

No. 724,127.

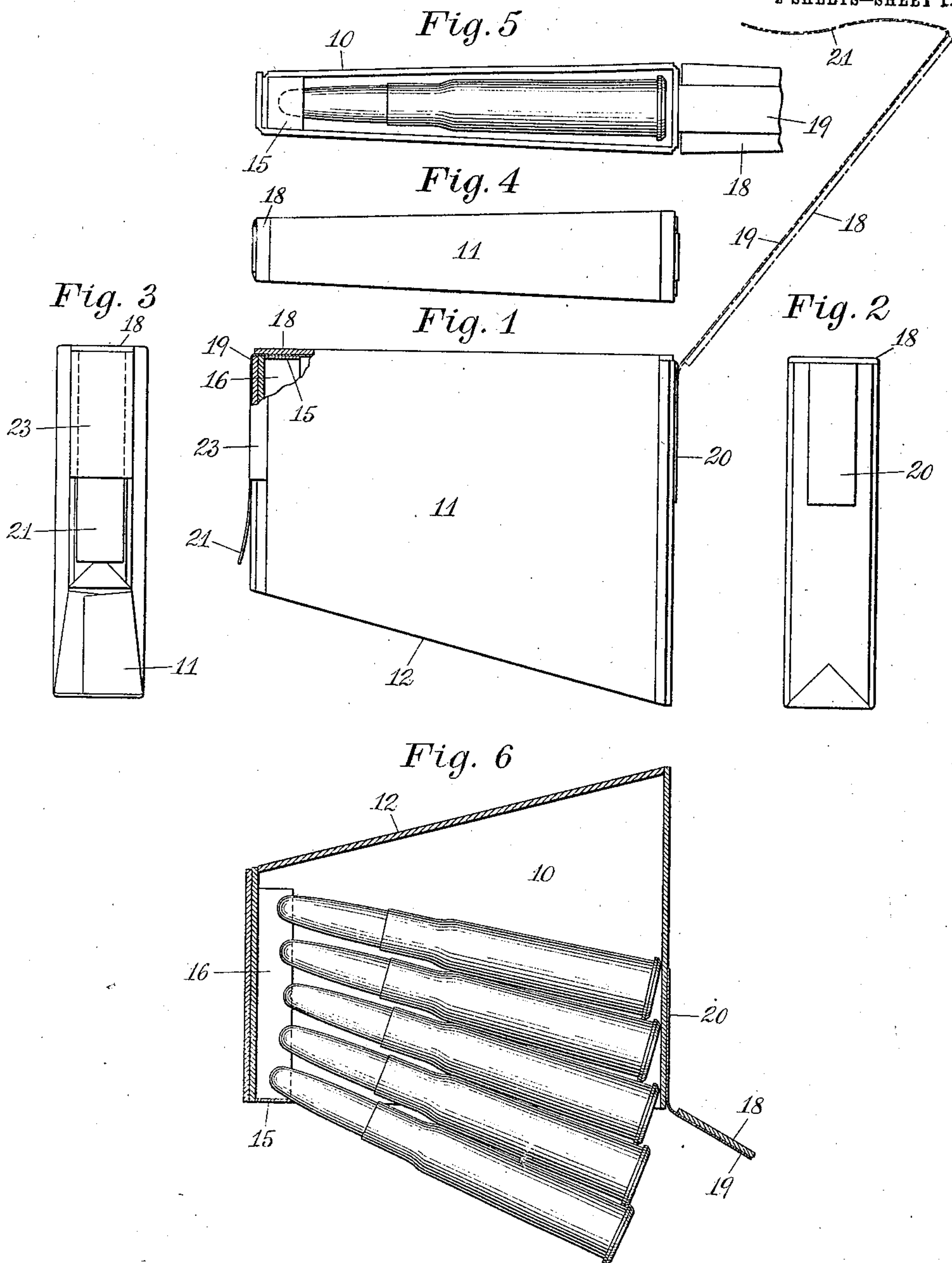
PATENTED MAR. 31, 1903.

