

J. M. BROWNING.  
CARTRIDGE TUBE.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1912.

1,095,801.

Patented May 5, 1914.

FIG. 1.

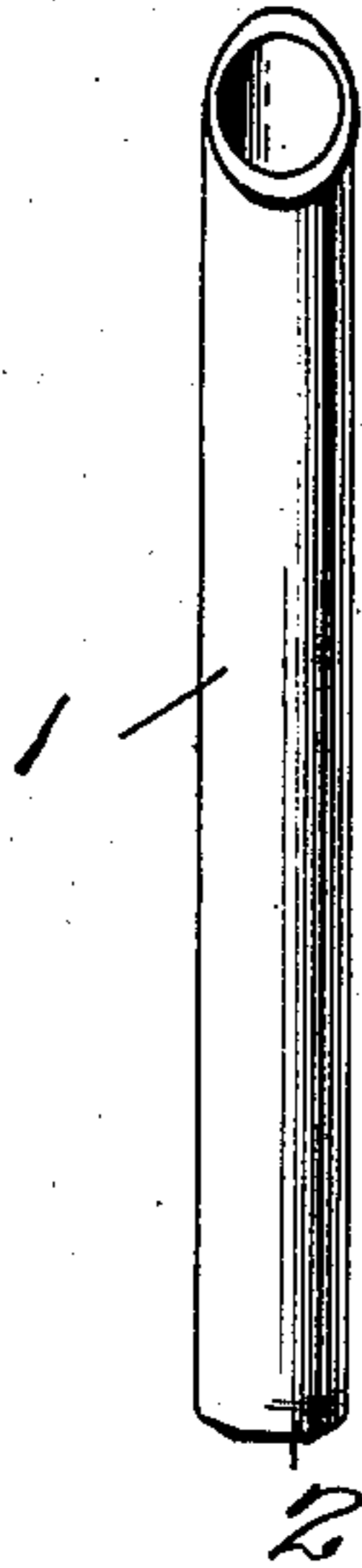


FIG. 2.

