

No. 677,203.

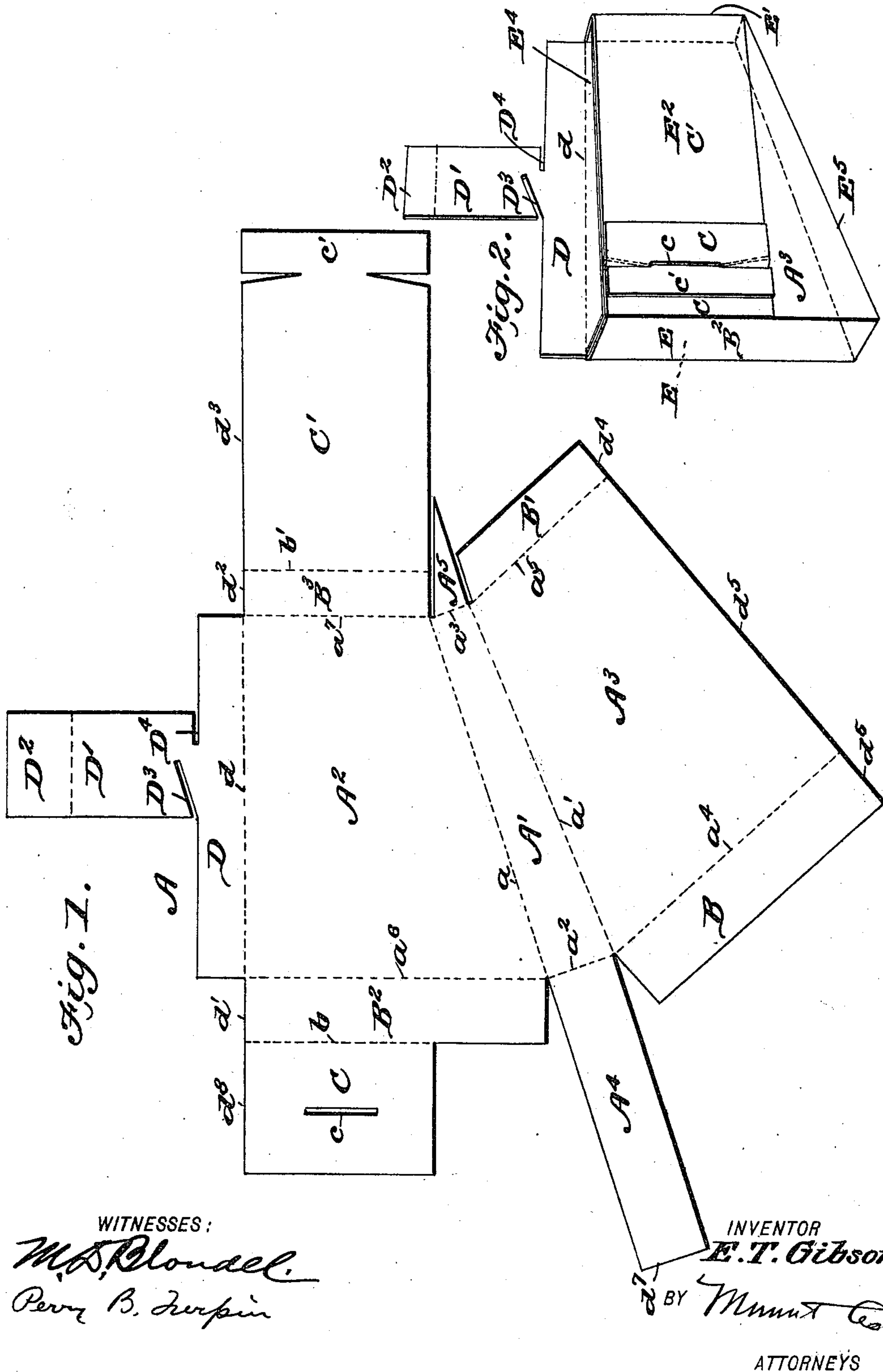
Patented June 25, 1901.