C. H. A. F. L. ROSS.
CARTRIDGE PACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

H. Mallin
Joseph Merritt

Inventor

Charles H. A. F. L. Ross

By W. H. Honess, Atty.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 11

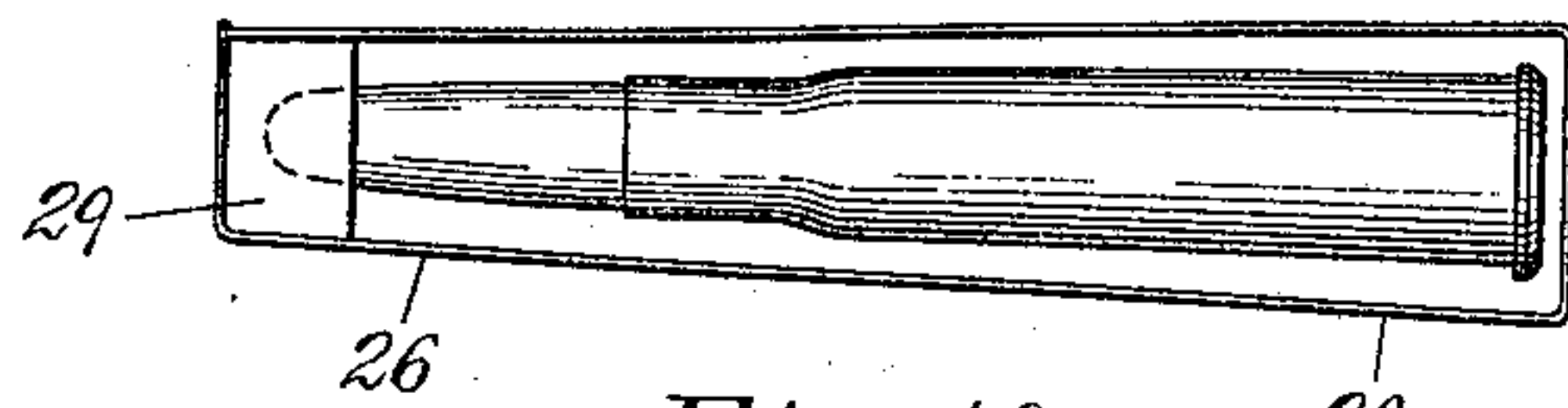


Fig. 10

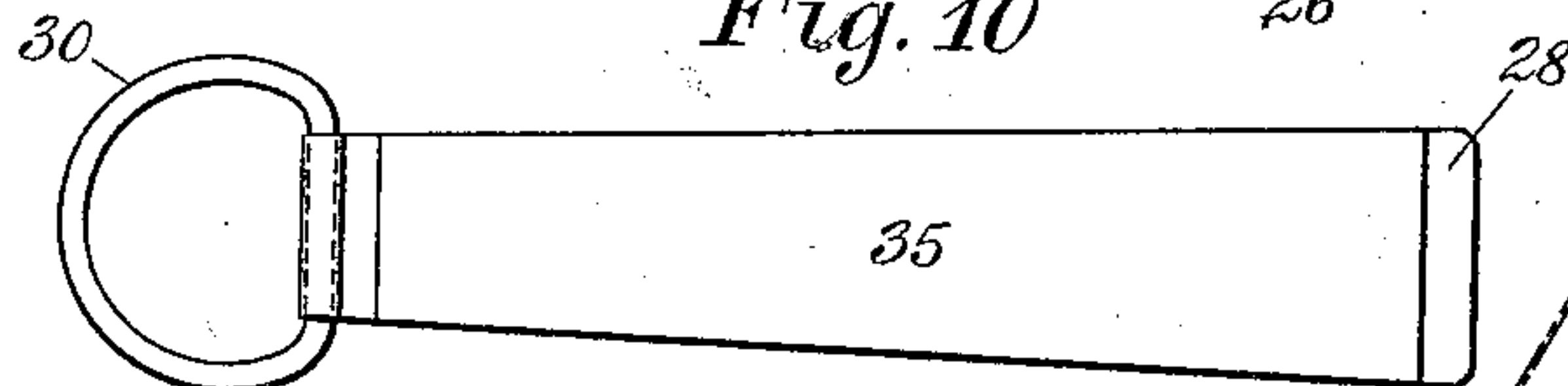


Fig. 7

Fig. 9

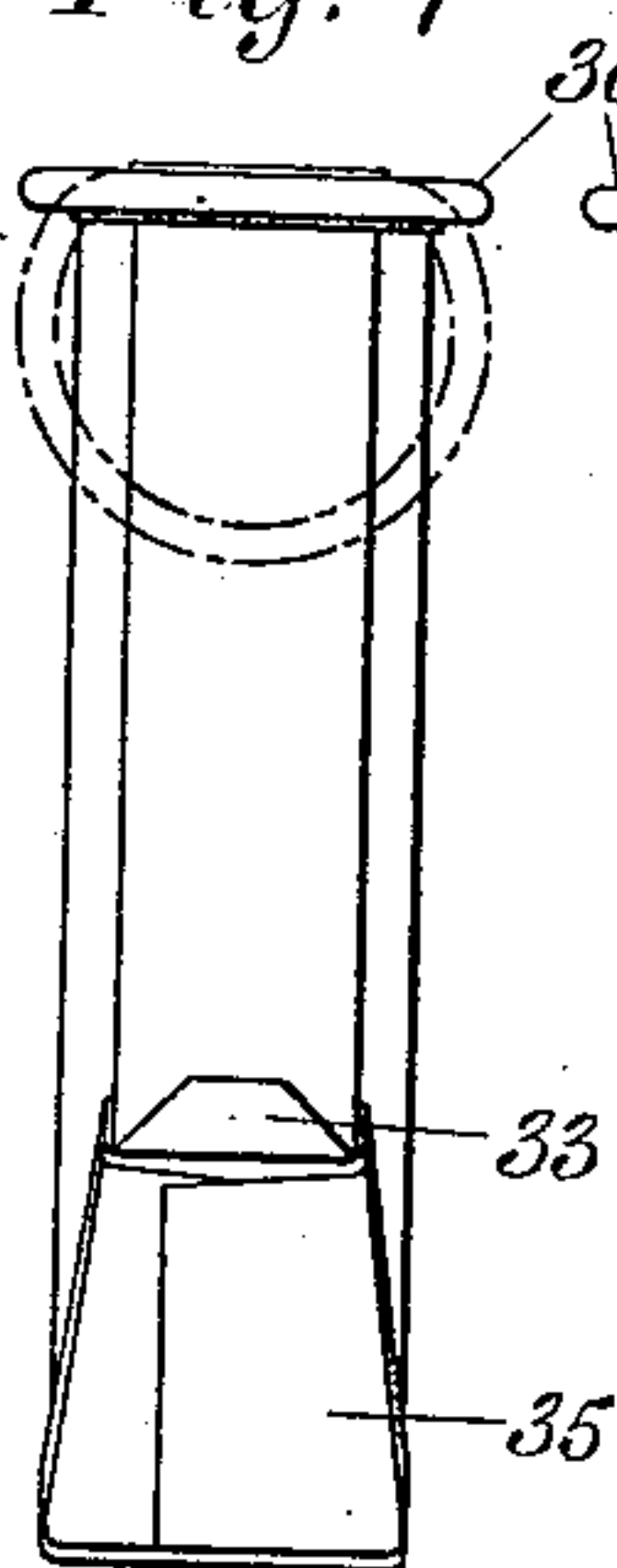


Fig. 8.

