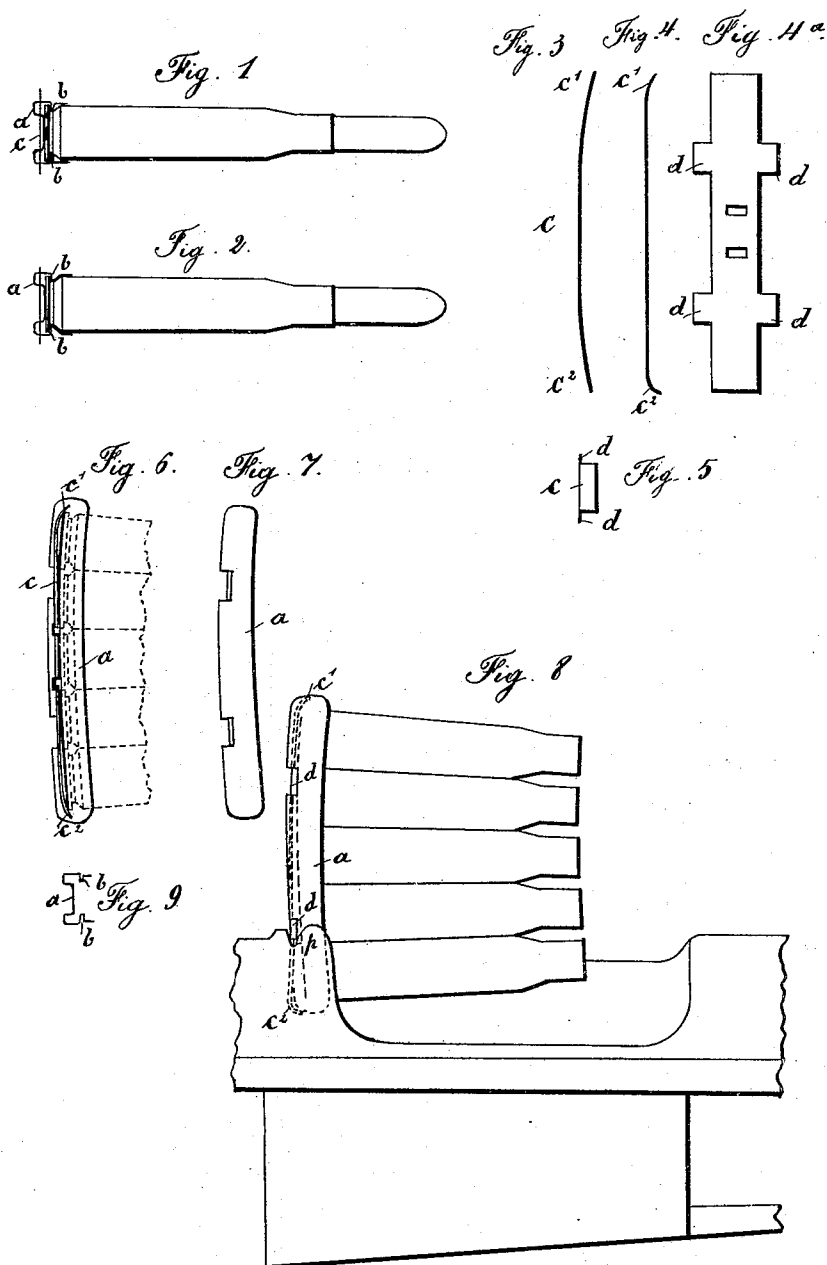


(No Model.)

H. PIEPER.
CARTRIDGE PACKET.

No. 567,358.

Patented Sept. 8, 1896.



Witnesses:
Jas. A. Richmond
Otto Fischer.

Inventor: Henry Pieper
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY PIEPER, OF LIEGE, BELGIUM.

CARTRIDGE-PACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,358, dated September 8, 1896.

