(No Model.)

W. S. CAPEWELL.

CARTRIDGE-BELT.

No. 346,719. Patented Aug. 3, 1886.

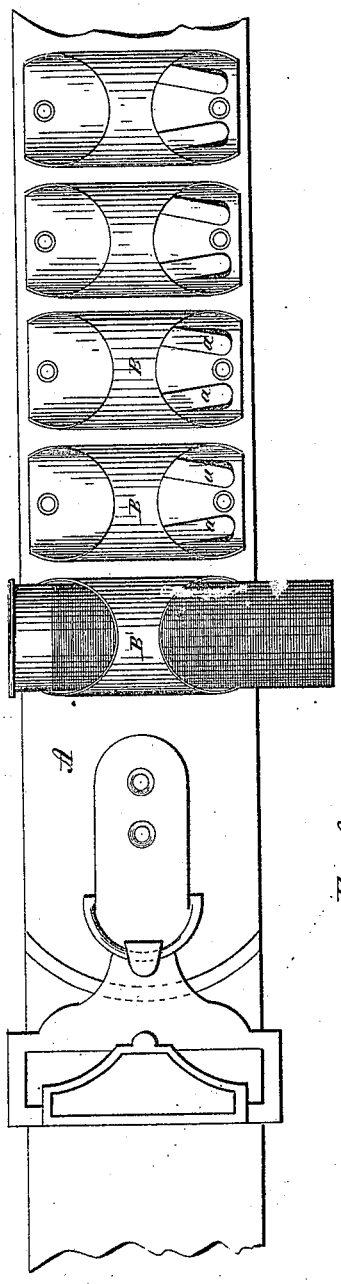

Fig. 1

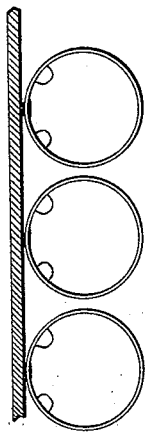

Fig. 4

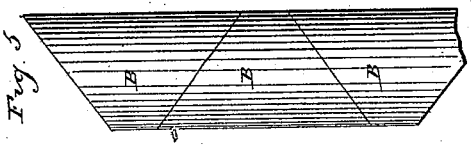

Fig. 5

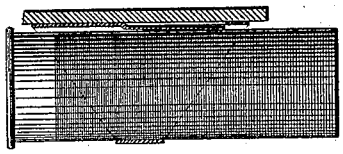

Fig. 3

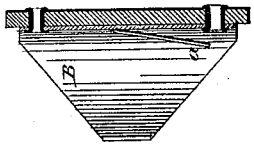

Fig. 2

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARTRIDGE-BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,719, dated August 3, 1886.

Application filed May 24, 1886. Serial No. 203,107. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER S. CAPEWELL, of Oakville, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Cartridge-Belts; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of a portion of the belt with the clips attached; Fig. 2, a vertical central section through one of the clips; Fig. 3, same as Fig. 2, showing a cartridge in the clip; Fig. 4, a top view looking down into the clips, Fig. 5 illustrating the method of forming the clips.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of cartridge-belts in which the clips are constructed from metal and secured to a leather or other suitable belt, the object of the invention being to provide a simple and durable belt; and it consists in the peculiar construction of the clips, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the belt, constructed from leather, canvas, or other suitable material, its ends adapted to be secured together, and preferably by a buckle adjustably attached to one end, and a loop to engage the hook on said buckle at the opposite end, so that the belt is adapted to the forms of the various wearers.

B represents the clips, which are tubular, the internal diameter being slightly larger than the external diameter of the shells to be held, so that the head of the shell will not pass through the clips. Each clip is provided with two spring-fingers, *a a*. The fingers are cut from the metal and left attached to the metal at their upper ends, but bent inward below, so as to form springs, as seen in Fig. 2, and so as to be compressed as the cartridge is inserted, as shown in Fig. 3, the springs bearing the cartridge against the opposite side of the clip, and so as to produce sufficient friction on the cartridge to prevent its accidental removal. By this arrangement of the spring-fingers the clips are adapted to securely hold various sizes of cartridges. The clips are riveted or otherwise secured to the belt in a vertical position, as shown, the number of clips depending upon the length of belt or requirement of the wearer. The upper and lower ends of the clip are diagonal in opposite directions—that is, the top inclines downward from the belt and the bottom upward from the belt, which shape enables the clips to be made very light, and also to cut them from tubing by opposite diagonal cuts, as seen in Fig. 5. The spring-fingers being integral with the clip, riveting to secure them is avoided, and the clip made extremely cheap, yet durable and not liable to get out of repair.

I claim—

1. In a cartridge-belt, the combination of the belt A and tubular clips B, secured to the belt, said clips constructed with spring-fingers *a*, struck from the body of the clip and projecting into the tube, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described clip for cartridge-belts, consisting of a tube, its upper and lower ends cut diagonal in opposite directions, and having the spring-fingers *a* struck from the body of the clip and projecting into the tube, substantially as described.

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