

June 9, 1959

W. L. SAUVAGO

2,889,974

CARTRIDGE HOLDER

Filed Dec. 27, 1955

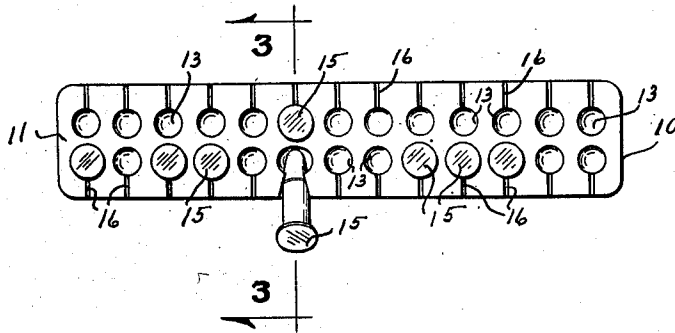


Fig. 1.

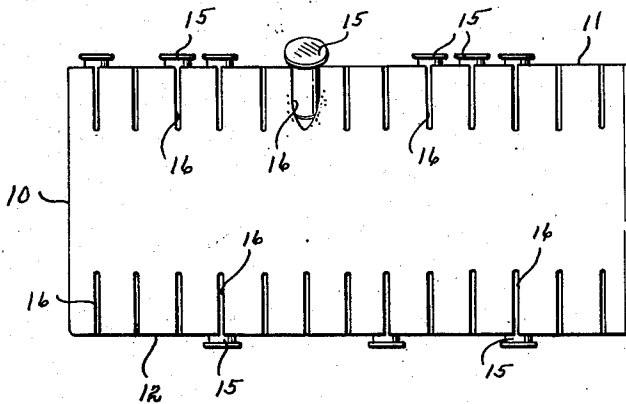


Fig. 2.

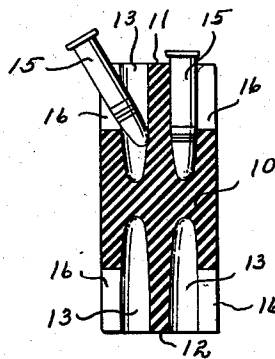


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR.

WILLARD L. SAUVAGO

BY

M. Talbert Dick

ATTORNEY

Witness.

A. G. Martin

1

2,889,974

CARTRIDGE HOLDER

Willard L. Sauvago, Coon Rapids, Iowa

Application December 27, 1955, Serial No. 555,646

7 Claims. (Cl. 224—20)

This invention relates to a cartridge holding means and more particularly to a firearms cartridge holder that permits rapid individual withdrawal of the cartridge from the same.

One of the most troublesome problems in the possession and use of firearms, such as rifles and pistols, is the handling of the ammunition prior to its firing. While cartridges are sold in boxes, such holding means is most unsatisfactory. First, the box must be opened, the cartridge or cartridges to be immediately used removed, and then the box reclosed. Obviously, this takes time and more often as not only one hand is available to accomplish it. Furthermore, it is difficult to obtain a single cartridge or number of cartridges from the mass of cartridges in the box. Also such cardboard boxes are fragile affairs and readily become broken, accidentally opened, or crushed. Some gun users try to solve the problem by carrying the ammunition loose in the pocket. Usually the shells get all mixed up with other objects also carried in the pocket. Furthermore, the ammunition is not properly protected and is subject to damage.

Therefore, one of the principal objects of my invention is to provide an ammunition holder that holds the cartridges separately one from the other, thereby facilitating their selection and individual removal.

A further object of this invention is to provide a cartridge holding means that protects the ammunition from damage.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a cartridge holder that permits easy and rapid removal of the cartridges.

A still further object of my invention is to provide an ammunition holder that may be used for both storage and transportation of the shells.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a portable block holding means that requires only one hand to remove a cartridge.

These and other objects will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangements, and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained as herein-after more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of my device showing a cartridge being removed therefrom,

Fig. 2 is a side view of the cartridge holder, and

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the device taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and more fully illustrates its construction.

In these drawings I show my device in the form of a block, with shells inserted therein at both its top and bottom. However, the holder may be of any suitable shape suitable for carrying in the pocket, laying on a shelf, or other supporting surface, or if desired a belt or part of a belt may be formed as herein disclosed to hold the ammunition.

I use the numeral 10 to designate a block having at

2

least one flat surface. In the drawings I show a flat top 11 and flat bottom 12. The factor that makes my invention unique and successful is that I form this block 10 of suitable flexible resilient material such as rubber, neoprene, latex, or like material. I find that "Elasto-Mold," a product of Plastic Service, Boston, Massachusetts, is a suitable material. In each of the flat surfaces I form a double row of spaced apart wells 13. Each row is closely adjacent a side surface 14 as shown in Fig. 1. These wells 13 are each adapted to receive a cartridge 15, with the bullet end innermost, as shown in Fig. 3. The wells may be deeper than that of the length of the cartridges 15, or of a depth equal to the length of the cartridges, or if desired slightly less in depth than the cartridges so that the butt end of the shells will stick out a slight distance from the flat surface to make grasping easier, as shown in Fig. 2. At the side of each well is a slot or slit 16 extending between its adjacent well and the adjacent flat side as shown in Fig. 3. Each well has a diameter slightly less than that of the diameter of the cartridges to be held.

