

No. 896,560.

PATENTED AUG. 18, 1908.

W. MAYER.
AMMUNITION VEHICLE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1908.

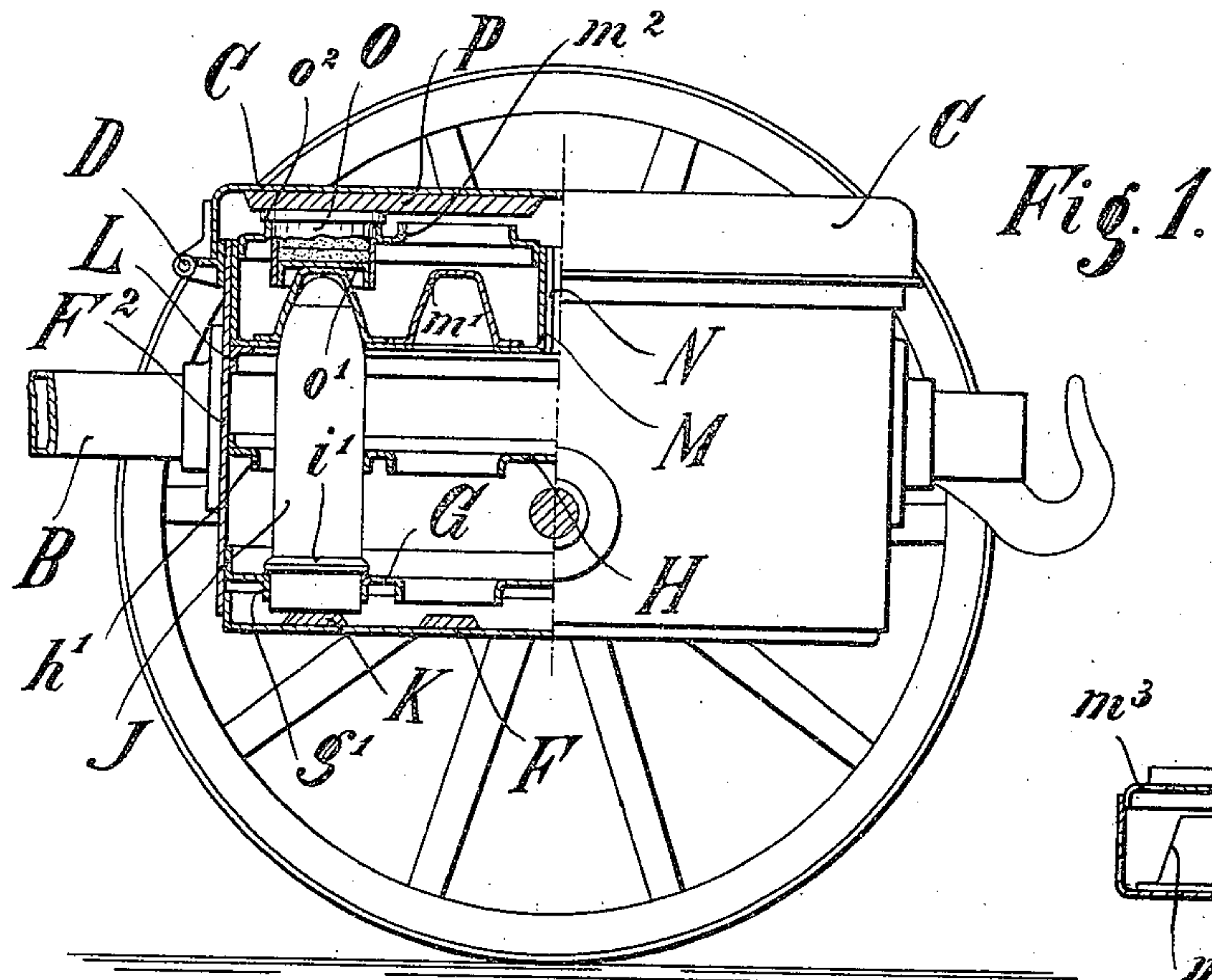


Fig. 3.

