(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. QUILLIAM.

CARTRIDGE MAGAZINE.

No. 340,732. Patented Apr. 27, 1886.

Fig. 1.

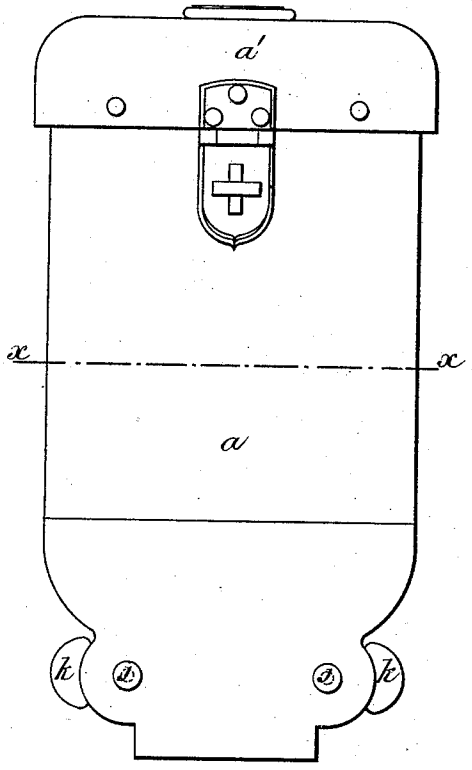


Fig. 2.

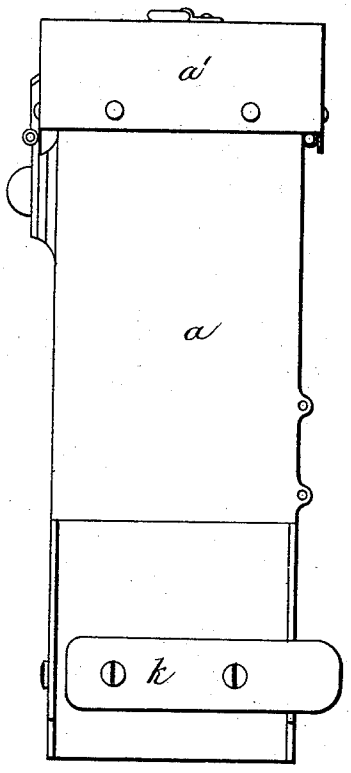
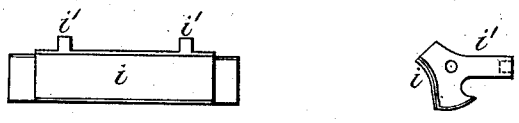


Fig. 5.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. QUILLIAM.

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Patented Apr. 27, 1886.

Fig. 4.

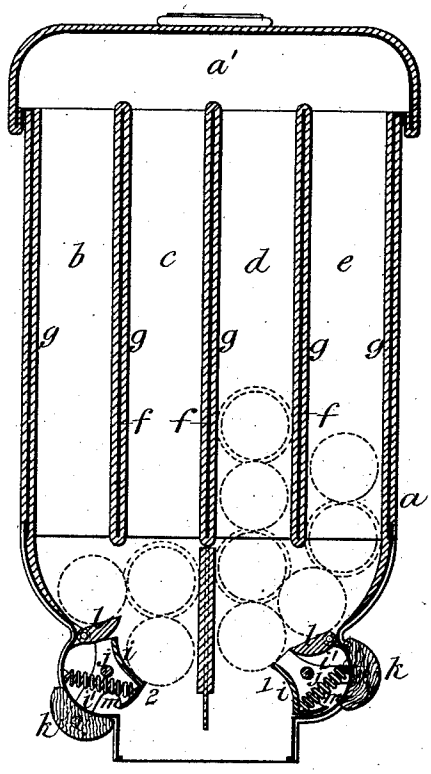
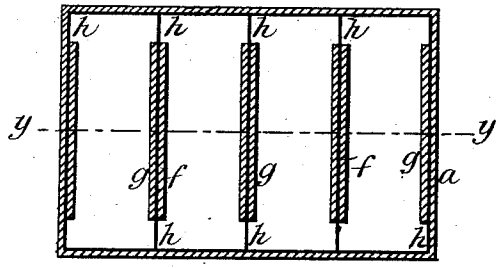


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS QUILLIAM, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CARTRIDGE-MAGAZINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 340,732, dated April 27, 1886.

Application filed December 16, 1884. Serial No. 150,514. (No model.) Patented in England September 3, 1884, No. 11,945; in France November 21, 1884, No. 165,517; in Belgium November 22, 1884, No. 66,978; in Germany November 29, 1884, No. 31,875, and in Canada December 13, 1884, No. 21,810.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS QUILLIAM, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Magazines, (for which I have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 11,945, dated September 3, 1884; in France, No. 165,517, dated November 21, 1884; in Belgium, No. 66,978, dated November 22, 1884; in Canada, No. 21,810, dated December 13, 1884, and in Germany, No. 31,875, dated November 29, 1884,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in magazines for holding cartridges; and it consists, more particularly, in providing such magazines with mechanical devices, through the medium of which the cartridges can be discharged or removed with ease and rapidity from the bottom of the said magazines, such cartridges being so stored therein and protected thereby that they cannot get wet or be damaged, as is frequently the case when cartridges are carried as at present. Moreover, by employing a magazine constructed according to my invention, I am enabled to charge the same with cartridges suited to the right and left hand barrels of a gun—that is to say, I am enabled to store up cartridges intended to be used in one barrel in one portion of the magazine and to store up cartridges suited to the other barrel in the other portion of such magazine, so that the two kinds of cartridges will be kept separate and be adapted to be abstracted independently of each other, thus obviating the necessity of looking at the number on the shot-wad, as at present, in order to ascertain which barrel a certain cartridge is to be used with. The cartridges are placed in the magazine horizontally, and preferably with the head of one cartridge above the shot end of the other, so that they take a uniform bearing throughout their length, thereby preventing the body of one cartridge being damaged by the flange or shot end of another cartridge. When cartridges having solid drawn or other brass cases and pin-fire cartridges are taken out of the pocket or from a bag, as at present, their sharp mouths and pin frequently cut the fingers when being removed in a hurry; but when such cartridges are stored in my improved magazine such accidents will not occur.

