(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1

E. G. PARKHURST

CARTRIDGE PACKET.

No. 606,021. Patented June 21, 1898.

Fig. 6

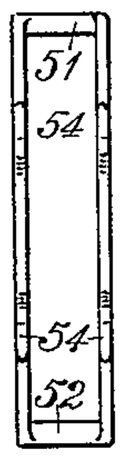

Fig. 7

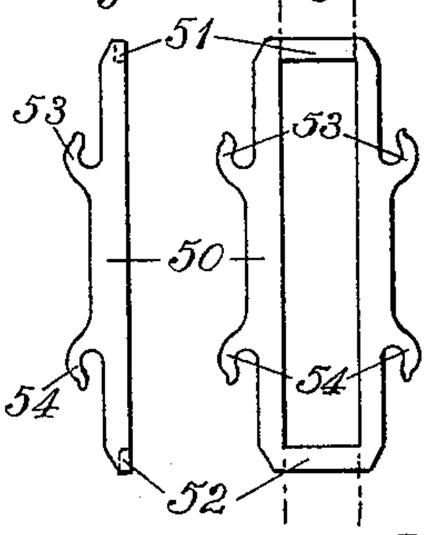

Fig. 8

Fig. 9

Fig. 1

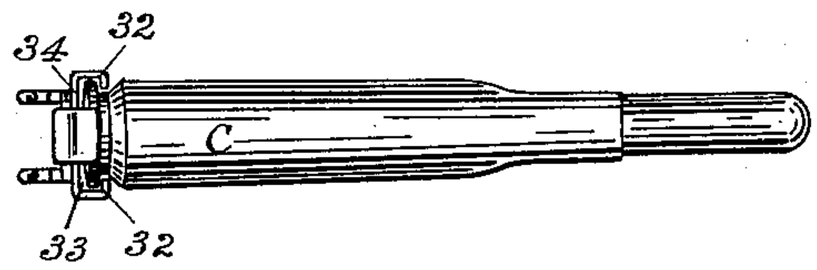

Fig. 4

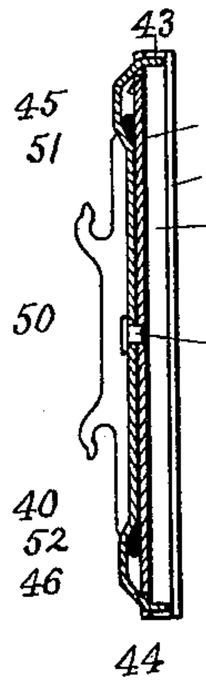

Fig. 5

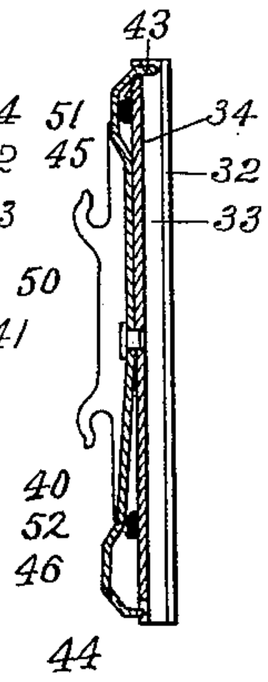