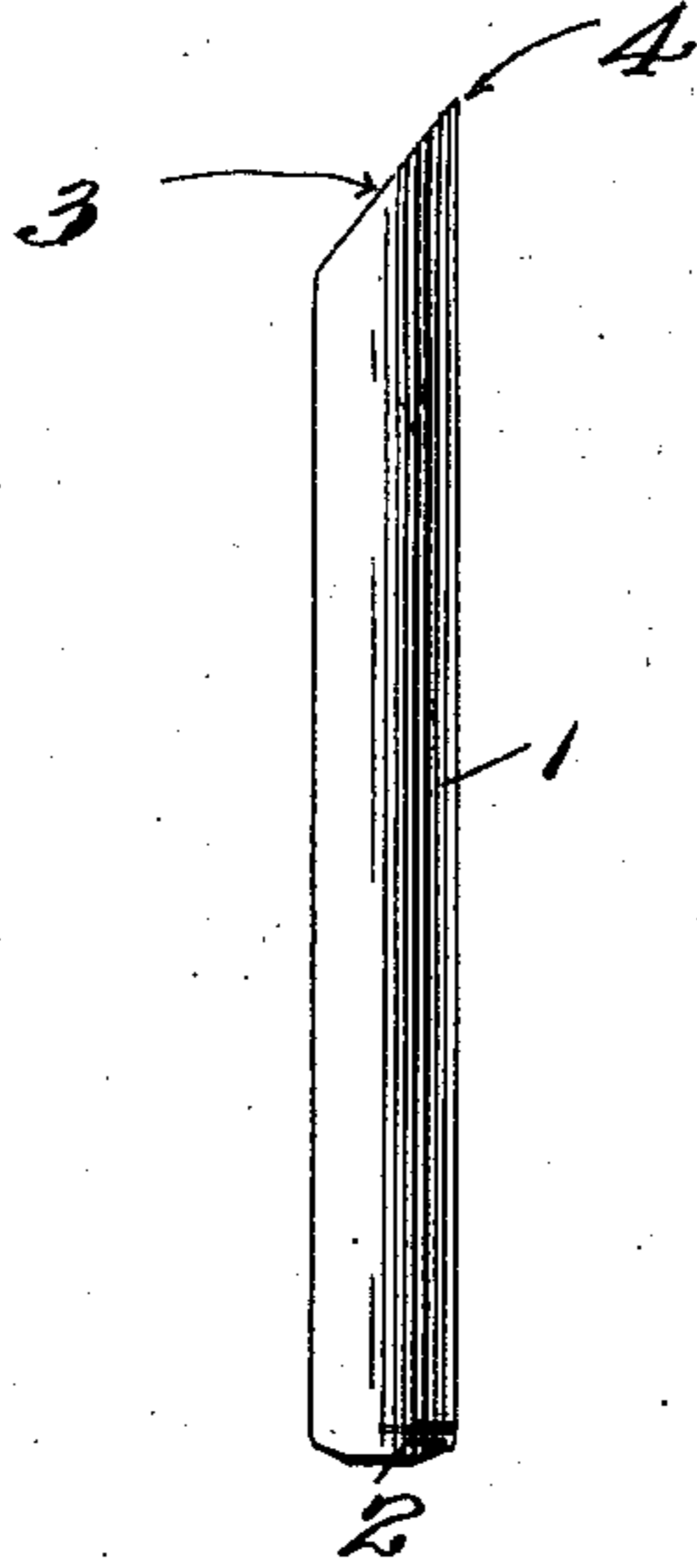


FIG. 3.

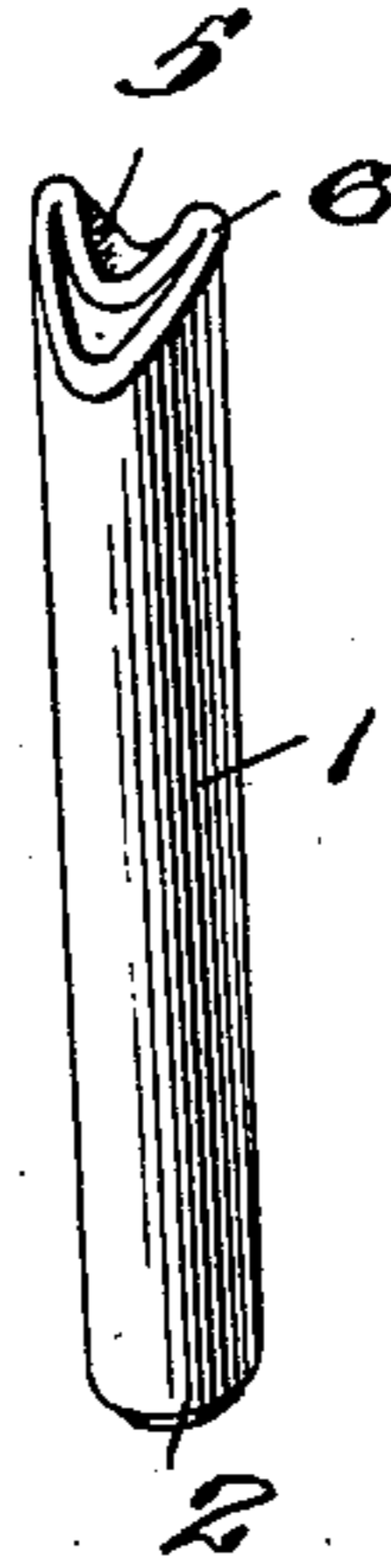


FIG. 4.

