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(54) **FIREARM WITH REAL-TIME CARTRIDGE COUNTER**

(71) Applicants: **REBECCA T. OPPENHEIM**, Huntsville, AL (US); **Brian J. Smith**, Huntsville, AL (US); **Kevin D. Kennedy**, Huntsville, AL (US)

(72) Inventors: **REBECCA T. OPPENHEIM**, Huntsville, AL (US); **Brian J. Smith**, Huntsville, AL (US); **Kevin D. Kennedy**, Huntsville, AL (US)

(73) Assignee: **the United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Army**, Washington, DC (US)

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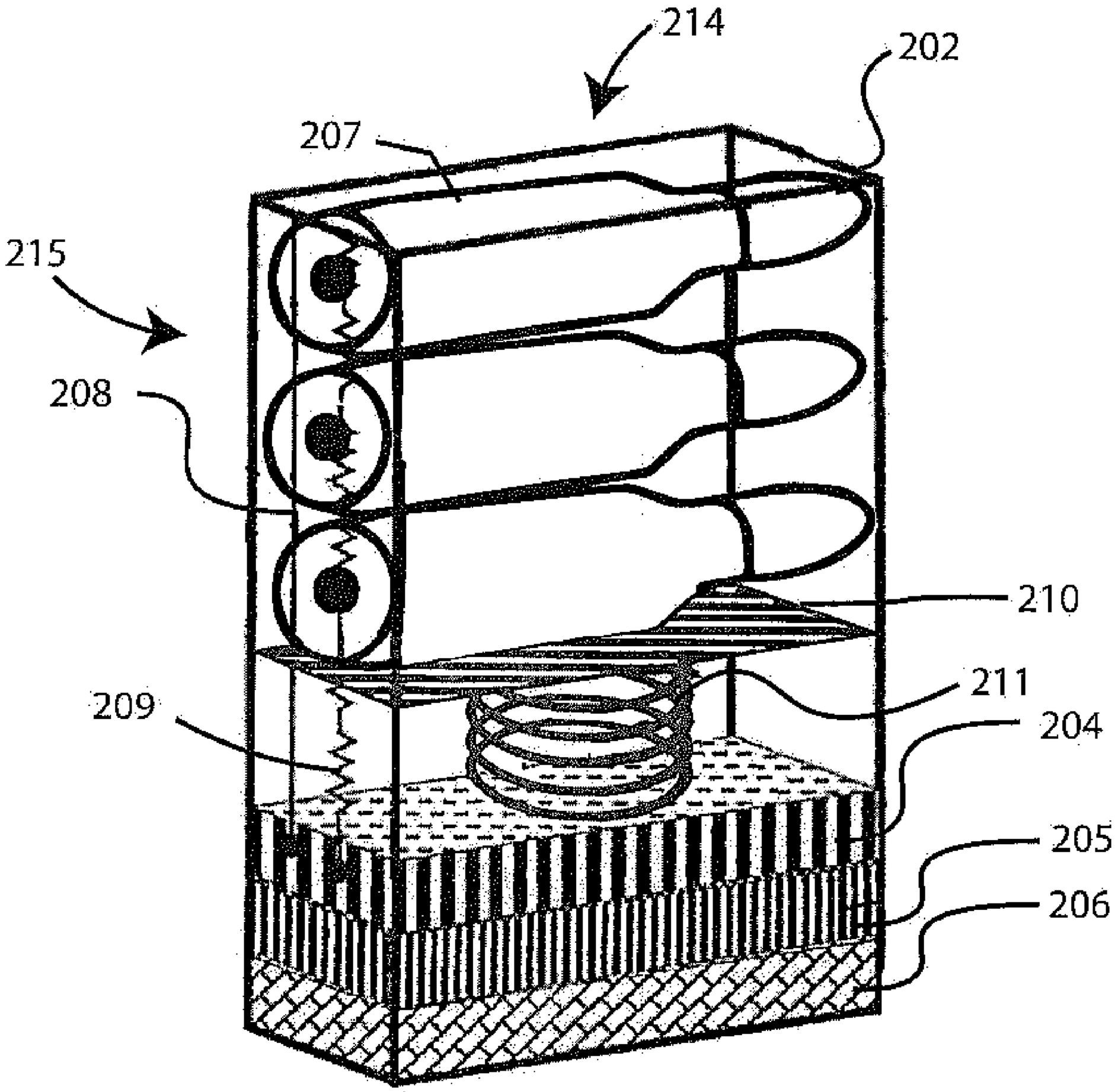
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A firearm with a real-time cartridge counter display function, comprising a firearm body, a cartridge clip, a scope, and ammunition cartridge or cartridges loaded within the cartridge clip.



