No. 616,361. Patented Dec. 20, 1898.

L. SANDERS.

CARTRIDGE BELT.

(Application filed Oct. 12, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

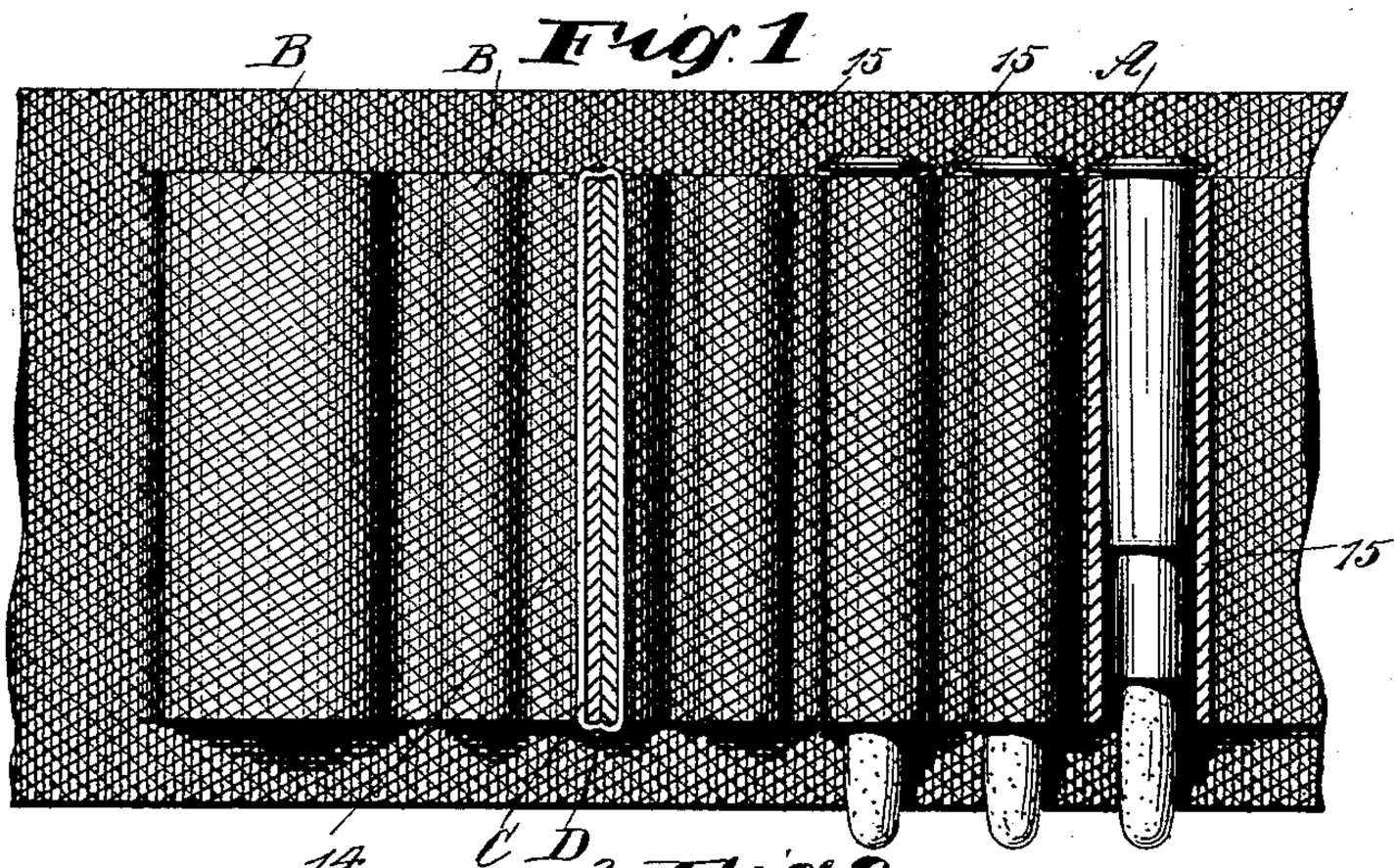


Fig. 2

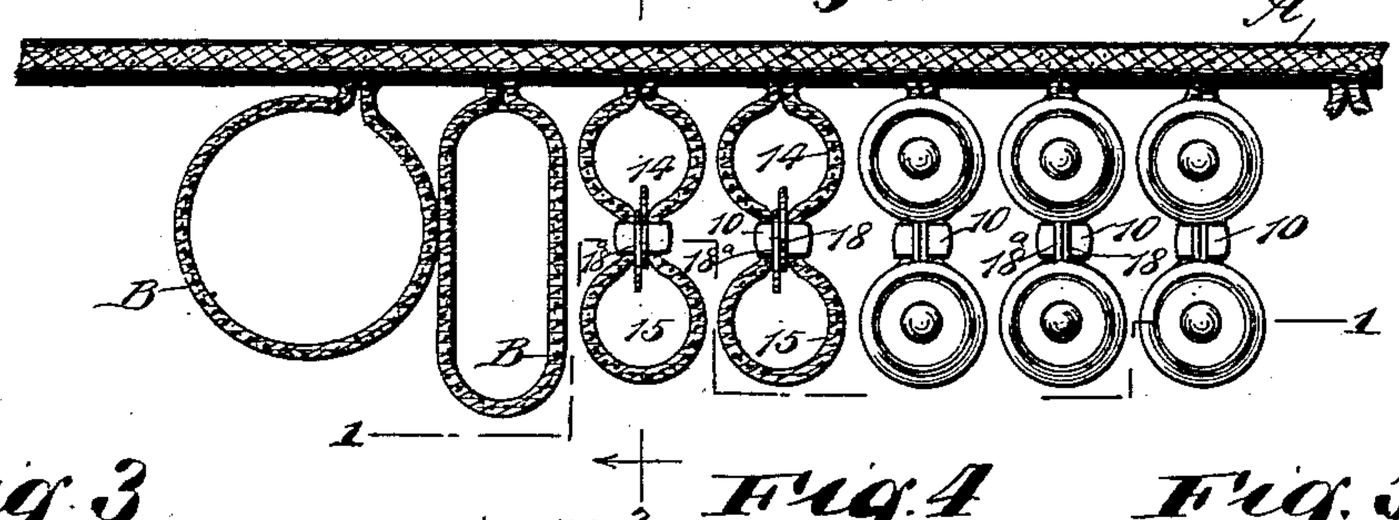


Fig. 3

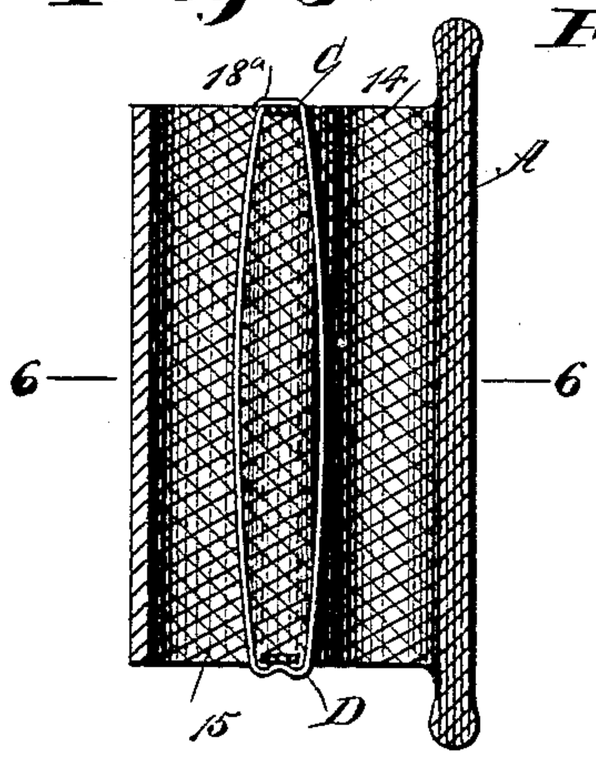


Fig. 7

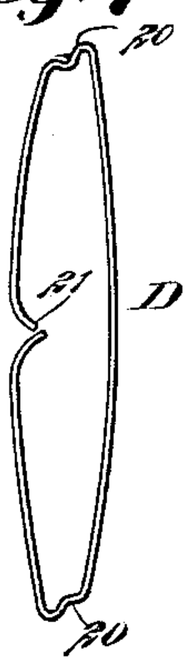


Fig. 4

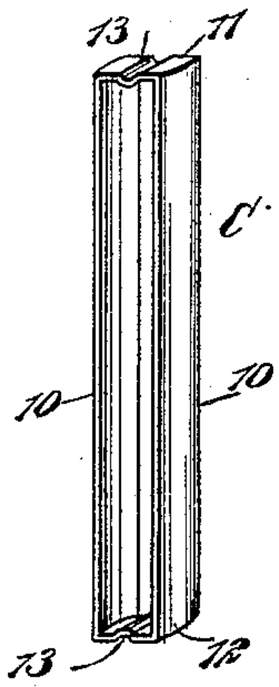


Fig. 5

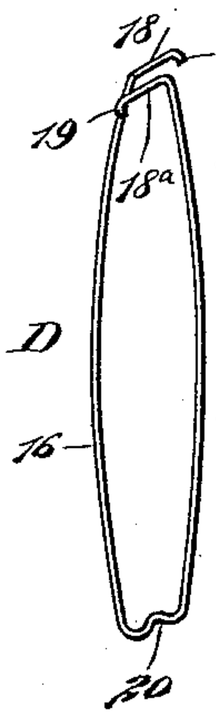


Fig. 6

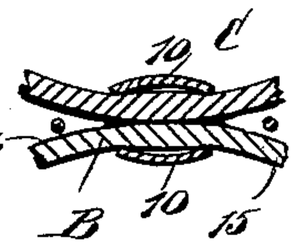
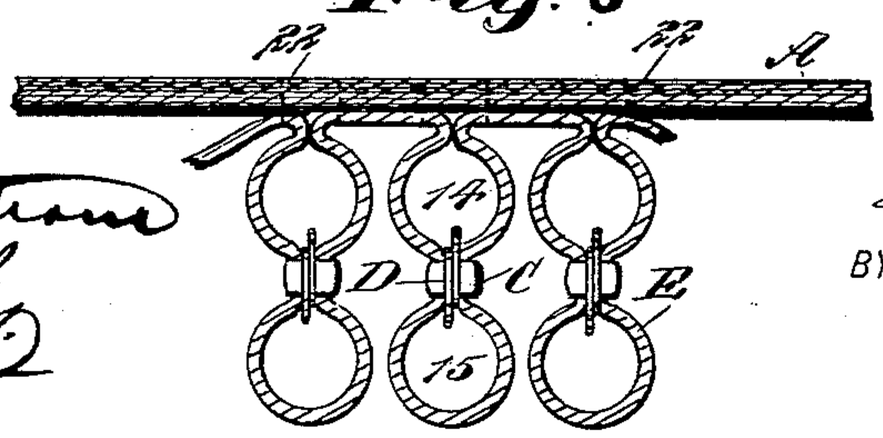


Fig. 8



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CARTRIDGE-BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,361, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed October 12, 1898. Serial No. 693,341. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS SANDERS, of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cartridge-Belts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, durable, and economic form of cartridge-belt in which two or more rows of cartridges may be carried and whereby the cartridges in the several rows may be placed one in front of the other, each pocket being independent of the others.

A further object of the invention is to provide a separating device between transversely-alining pockets that may be made of metal or other hard or spring material, and, furthermore, to provide a device, in connection with the separating device, that will effectually prevent cartridges from leaving the pockets even should the diameter of the pockets become accidentally enlarged beyond the dimensions actually required to maintain a cartridge in position.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a partial front elevation and partial sectional view of a portion of a cartridge-belt having the improvement applied, the section being taken practically on the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view of that portion of the belt shown in Fig. 1, in which two loops are shown in their normal condition and two loops having cartridge-pockets formed therein, the pockets being empty, while the other loops having cartridge-pockets formed therein are shown as containing cartridges. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken substantially on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a clasp employed to divide a loop into pockets. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a tension device for the cartridges used in connection with the clasp. Fig. 6 is a section taken substantially on the line 6 6 of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of a modified form of the tension device shown in Fig. 5, and Fig. 8 is a plan view of a portion of a belt constructed in a slightly-different manner from the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

A represents the body of the belt, which, while preferably made of woven material, may be constructed from any other desired material, and B represents loops that may be made integral with the body and may be of any desired size. These loops may be round when constructed, or they may be made oval or of any desired shape that will enable the loops to be subdivided to form pockets capable of receiving and retaining cartridges.