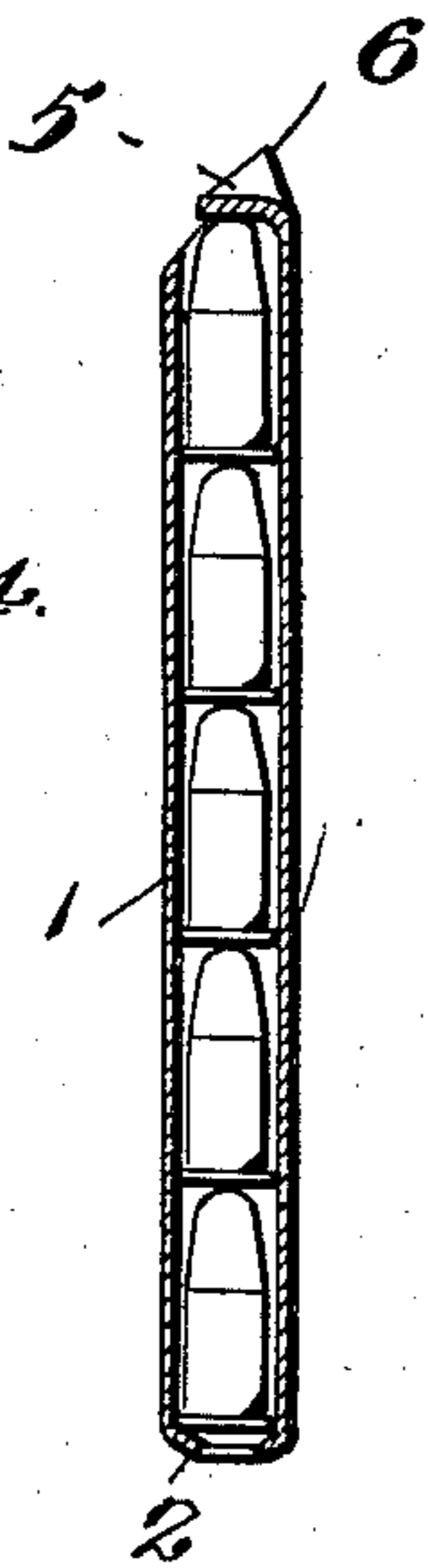


FIG. 5.