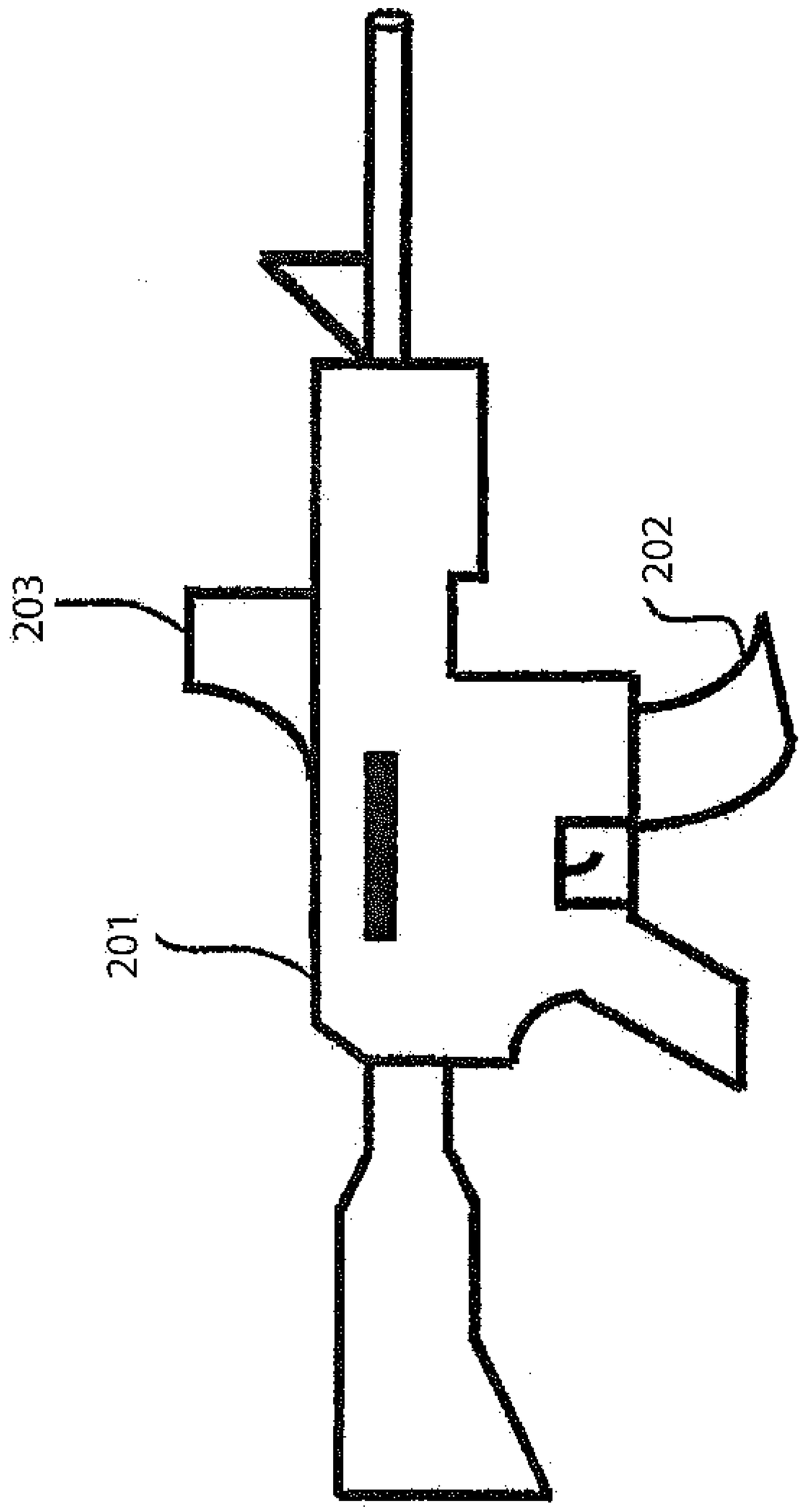


FIG. 1

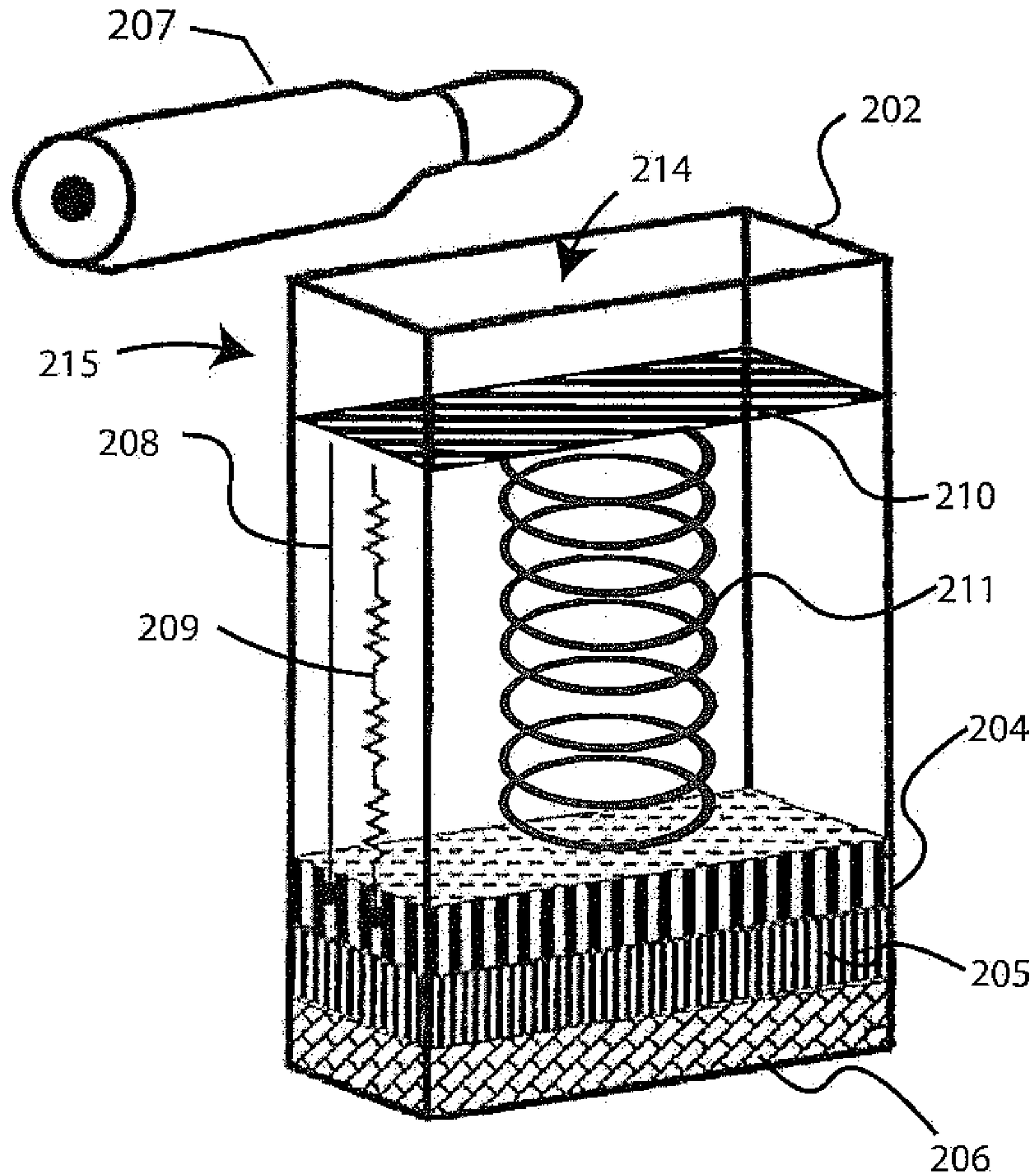


FIG. 2

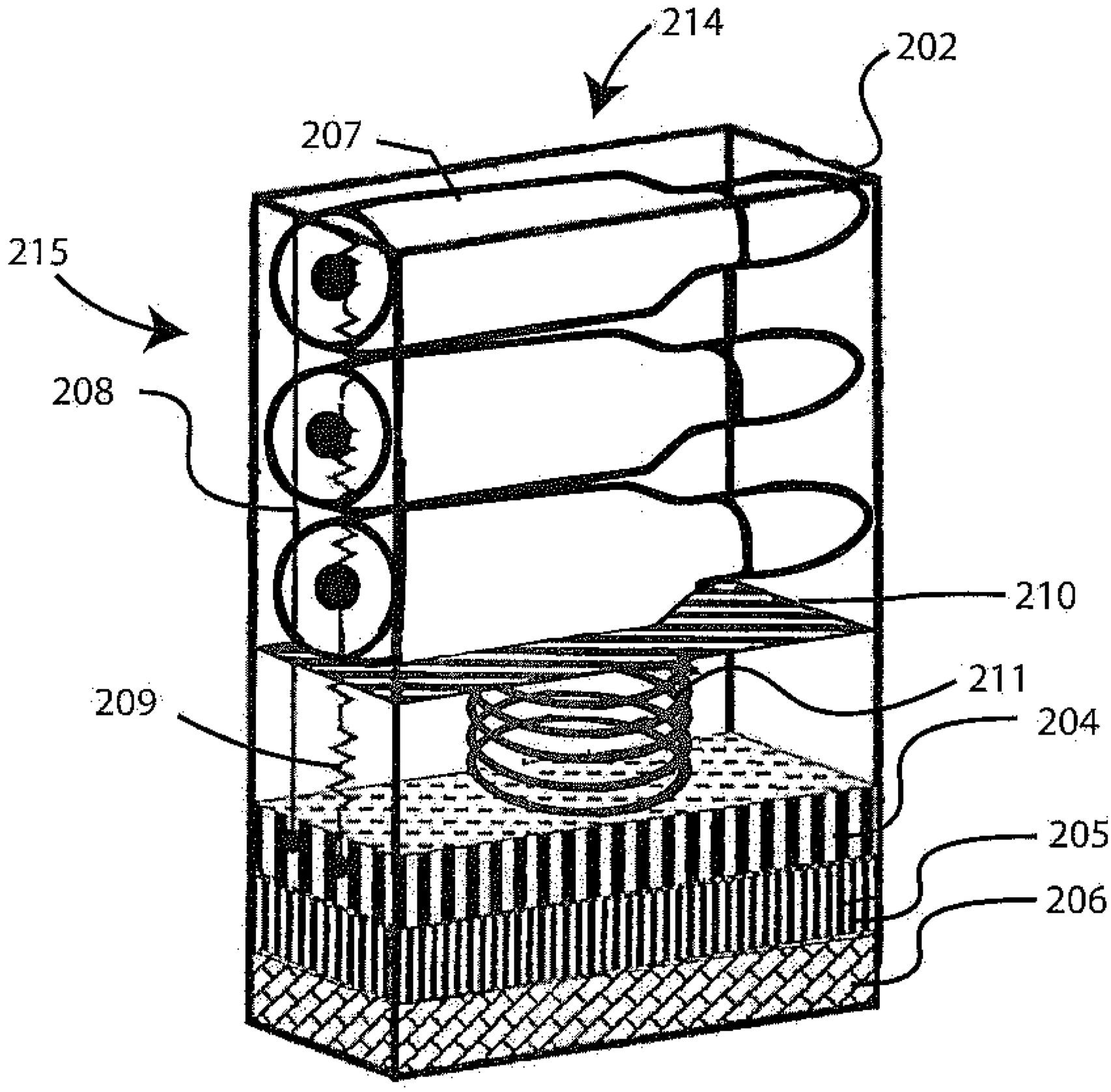


FIG. 3

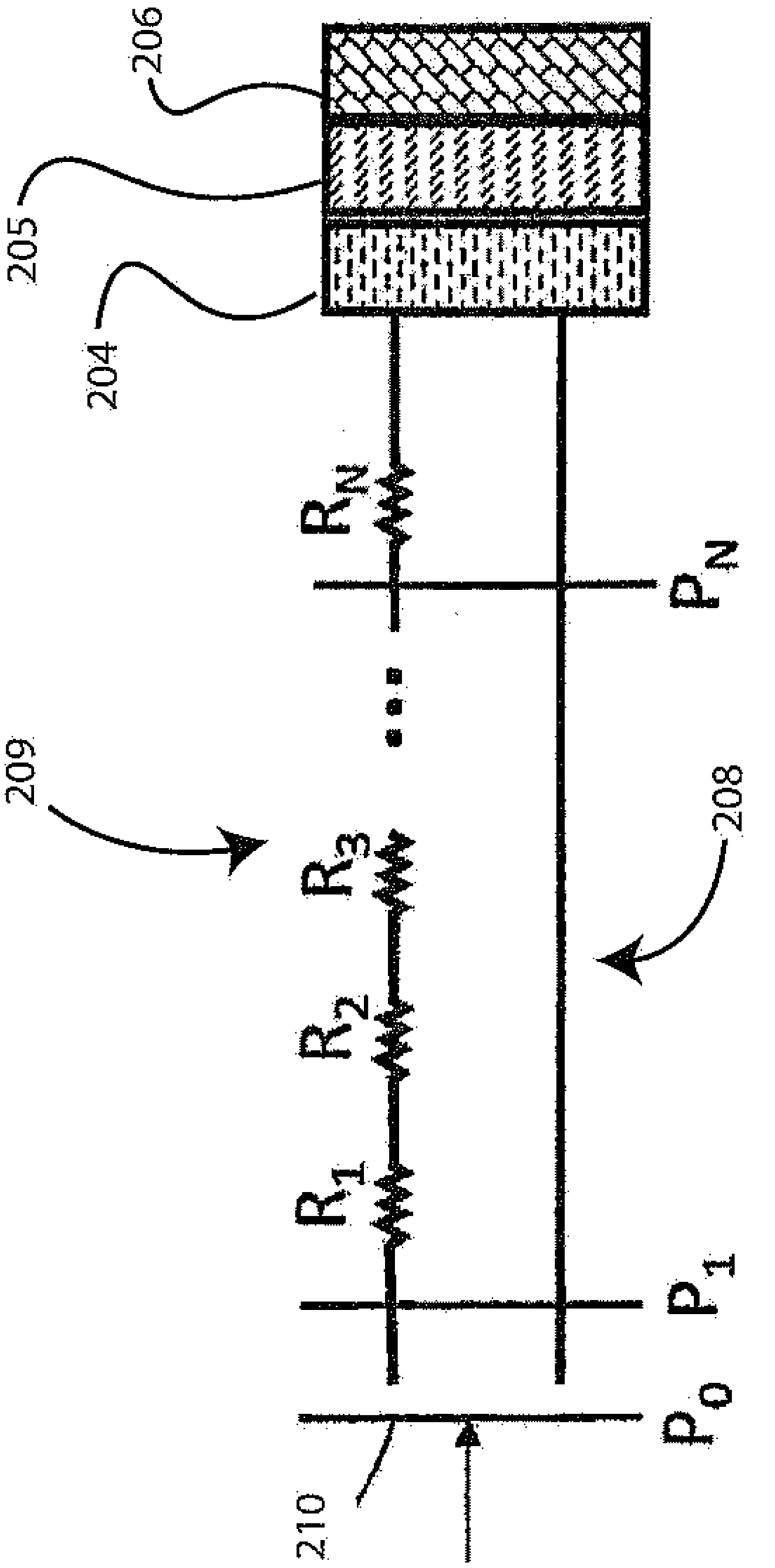


FIG. 4

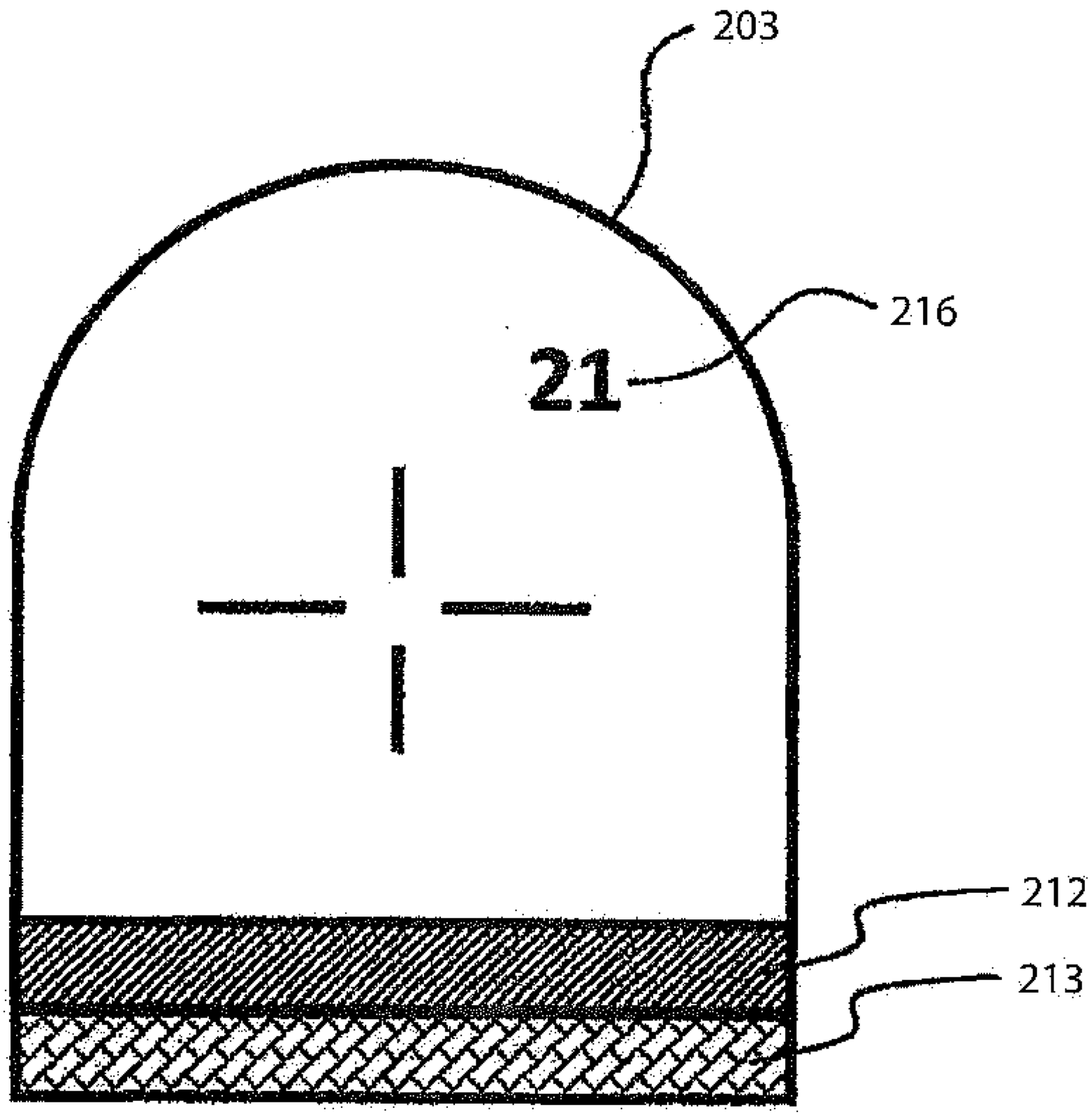


FIG. 5

FIREARM WITH REAL-TIME CARTRIDGE COUNTER

BACKGROUND

[0001] The purpose of this invention is to allow a shooter to continuously monitor the number of remaining rounds in a rifle clip without having to take his/her eyes off the target.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0002] Features and advantages of embodiments of the present disclosure will become apparent by reference to the following detailed description and drawings, in which like reference numerals correspond to similar, though perhaps not identical, components. For the sake of brevity, reference numerals or features having a previously described function may or may not be described in connection with other drawings in which they appear.

[0003] FIG. **1** is an external sideview of a firearm according to the present application.

[0004] FIG. **2** is a side view drawing of the internal workings of an ammunition cartridge according to the present application.

[0005] FIG. **3** is a side view drawing of the ammunition cartridge containing bullets with the base plate pushing down on the spring and against the resistors in the circuit.

[0006] FIG. **4** is a schematic drawing of an electrical circuit created by a conductor and a series of resistors in the ammunition cartridge of the firearm according to the present application.

[0007] FIG. **5** is a schematic drawing of an internal view of the scope of the firearm according to the present application.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0008] The present application relates to a firearm that can continuously monitor and display the number of remaining rounds in a rifle clip

[0009] FIG. **1** is an external side view of a first embodiment of an entire firearm body **201** according to the present application. The firearm includes a Real Time Cartridge Counter (RTCC) system mounted on the firearm body **201**, the RTCC system including a modified cartridge clip **202** insertable into the firearm body **201**, and a sight **203** attached to the firearm body **201** and modified to display the number of rounds in the clip **202**. Both the modified cartridge clip **202** and the sight **203** are attached to the firearm body **201**.