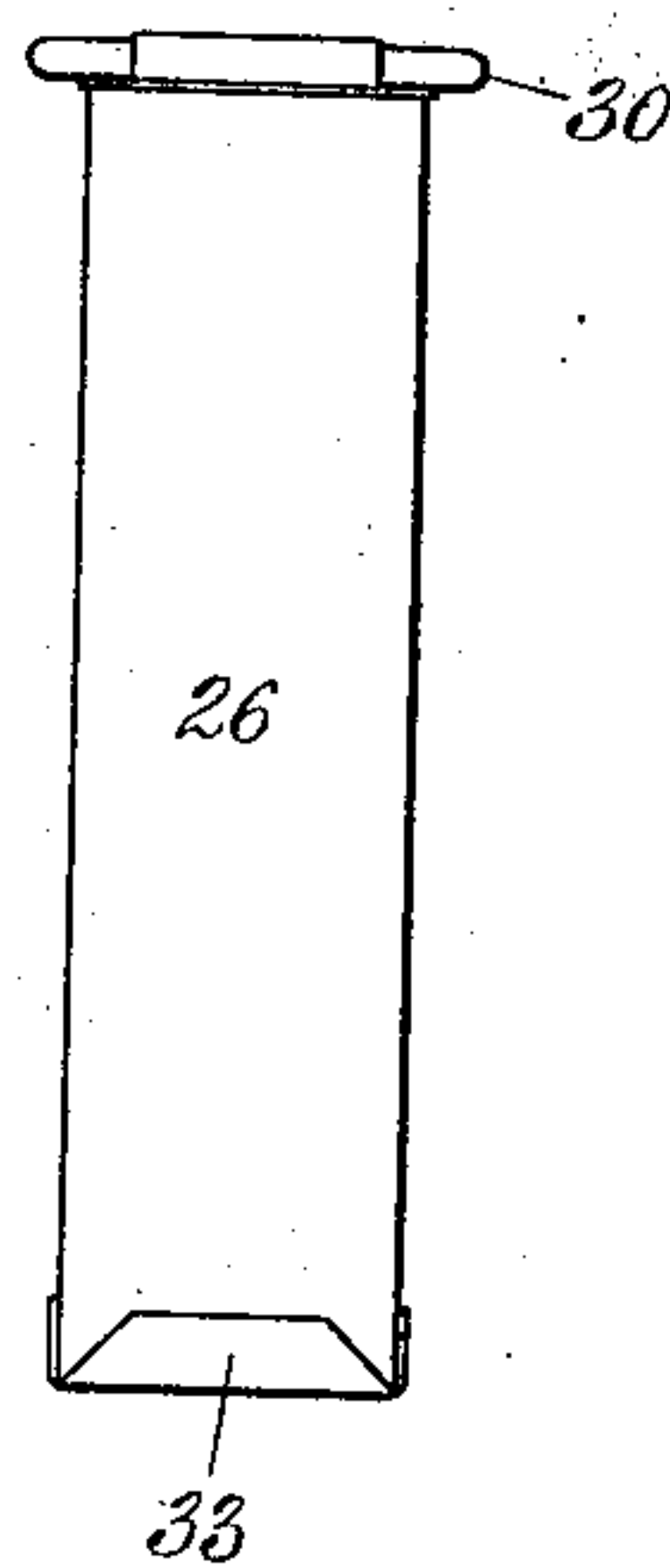
