(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. MAUSER.

CARTRIDGE FEED PACK FOR MAGAZINE GUNS.

No. 402,605. Patented May 7, 1889.

Fig. 1.

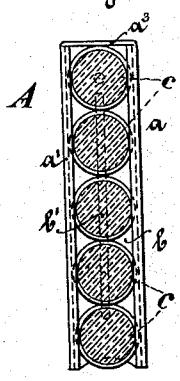


Fig. 3.

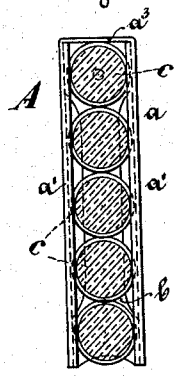


Fig. 9.

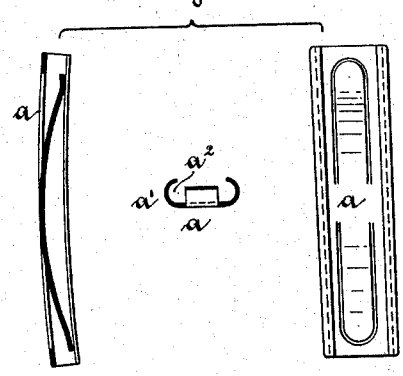


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 10.

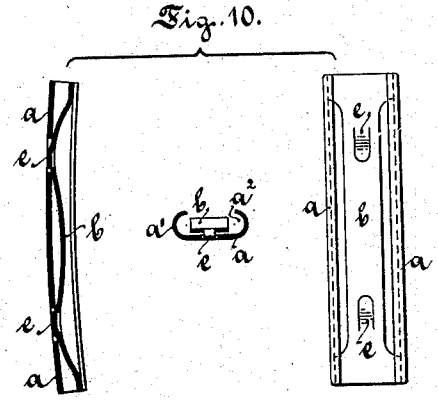
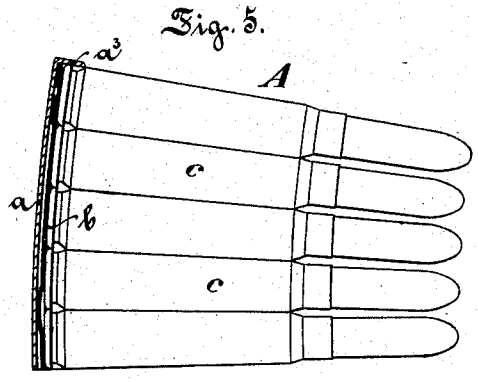


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:
John Becker,
George Dixon.

INVENTOR:
Paul Mauser,
By his Attorneys,
Arthur G. Fraser & Co.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

P. MAUSER.

CARTRIDGE FEED PACK FOR MAGAZINE GUNS.

No. 402,605. Patented May 7, 1889.

Fig. 7.

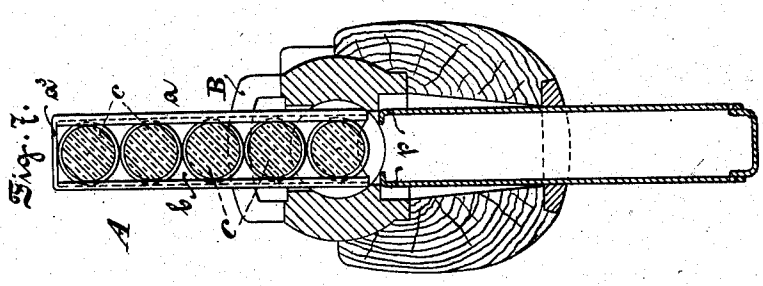


Fig. 6.