[0010] FIG. **2** is a side view drawing of the internal workings of a modified ammunition cartridge clip **202**. Ammunition cartridges **207** are pushed through an open end **214** of the clip **202** side by side in a row in a chamber **215** against the base plate **210** formed between the open end **214** and the base plate **210**. The base plate **210** in turn is positioned against the top end of a spring **211**. The spring **211** is positioned between the base plate **210** and an Ohm meter **204**. Also positioned between the base plate **210** and the Ohm meter **204** are a conductor **208** and a series of resistors **209** which form an electrical circuit.

[0011] As shown in FIG. **3**, ammunition cartridges **207** are placed against the base plate **210**, and the base plate **210** pushes down on the Ohm meter **204** via the spring **211**. When ammunition cartridges **207** are inserted into the clip chamber **215**, the insertion of the ammunition cartridges **207** pushes the base plate **210** down against the spring **211**. As it is passed, the base plate **210** passes by and shorts out each resistor **209**, one at a time. This results in one resistor **209** in the circuit being shorted out sequentially for each ammunition cartridge **207** entering the chamber **215** and pushing on the base plate **210**. The sequential shorting out of each of the resistors **209**, one resistor **209** at a time, causes a proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit. By the same token, when the ammunition cartridges **207** are released from the clip chamber **215**, the base plate **210** recoils back, pushed by the spring **211**. This results in each of the resistors **202** being restarted, one resistor **209** at a time, and causing a proportional increase in the resistance in the circuit.

[0012] Accordingly, the Ohm meter **204** measures the resistors **209** and records the resistance change in the circuit. Positioned below the Ohm meter **204** is a wireless clip module **205** toward the base of the clip **202**. The electrical resistance in the resistors **209** of the circuit, as measured by the Ohm meter **204**, is transmitted by the wireless clip module **205**.

[0013] FIG. **4** shows the details of the circuit created by the conductor **208** and the series of resistors **209**. When there are no rounds of ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202**, the base plate **210** of the clip **202** does not make contact with the circuit created by the conductor **208** and the series of resistors **209**. Therefore, the resulting resistance measured by the Ohm meter **204** is infinite. This is shown in FIG. **4** as position P_0 for the base plate **210**. With the insertion of a cartridge **207** into the clip **202**, the position of the base plate **210** shifts, changing positions from P_0 to P_1 to P_N, as the number in the series of resistors **209** that are impacted increases. This results as the base plate **210** makes electrical contact with the conductor **208** and the series of resistors **209**. The spring **211** in clip **202** is compressed as each additional cartridge **207** is added.

[0014] Denoting the total number in the series of resistors **209** as N, the Ohm meter **204** will measure the resistance of N times R where R is the resistance of each resistor **209** in the network, each resistor **209** having the same amount of resistance. R can be any value desired with 1 kΩ being a nominal choice. As more cartridges **207** are added to the clip **202**, the total resistance is decreased as a result of the base plate **210** shorting the resistors in the series **209** that are to the left of the base plate in FIG. **3**. As shown in FIG. **4**, when the clip **202** is full, the base plate **210**, in position P_N, will have shorted all the resistors in the series **209** except RN, which is measured by Ohm meter **204**. By the same token when there is a moving of one or more of the ammunition cartridges **207** out of the clip chamber **215** into the firearm body **201** for firing, there is a proportional amount of release of the pressing by the base plate **210** on each of the individual resistors in the series **209**, resulting in an unshorting of each of the series of resistors **209**. This causes an increase in resistance in the circuit measured by the Ohm meter **204**. This increase in resistance, in turn, is transmitted by the Ohm meter **204** to the wireless clip module **205**. The wireless clip module **205** then transmits the resistance measurement to the wireless scope module **212**. The resistance measurement is interpreted by the wireless scope module **212** as an updated count of the ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip chamber **215** to the wireless scope module **212**. The wireless scope module **212** then provides a real-time cartridge number display **216** in the scope **203**.

[0015] The electrical resistance measurement is transmitted to the wireless scope module **212** in the sight **203** as shown in FIG. **5**. The wireless scope module **212** transmits the measured electrical resistance to the display **216** in the scope **203**, where it is displayed as the current number of ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202**, as measured by the Ohm meter **204**. The number of ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202** is communicated to the scope **203** by means of the wireless clip module **205** transmitting the resistance measurement of the Ohm meter **204** to the wireless scope module **212**. The Ohm meter **204** and the wireless clip module **205** are powered by a clip battery **206** which is in the base of the clip **202** below the wireless clip module **205**.

[0016] As referred to previously, FIG. **5** depicts the rifle scope **203** which contains a wireless scope module **212** used to receive counts of cartridges **207** from the clip **202** and is powered by a scope battery **213**. The number of rounds in the clip **202** is displayed in the display **216** in the scope **203** so that the shooter has real-time awareness of remaining shots. This embodiment provides the shooter the ability to monitor remaining rounds without having to take her eyes off the target.

[0017] In a further detailed description, the present invention relates to a firearm **201** with a real-time cartridge counter display function, comprising a firearm body **201**, a cartridge clip **202**, a scope **203**, and ammunition cartridge or cartridges **207** loaded within the cartridge clip **202**. The scope **203** includes a display **216** displaying a current count of the ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202**, a wireless receiver module **212** and a scope battery **213**. Furthermore, the cartridge clip **202** includes an exterior portion and an interior portion with an open end **214** to the interior portion on one end of the exterior portion of the cartridge clip **202**, through which open end **214** to the interior portion of the clip **202** ammunition cartridges **207** pass into and out of the clip **202**. The cartridge clip **202** includes in its interior, in order of arrangement, the open end **214**, a base plate **210**, a spring **211**, and an Ohm meter module **204**.

