No. 869,484.

PATENTED OCT. 29, 1907.

E. E. DRAKE.

CARTRIDGE CARRIER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 10, 1907.

Fig. 1.

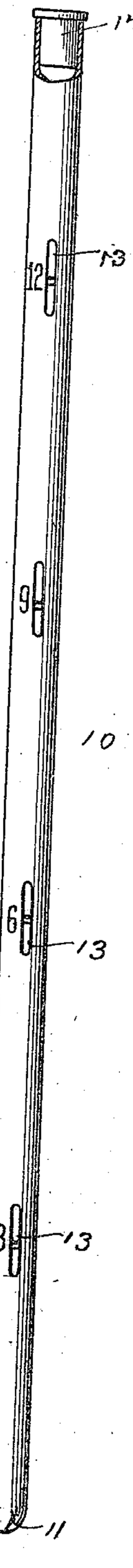


Fig. 3.

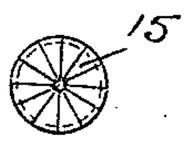


Fig. 4.

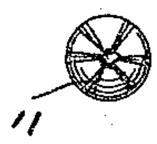
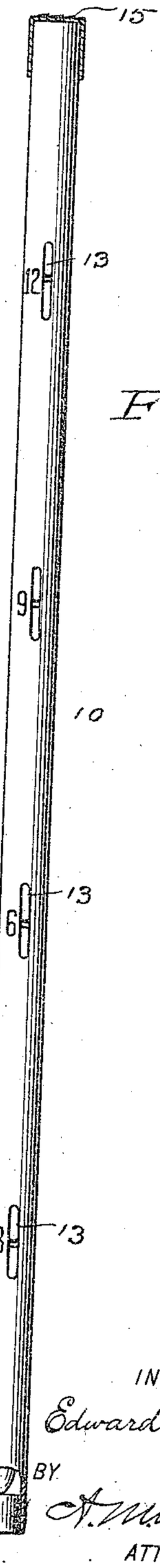


Fig. 2.



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CARTRIDGE-CARRIER.

No. 869,484. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

Application filed June 10, 1907. Serial No. 378,081.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD E. DRAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cartridge-Carrier, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple, compact and inexpensive carrier for cartridges more especially .22's, which shall be adapted for general use and especially adapted for use in shooting galleries, the essential requirement being that the cartridges shall lie longitudinally in the carrier, and that the carrier be adapted to transfer its contents by a single movement to the magazine of a rifle in position for feeding to the firing chamber.

With this and other objects in view I have devised the novel tubular cartridge carrier which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and using reference characters to indicate the several parts.

Figures 1 and 2 are elevations partly in section illustrating slight variations in the details of construction of my novel carrier; Fig. 3 a plan view corresponding with Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 an inverted plan view corresponding with Fig. 1.

10 denotes the body of the carrier which is simply a paper tube made sufficiently heavy to give the required amount of strength and rigidity. The tip of the body may be closed by crimping the end of the tube, as at 11 in Figs. 1 and 4, or by the insertion of a paper plug indicated by 12 as in Fig. 2. The cartridges are placed in the tubular body with the bullet ends toward the tip, the bodies being made just large enough to retain the cartridges closely while permitting them to slide freely when the body is inverted as in loading. I have illustrated tubular carriers adapted to contain fifteen cartridges, although, of course, the length of the carrier is wholly unimportant so far as the principle of the invention is concerned. I preferably provide the body with a plurality of slots indicated by 13 through which the cartridges may be seen and place numerals beside the slots to indicate the number of cartridges. In the present instance, the tube is provided with four slots indicated from the tip toward the base by the numerals 3, 6, 9 and 12. The use of these slots and numerals indicates at all times approximately the number of cartridges in a broken carrier. The slots and numerals, for example, indicating that there are less than fifteen and more than three, six, nine or twelve cartridges in the tube. The bases of the tubes may be closed in any convenient manner, as, for example, by a flanged plug indicated by 14 in Fig. 1, or by pasting a strip of paper about the base and crimping it over the base as at 15 in Figs. 2 and 3.

The carriers are so inexpensive to produce that they may be used and thrown away or they may be reloaded and used repeatedly as in shooting galleries. Where they are intended to be re-loaded and used repeatedly, a flanged plug 14 is preferably used to close the base as in Fig. 1. The carrier is filled by simply removing the plug and filling it with cartridges with the bullet ends downward, the carriers being made to just hold a definite number of cartridges, as fifteen. To load the magazine of a rifle, the base of the carrier is opened by removing the plug as in Fig. 1 or tearing off the crimped paper as in Figs. 2 and 3, then the carrier is placed over the opening of the magazine in inverted position and the cartridges allowed to drop by gravity from the carrier into the magazine, the cartridges lying in the magazine with the heads downward and bullet ends upward.

It will be understood that the carrier, being of paper, is not only cheaper than metal, but is safer in use. When the carrier is loaded, it is, of course, liable to be dropped. If it strikes upon something between its ends, or by a glancing blow, the paper will yield so as to cause less concussion upon the cartridges within it, than would be the case if the carrier were made of metal. Moreover, the loss following damage by dropping is much less because if the carrier is broken it can be thrown away and the cartridges put in another carrier.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A cartridge carrier consisting of a tubular body made of paper and adapted to receive the cartridges longitudinally, the tip of the body being closed by crimping the material of the body and the base being closed with removable closing means.

2. A cartridge carrier consisting of a tubular body made of paper and adapted to receive the cartridges longitudinally, the tip of the body being closed and the base being provided with a removable flanged plug.

3. A cartridge carrier consisting of a tubular body made of paper and provided with slots for the purpose set forth, the tip of the body being closed and the base provided with removable closing means.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD E. DRAKE.

Witnesses:
W. H. JOHNSON,
JOHN H. ROSS.