

H. HAMMOND.
Cartridge-Box.

No. 62,415.

Patented Feb. 26, 1867.

Fig. 1

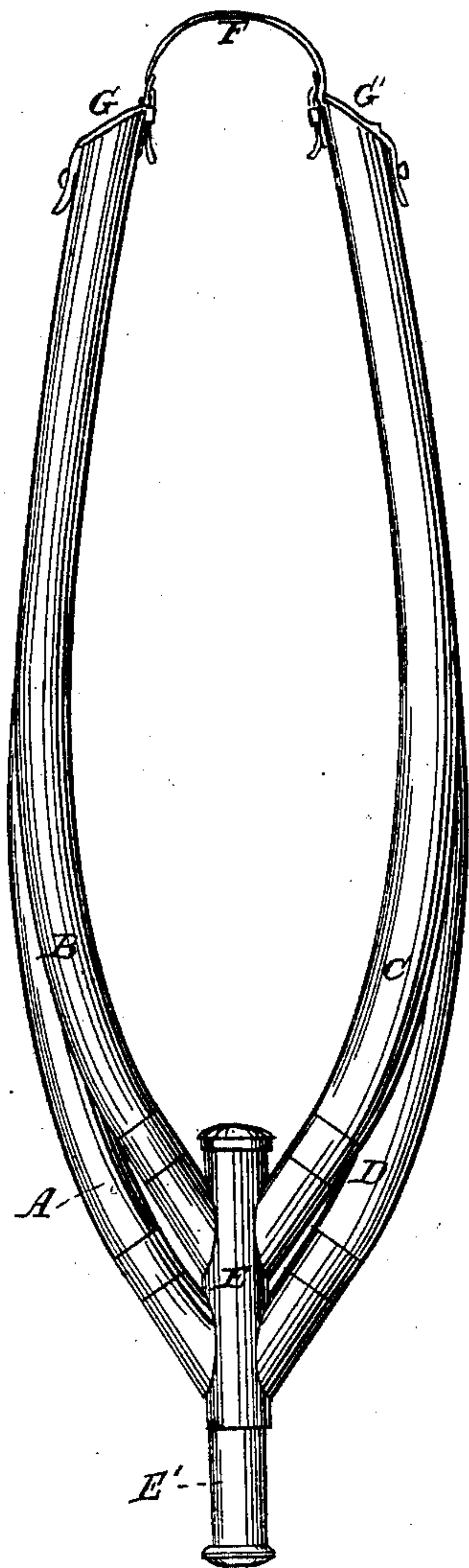
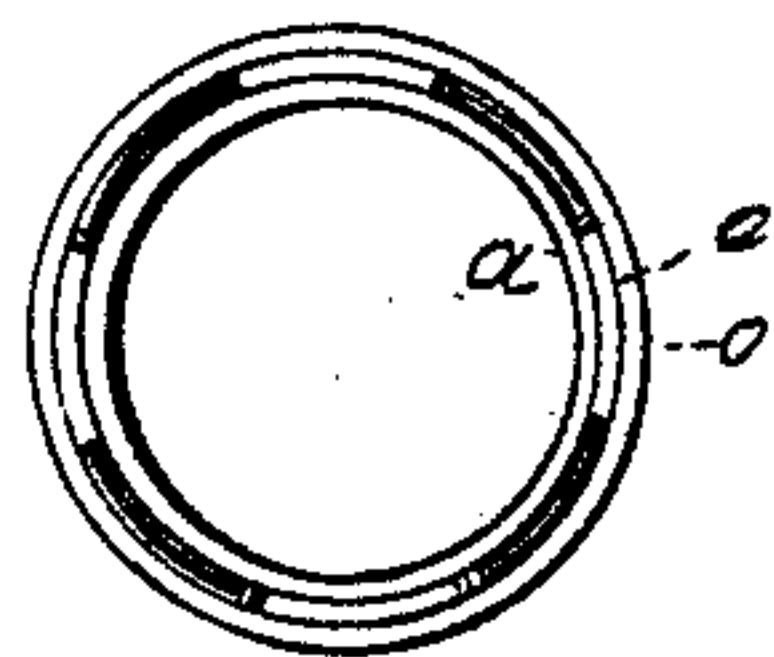


Fig. 3



Witnesses.