[0018] In addition, between the base plate **210** and the Ohm meter module **204**, parallel to the spring **211**, the cartridge clip **202** also includes an electrical conductor **208** and a series of resistors **209**, the resistors **209** being arranged sequentially between the base plate **210** and the Ohm meter **204**, the electrical conductor **208** and the series of resistors **209** together creating an electrical circuit between the base plate **210** and the Ohm meter module **204**. Furthermore, within the cartridge clip **202** is formed a clip chamber **215**, the clip chamber **215** being a space between the open end **214** of the cartridge clip **202** and the base plate **210**. The cartridge clip chamber **215** provides a space to fit a stack of the ammunition cartridges **207**. In addition, when ammunition cartridges **207** are inserted into the clip chamber **215**, the insertion of the ammunition cartridges **207** pushes the base plate **210** down against the spring **211** with the base plate **210** passing by and shorting out each resistor **209**, one at a time, so that one resistor **209** in the circuit is thus shorted out sequentially for each ammunition cartridge **207** entering the chamber **215** and pushing on the base plate **210**. The sequential shorting out of each of the resistors **209**, one resistor **209** at a time, causes a proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit. Furthermore, when ammunition cartridges **207** are released from the clip chamber **215**, the base plate **210** recoils back, pushed by the spring **211**, with the base plate **210**, thus restarting each of the resistors **209**, one resistor **209** at a time, and causing a proportional increase in the resistance in the circuit. Finally, the proportional decrease and increase in the resistance in the circuit being displayed on the display **216** as increases and decreases in the number of ammunition cartridges occur in the clip **202** respectively.

[0019] In one embodiment of the firearm, the interior of the cartridge clip **202** also includes a wireless transmitter clip module **205** and a clip battery **206**. The scope also includes a wireless receiver module **212** and a scope battery **213**.

[0020] In a further embodiment of the firearm, when the chamber **215** is full of ammunition cartridges **207**, the resistance is maximally decreased in the circuit. The maximally decreased resistance is measured by the Ohm meter module **204**, and the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance is transmitted to the wireless clip module **205**. The wireless clip module **205** then transmits the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance to the scope receiver module **212**. Then the scope receiver module **212** communicates the maximally decreased resistance measurement to the display **216** to provide a real-time display **216** in the scope **203** of the number of cartridges **207** currently in the cartridge chamber **215** based on the number of resistors **209** in the clip **202** that have been knocked out.

[0021] In yet another embodiment of the firearm, when the open end **214** of the cartridge clip **202** is inserted into the firearm body **201**, an ammunition cartridge **207** can be transported from the cartridge clip **202** into shooting position in the firearm body **201**. Subsequently, an additional ammunition cartridge **207** can be transported into the shooting position in the firearm body **201** each time after the firearm **201** is fired, until all of the ammunition cartridges **207** are emptied out of the cartridge clip chamber **215**. Furthermore, as the ammunition cartridges **207**, one at a time, pass out of the chamber **215** into the firearm **201**, the base plate **210** is pushed back toward the clip open end **214** by the spring **211**. The traveling back of the base plate **210** causes a release of tension in the spring **211** which sequentially unshorts each resistor **209** in the circuit, thus restarting each resistor **209**, resistor **209** by resistor **209**, and sequentially reestablishing partial and then complete resistance in the circuit. This reestablished partial or complete resistance is then communicated to the Ohm meter **204** which transmits a reestablished partial or complete resistance measurement to the wireless clip module **205**. The wireless clip module **205** then transmits the reestablished partial or complete resistance measurement to the wireless scope module **212**. The wireless scope module **212** then communicates the reestablished partial or complete resistance measurement to the display **216** to provide a real-time display **216** in the scope **203**. This display **216** corresponds to the partial or complete depletion of cartridges **207** in the clip chamber **215**.

[0022] In still another embodiment of the firearm, when no ammunition cartridges **207** reside in the clip chamber **215**, then all resistors **209** function in the electrical circuit. As a result, the electrical circuit transmits a current with maximum resistance to the Ohm meter **204**. The Ohm meter **204** then transmitting the measurement of the maximum resistance to the wireless clip module **205** and the wireless clip module **205** communicating the maximum resistance measurement to the wireless scope module **212** in the scope **203**.

The wireless scope module **212** then communicates the maximum resistance measurement to the display **216** to provide a real-time display **216** in the scope **203** of no cartridges **207** in the cartridge chamber **215**.

[0023] In an additional embodiment of the firearm, the total number of resistors **209** is denoted as N, with the Ohm meter **204** measuring the resistance of N times R where R is the resistance of each resistor **209** in the circuit.

[0024] The present invention also relates to a method of displaying in a scope of a firearm a real-time count of ammunition cartridges **207** in a cartridge clip **202** of a firearm **201**, comprising the following steps.

[0025] The first step of the method is providing a firearm **201** comprising a firearm body **201**, a cartridge clip **202**, a scope **203**, and ammunition cartridges **207** stored within the cartridge clip **202**, and wherein, the scope **203** includes a display **216** in the scope **203** which displays the current count of the ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202**. Furthermore, the clip **202** includes, in order of placement in the cartridge clip **202**, an open end **214**, a base plate **210**, a spring **211**, and an Ohm meter module **204**. Also, between the base plate **210** and the Ohm meter module **204**, parallel to the spring **211**. The cartridge clip **202** also includes a conductor **208** and a series of resistors **209** which together create an electrical circuit between the base plate **210** and the Ohm meter module **204**. Finally, within the cartridge clip **202** is formed a clip chamber **215**, the clip chamber **215** being a space between the open end **214** of the cartridge clip **202** and the base plate **210**. Furthermore, the space in the cartridge clip chamber **215** fits a stack of one or more ammunition cartridges **207**.

[0026] The second step of the method is loading the clip chamber **215** with one or more ammunition cartridges **207**. And, when the ammunition cartridges **207** are loaded into the clip chamber **215**, the insertion of the ammunition cartridges **207** pushes the base plate **210** down against the spring **211** with the base plate **210** passing by and shorting out each resistor **209**, one at a time. Each resistor **209** in the circuit is thus shorted out sequentially for each ammunition cartridge **207** entering the chamber **215** and pushing on the base plate **210**. The sequential shorting out each of the resistors **209** one at a tire causes a proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit. The proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit is displayed on the display **216** as increases in the number of ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202**.

[0027] The third step is inserting the cartridge clip **202** at the open end **214** into the firearm body **201**. This results in transport of ammunition cartridges **207**, one at a time, into the firearm body **201**. Thus, when the open end **214** of the cartridge clip **202** is inserted into the firearm body **201**, an ammunition cartridge **207** can be transported from the cartridge clip **202** into shooting position in the firearm body **201**. Subsequently, an additional ammunition cartridge **207** can be transported into the shooting position in the firearm body **201** each time after the firearm **201** is fired until all of the ammunition cartridges **207** are emptied out of the cartridge clip chamber **215** into the firearm body **201**.