E. T. GIBSON.  
CARTRIDGE CARRIER.

(Application filed Feb. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CARTRIDGE-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,203, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed February 3, 1900. Serial No. 3,886. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD TINKHAM GIBSON, of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Harrison, in the county of Lewis and Clarke and State of Montana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cartridge-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to that class of cartridge-carriers in which gun-cartridges are carried on the person of a soldier; and the object of my invention is to provide paper cases in which are placed the number of cartridges required to fill the magazine of a Krag-Jorgenson rifle or other suitably-constructed breech-loading gun.

The invention consists in the novel constructions hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the surface of a continuous blank of stout Manila paper as it appears after being cut in the proper shape and provided with creased or scored lines, on which it is bent to form a case in which is placed the number of cartridges required to fill the magazine of the gun. Fig. 2 is a front perspective view of the paper case. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the erect paper case containing its complement of cartridges. Fig. 4 is a left end view of the paper case with the paper end removed to expose the percussion ends of the cartridges as they lie in the paper case, and the portion D is bent to form a cover to the case. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the erect paper case through the center of the uppermost of its complement of cartridges. Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the magazine of a Krag-Jorgenson rifle and a left end view of the paper case with the paper end removed to expose the percussion ends of the cartridges as they lie in the inverted paper case and about to pour from the case into the magazine of the rifle. Fig. 7 is a view of the surface of a blank of Manila paper as it appears after being cut in the proper shape and provided with a number of leaves or tongues formed from the substance of the blank (or otherwise attached, if desired) and attached by one margin to the blank to admit of the said leaves being interposed between the cartridges when the latter and the paper blank are both placed in the paper case; and Fig.

8 is a front perspective view of a paper case with the paper forming the front removed and exhibits its complement of cartridges separated one from another by the interposition of the leaves or tongues formed on the paper blank shown in Fig. 7.

In the drawings, A is a blank of Manila paper, divided by the two nearly-parallel scored lines  $a$  and  $a'$ , so as to form the base portion  $A'$  and the side portions  $A^2$  and  $A^3$ . One extremity of the said base portion  $A'$  is separated from the strip  $A^4$  by a scored line  $a^2$ , formed at a right angle to the scored line  $a$ , while the other extremity of the said base portion is separated from the strip  $A^5$  by the scored line  $a^3$ , formed at a right angle to the scored line  $a$ . This strip  $A^5$  is, on account of the approaching of the said scored lines  $a$  and  $a'$ , necessarily narrower than the said strip  $A^4$ . The said side portion  $A^3$  is provided at right angles with its lower and free margin with the two parallel scored lines  $a^4$  and  $a^5$ , which respectively separate from the said side portion  $A^3$  the portions B and B'. The side portion  $A^2$  is likewise provided at right angles with its upper and free margin with two parallel scored lines  $a^6$  and  $a^7$ , which respectively separate from the said side portions  $A^2$  the portions B<sup>2</sup> and B<sup>3</sup>. Attached to the said portion B<sup>2</sup>, but separated from it by a scored line  $b$ , is a strip C, provided with a slot  $c$ . Attached to the said side portion B<sup>3</sup>, but separated from it by a scored line  $b'$ , is a strip C', provided with a tongue  $c'$ , which is constructed to be passed through and locked in the said slit  $c$  when the blank of paper is bent on the said various scored lines into the box form, which makes of it a case in which is placed the complement of cartridges required to fill the magazine of a breech-loading gun. While the said scored lines  $a^6$  and  $a^7$  are at right angles with the free margin of the said portion  $A^2$ , yet they are not at right angles with the said scored lines  $a$  and  $a'$ , as the said scored lines  $a^7$  and  $a^5$  are only five-eighths as long as the said scored lines  $a^6$  and  $a^4$ . The object of this difference in length is to cause one end of the paper case to be three-eighths shorter than the opposite end, for a reason which will hereinafter be set forth. The said side portion  $A^2$  about four-tenths of an inch from its free margin and parallel with it is provided