Fig. 3

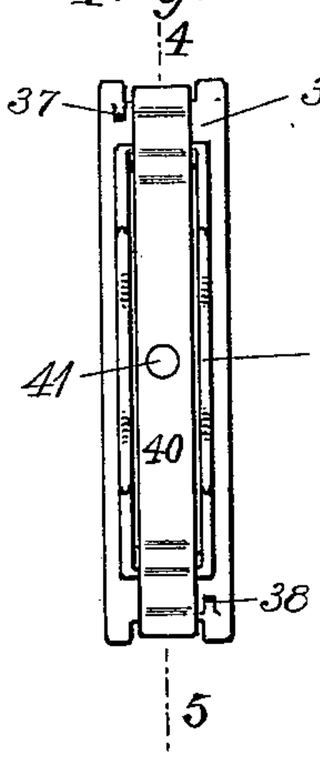

Fig. 2

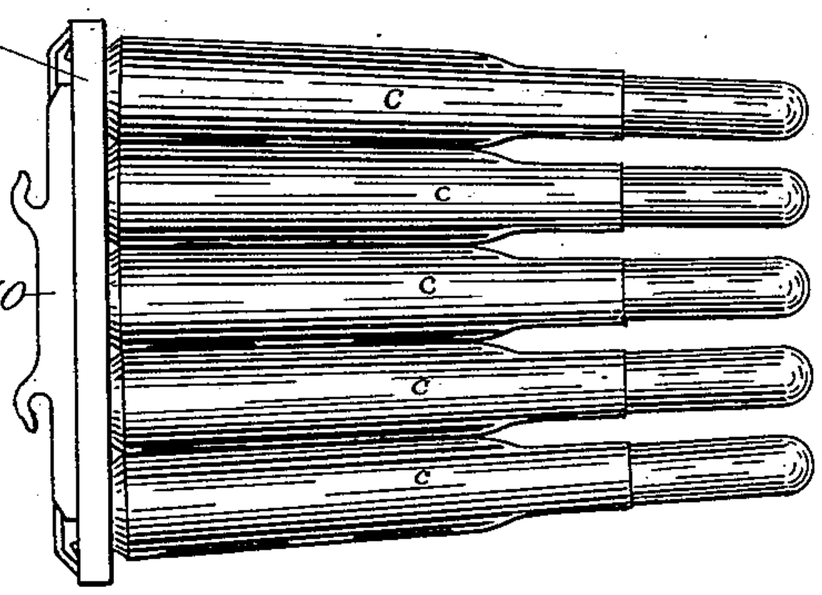

Fig. 10

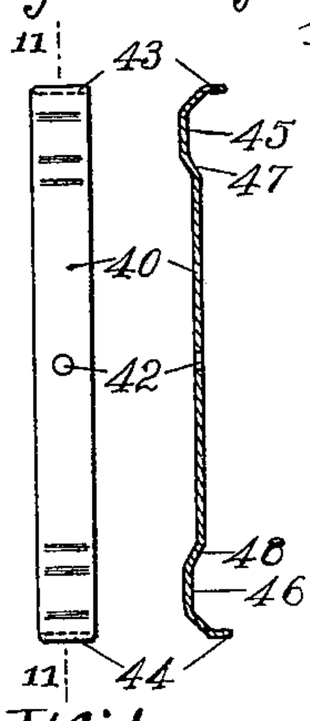

Fig. 11

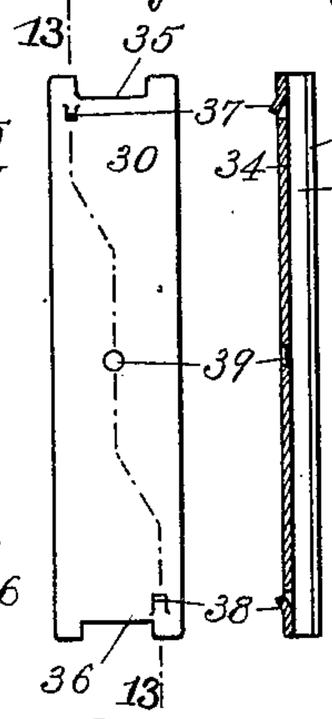

Fig. 12

Fig. 13

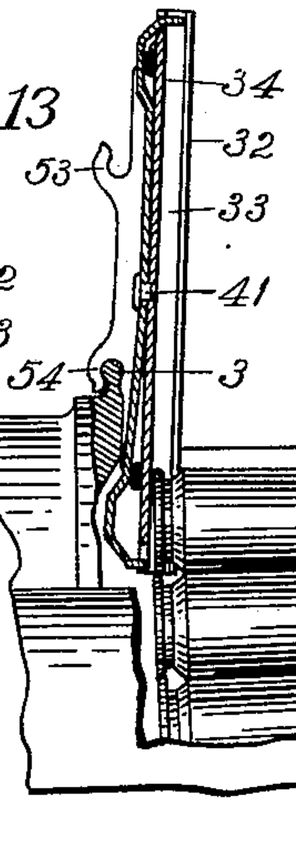

Fig. 14

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. G. PARKHURST.

CARTRIDGE PACKET.

No. 606,021. Patented June 21, 1898.