J. A. Butler Jr
Thos G. Ellis

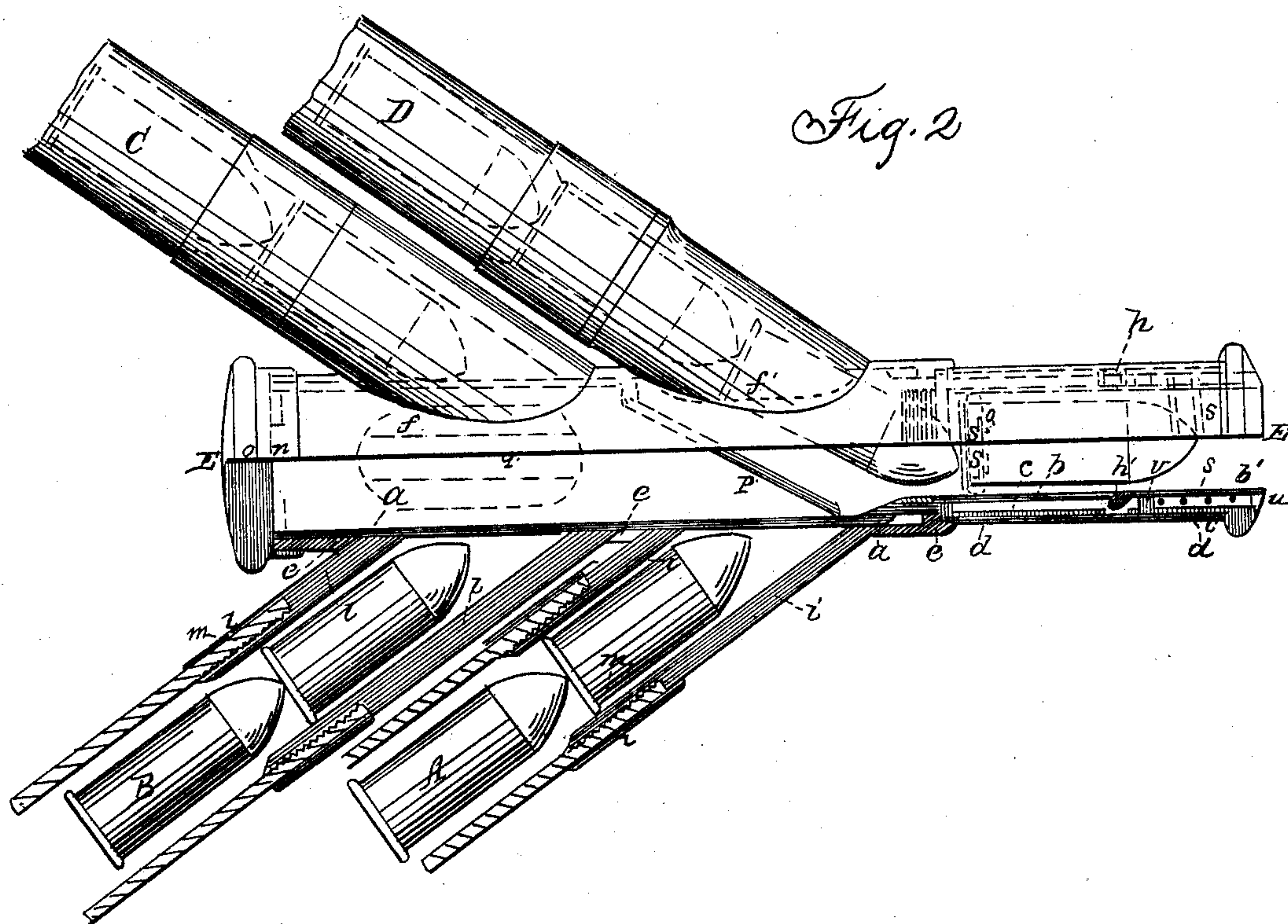
Inventor.

Henry Hammond

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United States Patent Office.

HENRY HAMMOND, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 62,415, dated February 26, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGE-POUCHES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, HENRY HAMMOND, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Boxes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a general view of the improved cartridge-box, showing four tubes, A B C D, made of rubber cloth, for containing the cartridges, and the discharge pipe E E', to which they are attached. It also shows the strap F and the covers G G' at the top of the tubes.