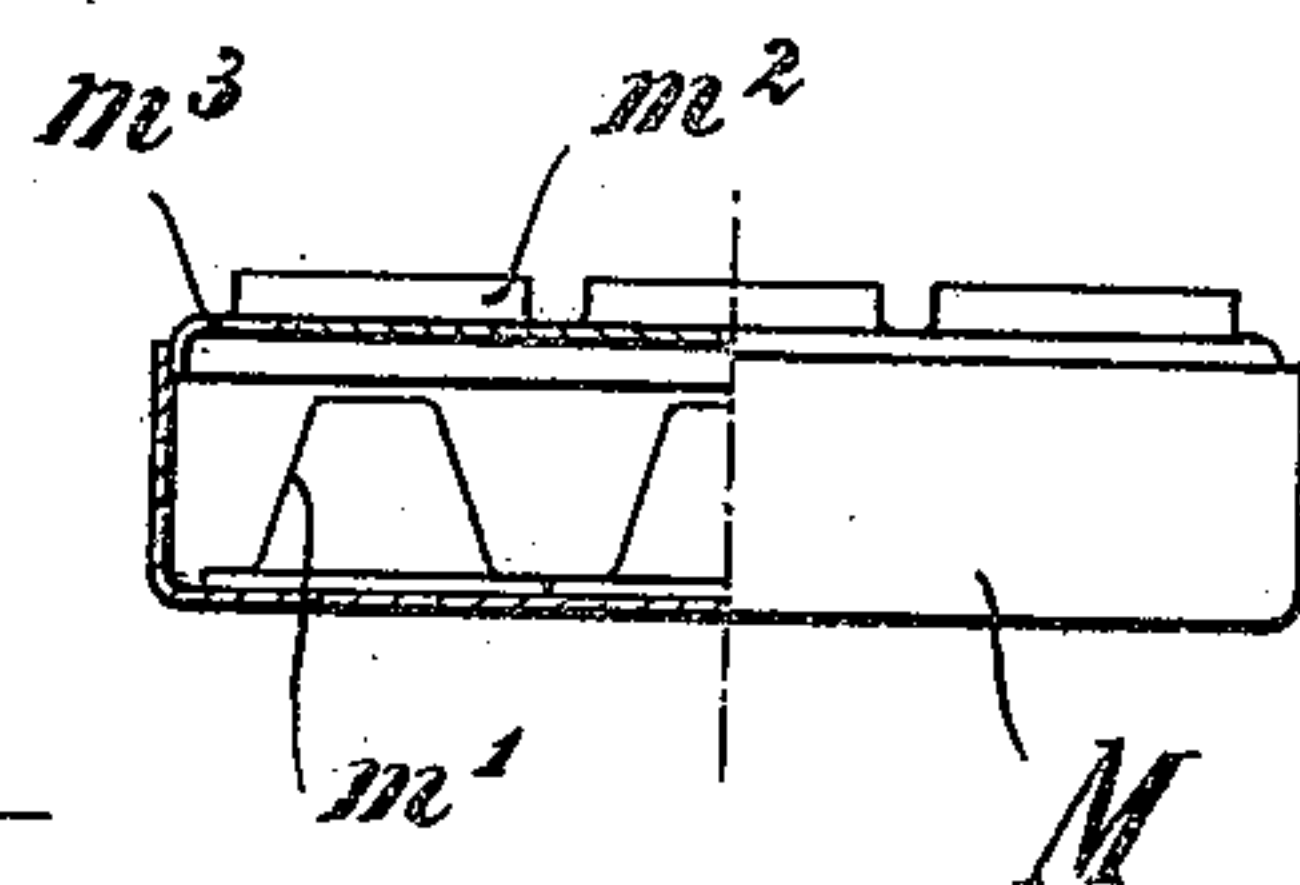