with a scored line  $d$ , which separates it from the portion D. When the paper blank is bent on its various scored lines to form a case, the free margins  $d'$   $d^2$   $d^3$   $d^4$   $d^5$   $d^6$   $d^7$   $d^8$  will be on a level with the said scored line  $d$ . This will result (see Fig. 2) in the free margins of the two ends E and E' of the case and the front side E<sup>2</sup> being exactly on the same level as the scored line  $d$  in the back side E<sup>3</sup> of the case; but the said portion D of the back side will project four-tenths of an inch higher, and thereby afford a flap, which may be bent on the said scored line  $d$  to extend over the top of the erect paper case, as is indicated in Fig. 4, and which by reason of its narrowness will not impede the flow of the cartridges from the paper case when the latter is inverted, as shown in Fig. 6. Continuous with the said flap portion D is a portion D', having a gummed portion D<sup>2</sup>, which when the flap is bent over the top of the case, as shown in Fig. 4, may be caused to adhere to the surface of the front of the paper case, thereby holding down the cover-flap D. A stroke of the soldier's finger-nail against the portion D' will tear the portion D' away from the cover-flap D between the slits D<sup>4</sup> and D<sup>3</sup>. To form this paper blank into a case, the portion A<sup>2</sup> is bent on the scored line  $a$  to a vertical position and at right angles with the portion A'. The portion A<sup>3</sup> is bent forward on the scored line  $a'$  to a vertical position and at right angles with the portion A'. The strip A<sup>4</sup> is bent upward on the scored line  $a^2$  to a vertical position at right angles with the portion A'. The strip A<sup>5</sup> is also bent upwardly on the scored line  $a^3$  to a vertical position at right angles with the portion A'. The portion B is now bent forward on the scored line  $a^4$  to a right angle with the portion A<sup>3</sup> and to overlap the said strip A<sup>4</sup>. The portion B' is bent forward on the scored line  $a^5$  to a right angle with the portion A<sup>3</sup> and to overlap the said strip A<sup>5</sup>. The portion B<sup>2</sup> is now bent backwardly on the scored line  $a^6$  to a right angle with the portion A<sup>2</sup> and to overlap the said portion B. The portion B<sup>3</sup> is bent backwardly on the scored line  $a^7$  to a right angle with the portion A<sup>2</sup> and to overlap the said portion B'. The portion C is then bent forward on the scored line  $b$  to a right angle with the portion B<sup>2</sup> and to overlap the said portion A<sup>3</sup>. The portion C' is now bent forward on the scored line  $b'$  to a right angle with the portion B<sup>3</sup> and to overlap the said portion A<sup>3</sup>. The tongue  $c'$  is now passed through the slot  $c$  and locked into it. This folding of the blank A gives us the paper case shown in Fig. 2, and in which, viewed from the front, E is the left-hand end; E', the right end; E<sup>2</sup>, the front; E<sup>4</sup>, the opening to the interior of the case; E<sup>5</sup>, the bottom; C and C', the portions of the paper blank which are locked together by means of the tongue  $c'$  and slot  $c$ , and D the covering-flap, with its fastening extension D'.

As hereinbefore stated, the portion A' of the blank which forms the bottom E<sup>5</sup> of the

case is wider at its left-hand extremity than it is at its right, and for this reason the portions A<sup>4</sup>, B<sup>2</sup>, and B of the blank are made wider than are the portions A<sup>5</sup>, B<sup>3</sup>, and B'. This causes the paper case to be narrower at its short end E' than it is at its long end E. This narrowing of the interior of the paper case from its end E to its end E' is necessary because the cartridges which it is to contain are to lie in a single column—one on top of the other—as is shown by F in Fig. 3, and as the percussion extremities  $f'$  are of greater diameter than the bullet extremities the interior of the paper case must tend to conform to this shape of the cartridges in order to firmly support them in column.

The constructing of the end E' of the paper case of a depth three-eighths less than that of its opposite end E, I also find necessary for the following reasons, viz: first, it causes such a compact bunching of the cartridges together, (see Fig. 3,) by reason their bullet ends being of less diameter than their percussion ends, that they cannot "rattle" or pound each other, and, second, I find that to insure a quick and unbungling passage of the cartridges F into the magazine G of the gun (see Fig. 6) when the bottom E<sup>5</sup> of the paper case is elevated above the level of its opening E<sup>4</sup> the fact has to be taken into consideration that the percussion ends of the cartridges are of greater diameter than the bullet ends, and therefore roll faster, and to make up for this gain in speed the bullet extremities must be placed nearer the mouth of the case than the percussion ends.