Fig. 15

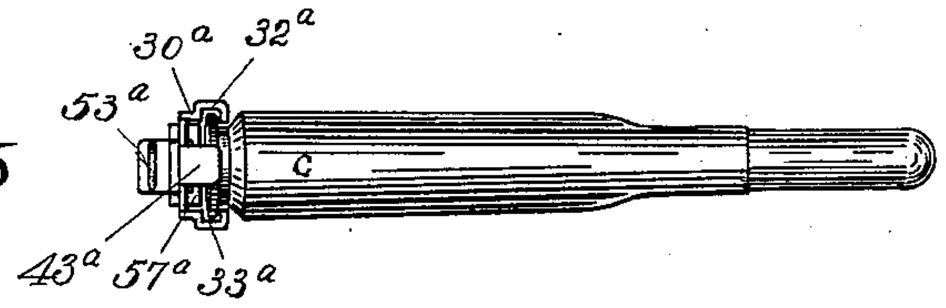


Fig. 18 Fig. 19 Fig. 17 Fig. 16

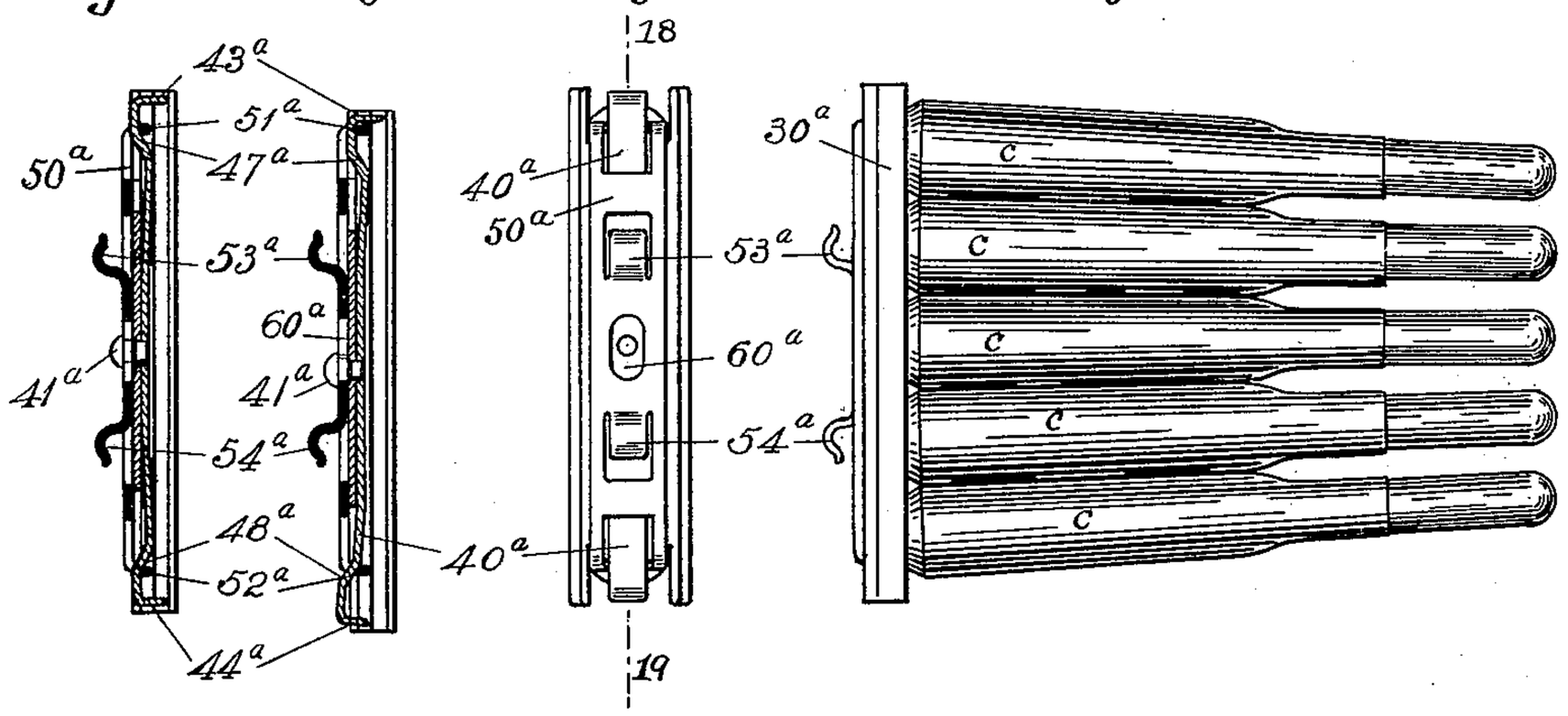
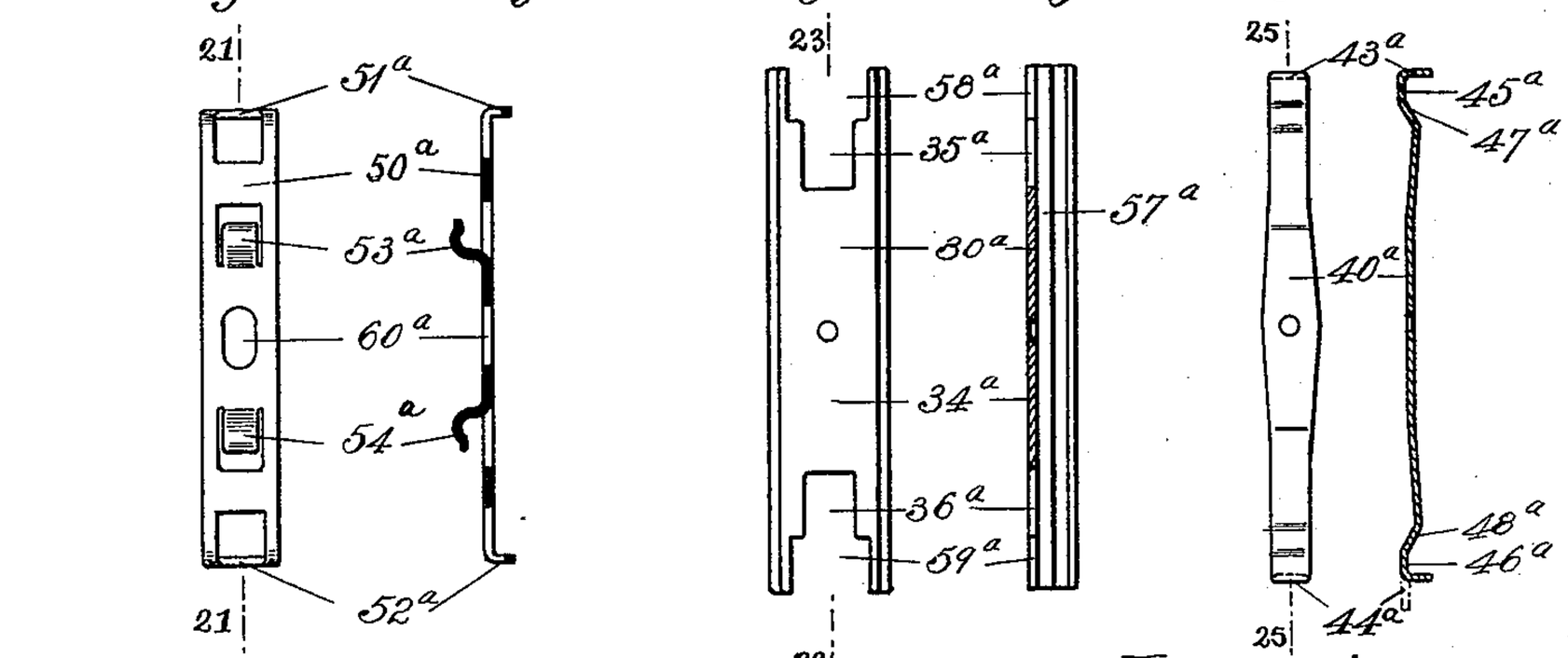