[0028] The fourth step of the method is firing one cartridge **207** at a time from the firearm **201**. And, when the ammunition cartridges **207** are released from the clip chamber **215**, the base plate **210** recoils back with each released cartridge **207**. The recoil causes the sequential, restarting of each of the resistors **209**, one at a time, causing a proportional increase in the resistance in the circuit. Therefore, the proportional increase in the resistance in the circuit is displayed on the display **216** as decreases in the number of ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202**.

[0029] In an embodiment of the method, the interior of the cartridge clip **202** also includes a wireless transmitter clip module **205** and a clip battery **206**. The scope also includes a wireless receiver module **212** and a scope battery **213**.

[0030] In another embodiment of the method, the loading step is conducted in such a way that when the stack of ammunition cartridges **207** is inserted into the clip chamber **215**, the stack pushes the base plate **210** down against the spring **211** with the base plate **210** passing by and shorting out, one at a time, each resistor **209**. Thus, one resistor **209** in the circuit is thus shorted out sequentially for each ammunition cartridge **207** entering the chamber **215** and pushing on the base plate **210**. Each inserted ammunition cartridge **207** causes the base plate **210** to push against the spring **211**, toward the Ohm meter module **204**. In addition, the sequential shorting out of each of the resistors **209** causes a proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit. Therefore, when the chamber **215** is full of ammunition **207**, the resistance is maximally decreased. The maximally decreased resistance is measured by the Ohm meter module **204**, and the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance is transmitted to the wireless clip module **205**. The wireless clip module **205** then transmits the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance to the scope receiver module **212**. The scope receiver module **212** communicates the maximally decreased resistance measurement to the display **216** to provide a real-time display **216** in the scope **203** of the number of cartridges **207** currently in the cartridge chamber **215** based on the number of resistors **209** that have been shorted out.

[0031] In still another embodiment of the method, the firing step is conducted in such a way that wherein, each time the firearm **201** is fired, the wireless transmitter clip module **205** communicates the current number of ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202** to the wireless receiver module **212** in the scope **203**. The scope **203** then displays the current count of the ammunition cartridges **207** in the clip **202**. Furthermore, as the ammunition cartridges **207**, one at a time, pass out of the chamber **215** into the firearm **201**, the base plate **210** is pushed back toward the clip open end **214** by the spring **211**. The traveling back of the base plate **210** causes a release of tension in the spring **211** which sequentially unshorts each resistor **209** in the circuit. This sequential unshorting of each resistor **209** thus restarts each resistor **209** and sequentially increases resistance in the circuit in steps. In addition, the increasing resistance is then communicated to the Ohm meter **204** which transmits an increased resistance measurement to the wireless clip module **205**. The wireless clip module **205** then transmits the increased resistance measurement to the wireless scope module **212**. The wireless scope module **212** then communicates the decreased resistance measurement to the display **216** to provide a real-time display **216** in the scope **203** of the remaining number of cartridges **207** in the cartridge chamber **215** proportional to the number of resistors **209** that are still shorted out. Finally, when no ammunition cartridges **207** reside in the clip chamber **215** then all resistors **209** function in the circuit. As a result, the circuit transmits a current with maximum resistance to the Ohm meter **204**. The Ohm meter **204** then transmits the measurement of the

current with maximum resistance to the wireless clip module **205**. The wireless clip module **205** communicates the maximum resistance measurement to the wireless scope module **212** in the scope **203**. The wireless scope module **212** then communicates the maximum resistance measurement to the display **216** to provide a real-time display **216** in the scope **203** of no cartridges **207** in the cartridge chamber **215**.

[0032] In another embodiment of the method, the total number of resistors **209** is denoted as N, the Ohm meter **204** measuring the resistance of N times R where R is the resistance of each resistor **209** in the circuit.

[0033] While several embodiments have been described in detail, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the disclosed embodiments may be modified. Therefore, the foregoing description is to be considered exemplary rather than limiting.

What is claimed is:

1. A firearm with a real-time cartridge counter display function, comprising a firearm body, a cartridge clip, a scope **203**, and ammunition cartridge or cartridges loaded within the cartridge clip;

wherein the scope includes a display displaying a current count of the ammunition cartridges in the clip, a wireless receiver module and a scope battery;

and wherein the cartridge clip includes an exterior portion and an interior portion with an open end to the interior portion on one end of the exterior portion of the cartridge clip, through which open end to the interior portion of the clip ammunition cartridges pass into and out of the clip; and wherein the cartridge clip includes in its interior, in order of arrangement, the open end, a base plate, a spring, and an Ohm meter module;

and wherein, between the base plate and the Ohm meter module, parallel to the spring, the cartridge clip also includes an electrical conductor and a series of resistors, the resistors being arranged sequentially between the base plate and the Ohm meter, the electrical conductor and the series of resistors together creating an electrical circuit between the base plate and the Ohm meter module;

and wherein, within the cartridge clip is formed a clip chamber, the clip chamber being a space between the open end of the cartridge clip and the base plate; the cartridge clip chamber providing a space to fit a stack of the ammunition cartridges;

and wherein, when ammunition cartridges are inserted into the clip chamber, the insertion of the ammunition cartridges pushes the base plate down against the spring with the base plate passing by and shorting out each resistor, one at a time, so that one resistor in the circuit is thus shorted out sequentially for each ammunition cartridge entering the chamber and pushing on the base plate, the sequential shorting out of each of the resistors, one resistor at a time, causing a proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit;

and wherein, when ammunition cartridges are released from the clip chamber, the base plate recoils back pushed by the spring, thus restarting each of the resistors, one resistor at a time, and causing a proportional increase in the resistance in the circuit;

the proportional decrease and increase in the resistance in the circuit being displayed on the display as increases and decreases in the number of ammunition cartridges in the clip respectively.

2. The firearm of claim **1**, wherein the interior of the cartridge clip also includes a wireless transmitter clip module and a clip battery; and wherein the scope also includes a wireless receiver module and a scope battery.

3. The firearm of claim **2**, wherein, when the chamber is full of ammunition cartridges, the resistance is maximally decreased in the circuit, the maximally decreased resistance being measured by the Ohm meter module, and the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance being transmitted to the wireless clip module, the wireless clip module then transmitting the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance to the scope receiver module; then the scope receiver module communicating the maximally decreased resistance measurement to the display to provide a real-time display in the scope of the number of cartridges currently in the cartridge chamber based on the number of resistors in the clip that have been knocked out.

