S. A. DAY.

Cartridge Box.

No. 98,748. Patented Jan. 11, 1870.

Fig. 1.

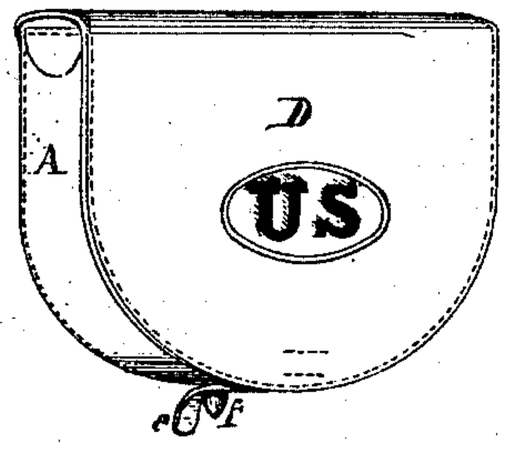


Fig. 2.

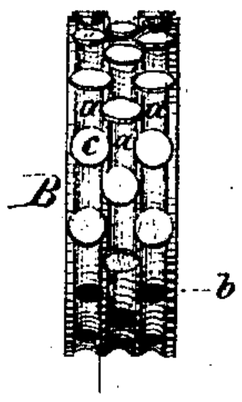


Fig. 3.

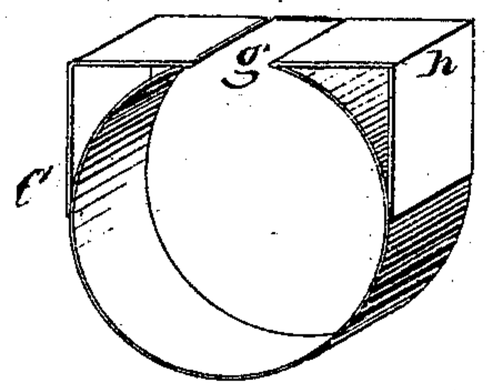


Fig. 4.

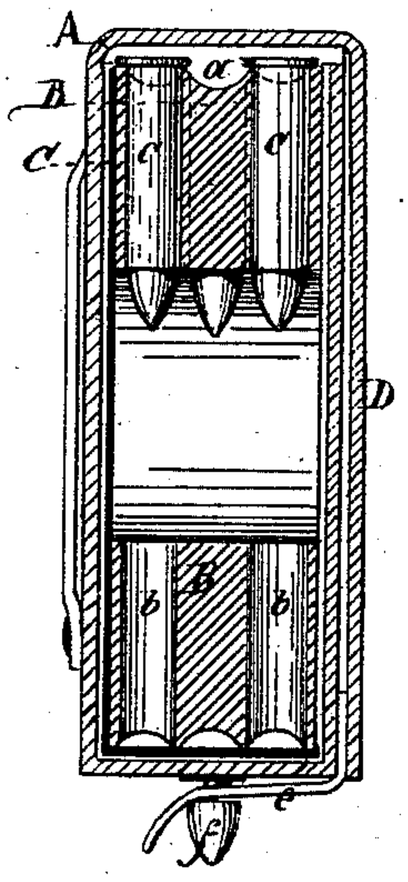
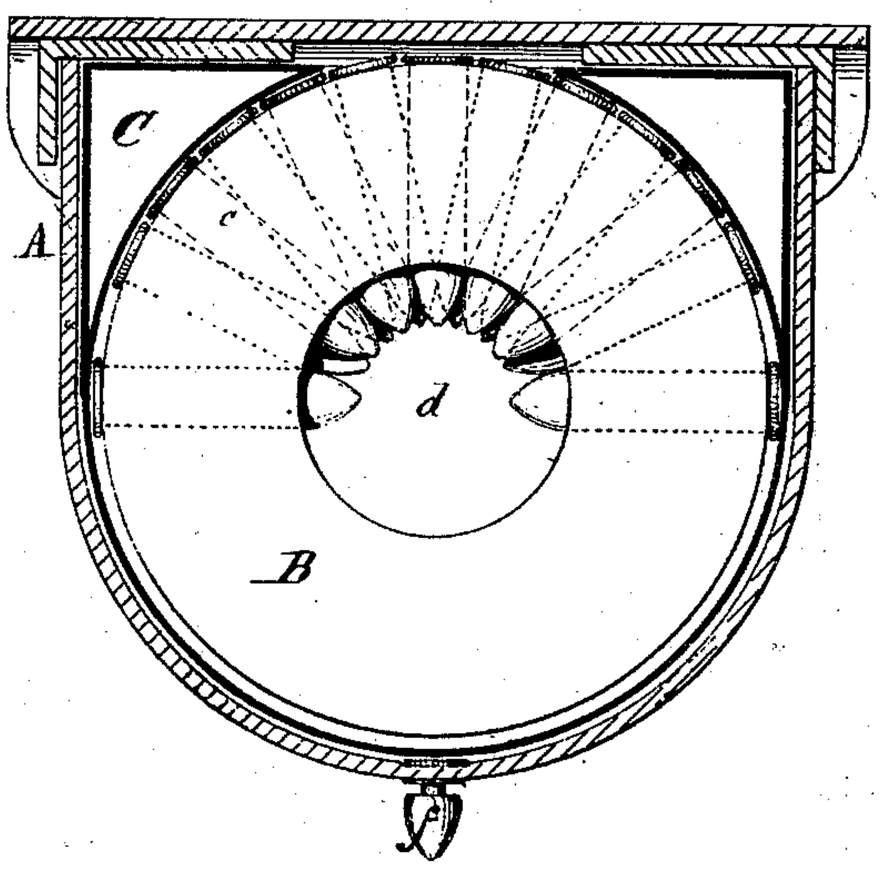