Fig. 20 Fig. 21 Fig. 22 Fig. 23 Fig. 24 Fig. 25



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD G. PARKHURST, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CARTRIDGE-PACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,021, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed February 23, 1897. Serial No. 624,538. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD G. PARKHURST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Packets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to new and improved means for packing and transporting cartridges in an economical and convenient form for use in connection with breech-loading magazine-firearms.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a simple and inexpensive device whereby the number of cartridges required for filling the magazine may be held together in the form of a unitary packet, this device being light and compact, so as to add as little as possible to the weight and bulk of the cartridges attached thereto, and of simple and inexpensive construction, so that its small cost will permit of its being discarded after using it once; second, to provide means whereby these devices when required for use as fillers may be quickly attached to the firearm with either end uppermost, so as to avoid confusion or hesitation, in suitable relation to the magazine thereof, so that the cartridges contained in the filler may readily and quickly be transferred to that magazine and so that the emptied filler may be automatically ejected from its filling position upon the firearm with ease and certainty by the succeeding normal operation of that firearm; third, to provide means whereby the cartridges may be securely locked in the filler during transportation and until it is attached in position upon the firearm, so arranging the locking devices as to permit the filler itself to be readily charged with the cartridges and so arranged that when in position upon the firearm the pressure applied in pushing the cartridges out of the filler into the magazine will serve to automatically unlock the filler at that end only which is adjacent to the magazine and toward and out of which the cartridges are thus pushed by the hand of the operator.

