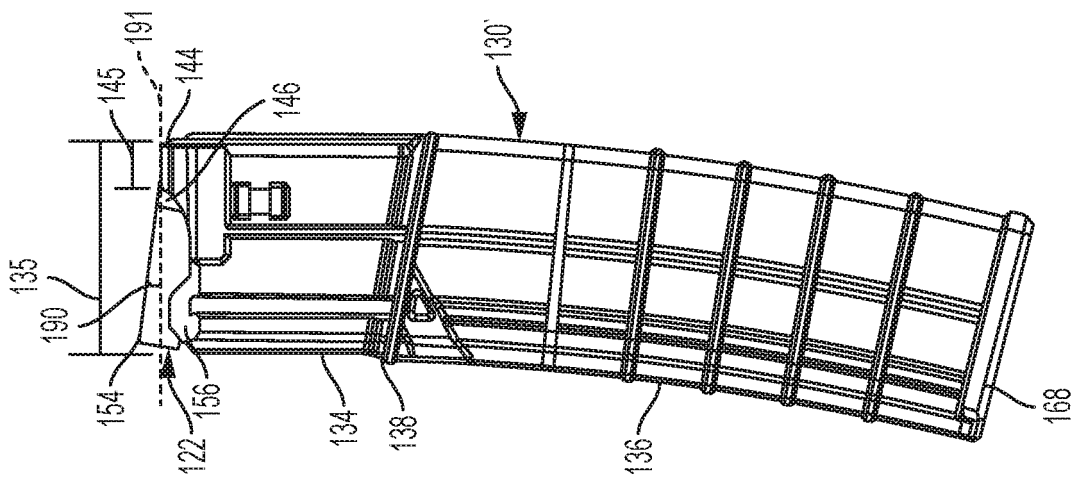


FIG. 5

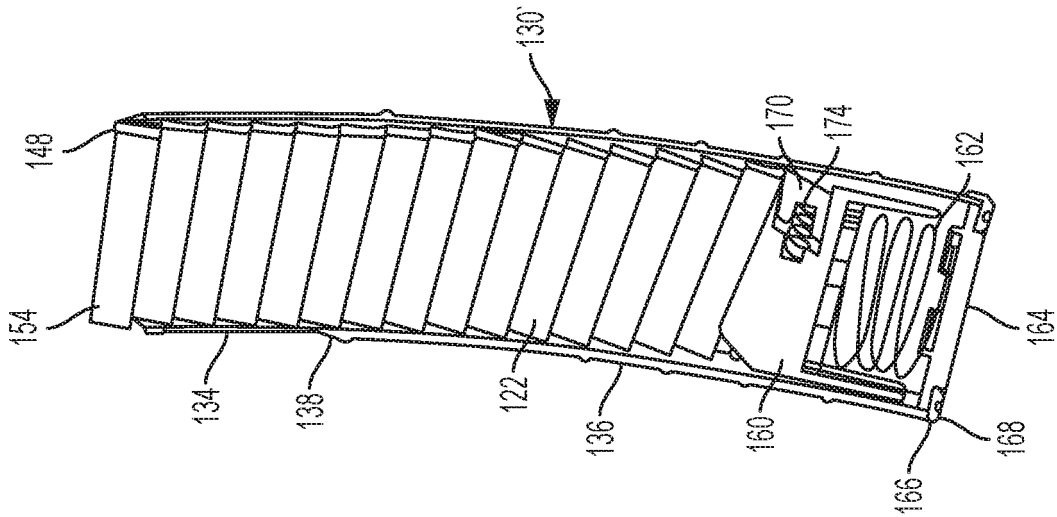


FIG. 6

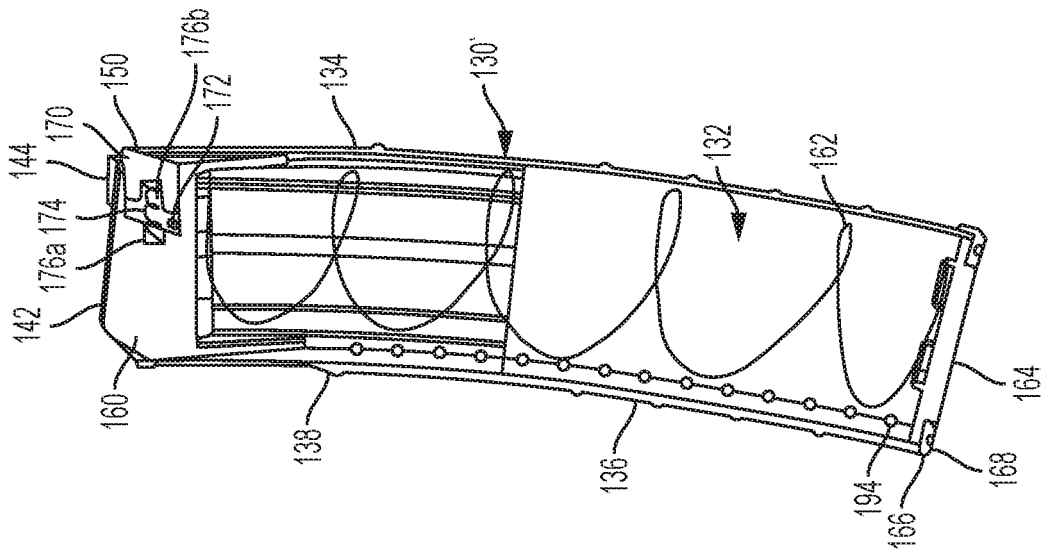


FIG. 7