My improved magazine can be carried at the center part of the back of a person, or in some cases at the side, and its position need not be altered when it is desired to abstract a cartridge therefrom.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a cartridge-magazine constructed according to my invention, and Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the said cartridge-magazine on the line x x, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a vertical section of such magazine on the line y y, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents in end and face view a portion of the apparatus hereinafter described.

Like letters indicate the same parts throughout the drawings.

In carrying my invention into practice I employ a box or case, a, preferably oblong in form, and constructed of tin or other suitable material, which may or may not be covered with leather, such box or case being provided with a lid or cover, a', and having in its lower portion the mechanical devices, whereby the discharge of the cartridges from the magazine is controlled. The upper or storage portion of the magazine is preferably divided into four compartments, as at b c d e, by divisions f. These divisions f are preferably covered throughout their entire depth and over the greater portion of their width with leather or other material, as at g, such cover forming a "lift" or ledge, whose thickness is equal to the difference between the size of the head and the body of the cartridge, so that a space is left, as at h, for the flanges of the cartridges to run in, and any undue play of the bodies of such cartridges is prevented.

The cartridges may be inserted into the various compartments of the magazine singly, or such compartments may be filled by the employment of suitably-constructed paper sheaths or cases containing a sufficient number of cartridges to fill one of such compartments, such sheath, with the cartridges therein, being passed between the divisions and then withdrawn, leaving the cartridges in their proper position.

I will now proceed to describe the abstracting device, or, in other words, the mechanism whereby the discharge of the cartridges from the magazine is controlled or regulated. This mechanism is arranged in the lower portion of the magazine, and is arranged as follows—that is to say: I employ a piece, *i*, of the form of the segment of a circle or cylinder mounted upon an axis or spindle, *j*, the radius of the face of such segment being preferably equal to that of the body of the cartridge the magazine is intended to carry. This piece *i* is provided with arms or levers *i'*, which are adapted to pass through slots in the lower portion of the magazine, and are connected to a finger-piece or device, *k*, whereby the discharge of the cartridges is effected.

In order to provide for the proper descent of the cartridges from the compartments *b e* and *d e*—in other words, in order to prevent the discharge of the cartridges from the compartments *b* and *e* until the compartments *c* and *d* are empty—I employ hinged or pivoted detaining-pieces *l*, which, when in their normal position, rest upon the upper portion of the piece *i*. These detaining-pieces serve as bridges for the cartridges to travel over from the compartments *b* and *e* so soon as the compartments *c d* are empty.

m represents a spring for retaining the piece *i* in its normal position—that is to say, in such a position as to prevent the discharge of a cartridge from the magazine until the piece *k* is depressed. This spring, if desired, may be arranged upon the spindle *j*, instead of as shown. The piece *k* may be arranged to extend beyond the face of the case *a* on the right-hand side of the case, as shown in Fig. 2, so that it can be worked by the pad of the thumb of the right hand of the wearer.

The action of the apparatus is as follows: When the finger-piece *k* is in its normal position, as shown at 1, for instance, a cartridge rests upon the upper surface of the piece *i* and cannot pass it; but when the said piece *k* is depressed the cartridge falls into the hollow portion of such detaining-piece *i*, as shown at 2, for instance, and on the finger-piece *k* being released and returned by the spring to its normal position such cartridge is allowed to fall into the hand of the person manipulating the piece *k*. If two adjacent compartments—such as *b c* or *d e*—contain cartridges, then the detaining-piece *l*, when the piece *k* is depressed, will be raised so as to force the cartridges in the part *b* or *e* back, so that they will not interfere with the proper descent of the cartridges from the compartments *c* or *d*; but so soon as these compartments become empty, then the cartridges from the compartments *b* and *e* will be free to travel down onto the upper portion of the part *i*, and be discharged from the magazine at the will of the operator.

It will be evident that without departing from the spirit of my invention I can form my magazine with two compartments only, as at *b c*, for instance, in which case only one finger-piece *k* and accompanying mechanism will be required, or I can form such magazine with two compartments, as at *c d*, for instance, without the compartments *b e*, for instance, in which case two finger-pieces *k* will be required, and their accompanying mechanism, with the exception of the detaining-pieces *l*, which in this case can be dispensed with. Furthermore, I do not confine myself to the exact shape or configuration of the devices *k l* shown in the drawings, as it will be evident that their form may be somewhat varied without affecting their functions.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In a cartridge-magazine, the pivoted piece *i*, provided with the eccentric surface, in combination with the spring *m* and the finger-piece *k*.

2. In a cartridge-magazine having two adjacent compartments, the pivoted piece *i*, having the eccentric surface, and provided with the spring *m* and the finger-piece *k*, in combination with the detaining-piece *l*, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination, with the partitions *f*, the covering *g*, of leather or other material, so as to form a "lift" or ledge whose thickness is equal to the difference between the size of the head and the body of the cartridge, so that a space, *h*, is left for the flanges or heads of the cartridges to run in, and any undue play of the bodies of such cartridges is prevented, as herein set forth.

THOMAS QUILLIAM.

Witnesses:
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THOMAS LAKE,
Both of 17 *Gracechurch St., London.*