This invention is herein shown as being adapted for use in connection with a firearm of the class shown and described in my contemporaneously-pending application, Serial No. 588,365, filed April 20, 1896, that firearm being therein shown to be provided with a lug 3, located adjacent to the opening of the receiver through which the cartridges are pushed into the magazine. That lug is adapted to receive the improved fillers of my present invention, as shown in outline in connection with some of the drawings of that application.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view, and Fig. 2 is a side view, of my preferred form of filler, showing in connection therewith a file of cartridges locked to place in the filler. Fig. 3 is a rear end view projected from Fig. 2 of my improved filler. Fig. 4 is a side view in section, taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3, showing the filler with its locker in a closed or locked position. Fig. 5 is a side view similar to that of Fig. 4, excepting that the locker at the lower end of the filler-body is therein shown retracted as it would be in the normal operation of discharging the cartridges therefrom into the magazine. Fig. 6 is a rear view, and Fig. 7 a side view projected therefrom, of the locker-actuator shown in the preceding figures. Fig. 8 is a view showing the form in which the actuator of Figs. 6 and 7 may be punched out of sheet metal, Fig. 9 being an end view representing the way in which the sides of the blank of Fig. 8 are turned upward to form the actuator of Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 10 is a rear view, and Fig. 11 an edge view in section, taken on the line 11 11 of Fig. 10, of the locker of my preferred form of filler. Fig. 12 is a rear view, and Fig. 13 a side view in section, taken on the line 13 13 of Fig. 12, showing the body portion of this preferred form of my improved filler. Fig. 14 is a side view of a portion of a magazine bolt-gun, such as that represented in my prior application, Serial No. 588,365, above referred to, showing in connection therewith one of my improved fillers attached in position upon the receiver with its parts in the relative position occupied by them when the cartridges are being transferred therefrom into the magazine of the firearm. In this figure a sufficient portion of the side of the receiver is broken away so as to show the mouth or opening of the magazine, showing also the lug 3, which serves to support the filler during the filling of the magazine. On Sheet 2 of

the drawings Fig. 15 is a plan view, and Fig. 16 a side view, of a modified form of my improved filler with a file of cartridges contained and locked therein. Fig. 17 is a rear view of my improved filler projected from Fig. 16. Fig. 18 is a side view in section, taken on the line 18 19 of Fig. 17, representing the filler of Figs. 15, 16, and 17 with its parts in the relative position occupied by them when serving to lock the cartridges to place. Fig. 19 is a side view similar to that of Fig. 18, differing from the latter figure only in the respect that the filler-body and its locker are moved downwardly with relation to the locker-actuator, thereby retracting the lower latch in the operation of releasing the cartridges from that end of the filler. Fig. 20 is a rear view, and Fig. 21 a side view in section, taken on the line 21 21 of Fig. 20, of the locker-actuator shown in the preceding figures of that sheet. Fig. 22 is a rear view, and Fig. 23 a side view in section, taken on the line 23 23 of Fig. 22, of the body portion of the modified filler shown upon this sheet of drawings. Fig. 24 is a rear view, and Fig. 25 a side view in section, taken on the line 25 25 of Fig. 24, of the locker preferably employed in connection with the modified form of filler shown upon this sheet of drawings.

The preferred form of my improved filler (shown in Figs. 1 to 14, inclusive) consists, essentially, of three parts—the body portion, the locker, and the locker-actuator. All of these parts may be made from sheet metal, of a temper suited to the requirements of each, by well-known and inexpensive processes of punching and bending by means of suitable dies.

