No. 710,706. Patented Oct. 7, 1902.

E. MÜLLER.

MAGAZINE FOR FIXED AMMUNITION.

(Application filed Feb. 21, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

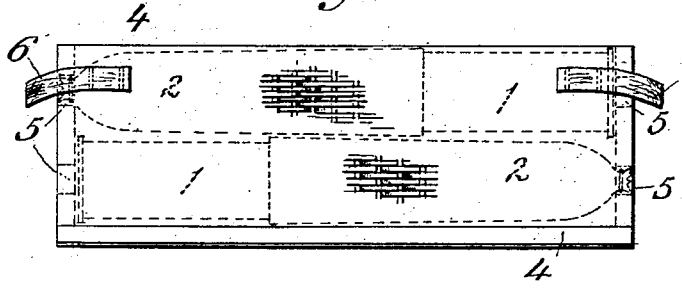


Fig. 2.

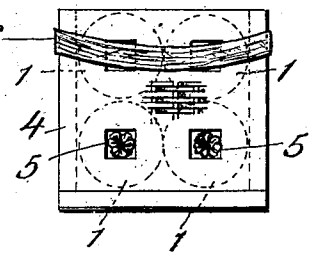


Fig. 3.

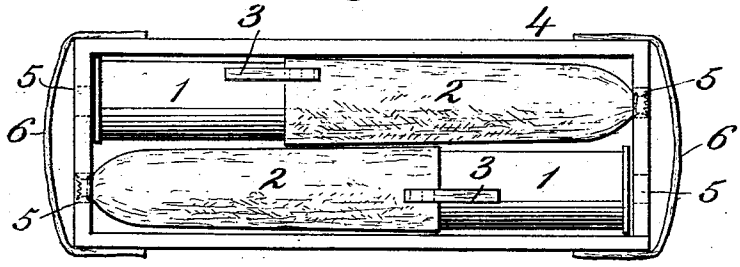


Fig. 4.

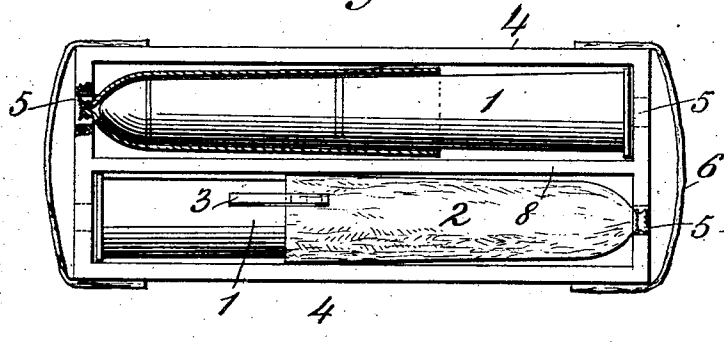
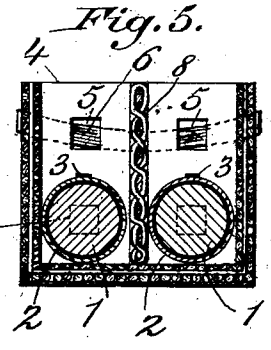


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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Fig. 6.

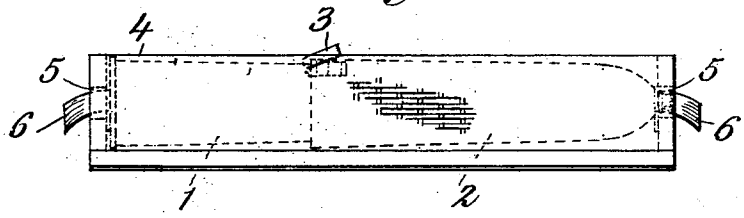


Fig. 7.

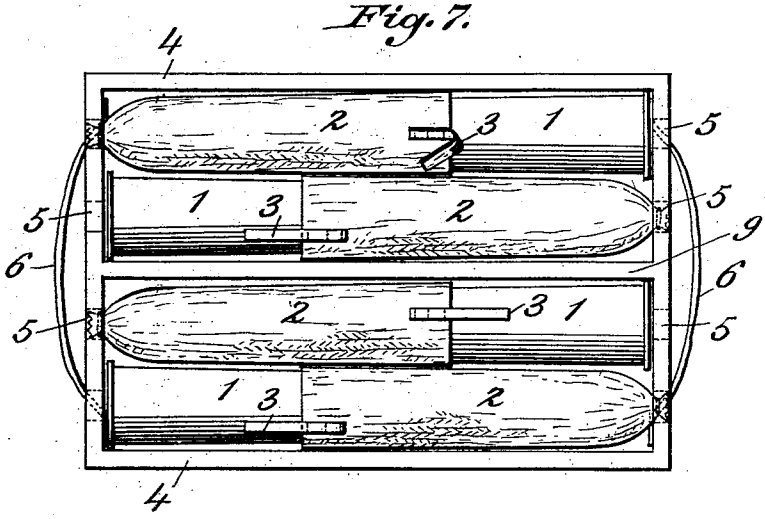


Fig. 8.