In use the cartridges are pushed downwardly into the wells. The resilient flexible wells will slightly expand to receive the cartridges, but such resiliency will successfully frictionally engage the shells, thereby holding the cartridges against accidental detachment. Obviously each cartridge is completely or substantially embraced by the flexible resilient material thereby protecting the ammunition against damage. To remove a cartridge, it is not pulled from its well, but manually popped out laterally as shown in Fig. 3. This may be accomplished by grasping the butt of the shell by finger and thumb or by placing the fingers of the hand on one side of the block and using only the thumb to force the cartridge laterally through the available slot. Thus the shells are individually and selectively removed as needed. If desired one section of the block may have ammunition of a different character than ammunition placed at a different area or areas. By the block being flexible and resilient, the slot will yieldingly open and spread to permit the removal of a cartridge therethrough as shown in Fig. 2. My item may be easily carried in the pocket, in the automobile glove compartment, or on or as a part of a belt. It may be thrown up on a shelf or in a drawer for storage. However, when it is desired to use it again, it and the ammunition it is detachably holding are ready for instant usage. There is no fumbling in finding or obtaining a needed cartridge. By removing the cartridge laterally it is pried outwardly from its holding cell and the manual action and effort is quick and easy.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of my cartridge holder without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim:

1. In a cartridge holder, a block member of resilient material, a well in said block member adapted to receive and hold a cartridge and having its side wall adjacent a side of said block member, and a cut extending between the wall of said well and said side of said block so that the partial withdrawal of a cartridge completely inserted in said well will cause a vacuum in the bottom thereof.

2. In a cartridge holder, a block member of resilient material, a well in said block member adapted to receive and hold a cartridge and having its side wall adjacent a side of said block member, and a slot longitudinally arranged relative to said well formed between the wall of said well and said side of said block so that the partial withdrawal of a cartridge completely inserted in said well will cause a vacuum in the bottom thereof.

3

3. In a cartridge holder, a block of flexible and resilient material having two flat surfaces, one of which is arranged at a right angle to the other, a plurality of wells in one of said flat sides of said block each having its length adjacent to and parallel with the other said flat surface of said block, and a slit extending between each of said wells and said last mentioned flat side; said wells each having a depth less than that of the length of the cartridge it is adapted to hold so that the partial withdrawal of a cartridge completely inserted in said wells will cause a vacuum in the bottom thereof.

4. In a cartridge holder, a block member of resilient material, a well in said block member adapted to receive and hold a cartridge and having its side wall adjacent a side of said block member, said well having a diameter less than the diameter of the cartridge it is adapted to hold and also having at least a portion of its length constant in cross section so that the partial withdrawal of a cartridge completely inserted in said well will cause a vacuum in the bottom thereof.

5. In a cartridge holder, a block of flexible and resilient material having two flat surfaces, one of which is arranged at a right angle to the other, a plurality of wells in one of said flat sides of said block each having its length adjacent to and parallel with the other said flat surface of said block, said wells having a diameter less than the diameter of the cartridge they are adapted to hold and also having a portion of their lengths constant in cross section so that the partial withdrawal of a cartridge completely inserted in said wells will cause a vacuum in the bottom thereof.

6. In a cartridge holder, a block of flexible and resilient material having two surfaces, one of which is ar-

4

ranged at a right angle to the other, a plurality of wells in one of said sides of said block each having its length adjacent to and parallel with the other said surface of said block, said wells having a diameter less than the diameter of the cartridge they are adapted to hold and also having a portion of their lengths constant in cross section so that the partial withdrawal of a cartridge completely inserted in said wells will cause a vacuum in the bottom thereof.

7. In a cartridge holder, a block of flexible and resilient material having two flat surfaces, one of which is arranged at a right angle to the other, a plurality of wells in one of said flat sides of said block each having its length adjacent to and parallel with the other said flat surface of said block, and a slit extending between each of said wells and said last mentioned flat side; said wells having a diameter less than the diameter of the cartridge they are adapted to hold and also having a portion of their lengths constant in cross section so that the partial withdrawal of a cartridge completely inserted in said wells will cause a vacuum in the bottom thereof.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,665,214	McGraw	Apr. 10, 1928
2,161,855	Copell	June 13, 1939
2,321,360	Chambers	June 8, 1943
2,587,921	Suite	Mar. 4, 1952
2,744,649	Smith	May 8, 1956
2,823,789	Henning	Feb. 18, 1958

FOREIGN PATENTS

225,154	Great Britain	Nov. 27, 1924
---------	---------------	---------------