(No Model.)

W. SPLITT.

CARTRIDGE CARRIER.

No. 343,259. Patented June 8, 1886.

Fig. 1

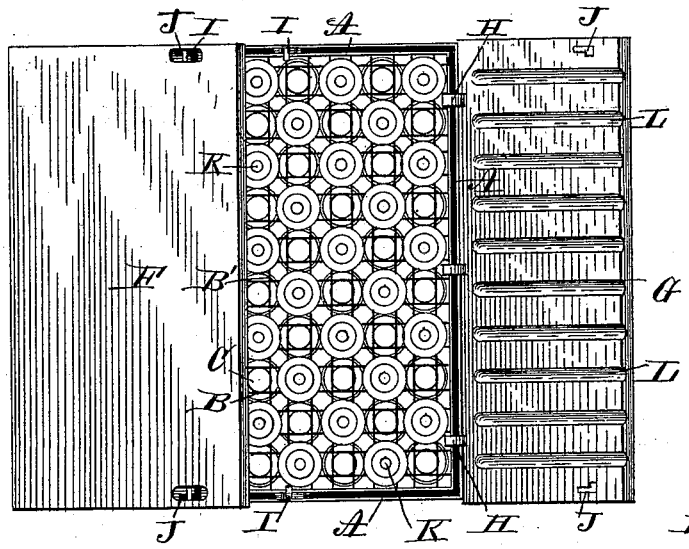


Fig. 3

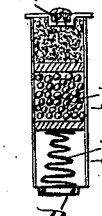


Fig. 2.

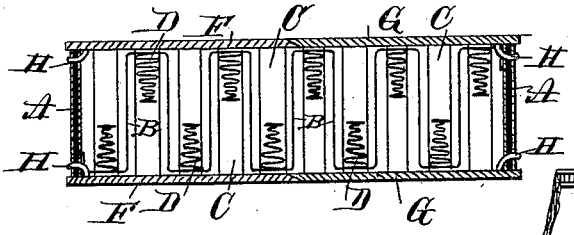


Fig. 4

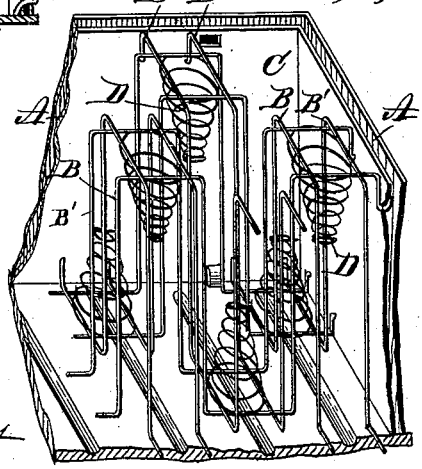
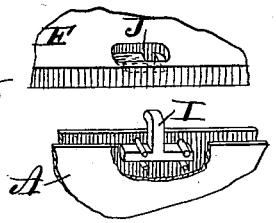


Fig. 5



Witnesses
G. M. Gridley
E. R. Inman

Inventor
Wm. Splitt
By Ernest Bendich Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SPLITT, OF WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN.

CARTRIDGE-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,259, dated June 8, 1886.

Application filed March 15, 1886. Serial No. 195,308. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SPLITT, of Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Carriers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Heretofore in transporting loaded metal-shell sporting-cartridges in which shot or a number of missiles were contained in the charge, it has been difficult to retain the charge in its proper position in the shell, especially when, as is usually the case, the charge does not entirely fill the shell.

My invention is intended to obviate this difficulty, as well as to provide a neat, compact, and durable carrier very convenient for use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of the carrier, one lid of the cover being open, exposing the contents to sight. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the carrier. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section of a loaded cartridge. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a part of the carrier. Fig. 5 is a detail.

The same letters refer to like parts in all the views.

A is a rectangular case having its four side walls, A A A A, preferably constructed of two thicknesses of sheet metal, and only slightly deeper than the length of a metal cartridge-shell, and is provided with several series of bent wires, B B′ B B′, forming together pockets or recesses for the reception of cartridges. The wires are affixed at one end to one side of the case, and at the other end to the opposite side of the case. These wires are arranged in pairs, B B′, about as far apart as two-thirds of the diameter of the shell, and extend across the case in both directions, crossing each other at right angles. Each of these wires is affixed at its ends to the sides of the case, and being bent at right angles runs to about even with the edge of the case, when it bends at right angles and extends far enough to cross the open end of a shell about midway from its center to its circumference, when it again bends back at right angles, returning to the opposite edge of the case, where it again bends at right angles, and, repeating several times the first form, continues to the opposite side of the case, to which side the other end of the wire is affixed. The result of this double series of bent wires across the case is the formation of several series of pockets, C C, open at the top and bottom of the case alternately, and adapted for the reception of the cartridge-shell. A spiral spring, D, is inserted at the bottom of the several pockets C C, which extends upward therein, and as the shell is thrust into the pocket the spring enters the shell and presses against the charge in the shell, and as the shell is pressed to the bottom of the pocket the spring is compressed more or less, and bearing firmly against the charge E holds it in position in the shell while the shell remains in the carrier.

The top and the bottom of the case are each provided with a cover in two parts or lids, F and G, hinged to the walls of the case A, preferably by segmental hinges H H, taking into the apertures therefor in the walls of the case, which construction permits of the removal of the lids from the case entirely, if desired, and the lids, closing together at the middle, are held to the case by sliding bolts or catches I, sliding in the walls of the case, and taking into the lid through a slot in a recess, J.

To secure the cartridge against a possible concussion of the fulminating-cap, which projects up into the aperture K in the top of the shell, I provide grooves L L in the lids F and G, which, when the lids are closed on the case, are directly over the caps, projecting from the interior of the charge in the shell into the apertures K K of the shell, whereby room is provided, permitting a slight springing outward of the cap or possible pressure of the lid against the top of the shell without danger of the concussion of the cap against the lid, which might result in the exploding of the cap and firing the cartridge.

The covers being removed from both top and bottom of the case, cartridges may be readily inserted in the pockets C C, the small open end of the cartridge being thrust into the pocket, the spiral spring entering the shell and pressing against the charge, and when all the pockets are filled, as seen in the uncovered part of Fig. 1, the lids are put on and fastened, as hereinbefore described.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cartridge-carrier consisting of a case provided with wire frame-work, forming pockets for the reception of cartridges, and removable hinged lids at the top and bottom, substantially as described.

2. In a cartridge-case having an opening and closing top and bottom, the rigid wires B B′, forming pockets C C, and in combination therewith the spiral springs D D, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a cartridge-case having pockets C C, adapted to hold metal-shell cartridges, top and bottom covers provided with grooves L L, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

WILLIAM SPLITT.

Witnesses:
C. T. BENEDICT,
E. R. INMAN.