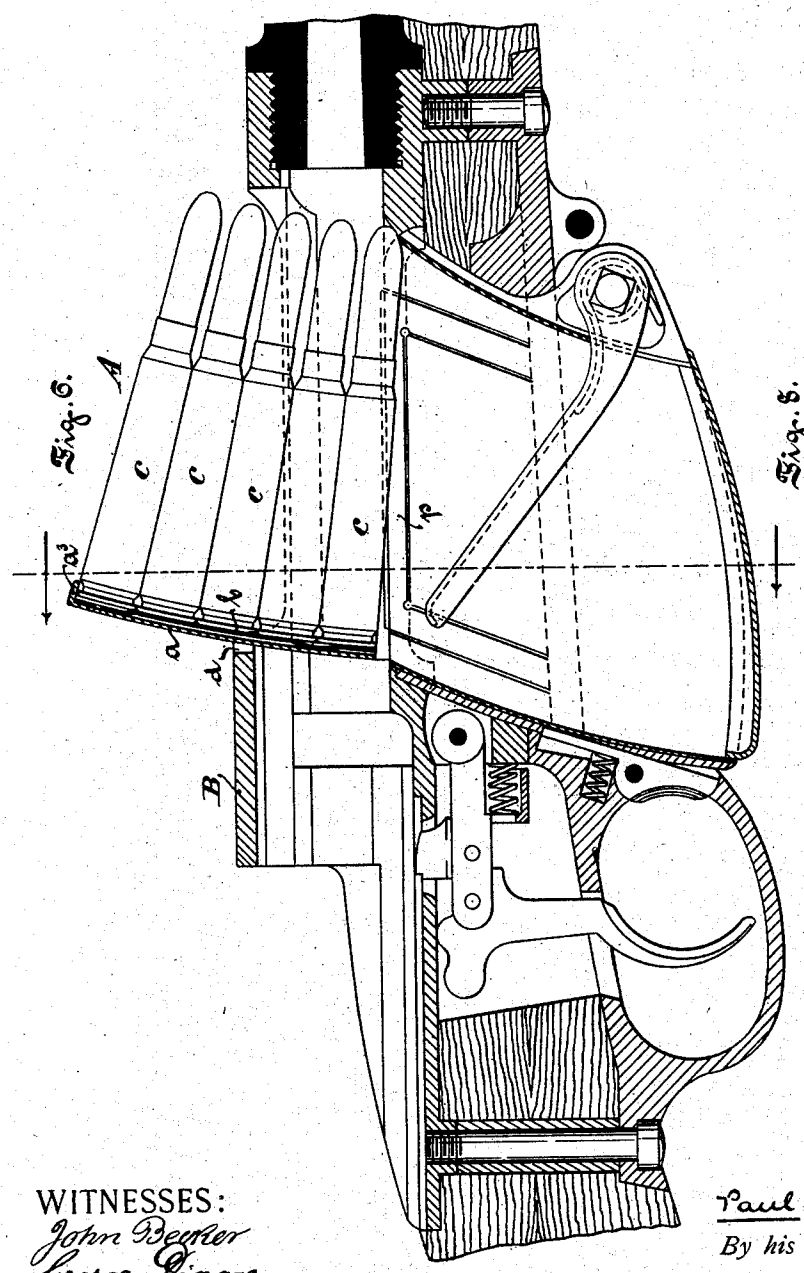
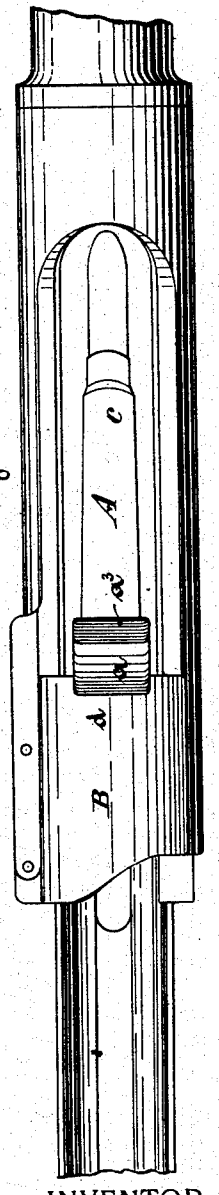


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES:
John Becker
George Dixon.

INVENTOR:
Paul Mauser,
By his Attorneys,
Arthur C. Fraser & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL MAUSER, OF OBERNDORF-ON-THE-NECKAR, WÜRTEMBERG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO WAFFENFABRIK MAUSER, OF SAME PLACE.