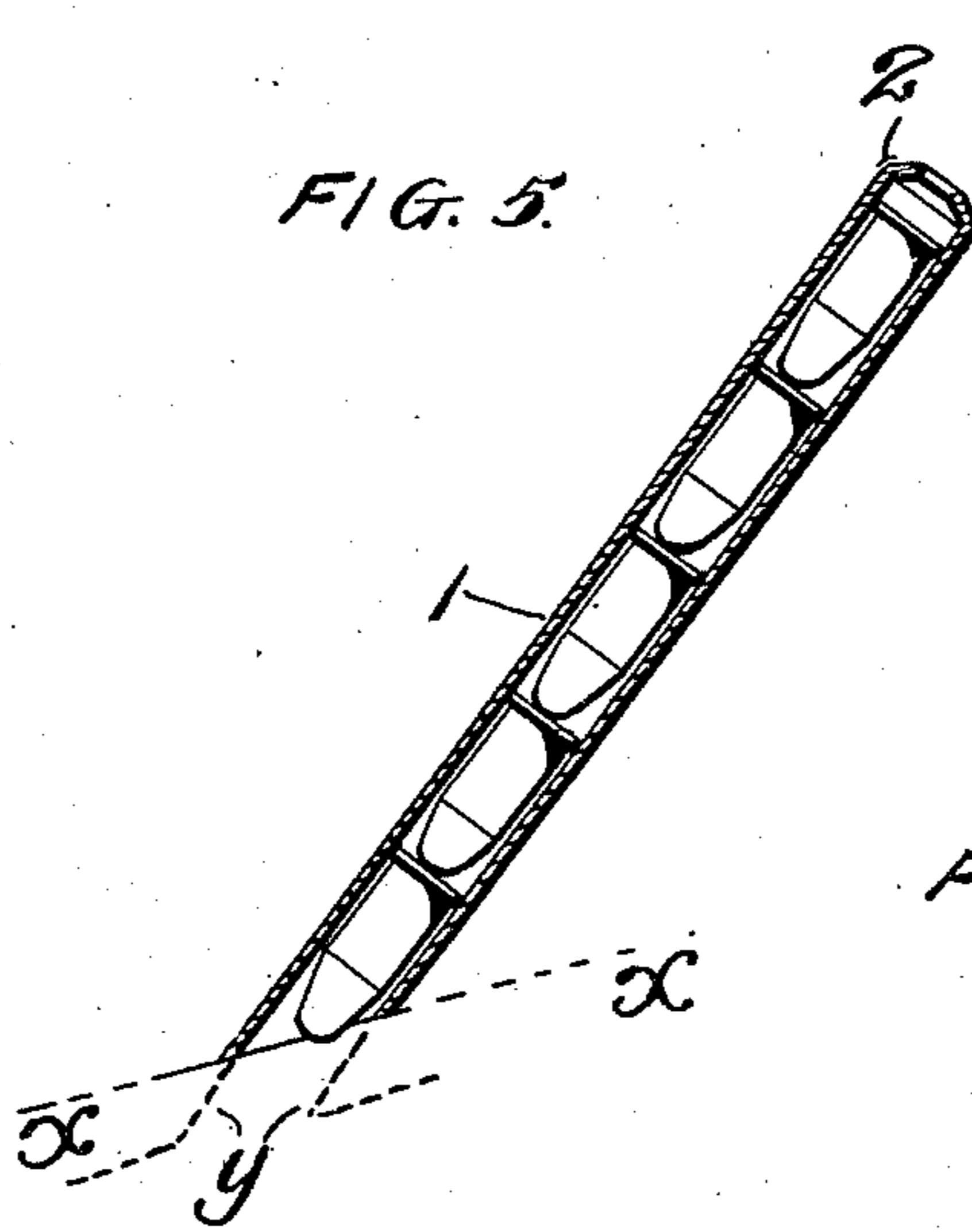


FIG. 6.