4. The firearm of claim **2**, wherein, when the open end of the cartridge clip is inserted into the firearm body, an ammunition cartridge can be transported from the cartridge clip into shooting position in the firearm body, and subsequently, an additional ammunition cartridge can be transported into the shooting position in the firearm body each time after the firearm is fired, until all of the ammunition cartridges are emptied out of the cartridge clip chamber;

and wherein, as the ammunition cartridges, one at a time, pass out of the chamber into the firearm, the base plate is pushed back toward the clip open end by the spring, the traveling back of the base plate causing a release of tension in the spring which sequentially unsorts each resistor in the circuit, thus restarting each resistor, resistor by resistor, and sequentially reestablishing partial and then complete resistance in the circuit, which reestablished partial or complete resistance is then communicated to the Ohm meter which transmits a reestablished partial or complete resistance measurement to the wireless clip module which then transmits the reestablished partial or complete resistance measurement to the wireless scope module, which then communicates the reestablished partial or complete resistance measurement to the display to provide a real-time display in the scope corresponding to the partial or complete depletion of cartridges in the clip chamber.

5. The firearm of claim **2**, wherein, when no ammunition cartridges reside in the clip chamber, then all resistors function in the electrical circuit, as a result, the electrical circuit transmits a current with maximum resistance to the Ohm meter, the Ohm meter then transmitting the measurement of the maximum resistance to the wireless clip module and the wireless clip module communicating the maximum resistance measurement to the wireless scope module in the scope, the wireless scope module then communicating the maximum resistance measurement to the display to provide a real-time display in the scope **203** of no cartridges in the cartridge chamber.

6. The firearm of claim **2**, wherein the total number of resistors is denoted as N, the Ohm meter measuring the resistance of N times R where R is the resistance of each resistor in the circuit.

7. A method of displaying in a scope of a firearm a real-time count of ammunition cartridges in a cartridge clip of a firearm, comprising the steps of:

a) providing a firearm comprising a firearm body, a cartridge clip, a scope, and ammunition cartridges stored within the cartridge clip, and wherein, the scope includes a display in the scope which displays the current count of the ammunition cartridges in the clip;

wherein the clip includes, in order of placement in the cartridge clip, an open end, a base plate, a spring, and an Ohm meter module;

wherein, between the base plate and the Ohm meter module, parallel to the spring, the cartridge clip also includes a conductor and a series of resistors which together create an electrical circuit between the base plate and the Ohm meter module;

and wherein, within the cartridge clip is formed a clip chamber, the clip chamber being a space between the open end of the cartridge clip and the base plate, the space in the cartridge clip chamber fitting a stack of one or more ammunition cartridges;

b) loading the clip chamber with one or more ammunition cartridges;

and wherein, when the ammunition cartridges are loaded into the clip chamber, the insertion of the ammunition cartridges pushes the base plate down against the spring with the base plate passing by and shorting out each resistor, one at a time, so that each resistor in the circuit is thus shorted out sequentially for each ammunition cartridge entering the chamber and pushing on the base plate, the sequential shorting out each of the resistors one at a time causing a proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit, the proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit being displayed on the display as increases in the number of ammunition cartridges in the clip.

c) inserting the cartridge clip at the open end into the firearm body; resulting in transport of ammunition cartridges, one at a time, into the firearm body;

and wherein, when the open end of the cartridge clip is inserted into the firearm body, an ammunition cartridge can be transported from the cartridge clip into shooting position in the firearm body, and subsequently, an additional ammunition cartridge can be transported into the shooting position in the firearm body each time after the firearm is fired until all of the ammunition cartridges are emptied out of the cartridge clip chamber into the firearm body;

d) firing one cartridge at a time from the firearm;

and wherein, when the ammunition cartridges are released from the clip chamber, the base plate recoils back with each released cartridge, the recoil causing the sequential, restarting of each of the resistors, one at a time, causing a proportional increase in the resistance in the circuit;

the proportional increase in the resistance in the circuit being displayed on the display as decreases in the number of ammunition cartridges in the clip.

8. The method of claim **7**, wherein the interior of the cartridge clip also includes a wireless transmitter clip module and a clip battery; and wherein the scope also includes a wireless receiver module and a scope battery.

9. The method according to claim **8** wherein the loading step is conducted in such a way that when the stack of ammunition cartridges is inserted into the clip chamber, the stack pushes the base plate down against the spring with the base plate passing by and shorting out, one at a time, each resistor so that one resistor in the circuit is thus shorted out sequentially for each ammunition cartridge entering the chamber and pushing on the base plate, causing the base plate to push against the spring, toward the Ohm meter module;

and wherein, the sequential shorting out of each of the resistors causing a proportional decrease in the resistance in the circuit, so that when the chamber is full of ammunition, the resistance is maximally decreased, the maximally decreased resistance being measured by the Ohm meter module, and the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance being transmitted to the wireless clip module; the wireless clip module then transmitting the measurement of the maximally decreased resistance to the scope receiver module, the scope receiver module communicating the maximally decreased resistance measurement to the display to provide a real-time display in the scope of the number of cartridges currently in the cartridge chamber based on the number of resistors that have been shorted out.

10. The method of claim **8** wherein the firing step is conducted in such a way that wherein, each time the firearm is fired, the wireless transmitter clip module communicates the current number of ammunition cartridges in the clip to the wireless receiver module in the scope, so that the scope displays the current count of the ammunition cartridges in the clip;

and wherein as the ammunition cartridges, one at a time, pass out of the chamber into the firearm, the base plate is pushed back toward the clip open by the spring, the traveling back of the base plate causing a release of tension in the spring which sequentially unshorts each resistor in the circuit, thus restarting each resistor and sequentially increasing resistance in the circuit in steps;

and wherein, the increasing resistance is then communicated to the Ohm meter which transmits an increased resistance measurement to the wireless clip module, which then transmits the increased resistance measurement to the wireless scope module, which then communicates the decreased resistance measurement to the display to provide a real-time display in the scope of the remaining number of cartridges in the cartridge chamber proportional to the number of resistors that are still shorted out;

and wherein, when no ammunition cartridges reside in the clip chamber then all resistors function in the circuit, and, as a result, the circuit transmits a current with maximum resistance to the Ohm meter, and wherein, the Ohm meter then transmits the measurement of the current with maximum resistance to the wireless clip module and the wireless clip module communicating the maximum resistance measurement to the wireless scope module in the scope, the wireless scope module then communicating the maximum resistance measurement to the display to provide a real-time display in the scope of no cartridges in the cartridge chamber.

11. The method of claim **8**, wherein the total number of resistors is denoted as N, the Ohm meter measuring the resistance of N times R where R is the resistance of each resistor in the circuit.

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