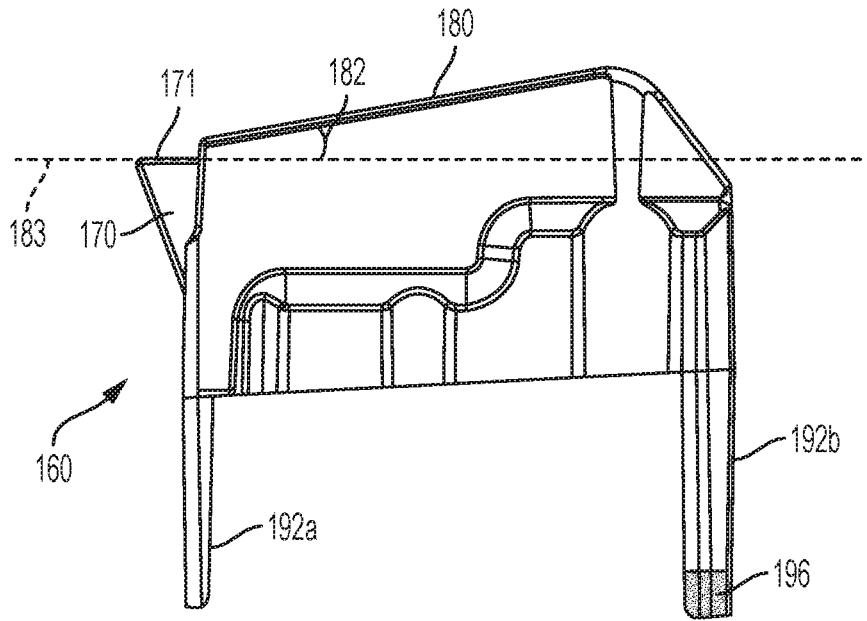


FIG. 8

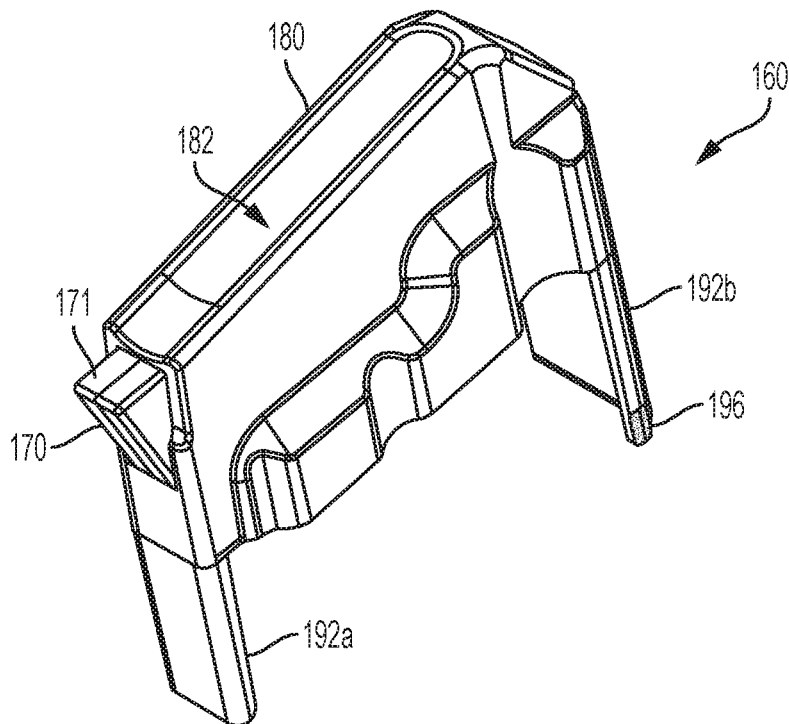


FIG. 9

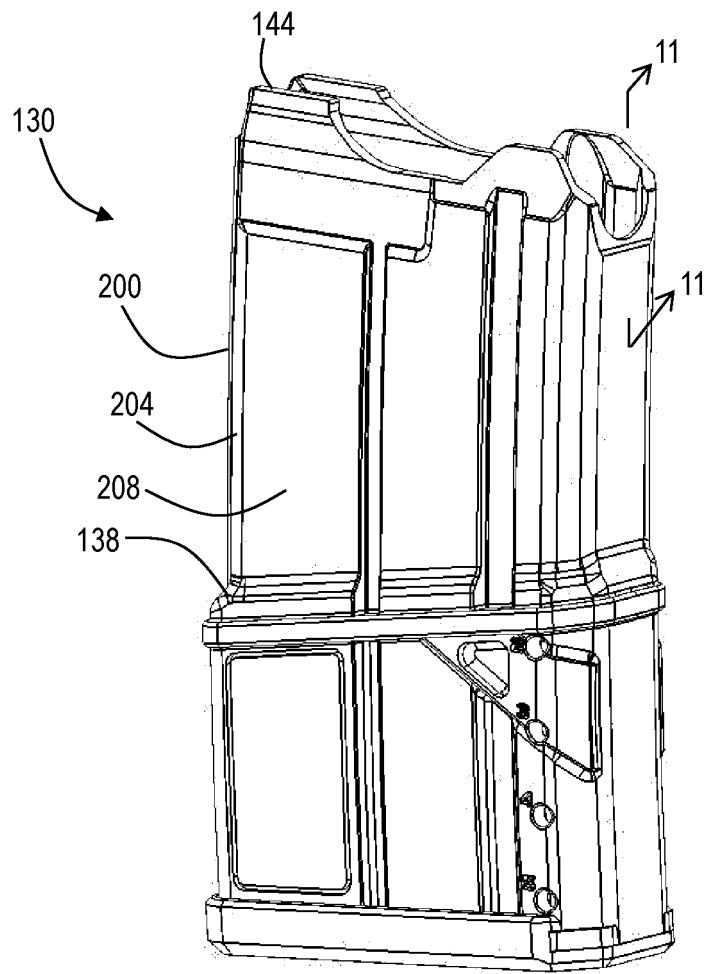


FIG. 10

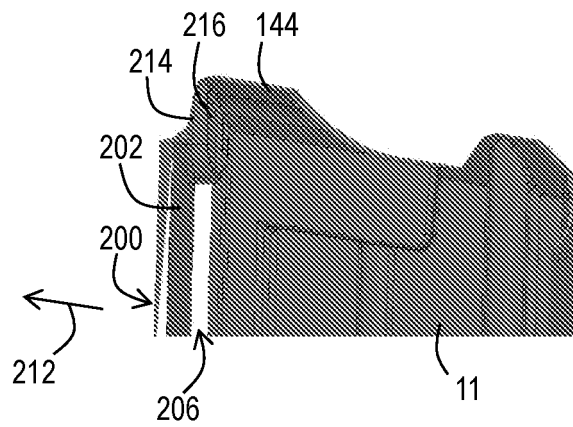


FIG. 11

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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