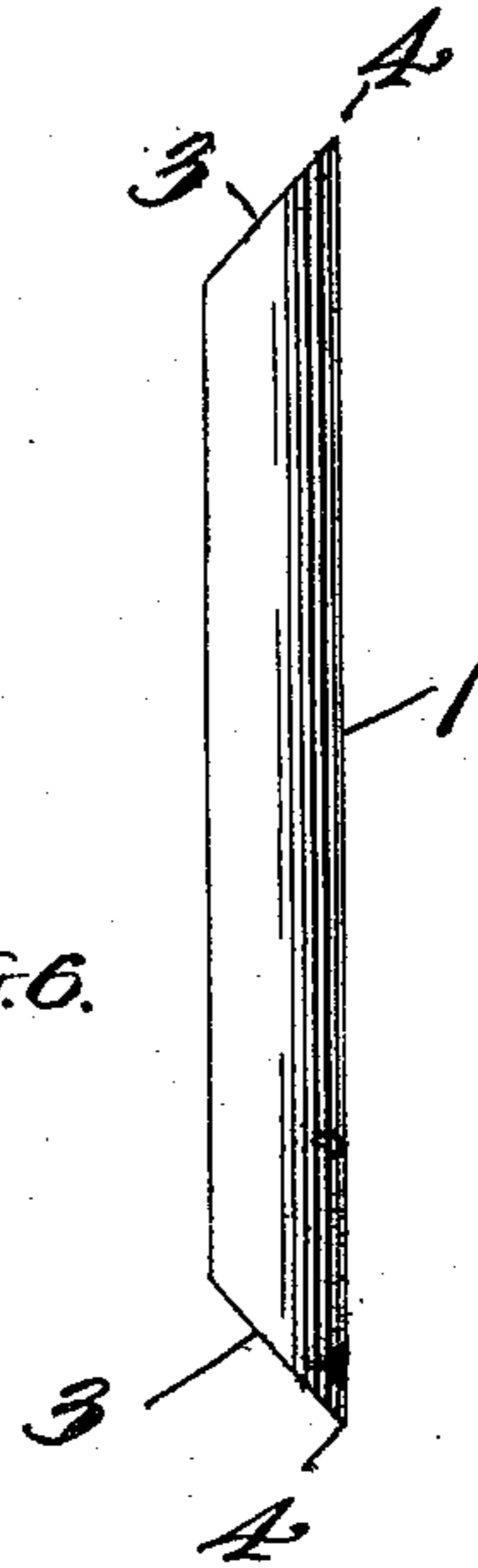
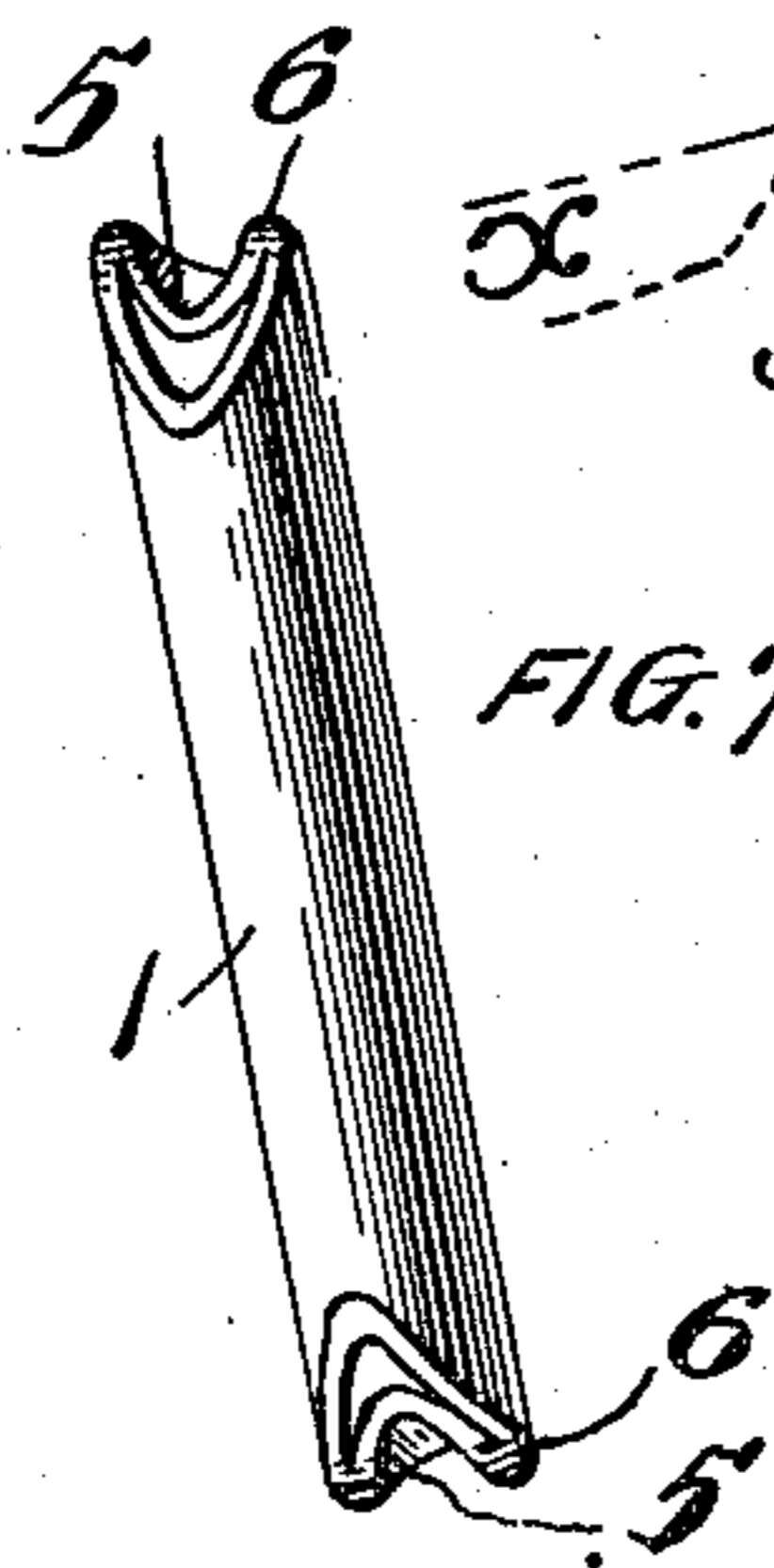


FIG. 7.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BROWNING, OF OGDEN, UTAH.

## CARTRIDGE-TUBE.

1,095,801.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1914.

Application filed November 19, 1912. Serial No. 732,214.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BROWNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ogden, in the State of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartridge-Tubes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved form of tube for carrying cartridges so that they may be quickly loaded into the magazine of a repeating firearm.