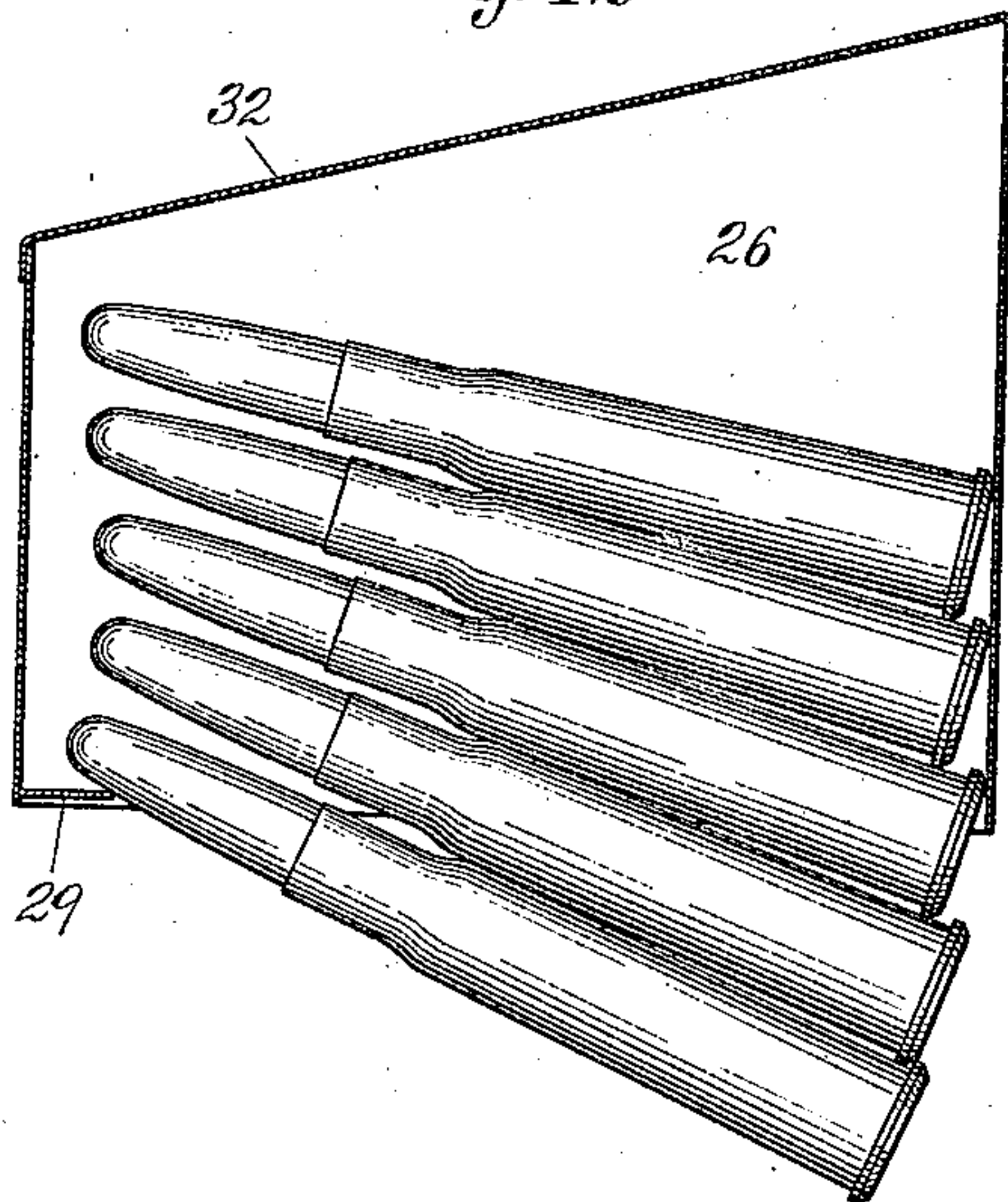