In connection with each loop B one or more clasps or clamps C are employed. The preferred form of clasp or clamp is that which is shown in Fig. 4, consisting of parallel sides 10, a top 11, and a bottom 12, the top and bottom portions being either connected with the sides or made integral therewith. A transverse groove 13 is made in the outer face of both the top and the bottom of each clasp or clamp C, as is also best shown in Fig. 4, and as illustrated particularly in Fig. 6 the sides 10 of the clasp or clamp are transversely curved, so that their longitudinal edges are given an inward inclination and form biting edges adapted to cling tightly to material passed between the sides of a clasp or clamp.

When a single clasp or clamp is passed over a loop B, the loop having been carried between the sides of the clasp or clamp, said loop will have been divided into two pockets 14 and 15, each of which pockets will be capable of receiving and retaining a cartridge, it being understood that the loops B are originally made of such size that when properly subdivided each pocket will be adapted to receive and retain a cartridge of given caliber. The clamps or clasps C do of themselves constitute proper divisions between sections of the said loops, and the said clasps or clamps, because of their peculiar shape in cross-section, are not liable to slip. Consequently the pockets 14 and 15, formed, for example, in a loop, will remain practically of their original size during ordinary use of a belt; but since belts of this description are often

subjected to very hard usage I have provided a tension device D, which in the event a pocket should become enlarged will prevent a cartridge of the size the pocket was originally intended to hold dropping from said pocket even under these circumstances, the cartridge being held in the pocket as securely as when the belt was first put in use. This tension device is usually made of spring-wire and is constructed as illustrated in Fig. 5, in which the wire is bent upon itself to form oppositely-bowed sides 16 and 17 and oppositely-extending members 18 and 18ª, which are carried from the front ends of the side members, terminating in lips 19, while at the opposite end of the tension device, where the sides are permanently connected, a depression 20 is made, which is adapted to fit into the groove 13 in the end of the clasp or clamp C. After the clasp or clamp C has been placed in position upon a loop B, dividing the said loops into pockets, the tension device is sprung into place, and when the device is constructed as shown in Fig. 5, as above stated, the projection caused by the depression 20 will enter the groove 13, for example, in the bottom of the clamp or clasp, while the upper end members or arms 18 and 18ª will be carried in opposite directions across the top of the clamp or clasp, entering the upper groove therein, the lips 19 engaging with opposite side edges of the top of the clamp, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 7 I have illustrated a slightly-modified form of tension device, and in this form of tension device a single piece of spring-wire is also used; but the ends of the wire instead of being located at an end of the device are located at a side portion of the device and are inwardly bent, as shown at 21 in the said Fig. 7, while a depression 20 is made in both the top and bottom portions of the device, the consequent projections being then adapted to enter the top and bottom grooves of the clamp or clasp.

In Fig. 8 I have illustrated a belt in which the loops are made independent of the body, the loops (designated as E) being made from one piece of material and divided into pockets in the manner heretofore described; but the material at the ends of the inner line of loops are secured to the body A of the belt by lines of stitching 22 or by equivalent means.

It is evident that when the tension device is employed and a cartridge is forced into a pocket the side portions of the tension device located between transversely-alining pockets will engage with the cartridge-shell and serve to hold the cartridge firmly in position in the pocket, preventing its accidental removal; and in the event a pocket should become accidentally enlarged the side member of the tension device located in that pocket will be capable of expansion and will compensate for any increase in the original size of the pocket. By this means the cartridge will still be retained in proper position in the belt.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In cartridge-belts, a double row of pockets, and clamps arranged to separate corresponding pockets of said double row, substantially as described.

2. In cartridge-belts, a double row of pockets, clamps arranged to separate corresponding pockets of said double row, and tension devices extending within the pockets and arranged for bearing against the contents of said pockets, substantially as described.

3. A cartridge-belt provided with loops, and partition devices independent of the loops and arranged to divide them into double rows of pockets, substantially as described.

4. A cartridge-belt consisting of a body, loops extending from the body, and clamps arranged to bind together opposing surfaces of the body, substantially as described.

5. A cartridge-belt consisting of a body, loops extending from the body, clamps arranged to bind together opposing surfaces of the body, dividing one row of loops into a double row of pockets, and tension devices carried by the clamps and arranged to extend within the pockets, as specified.

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