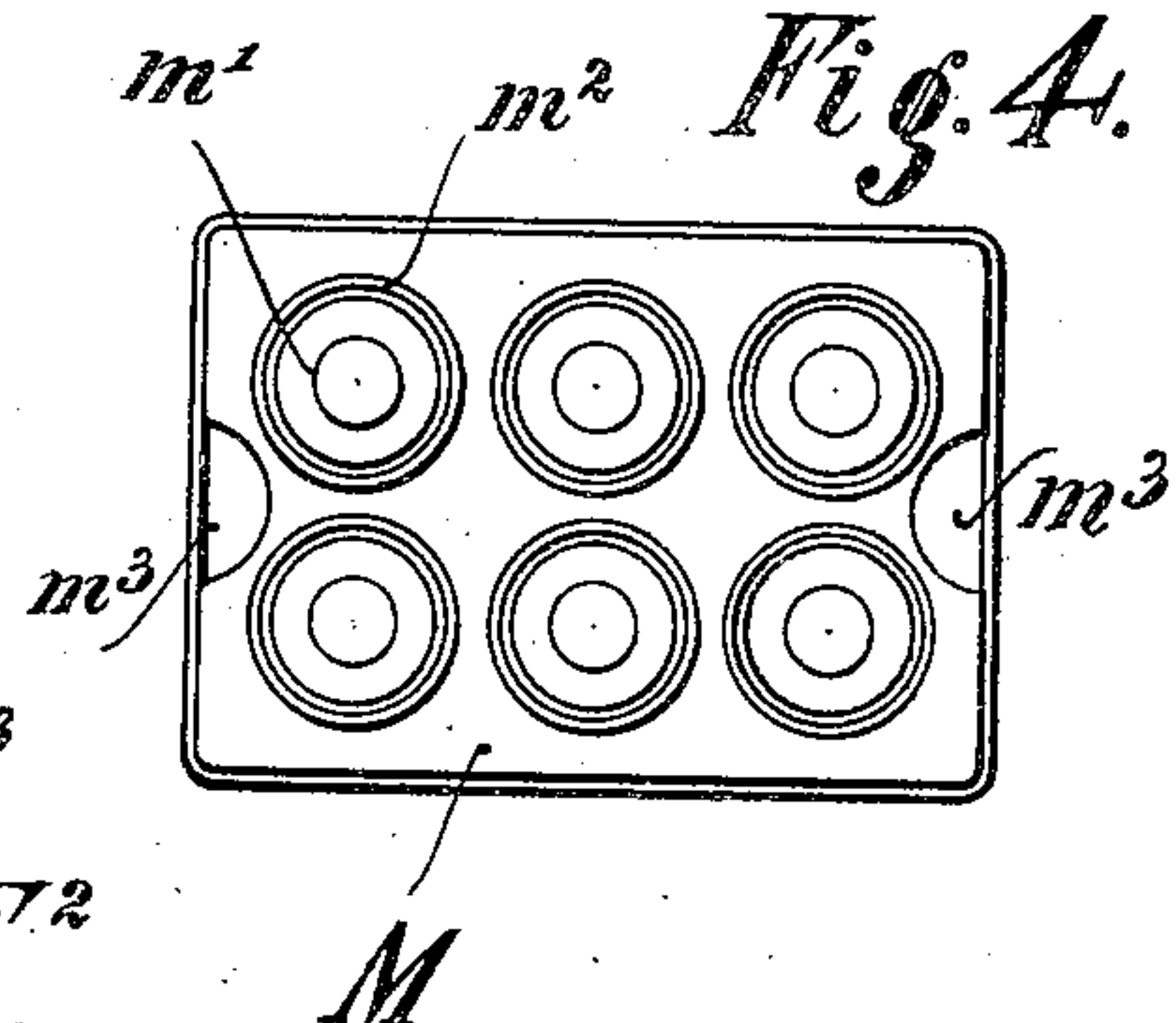