Fig. 12



Witnesses:
H. Mallin
Joseph Meritt.

Inventor
Charles H. A. F. L. Ross
By W. H. Honiss Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. A. F. L. ROSS, OF COUNTY OF ROSS, SCOTLAND.

CARTRIDGE-PACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,127, dated March 31, 1903.

Application filed July 15, 1902. Serial No. 115,621. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HENRY AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LOCKHART ROSS, baronet, a citizen of Great Britain, and a resident of Balnagowan Castle, in the county of Ross, Scotland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Packets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

- This invention is an improved cartridge-packet for packing and transporting cartridges in safe and compact form, convenient for quick opening, and adapted also to transfer the contained cartridges in a correct predetermined position to the magazine of a firearm. The packet is box-like in form and entirely incloses the cartridges, thereby excluding dust, dirt, dampness, and other undesirable elements to which it may be exposed while in service or while being stored or transported. One side of the box is adapted to be ripped off by the user just prior to emptying the cartridges into the magazine, and that side is provided with a barrier or detent which remains after the cover is ripped off and serves to hold back one end of the file of cartridges, so as to deliver them in proper lapping relation into the firearms-magazine, this being particularly desirable and necessary in the case of rimmed cartridges to prevent the possibility of the rims from interlapping in such a way as to prevent the cartridges from being fed singly into the firing-chamber of the gun. In most firearms the uppermost cartridge in the magazine is pushed forwardly into the firing-chamber by the breech-bolt of the firearm, and in such cases if the rims of the uppermost cartridges or one of them should lie behind the rim of the succeeding cartridge this would in most cases block the operation of the firearm.

- These cartridge-packets may be made of different materials, according to the character or of conditions of service, the different materials requiring somewhat different treatment, more particularly as to the construction of the corners and joints, the character of which should be suited to the particular materials employed. The forms of construction suited to the use of two different materials—namely, tin and pasteboard—are shown

and described herein, these two being representative of the use of metallic and non-metallic material, respectively.

Figures 1 to 6 of the drawings represent this packet as I prefer to construct it when made of pasteboard, while Figs. 7 to 12, inclusive, represent a packet of the same size and character as I prefer to construct it when made of tin or other sheet metal.

Fig. 1 of the drawings is a side view of a closed packet made of pasteboard, showing in dot-and-dash lines the position of the cover when pulled off to empty out the cartridges. Fig. 2 is an end view projected from the right-hand end of Fig. 1, while Fig. 3 is an end view projected from the left-hand end of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the closed packet of Fig. 1, while Fig. 5 is a similar view with the cover open. Fig. 6 is a side view in section, showing the reversed packet with the cover stripped off and the ends and bottom of the box shown in section to illustrate the procedure of emptying the cartridges. Fig. 7 is a side view of a sheet-metal packet, showing in dot-and-dash lines the position of the cover when opened to empty out the cartridges. Figs. 8 and 9 are end views of the packet of Fig. 7 projected from the right and left hand ends thereof. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the closed packet projected from Fig. 7, while Fig. 11 is a plan view of the opened packet. Fig. 12 is a side view in section taken through the bottom and end walls of the packet of Fig. 7 reversed for emptying out the cartridges and illustrating the operation of the barrier or detent for the points or bullet ends of the cartridges.

Modern cartridges are made substantially tapering in general outline, the bullet being considerably smaller than the ammunition case or shell, and many of these cartridges are made with an enlarged rim, which further increases the difference in size between the two ends of the cartridge, this packet being particularly adapted for the packing and loading of the rimmed type of cartridge. This type of cartridge usually requires to be loaded into the magazine of the firearm in a particular relation, so that their projecting rims will not interlock, and thus block the loading operation at critical times. As the

cartridges lie in the magazine their rims should be so disposed as to avoid this interlocking, and thus permit each cartridge to be pushed forward without interlocking its rim with that of the succeeding cartridge.

In the construction of this packet from pasteboard, as illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, the blank is stamped out, scored, and bent up at the corners in the customary way, the body 10 being made of the suitable dimensions and proportions to contain the required number and size of cartridges. After being folded the corners are secured in the customary way, after which a wrapper 11 is pasted around the packet, upon which may be printed the designation of the cartridges, instructions for use, and any other information that may be desired.

In order to enable the cartridges to be emptied from the packet in proper and uniform relation as to their rimmed ends, the packet is provided with a barrier 15, which extends far enough from the corresponding end of the box to obstruct the exit of that end of the cartridges, so that the cartridges in falling out of the box assume the position shown in Figs. 6 and 12. This barrier in the case of a pasteboard box is preferably made of a separate U-shaped piece of pasteboard, the ends 16 of which are pasted to the opposite inner sides of the packet adjacent to the end. The outer or barrier portion 15 is made flush with or below the top of the packet, so that the cover 18 may be fastened closely down upon the body of the packet.