In Fig. 6 it will be observed that as the five cartridges (shown by dotted circles F) lie in the magazine of a Krag-Jorgenson rifle the left-hand extremity of the row curves upwardly toward the bore 4 of the gun-barrel. By holding the rifle somewhat rotated downward to the left when the cartridges F are poured from the paper case E<sup>2</sup> E<sup>5</sup> E<sup>3</sup> E<sup>4</sup> in Fig. 6 into the magazine G of the gun the cartridges will readily glide into the positions indicated by the dotted circles F.

As hereinbefore stated, my paper case is so shaped as to bunch the cartridges together so compactly that they cannot pound each other; but in order to be prepared to interpose strips of paper between them should it be deemed advisable by the users of my invention and at the same time not interfere with the free "running" of the cartridges from the paper case I have invented an intervening piece. (Shown in Figs. 7 and 8.) This intervening piece consists of a blank of Manila paper, Fig. 7, comprised of a portion I and a portion J, the latter separated from the former by a scored line  $j$ . The said portion I is of the same shape and dimensions as the portion A<sup>2</sup> of the paper blank A, Fig. 1, and the said portion J is of the same shape and dimensions as the portion B<sup>2</sup> of the paper blank A, Fig. 1. The upper margin of the said portion I is denoted by the letter  $i$ . The said portion I



is provided with scored lines K, running horizontally across its face and tending to converge at a distant point at the right of and on a level with the said upper margin *i* of the said portion I—in other words, conforming to the long diameter of the cartridges F, Fig. 3, as they lie when inclosed in the paper case. Above each of the said scored lines K is an incised line L, which is parallel with the scored line above it. The incised lines L are connected at both of their extremities by incised lines L' to the scored lines immediately beneath them, thus forming leaves Q or tongues, which are attached by one margin to the body of the portion I. The said portion J is provided with horizontal scored lines *m*, running parallel with the upper margin *i* of the portion I, and above each scored line *m* is a parallel incised line *n*, connected by each of its extremities to it by incised lines *n'*, thus forming leaves P or tongues, which are attached by one margin to the body of the portion J. When this intervening piece is employed, Fig. 8, it may be laid on the face of the portion A<sup>2</sup> of the blank, Fig. 1, and the cartridges be placed upon it and separated from each other by bending the portion J on its scored line *j* to a right angle with the face of the portion I, bending the tongues P on their scored lines *m* to a right angle with the face of the portion J and inserting the said tongues P between the percussion extremities of the cartridges F, bending the leaves Q on their scored lines K to an angle with the face of the portion I and inserting the said leaves Q between the bodies of the cartridges, and then bending the paper blank A, Fig. 1, on its scored lines, as has hereinbefore been explained, to incase the cartridges and the intervening piece and locking the described tongue *c'* in the slot *c*, Fig. 2. The cartridges will readily roll out of the paper case when the intervening piece is constructed as herein described. To guard against the intervening piece itself sliding out of the case at the time the cartridges are poured out of it, it may be secured to the portion A<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 1, of the case by means of a daub of mucilage.

The paper case hereinbefore described for holding the number of cartridges required to fill the magazine of the Krag-Jorgenson gun must necessarily have its open end held at an elevation above the floor of the gun-magazine in order to admit of the cartridges being discharged from the inverted case into the magazine, for if the edges of the open end were allowed to rest in contact with the said floor the cartridges could not escape.

Ordinarily soldiers will insert the open end of the inverted paper case into the magazine till its edges strike the floor and will then elevate it sufficiently to let the cartridges escape.

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

1. In a cartridge-carrier a cartridge-case

provided with an intervening piece having separating leaves or tongues adapted to lie between the adjacent cartridges said leaves being free at one edge whereby they may readily close in the withdrawal of the cartridges.