The body portion 30 of the filler is provided with longitudinal flanges 32 at its opposite side edges, these flanges projecting forwardly and inwardly, so as to form a receiving-channel 33, into which the rims or heads of the cartridges *c* fit with sufficient looseness to permit a free movement of those cartridge-heads lengthwise of the filler-body during the operations of filling and discharging the cartridges therefrom. This channel, extending from end to end of the filler-body, serves to hold the heads of the cartridges in superimposed alinement and against movement transversely to the filler-body, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The rearward wall or back plate 34 of the body lies immediately behind the rearward ends of the cartridges and therefore forms a bearing for those ends, which prevents them from being tipped to any greater extent than is necessary for their free passage through the filler when the latter is unlocked.

The ends of the central portion of the back plate 34 of the filler-body are cut away at 35 and 36, as shown in Figs. 3 and 12, to clear the latches or locking portions of the locker 40, forming shoulders on each side of the ends of that locker, and thus holding it in alinement with the filler-body. The latter is also provided with the stops 37 and 38, which are preferably integral with that wall, as shown in Figs. 12 and 13, those stops being for the purpose of limiting the longitudinal movement of the locker-actuator 50 with relation to the filler-body 30 and its locker 40.

Those portions of my improved filler which serve as latches for the terminal members of the file of cartridges are preferably formed in an integral locker 40. (Best shown in Figs. 10 and 11.) This locker is preferably attached to the filler-body by means of the rivet 41 passing through the hole 39 in the body and the hole 42 in the locker member, by means of which that locker member is attached upon the outside of the back plate 34 of the filler-body 30. The extremities of the locker 40 are turned forward substantially at right angles to its length, so as to form terminal cartridge-engaging latches 43 and 44, which in the normal or locked condition of the filler, as shown in Fig. 4, project forward through the recesses 35 and 36 across the opposite ends of the cartridge-receiving channel 33. These latch portions 43 and 44 of the locker are preferably bent slightly toward each other, making somewhat less than right angles with the receiving-channel, so as to avoid any tendency to cam them backward by the direct pressure of the cartridge-rims against them.

At points conveniently close to its locking ends the walls of the locker 40 are bent backwardly from the plane of the central portion thereof, so as to form the recesses 45 and 46 for the impinging members 51 52 of the locker-actuator 50, these recesses being extended longitudinally, so as to permit of the extent of movement of that actuator shown by comparison of Figs. 4 and 5. The inclined abutments 47 and 48 adjacent to the recesses 45 and 46 are made at an angle suitable to enable that movement of the actuator to retract their respective latches to the position shown in Figs. 5 and 14.

The locker-actuator 50 is preferably made of a form resembling the link of a chain, the connecting ends 51 and 52 of which normally rest in the recesses 45 and 46, as shown in Fig. 4, when the latches 43 and 44 are in their locked position relative to the cartridges and impinge against the inclined abutments 47 and 48, respectively, when their respective latches are to be retracted. The longitudinal side members of the link-shaped actuator 50 are provided with the hooks 53, which face in one direction, and with the hooks 54, which face in the opposite direction, these hooks forming oppositely-disposed clasps, by means of which the filler and its file of cartridges may be temporarily attached to the lug 3 of the firearm, as shown in Fig. 14. The locker-actuator may be punched from sheet metal in the form shown in Fig. 8, and be subsequently bent upon the dot-and-dash lines thereof to the form shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 9.

In the modified form of my improved invention (shown in Figs. 15 to 25, inclusive)