The cover 18 for the pasteboard packet is preferably made also of a separate piece of the same pasteboard, reinforced by a strip of cloth 19, which is under the cover and the projecting ends 20 and 21 of which are secured to the outside of the ends of the box. The end 20 is securely pasted to the body of the box and serves as a hinge for the cover, as shown in Fig. 1; but the end 21 is less securely fastened, usually only by the paper wrapper 23, which is pasted to the body of the packet and holds the end 21 with sufficient security for transportation, but so that it may be readily ripped off by the operator taking hold of the projecting end 21, which is left loose for that purpose. Thus the cover is secured to the body only by the pasted end 21 of the cloth strip and the paper wrappers 11 and 23, through which the end 21 of the cloth strip and the edges of the cover 18 tear readily, thus with certainty making a clean opening or mouth, through which the cartridges empty freely.

In filling and sealing these packets after the cartridges are inserted the cover 18 is closed and the wrapper 23 is pasted over the flap 21. Then the larger wrapper 11 is folded over the top of the cover and pasted upon the sides of the box, preferably lapping beneath the packet upon the inclined side 12 thereof, as best shown in Fig. 3. In opening

this form of box the operator preferably grasps the packet with his right hand and seizes the loose end 21 with his left hand, tearing off the cover to the position shown in dot-and-dashlines in Fig. 1. He then inverts the packet to the position shown in Fig. 6 over the magazine of the firearm, into which the cartridges fall in the position shown in that figure, due to the fact that the cartridge ends are obstructed by the barrier 15, so that the opposite free ends fall first, and thus assume the overlapping position required to prevent the improper interlocking of the rims.

Figs. 7 to 12, inclusive, show a modified construction of this packet preferably employed when it is to be made of tin or other sheet metal. In this form the body 26 is folded in the usual way and soldered at the seams. The barrier 29 is preferably made of the same sheet metal as the body and is soldered to the inner side of the packet near one end. The ripping-off cover 28 is secured to the edges of the packet with solder sufficiently to be water-tight, while avoiding an extended area of solder sufficient to prevent the cover from being readily torn off by the finger of the operator. To this end also the barrier 29 is located somewhat below the edge of the packet, as shown in Fig. 12, so that the cover 28 will not be soldered to it, but will have soldered connection only with the thin edges of the sheet metal. One end of the cover 28 is preferably provided with a ring 30 for receiving the finger of the operator, and that ring when not in use may be folded down against the edge of the box, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. 7 and 9. The opposite side of this metallic packet is preferably closed by means of a metallic cover 32, of the same metal as the rest of the packet. It will usually be found most convenient to solder the ripping-off cover 28 in place upon the packet before filling the latter with cartridges, leaving the cover 32 loose to enable the packet to be filled from that side, after which the cover is put in place and finally soldered. For this purpose it will be found convenient to provide the cover 32 with turned-up edges 33 to fit upon the outside of the box and to facilitate the closing and final soldering operations. This metallic form of packet may, after being soldered, be provided with a paper wrapper 35, having upon it the printed designations, instructions, and any other information that may be desired. This wrapper may be pasted over the cover 28 and upon the sides of the packet and lap beneath the packet along the inclined side 36, as best shown in Fig. 9.

I claim as my invention—

1. A cartridge-packet having a body portion, a ripping-off cover, and a barrier for the bullet ends of the cartridges attached to the body of the packet beneath and independent of the ripping-off cover.
2. A cartridge-packet having a body por-

tion, a barrier attached to the body and over-
lying the bullet ends of the cartridges, a rip-
ping-off cover comprising a separate piece of
material lying above and unattached to the
5 barrier, and a paper wrapper lying over the
cover and attached to the body of the packet.
In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. A. F. L. ROSS.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. BENNETT,
OWEN P. BREEN.