Application filed June 17, 1896. Serial No. 595,895. (No model.) Patented in Belgium November 6, 1895, No. 118,262.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY PIEPER, a subject of the King of Belgium, residing at Liege, Belgium, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Feeding Devices for Firearms, (for which I have obtained a patent in Belgium, No. 118,262, dated November 6, 1895;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of the present invention is a feeding device for cartridges, serving to receive a certain number of cartridges in one package, so that the introduction into the magazine of a firearm of the same is greatly facilitated. The cartridge-feeders can be divided into two classes, those that are introduced into the magazine with the cartridges and those out of which the cartridges are removed in order to be placed into the magazine, so that the feeder remains outside of the latter. The present invention relates to this latter class of cartridge-feeders. In the same the cartridges are assembled in such a way that by a simple pressure on the upper cartridge they cannot be charged into the gun; but it is necessary to make a certain motion in order to withdraw the spring holding the cartridges. In placing the feeder into the receiver over the magazine and by giving a pressure on the upper cartridge this pressure, cooperating with the inclined plane or the notch with inclined sides cut into the receiver, will produce a retraction of the retaining-spring and the cartridges will pass without other resistance into the gun. In the feeders made heretofore the groove serving to guide the cartridges is formed by one fixed side and by a spring forming the other side, while in the present feeder a groove is formed by two fixed sides and a spring acting against the rear of the cartridges. This feeder when provided with cartridges forms a solid package from which the cartridges cannot come loose during transportation.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 show end views in the cartridge-feeder with the cartridges inserted therein. Figs. 3, 4, 4^a, and 5 show the spring in side elevation, front elevation, and end view. Fig. 6 is a

longitudinal section through the feeder, showing the spring therein and indicating the position of cartridges in dotted lines. Fig. 7 is a side elevation. Fig. 8 shows the feeder placed over the receiver of a gun, and Fig. 9 is a cross-section through the feeder without spring and cartridges.

The feeder *a* is made of sheet metal, preferably steel, which is bent by suitable tools into a channel of the form indicated in cross-section by Fig. 9. The two sides, as can be seen from said figure, have an inner rib *b*, forming with the bottom of the channel a fixed slide into which the rear ends of the cartridges can be freely inserted and wherein they are held by a spring *c*, having the ends *c'* or *c''* slightly curved, as in Fig. 3, or curved inwardly, as in Fig. 4. This spring is provided with suitable holes in its middle part and is secured by rivets or other similar means either inside of the channel *a* or outside of the same, as shown in the figures. In one or the other case the spring presses only by its ends on the lower cartridge and on the upper cartridge, and it forms no part of the means serving to guide the cartridges. The latter are therefore firmly retained in the feeder, and at the ends the retaining-spring secures the lower and upper cartridge against falling out by clamping with the ends *c'* or *c''* over the same. In order to free the cartridge, it is necessary to press the end of the spring back, which can be effected in different ways. For instance, the spring can be provided with lateral projections *d*, as shown in Fig. 4^a, which project laterally from the guide or channel *a*, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8. If now the breech of the gun is provided with a notch *p*, having slanting sides wherein the projections *d d* can engage, it is sufficient to press the cartridges, with the feeder, slightly down, so that the lower end of the spring will be retracted by the slanting surface of the notch *p* and the lower cartridge will fall into the gun. A point of attack to withdraw the spring in this manner can also be formed on other parts of the gun, as is evident without further explanation. If the ends of the spring are not turned inside, as in Fig. 4, and if they remain straight, as shown in Fig. 3, the projecting parts *d* are not necessary and it is not necessary to retract the spring in the

described manner. A small pressure on the upper cartridge would be sufficient to allow the lower cartridge to slip out into the gun, and the feeder would do the same service as those employed heretofore.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A cartridge-feeder composed of a channel to guide the cartridges, bent of metal and having in its lateral portions projecting ribs *b, b*, in combination of a spring secured to the bottom of said channel and having lateral

projections *d, d*, serving to slide down an inclined plane provided on the gun in order to retract the spring and allow the lower cartridge to slip out into the gun, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY PIEPER.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER SCHRICK,
J. GROSS.