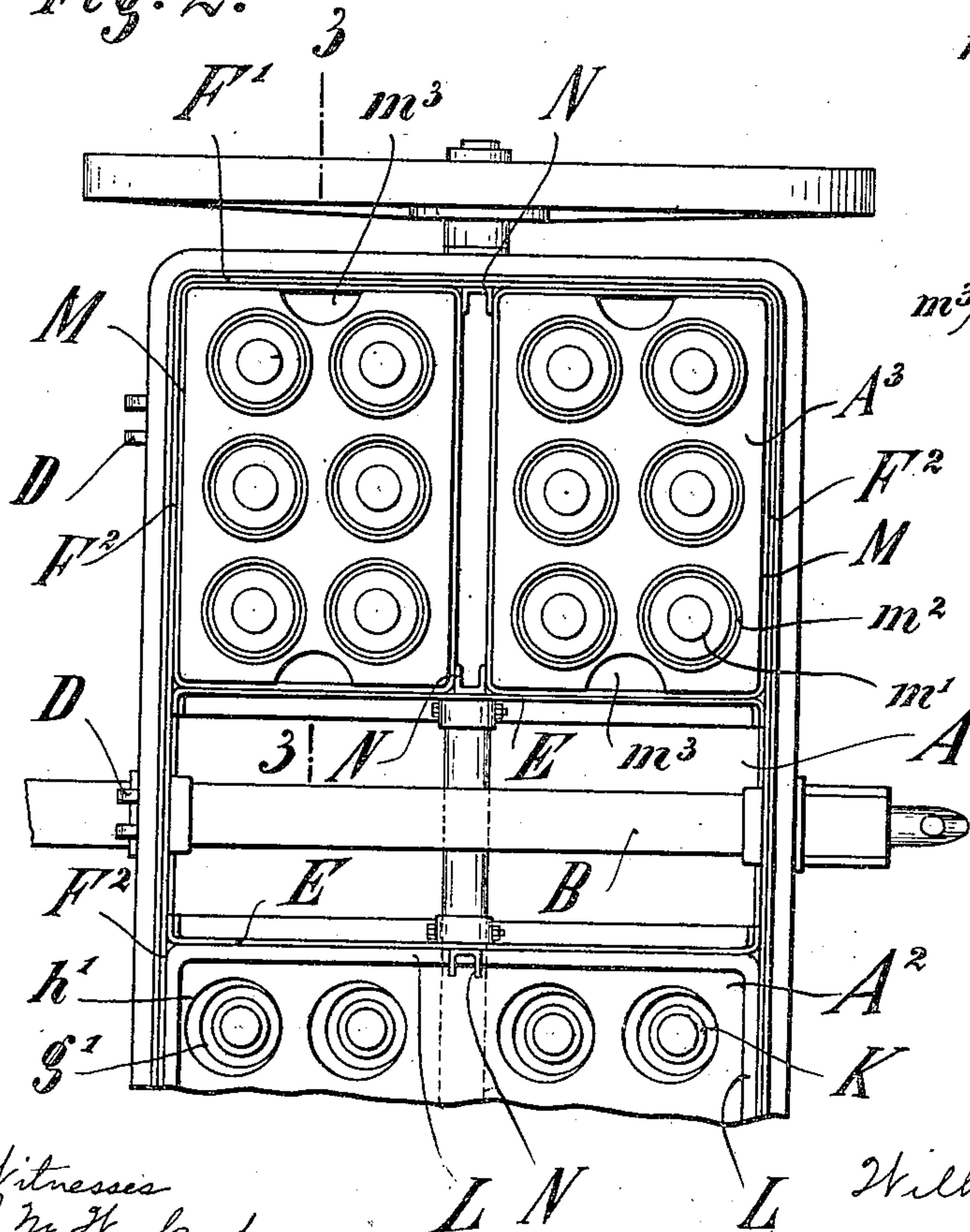