Paper cartridge tubes have heretofore been made with a closure at the filling end which requires the use of some tool to open it. This tool, usually a special device made for the purpose, must be carried around and used whenever it is desired to load a magazine from the tube.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a form of closure for cartridge tubes that can be easily opened with the finger nail and without the use of any tool. The convenience and advantage of this improvement, when used by a sportsman in the field and in many other cases, will be easily understood.

A further object is to provide in one form of the invention a movable closure at each end of the tube so that cartridges can be loaded from it into a magazine from either end.

The characteristics and advantages of the invention will be sufficiently pointed out in connection with a detailed description of the accompanying drawing which shows some of the possible embodiments of my invention.

Figure 1 is a side view of one form of the tube with the feeding end of the tube open. Fig. 2 is a side view with the tube turned one-quarter way around. Fig. 3 shows the feeding end of the tube closed. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section showing the tube filled and the feeding end closed. Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the tube inverted and in feeding relation to an imaginary magazine, the feeding end being open for feeding. Fig. 6 is a modification in which the same closure may be used for both ends of the tube, and Fig. 7 shows the tube of Fig. 6 with both ends closed.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 5, inclusive, reference character 1 designates a paper cartridge tube of sufficient thickness to give considerable lateral stiffness. The bottom end 2 is

partly or entirely closed by crimping or in any other suitable way. The top or feeding end is cut away diagonally as at 3, leaving at one side a projection or tongue 4. The angle of the cut may be varied considerably. When the feed end is open the tube is filled with cartridges as shown in Fig. 4 and the feed end is then closed by bending or crimping in the projection or tongue 4. In a preferred form this bending is done in such a way that when the tongue is closed it has a concave contour 5. When it is desired to feed the column of cartridges into a magazine, the tongue may easily be opened out straight by the finger nail. This leaves an angular discharge opening very conveniently adapted to be placed against a gun stock, or other part of a gun containing a filling opening, in an angular position so that the column of cartridges will easily slide out and pass through the filling opening and make the slight turn necessary to enter the magazine. Fig. 5 shows the tube open with its filling end placed against a part of a gun indicated by the line  $x-x$ , adjacent to the filling opening  $y$ .

In some cases both ends of the tube may be closed in the manner already described in connection with the filling end shown in Figs. 6 and 7. This is especially convenient when the tube may be required for use in connection with guns in which the cartridges are to be loaded either bullet first or shell first. Either end can be opened and the cartridges discharged through that end as required by the gun in use.

I claim:

1. A cartridge tube of cellulose material having its discharge end diagonally formed and provided with an integral closure so that the closure may be readily opened without the use of a special tool, and the discharge end angularly fitted against the gun part to fill a magazine.

2. A paper cartridge tube having its discharge end diagonally cut, the projecting part at one side of the tube so produced being inwardly bent toward the center of the tube forming a closure which may be easily opened with the finger nail to permit discharge of cartridges into a magazine.

3. A paper cartridge tube having its discharge end diagonally cut, the projecting part at one side of the tube so produced being inwardly bent toward the center of the

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tube forming an integral temporary closure which may be easily opened to permit discharge of cartridges into a magazine.

5 4. A paper cartridge tube having each end diagonally formed and temporarily closed so that either end may be readily opened and angularly fitted against a gun part to fill a magazine.

10 5. A cartridge tube of relatively soft, flexible material provided at its discharge end with an integral part projecting at one side of the tube in the direction of the tube axis, said part being inwardly, concavely bent  
15 toward the center of the tube, forming a cartridge-retaining closure which may be easily opened without the use of a special tool to permit discharge of cartridges into a magazine.

6. A cartridge-containing tube of paper, said tube having one end diagonally cut, the integral extending part thus formed being inwardly bent or crimped to removably engage the contained cartridges. 20

7. A cartridge-containing tube of paper, said tube having each end diagonally cut, the extended parts thus formed being inwardly bent or crimped to removably engage the contained cartridges, the closures thus provided at each end of the tube being formed and adapted to retain cartridges by engaging either the balls or the shell bases thereof. 25 30

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