Figure 2 is an enlarged view of the discharge pipe E E' and its attachments to the cartridge tubes A B C D. Above the centre line it is shown in plan, and below the centre a horizontal section through the middle is shown.

a is the valve or inside tube, having apertures *f f'*, through which the cartridges pass when they are placed opposite the openings of the cartridge-tubes. In the figure the aperture *f'* is opposite the tube, so that the cartridges can pass through freely from the tube to the discharge pipe E E'. *b* is a tube, screwed into the end of the valve-tube, and firmly connected to it by a small set-screw. This tube has four apertures, through which the pawls *g g'* and *h h'* pass. These pawls are attached to the tube *c* by being placed in properly fitting sockets, and are held in their places by the shell *d*, which is passed over the tube *c* after the pawls have been inserted. There are four of these pawls, *h h'* being on each side of the tube, and *g g'* on the top and bottom, at right angles to the former, and some distance further up the mouth-piece E'. *e* is the outside casing of the discharge-tube, and has attached to it the branches *i i* for attaching the rubber cartridge-tubes A B C D. These are secured to the branches *i* by a screw-thread, *m*, and a ferrule, *l*. The top *n* of the tube *e* is formed into a ratchet of four notches, fitting into corresponding ones in the cap *o*, which is attached to the valve-tube *a*. *s* is a spiral spring, acting against the rings *u* and *v* on the tubes *b* and *c*. *p* is a valve inside the tube *a*, under the aperture *f'*, and *q* is a fixed slide under the aperture *f*.

Figure 3 shows the arrangement of the ratchet upon the under side of the cap *o*.

The operation of my improved cartridge-box is as follows: In the drawings the valve-tube is shown in such a position that the tube D is in connection with the mouth-piece E'. The lower cartridge in the tube slips down until its top rim comes in contact with the pawls *g g'*, in which position it is held by the pawls. If, now, the end of the mouth-piece E' be drawn downward, the tube *c* presses upon the spring *s*, and moves upon the tube *b*, relieving the cartridge by depressing the pawls *g g'* and raising *h h'*. On allowing the mouth-piece to move back to its original position by the pressure of the spring *s*, the pawls *h h'* are drawn back, and *g g'* raised, releasing the first cartridge, and catching the next on the pawls *g g'*. If, at any time, the cartridge-box should be turned bottom upwards, the valve *p* conducts the cartridges back into the tube D. When all the cartridges are drawn out of the tube D, the valve-tube *a* can be turned one-quarter round by taking hold of the mouth-piece E', and moving it round over one notch of the ratchet. The spiral spring *s*, in addition to its before-mentioned function in the mouth-piece, acts downward through the tubes *b* and *a*, and upward through *c* and *e*, to press the two parts of the ratchet upon *o* and *n* together. When the valve-tube is turned one-quarter round, the tube C is brought into communication with the mouth-piece E' by means of the aperture *f*, and the cartridges pass out as before described, the valve *p* falling against the side of the tube *a*. Should the cartridge-box be inverted, the slide *q* conducts the cartridges back into the tube C in the same manner as before described for the valve *p*. When the tube C is exhausted, the valve-tube can be turned through another quarter revolution, bringing the tube A into communication with the mouth-piece by means of the aperture *f'*, and again, when this is exhausted, another quarter turn brings the tube B into communication through the aperture *f*. On the same plan any desired number of tubes can be made to open into the discharge pipe E E' by a proper arrangement of the apertures in the valve-tube *a*.

Claim.

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

1. The arrangement of the valve-tube, with one or more openings, *f f'*, which can be turned to admit the

cartridges from one cartridge-tube at a time, having also a ratchet or catch fastening capable of being turned through the proper angle, and of being held in the proper position by a spring, substantially as herein described.

2. I also claim the valve *p* for preventing the cartridges from passing the proper tube and clogging the discharge pipe.

3. I also claim the peculiar manner of securing the pawls *g g'* and *h h'* in the tube *c* by placing them in properly formed sockets, and then slipping over the whole the shell *d*, substantially as herein described.

4. I also claim the peculiar mode of attaching the cartridge-tubes to the branches of the discharge pipe by means of a screw-thread and ferrule, substantially as herein described.

HENRY HAMMOND.

Witnesses :

J. A. BUTLER, Jr.

THEO. G. ELLIS.