CARTRIDGE FEED-PACK FOR MAGAZINE-GUNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,605, dated May 7, 1889.

Application filed October 31, 1888. Serial No. 289,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL MAUSER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Oberndorf-on-the-Neckar, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Packages for the Magazines of Breech-Loading Guns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to holders for packages of cartridges to be supplied to or carried by the person using a breech-loading magazine-gun to expedite the refilling of the magazine thereof.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the charging or filling of the magazine of breech-loading fire-arms, in order to increase the rapidity with which the arm may be fired without materially augmenting the weight of the user's equipment and to inspire the user with confidence in his weapon by providing means whereby a magazine fire-arm may always be easily kept in readiness for rapid firing.

To this end in carrying out my invention I form the cartridge-packages by connecting together a series of cartridges comprising a package through the medium of a frictional holder embracing their bases. This holder is made in the form of a frame embracing the bases of the successive cartridges of the package, and is so constructed that the cartridges may be slid or pushed into it at its end and will be so embraced by it as to be held frictionally and with a yielding pressure. Cartridges can be expelled directly into the magazine of the gun by a pressure sufficient to overcome the frictional retaining-force which holds them in place.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a transverse section of a package of cartridges formed according to my invention, and Fig. 2 is a cross-section, on a larger scale, of the holder for retaining the cartridges shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are views answering to Figs. 1 and 2, but showing a slightly-modified construction of holder. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a package of cartridges, showing the holder in longitudinal section. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary vertical longitudinal section of a Mauser gun, showing a cartridge-package placed in the open breech preparatory to discharging the cartridges into the magazine. Fig. 7 is a vertical cross-section thereof taken on the line 7 7 in Fig. 6 and looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 8 is a plan of the parts shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 9 comprises a longitudinal section, a cross-section, and a front elevation of another construction of cartridge-holder. Fig. 10 comprises three views similar to those in Fig. 9, but showing still another form of holder.

Referring to the drawings, let A represent the cartridge-package and B the gun. The cartridge-package A consists of the holder *a* and the cartridges *c c* embraced thereby. The holder *a* consists of a frame having longitudinal flanges *a' a'*. These flanges *a'* are preferably made overhanging, so that grooves a^2 a^2 are formed on their inner sides. The side flanges, *a'*, are arranged at such a distance apart that the beaded base of a cartridge of the size for which the holder is adapted can be freely slid within the grooves a^2 a^2, while that part of the body of the cartridge immediately above the bead will enter between the flanges *a' a'*.

To prevent lateral displacement or looseness of the cartridges when in the holder, I provide means for frictionally grasping their bases. This may be accomplished in various ways, several of which are illustrated in the drawings; but I prefer to accomplish it by placing a leaf-spring, *b*, within the frame *a* and between the flanges *a' a'*, as shown in Figs. 1 to 5. This spring *b* may be riveted to the frame *a* at one end and extend throughout the length of the frame, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, wherein the spring is shown as longitudinally swelled outwardly in its central portion until that portion projects nearly to the plane of the forward sides of the grooves a^2 a^2, and also as having a longitudinal slot, *b'*, extending through its center for part of its length, which slot is intended to increase its elasticity. The spring *b* presses outwardly against the bottoms of the cartridges when their bases have been pushed into the grooves a^2 a^2, and by forcing the beaded base of the

cartridge against the flanges a' a' holds them firmly in position in the frame a. I prefer to construct the frame a with one open end and one closed end, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 5, where one end of the frame is closed by a transverse stop or flange, a^3, against which the first cartridge of a series rests when the holder is full; but this is not essential, as the holder may be open at both ends, as shown in Figs. 9 to 11.

In preparing cartridge-packages according to my invention the cartridges are pushed into the holder a at the open end thereof by compressing the spring b and inserting the beaded base of the cartridge into the grooves a^2. The cartridge when thus entered will be pushed on into the holder far enough to admit the entrance of the succeeding ones, which will then be successively entered until the holder is full.