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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S. ALLAN DAY, OF BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 98,748, *dated January* 11, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGE-BOXES.

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, S. ALLAN DAY, of Bowling Green, in the county of Wood, and State of Ohio, have invented certain Improvements in Cartridge-Boxes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to cartridge-boxes, and consists in a novel construction of the disk that holds the cartridges, and its combination with an internal metallic and an exterior leather case, as hereinafter more fully explained.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the outer or leather case of my cartridge-box.

Figure 2 is an edge view of the disk, with the cartridges inserted;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of tin case;

Figure 4 is a cross vertical section of my cartridge-box, complete; and

Figure 5 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same.

As breech-loaders, both for military and sporting-purposes, are coming into general use, the want of a cartridge-box, in which loaded metallic cartridges can be safely and compactly placed, and from which they can be readily and conveniently taken, when desired, is generally acknowledged. To supply this want is the object of my invention.

The device for holding the cartridges consists of a circular block of wood, B, which has its central portion cut away, thus forming a hole through it, as represented in fig. 5.

This block then has a series of circumferential grooves turned on its periphery, as represented in fig. 4.

A series of radial holes, *b*, is then bored in the block, of a size to suit the cartridges.

These holes *b* are bored at equal distances apart, along each of the grooves *a*, as shown in fig. 2, the holes *b* in the adjoining rows alternating, as there represented.

By this arrangement, it will be seen that the holes *b*, in the first and third row, stand directly opposite each other, two in the first row, with two in the third row, thus forming a rectangle or square, while one in the middle or second row occupies the central space between the four in the two outside rows, the boundary or exterior lines of the central cartridge crossing those in the outside rows, as shown clearly in fig. 5.

By this method of arranging the holes for the cartridges in the block, it follows that a larger number can be arranged in a block of a given size, and, at the same time, a large space is left between the heads of adjoining cartridges of the same row, which, with the circumferential grooves, permits them to be readily grasped between the thumb and finger, and withdrawn for use.

It is obvious that by making the block B thicker, more rows may be added, with similar advantages.

As the block has to be turned in a lathe, the grooves *a* can be formed at the same time, thus expediting and cheapening its manufacture also.

In the disk B, thus constructed, I place the metallic cartridges *c*, as shown in figs. 2, 4, and 5, and when so placed, as will be seen by the figures, the flanges on their rear ends rest on the edges of the grooves *a*, so that they may be conveniently picked up, while the open space in the centre allows the conical heads of the balls to project toward the centre, although the ends of the sockets are close together.

The disk B, thus constructed, I place in a tin case, C, shaped as shown in fig. 3.

It is made closed at its back and open in front, and a short distance, *g*, on its upper side.

On each side of the opening *g*, on its top or upper side, are exterior rectangular corners *h*, which, with the back, serve to hold the circular portion of the case in position, when placed in its leathern case, as hereinafter explained.

The principal portion of the case C is circular, and sufficiently large to allow the disk B to turn therein loosely.

I then make a leather case, A, with a flap, D, loop *e*, and button *f*, of the requisite size and shape to allow the tin case C, with its disk B, to be inserted therein and fastened, as clearly shown in fig. 1, which completes my cartridge-box for breech-loaders.

In operating this box, it is only necessary to release the loop *e*, throw up the flap, and take out the cartridges presented through the opening *g* of the tin case.

This is readily done, as their flanges rest on the ridges of the parallel grooves *a*.

The thumb and finger can be placed in the groove on each side of the head of the cartridge, as is clearly shown in figs. 4 and 5.

When the disk requires turning, for obtaining more cartridges, it is readily done by the fingers, through the opening *g*.

In the drawings, I have shown a disk with three parallel grooves in it, though it is obvious that more or less may be used, as desired.

The advantages of my cartridge-box are, simplicity and cheapness in construction, security and convenience in its use, and its great durability, arising from the fact that its materials are strong, and that there is no mechanism about it to get out of repair, or in any way deranged.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim, is—

1. The block B, provided with the circumferential grooves *a*, and having the radial holes or sockets *b*, arranged as herein described.

2. The combination, in a cartridge-box, of the block B, internal case C, and external case A, all arranged substantially as described.

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