2. A cartridge-carrier formed from a continuous blank of paper bent on scored or creased lines to form a case having its mouth opposite its bottom, and one extremity of its bottom at one end of the case nearer the level of its mouth than is the extremity at the opposite end; having the ends and lateral sides of the case at approximately right angles with the mouth; having the lateral sides of the case at the small end thereof approaching nearer each other than at its opposite or long end; and in which the walls of the case are retained in their proper relation to each other by a strip which is indetachably attached by one extremity to the small end of one of the lateral sides of the case and which transversely crosses the long diameter of the small end of the case and is then bent down upon the outer surface of the lateral side of the case which is opposite to the lateral side to which the said strip is indetachably attached, and locked by its free extremity with the free extremity of a second strip which transversely crosses the long diameter of the long end of the case and is indetachably attached to the long end of the same lateral side of the case to which the first said strip is attached.

3. A blank for a cartridge-carrier comprising the two side sections in the form of truncated right-angle triangles, the base-section in the form of a truncated triangle whose base connects those of the side sections, and whose sides unite with the hypotenuses of the side sections, a laterally-projected strip on one end of one of the side sections and extending at a right angle with its base from its short end, and another strip on the other end of such side section, the free extremities of the two said strips being fashioned to lock with each other.

4. A blank for a cartridge-carrier comprising two side sections arranged longitudinally at an angle to each other and both made narrower toward one end, and said side sections being connected by a bottom section which is gradually reduced in width toward the narrow ends of the two side sections whereby the case produced from said blank will be shorter and narrower at one end than at the other; and one of the said side sections having a laterally-projected strip extending at a right angle with its base from its short end, and another strip from its long end, and the free extremities of the two said strips being fashioned to lock with each other.

5. A cartridge-carrier, consisting of a single piece or blank of paper, folded to form a case in which may be placed a number of cartridges one upon another; having its mouth opposite its bottom; a strip which is indetachably attached by one extremity to one side wall of the case at a right angle with a



line drawn from the mouth to the bottom of the case and transversely crosses the long diameter of that end of the case and is bent down upon the outer surface of the side wall opposite to the one to which it is attached, and another strip that transversely crosses the long diameter of the other end of the case and is indetachably attached to the same side as the first-named strip at the opposite end from the latter, the free ends of the two strips being locked together whereby to hold the walls of the case in the proper relation to each other.

6. A cartridge-carrier consisting of a single piece or blank of paper folded to form a case for holding cartridges one upon another, and in which the mouth is open and the side walls, end walls, and bottom wall are held in their proper relation to each other by a detachable locking connection, and having at its mouth a cover-strip indetachably attached by one of its margins to one side of the mouth and arranged to be attached by its opposite margin to the opposite side of the mouth, the said cover-strip being weakened at a point between the two said points of attachment to admit of its being torn at the said point by a stroke of the finger.

7. A cartridge-carrier consisting of a paper case having two side sections in the form of truncated right-angle triangles; two end sections in the form of right-angled parallelograms; a bottom section in the form of a truncated triangle whose base connects those of the side sections and unites with an extremity of one of the said end sections, the side of such bottom uniting with the hypotenuses of the side sections, and its apex unites with an extremity of the other said end section; the mouth of the case being opposite the said bottom section and the cover of said

mouth being provided with a fastening-strap or tongue weakened at the juncture of said strap or tongue with the cover.

8. A blank for a cartridge-carrier comprising the two side sections arranged longitudinally at an angle to each other and both made narrower toward one end, a bottom section connecting the side section and gradually reduced in width toward the narrow ends of the two side sections, a strip projecting laterally from the narrow end of one side section at a right angle with a line drawn from the said bottom section to the free longitudinal margin of the said side section, and a second strip projecting laterally from the long end of such side section at a right angle with said line, the extremities of the two said laterally-projecting strips being fashioned to be detachably locked one with the other, a strip attached by one extremity to the broad end of the bottom section so that the long diameter of the said strip is continuous with that of the said bottom section, and a strip attached by one extremity to the narrow end of the said bottom section so that the long diameter of the said strip is continuous with that of the said bottom section.

9. A blank for a cartridge-carrier comprising the bottom piece in the form of a truncated triangle, the side sections in the form of truncated right-angle triangles connected at their hypotenuses with the opposite inclined sides of the base and the end substantially as described whereby the case when folded will gradually decrease in width toward one end and will be higher at one end than at the other substantially as set forth.

EDWARD TINKHAM GIBSON.

Witnesses:

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