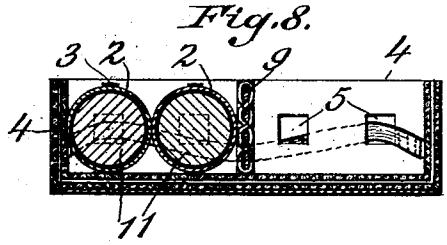
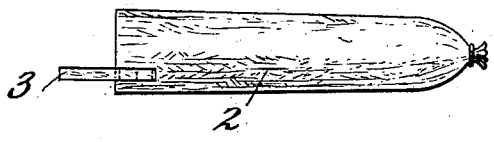


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MAGAZINE FOR FIXED AMMUNITION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,706, dated October 7, 1902.

Application filed February 21, 1900. Serial No. 6,031. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDUARD MÜLLER, a citizen of Switzerland, residing at Thoune, canton of Berne, Switzerland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Magazines for Fixed Ammunition; 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 this invention is to provide a magazine arrangement for cartridge-projectiles, (projectile and charge put together,) under which arrangement a certain number of cartridge-projectiles inserted each in a strong, light, supple, and tenacious sleeve are put together in battery in a magazine or caisson made of some light, elastic, strong and tenacious material, the dimensions of such magazine or caisson being regulated according to the external dimensions of the "battery" of cartridge-projectiles.

In the accompanying drawings several forms of this magazine arrangement are illustrated by way of example.

Figure 1 is a side view, Fig. 2 an end view, and Fig. 3 a plan, of one of these forms. Fig. 4 is a plan, and Fig. 5 a transverse section, of a second form. Fig. 6 is a side view, Fig. 7 a plan, and Fig. 8 a transverse section, of a third form, while Fig. 9 is a separate external view of a cartridge-projectile sleeve.

Each cartridge-projectile 1 is placed in a sleeve 2, made of some light, supple, strong, and tenacious fabric—for instance, cocoanut fiber, jute, or the like. Each of the sleeves is furnished with a puller-flap 3, by means of which the cartridge-projectile is pulled out of the magazine or caisson 4, the flap being made of material similar as regards suppleness and tenacity to that used for the sleeve. It is desirable that the sleeves 2 should be closed at the end which receives the point of the projectile in order to protect the igniter with which the point is furnished.

The cartridge-projectiles placed in their sleeves are put together in battery in different numbers, according to circumstances (weight of the cartridges)—for example, for field artillery generally in a battery of four elements—in a magazine or caisson 4, the dimensions of which are regulated exactly according to the external dimensions of the cartridge-projectile battery. As the diameter of the cartridge-projectile is smaller toward the point than toward the bottom of the case, the cartridge-projectiles are preferably arranged in the magazine or caisson 4 in such a manner that those which come into direct contact with one another—that is to say, which are not separated by a partition—are placed inversely—that is, the projectile belonging to one cartridge adjoining the case of the next cartridge.

The magazine or caisson 4 is open at the top, and openings 5 are formed in its ends, enabling the number of cartridges contained in the magazine to be ascertained. The magazine is made of some light, elastic, strong, and tenacious material—for example, wickerwork, malacca-cane, or the like. It may also be made of a combination of materials. The bottom of the magazine is preferably made very compact and may further be rendered impervious to damp by any suitable means—for example, by impregnation by a coating of some kind or a lining of suitable material.

The frame of the magazine is composed of pieces of wood in sufficient number and of the necessary thickness according to the desired degree of strength. It is important that nails, pegs, metal wire, or similar means should not be employed for joining the pieces together, as these might prove injurious to the soldiers. Handles 6, made of some supple, light, and tenacious material—a piece of woven jute or jute cord or a hempen belt or hemp cord, for instance—are provided in suitable places.

In the form of the arrangement illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 four cartridge-projectiles are placed together in the magazine 4 in battery formed of two superposed layers, each with two cartridge-projectiles side by side.

In the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the battery is composed in the same manner as is shown in Figs. 1 to 3; but the magazine is divided by a vertical partition 8 into two compartments, each containing two cartridge-projectiles one above the other.

In the form represented in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 the battery consists of four cartridge-projectiles placed side by side, the two central ones being separated from each other by a vertical partition 9.

By making the magazine of light, strong, and elastic material a flexible device is provided which lessens the danger to the artillerymen handling the same. The elastic properties of the magazine and the textile sleeves cushion the ammunition, and thereby reduce to a minimum the danger of shocks thereto. Moreover, as there are no nails or other similar fastening devices employed there is no danger of striking sparks or of scratching or tearing the light copper shells when inserting or removing the projectiles. Furthermore, should the magazine be struck by shot from an enemy there is no danger of flying splinters.

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. A magazine for fixed ammunition consisting of a flexible crate having carrier-straps, and textile sleeves adapted to fit over the projectiles and cushion them in the crate, the said sleeves being provided with flaps for the removal of the projectiles.

2. A magazine for fixed ammunition consisting of a crate having openings arranged to come opposite the points of the projectiles, in combination with sleeves of textile material arranged to receive the ends of the projectiles, said sleeves projecting into the openings in the crate, whereby the projectiles may be examined without removal from the magazine.

3. The combination with a magazine for fixed ammunition consisting of an open-top crate made of basket-work and having openings in its ends arranged to come opposite the fuse-points of the projectiles received by the magazine, of sleeves of textile material arranged to receive the points of the respective projectiles and each provided with puller-flaps, said sleeves having ends projecting into the openings in the ends of the magazine.

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

EDUARD MÜLLER.

Witnesses:
ED. V. WALDKIRCH,
W. FEDERER.