the locking-latches are also constructed, preferably, in an integral piece 40^a, which is attached upon the forward side of the body 30^a instead of being upon the rearward or outer side of that body, as shown in the preceding figures, the back plate 34^a being bent outwardly, so as to form a longitudinal channel 57^a rearwardly of the cartridge-receiving channel 33^a sufficiently deep to receive the locker 40^a and to allow of its necessary transverse movement, shown by a comparison of the upper and lower portions of the filler of Fig. 19. The latches 43^a 44^a are bent to an angle, preferably, somewhat less than ninety degrees with the body portion of the locker 40^a, as previously described in connection with the locker 40. The ends of the locker adjacent to the latch portions thereof are so shaped as to form the recesses 45^a 46^a for the engaging members 51^a 52^a of the locker-actuator, being provided with the adjacent inclined shoulders 47^a 48^a, against which those engaging members of the locker-actuator impinge in the operation of retracting the respective latches. The central portion of the back plate 34^a of the filler-body 30^a is cut away to form the recesses 35^a 36^a for the ends of the locker 40^a which project through these recesses, being sufficiently loose therein to allow for working freely. The back plate of the filler-body is further cut away to form the recesses 58^a and 59^a, which are slightly wider than the ends of the locker-actuator 50^a, so as to allow the latter to slide freely. The locker-actuator 50^a differs from the actuator 50 chiefly in the respect that the lug-engaging clasps 53^a 54^a are formed by slitting and bending them outwardly from the central portion of the metal strip from which they are made, and in the further particular that the extremities are bent forward, so that when the parts are assembled the engaging members 51^a 52^a of the actuator lie substantially in the plane of the central or body portion of the locker 40^a and of the recesses 45^a 46^a thereof in suitable engaging relation to the inclined abutments 47^a 48^a. In assembling this modified form of my improved filler it is deemed preferable to place the locker-actuator 50^a in position upon the filler-body 30^a and then to slide the locker member longitudinally to the plane thereof. If desired, for greater convenience in assembling, one of the latches, as 44^a, may be left unbent, as shown by dot-and-dash lines in Fig. 25, that end being the leading end in the operation of pushing it to place, after which the latch may be bent to its final form. The locker may be attached to the filler-body by means of the rivet 41^a, an enlarged slot 60^a being made at the adjacent portion of the locker-actuator 50^a in order to permit of the riveting operation after the parts are assembled. The endwise movement of the locker-actuator 50^a relative to the other parts of the filler is in this modification shown to be limited by means of the cross members 51^a 52^a, which collide with the latches 43^a 44^a, respectively, as shown in Fig. 19, the latch 43^a coming into contact with the locker member 51^a when the latch at the opposite end of the filler has been retracted by its actuator to a sufficient extent to release the cartridges.

In the operation of charging either of these forms of my improved filler with cartridges the filler-body and its attached locker are pushed in either direction to their full extent longitudinally of the locker-actuator, thus retracting the leading end of the locker and opening that end of the filler toward which it is pushed, so as to enable the cartridges to be inserted at the end thus opened. The opposite end of the filler remains closed, so that the cartridges cannot drop out at that end as they are inserted at the open end. As the final cartridge is inserted it is pushed against the others of the file, so as to move the filler-body to its central position relatively to the locker, as shown in Fig. 18, thus allowing the open end to be again closed by means of its locker.

In charging the magazine of a firearm of the class shown herein by means of one of my improved fillers the latter, with its file of cartridges, is placed in position, as shown in Fig. 14, with either end uppermost, the breech-bolt being first drawn backward out of the way. The lower clasp of the filler is hooked over the lug 3 of the firearm, and the cartridges are immediately pressed downwardly or toward the magazine by the thumb of the operator placed upon the uppermost of the file of cartridges, this downward pressure serving to push the locker and the filler-body along with the attached cartridges to their lowest position relative to the locker-actuator, as shown in Figs. 5 and 14, thereby retracting the lower latch of the locker and enabling the cartridges to be then freely pushed past that latch to their proper position in the magazine. No further attention need be paid to the emptied filler, as the succeeding forward movement of the breech-bolt in the normal operation of the firearm pushes the lower end of the filler forward, swinging it upward upon the lug 3 of the receiver as upon a hinge, and thus carrying it safely out of the breech-opening before detaching it from its seat upon the receiver. The continued closing movement of the bolt swings the filler far enough to detach it from its hinge-like connection with the lug 3 and thus ejects it from the firearm. When the breech-bolt is closed quickly, as in rapid action, an upward fillip is thereby imparted to the filler, so as to throw it clear of the firearm. An important characteristic of my present invention is this feature of the supporting connection of the filler with the receiver of the firearm, whereby the filler may be swung upon this connection as upon a hinge, so as to carry its lower end forward and upward safely out of the breech-opening before detaching it from its seat upon the receiver. I thus prevent the filler from being

carried forward, so as to drop down into the breech-opening and become jammed therein upon the forward movement of the breech-bolt. It thus serves also to hold the loaded filler against accidental displacement during the operation of charging the magazine, sustaining the weight of the overhanging file of cartridges and the pressure applied thereto, during that operation, against their tendency to pull the filler forward into the breech-opening.

The clip or clasp of the filler should be loose enough or be made sufficiently elastic to enable it to pass over the head of the lug 3 when placing the filler in position upon the firearm shown in Fig. 14. I prefer to have it elastic, so as to clasp the lug, although this is not regarded as being essential.