Cartridge-packages of this character are carried by or supplied to the user of a fire-arm, and when the magazine of the arm is exhausted of its supply of cartridges he refills the magazine from one of these cartridge-packages. To illustrate the method of refilling the magazine from the cartridge-package, I have shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 a Mauser bolt-gun with the parts in the position for refilling the magazine. The bolt of the gun is withdrawn and the cartridge-package is placed in the cartridge-rest of the open breech-piece, directly over the magazine. The holder a is stopped by the cartridge-rest. By pressing with the thumb on the top cartridge of the package, just in front of the holder a, all the cartridges in the package, or as many as the capacity of the magazine will permit, will be forced from the package into the magazine of the gun, past the usual cartridge-detent or spring-checks p. To push the cartridges from the package into the magazine, it is necessary to apply to the top cartridge of the package a downward force sufficient to overcome the frictional embrace of the holder a at the bases of the cartridges, the resistance offered to the passage of the cartridges by the spring-checks p, and the expelling-tension of the magazine-spring. When the magazine is filled, the cartridges will be held therein by the spring-check, which counteracts the expelling tendency of the magazine-spring.

In the drawings I have shown a notch, d, cut in the bridge of the breech of the gun for facilitating the insertion of the cartridge-package into the gun. This notch is not necessary, however, and may be dispensed with in many cases without inconvenience.

After removing the holder a from the cartridges the holder may be put aside for use again in forming other cartridge-packages, or it may be thrown away.

The cartridge-holders are designed to hold enough cartridges to equal one charge of the magazine; but this is only a matter of convenience, as they may be constructed to hold any desired number of cartridges. If the user in charging his gun-magazine neglects entirely to fill the magazine, or if the capacity of the magazine is less than the number of cartridges contained in the holder, the excess of cartridges over those used will remain in the holder, and can be subsequently expelled therefrom as desired.

As cartridges are generally constructed of a greater diameter at their bases than throughout the rest of their length, it follows that when a series of them is placed together side by side the line formed by their bases will be curved. Consequently I construct the holder a of a curved form corresponding to that assumed by the bases of the cartridges with which it is to be used, in order that the holder shall keep the cartridges of the package in compact lateral contact.

The particular construction of the holder a may be varied considerably without departing from my invention. The form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and which has been described, is the construction preferred by me; but in the drawings I have shown some other constructions which may be used to accomplish the same purpose, and which I will now describe.

The construction shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 is identical with that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with the exception of some changes in the construction of the spring b. This spring in this instance is shown as a flat spring, narrower in its central portion than at its ends, and depressed at its upper end to receive the rivet holding it in the frame a, and depressed again near its lower end to increase its resistance to the cartridges, as best seen in Fig. 5.

Fig. 9 illustrates a holder made entirely of one piece of metal. In this construction the spring b consists of two tongues stamped out of the body of the frame and bearing against the bases of the end cartridges when the holder is full. The holder itself is formed by bending or turning the sides a' of the plate inward far enough to form the grooves a^2 a^2.

Fig. 10 shows a construction of holder wherein the frame is constructed by bending in the sides of a plate, the same as just described with reference to Fig. 9; but in this case the spring b is a separate piece of spring metal provided with two ears, e e, stamped out of the spring itself, which ears take into holes punched in the body of the frame a, and thereby the spring b is retained in position.

I prefer to construct my cartridge-holders of metal; but other substances may be used, if desired. The frame a may be cast of the desired shape, or sheet metal may be bent into the necessary form. Spring brass or steel are the best materials for the spring b, and where the frame itself constitutes the spring one of these metals should be used.

I claim as my invention the following defined novel features, substantially as hereinbefore set forth:

A cartridge-holder consisting of a frame formed with longitudinal side flanges and a top flange, said flanges adapted to confine between them the base of a cartridge, and said frame constructed to engage the cartridge with a yielding pressure.

This specification signed by me this 21st day of August, 1888.

PAUL MAUSER.

Witnesses:
CARL T. BURCHARDT,
CHAPMAN COLEMAN.