Fig. 2.



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AMMUNITION-VEHICLE.

No. 896,560.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 18, 1908.

Application filed February 19, 1908. Serial No. 416,718.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM MAYER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ammunition-Vehicles, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an ammunition vehicle which is intended to be used for the transportation of separated ammunition and which is provided with removable frames having seats for the points of the projectiles and seats for metallic cartouches co-axial with the seats for the projectile points.

In the accompanying drawings the invention is shown applied to a limber, by way of example.

Figure 1 shows a side view, partly in section, of the limber; Fig. 2 is a top view of Fig. 1, some parts being broken away, some of the removable frames being removed and the projectiles and cartouches being taken out; Fig. 3 is a side view of a removable frame, partly in section on line 3—3, Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a top view of Fig. 3.

The box of the limber, which can be closed by means of a cover C hinged at D, is divided into three chambers A^1 A^2 A^3 by means of two vertical, transverse walls E. The pole B projects through the central chamber A^1 . In each of the two outer chambers A^2 A^3 , which are adapted to contain the ammunition, are arranged two walls G and H which extend parallel to the bottom wall F of the limber box and in which are stamped seats g^1 and h^1 for each projectile J. The small diameter of the seat g^1 is equal to the diameter of the base of the projectile but the small diameter of the seat h^1 is so great that the guide-band i^1 of the projectile can pass therethrough. Each seat h^1 is arranged eccentrically to the corresponding seat g^1 and in such a manner that, when the projectiles in the seats stand at right angles to the bottom wall F of the box, the projectiles lie with a part of their wall against the wall of the seat h^1 . Buffers or cushions K made of elastic material, such as rubber or the like, are arranged on the bottom wall F, one for each projectile, on which the base of the projectile is adapted to rest.

On the transverse walls E and on the side walls F^1 F^2 of the box angle irons L (Figs. 1 and 2) are arranged above the walls H. The angle irons serve as support for the

removable frames M, two of which are arranged in each of the two outer chambers A^2 A^3 (Fig. 2). Two U-irons N, which are secured to the transverse walls E and to the side walls F^1 and which are at right angles to the angle-irons L, prevent lateral displacement of the removable frames M.

In their bottom wall the frames M have seats m^1 for the projectile points. The seats m^1 are in the shape of a truncated cone. Each seat m^1 is co-axial with one of the seats g^1 when the frames are placed in the box and the seats m^1 are formed in such a manner that they lie against that part of the projectile point which is below the fuse (Fig. 1). The upper wall of each frame M is provided with openings m^3 (Fig. 2 to 4) in which the operator can insert his hand when inserting and removing the frame. Furthermore the upper wall of each frame M has stamped therein seats m^2 for metallic cartouches O (Fig. 1) which seats are co-axial with the seats m^1 . The cartouches arranged in these seats rest with the projecting rim o^2 of their shell on the edge of the seats m^2 and they rest with their cover o^1 on the conical seats m^1 . By reason of this arrangement the driving charge contained in the cartouches cannot drop out in spite of the fact that the opening of the cartouches inserted in the frame is directed downwardly.

Cushions P of elastic material, such as rubber or the like, are arranged on the inner side of the cover C (Fig. 1) and when the limber box is closed the cushions P lie against the bottom of the shells of the cartouches O and hold the cartouches and also the frames M and the projectiles in position.

The arrangement of the removable frames makes it possible to seat the projectiles and the cartouches with great security and provides for a good utilization of the space of the limber box. In action the frames M are taken out and when this has been done each projectile and each cartouche is directly accessible.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. An ammunition vehicle comprising a vehicle body, a cover for said body, and a removable frame seated in the body below the cover and having seats for the points of projectiles and seats for cartouches located above the seats for the projectile points.

2. An ammunition vehicle comprising a

vehicle body, and a removable frame seated in the body and having seats for the points of projectiles and seats for cartouches co-axial with the seats for the projectile points.

- 5 3. An ammunition vehicle comprising a vehicle body, and a removable frame seated in the body and having seats for the points of projectiles and seats for cartouches co-axial with the seats for the projectile points; said
10 projectile seats being adapted to support the covers of the cartouches.

4. A frame constructed to fit in the box of an ammunition vehicle and having seats for the points of projectiles and seats for car-

touches located above the seats for the pro- 15
jectile points.

5. A frame constructed to fit in the box of an ammunition vehicle and having seats for the points of projectiles and seats for car-
touches co-axial with the seats for the pro- 20
jectile points.

The foregoing specification signed at Dusseldorf, Germany, this 14th day of December, 1907.

WILHELM MAYER.

In presence of—

CLEMENS MCKURAM,
WILHELM FLASCHE.