It is desirable that both of the forms of lockers shown herein should be of material having a degree of resilience sufficient to enable it to come back to its original form after being retracted by the locker-actuator. This is, however, not an essential feature in cases where the filler is to be used but once, as the cartridges may be loaded into the filler before closing the latch 44^a from its original dot-and-dash position shown in Fig. 25 to its full-line position of the same figure. In that case the latch is never retracted but once and therefore need not be resilient enough to spring back to its former position.

It will be obvious that the reversible construction of the fillers herein shown is not an essential although a desirable feature of this invention. It would be completely operative at either end of those fillers, even if the opposite ends of their cartridge-channels were to be permanently closed and the retractable latches thereof were to be cut off from the locker or otherwise omitted from the closed ends. For use in connection with certain types of firearms such a single-ended filler might be preferable, and perhaps even necessary, but it would when employed in connection with a firearm of the type herein shown be objectionable for the reason that care must be taken by the operator to attach it to the firearm with its open end toward the magazine, and this requirement would be likely to lead to confusion, hesitation, and frequent mistakes at critical junctures. For this and other reasons I consider the reversible form to be altogether preferable for use in connection with firearms of a type which permits of its use, and I have therefore shown and described the invention as embodied in the double-ended form, believing this to be its most useful and valuable embodiment.

I claim as my invention—

1. A cartridge-containing magazine-filler, provided with a clip for engaging with a supporting-lug on the magazine of the gun, so as to form a detachable hinge-like connection therewith, for the purpose specified.

2. A cartridge-containing magazine-filler provided with a flexible clasp for springing over and partially encircling a supporting-lug adjacent to the magazine, for the purpose specified.

3. A magazine-filler, consisting of a body portion having a cartridge-head-receiving channel, a latch which normally projects over an end of the channel, and an actuator for retracting the latch, provided with a clasp for attaching the actuator to the firearm.

4. A magazine-filler consisting of a body portion having a cartridge-head-receiving channel, and provided with latches extending over the ends of the channel, an actuator longitudinally movable with relation to the latches and engaging therewith to independently retract the respective latches by its longitudinal movement in opposite directions, the locker when in its intermediate or central position being disengaged from both latches so as to allow them to remain closed.

5. A magazine-filler, consisting of a body portion having a cartridge-head-receiving channel, a backwardly-movable latch mounted thereon, and normally projecting over an end of the channel, and a latch-actuator supported for longitudinal movement upon the filler-body, and engaging with the latch whereby the latter is laterally retracted by that longitudinal movement.

6. A magazine-filler, consisting of a body portion having a cartridge-head-receiving channel, and provided with latches supported for lateral movement only at the ends of the body portion, and normally extending over the ends of the channel, an actuator supported for longitudinal movement upon the filler-body, provided with clasps for attaching it to the firearm, and operatively engaging with the latches, whereby longitudinal movement of the filler-body and its latches relative to the actuator operates to retract the leading latch from over the end of the channel.

7. In a cartridge-packet, the combination of a body portion provided with a longitudinal channel for receiving the heads of a file of superimposed cartridges, each end of the filler-body being provided with a resilient latch attached thereto and normally projecting over the ends of the cartridge-channel, the latches being bent or curved backwardly from the back plate of the filler-body so as to form recesses and inclined abutments adjacent thereto, and an actuator provided with clasps for attaching it to the firearm, fitted movably upon the back plate of the filler-body with its latch-actuating members in the recess of the latch adjacent to the inclined abutments thereof, whereby longitudinal movement of the filler-body and its latches relative to the actuator operates to retract the leading latch from over the end of the cartridge-channel, substantially as described.

8. In a cartridge-packet, the combination of a body portion provided with a longitudinal channel for receiving the heads of a file of superimposed cartridges, a locker therefor attached at or near the center of its length

to the back plate of the filler-body, provided with resilient latches extending over the ends of the cartridge-channels and provided with inclined abutments adjacent to the latches, a link-shaped latch-actuator provided with clasps for attaching it to the firearm, its end cross members engaging between the back plate of the filler-body and the latches adjacent to the inclined abutments thereof, whereby the longitudinal movement of the filler-body and its attached locker relative to the actuator operates to retract the leading latch from over the end of the cartridge-channel, substantially as described.

9. The herein-described link-shaped locker-actuator, provided with oppositely-disposed clasps upon its side members for attaching it to a firearm, the opposite end or cross members of the link being adapted to actuate the locker, substantially as described.

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