

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. B. FRANKLIN.
CARTRIDGE MAGAZINE.

No. 307,285.

Patented Oct. 28, 1884.

Fig. 1

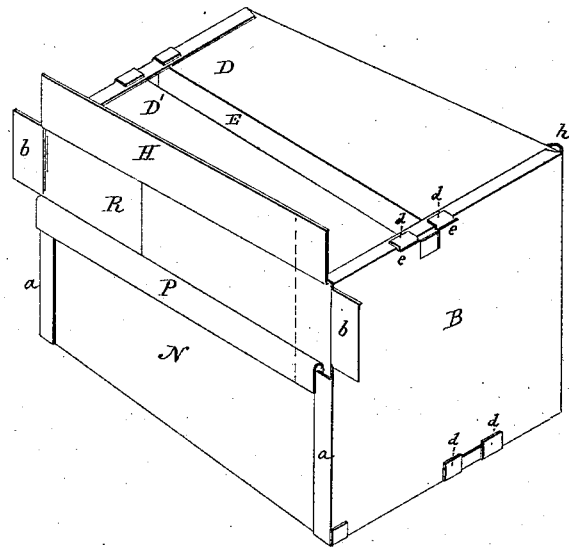


Fig. 2

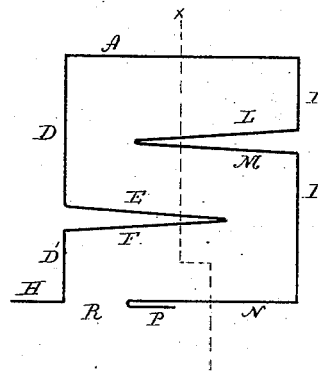


Fig. 3

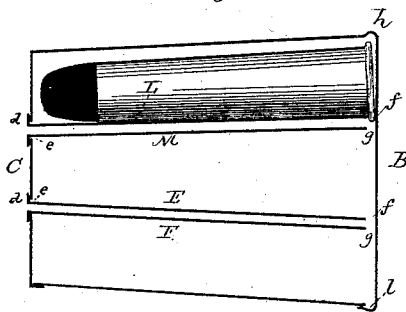
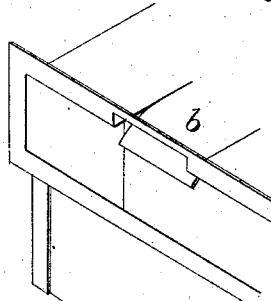


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



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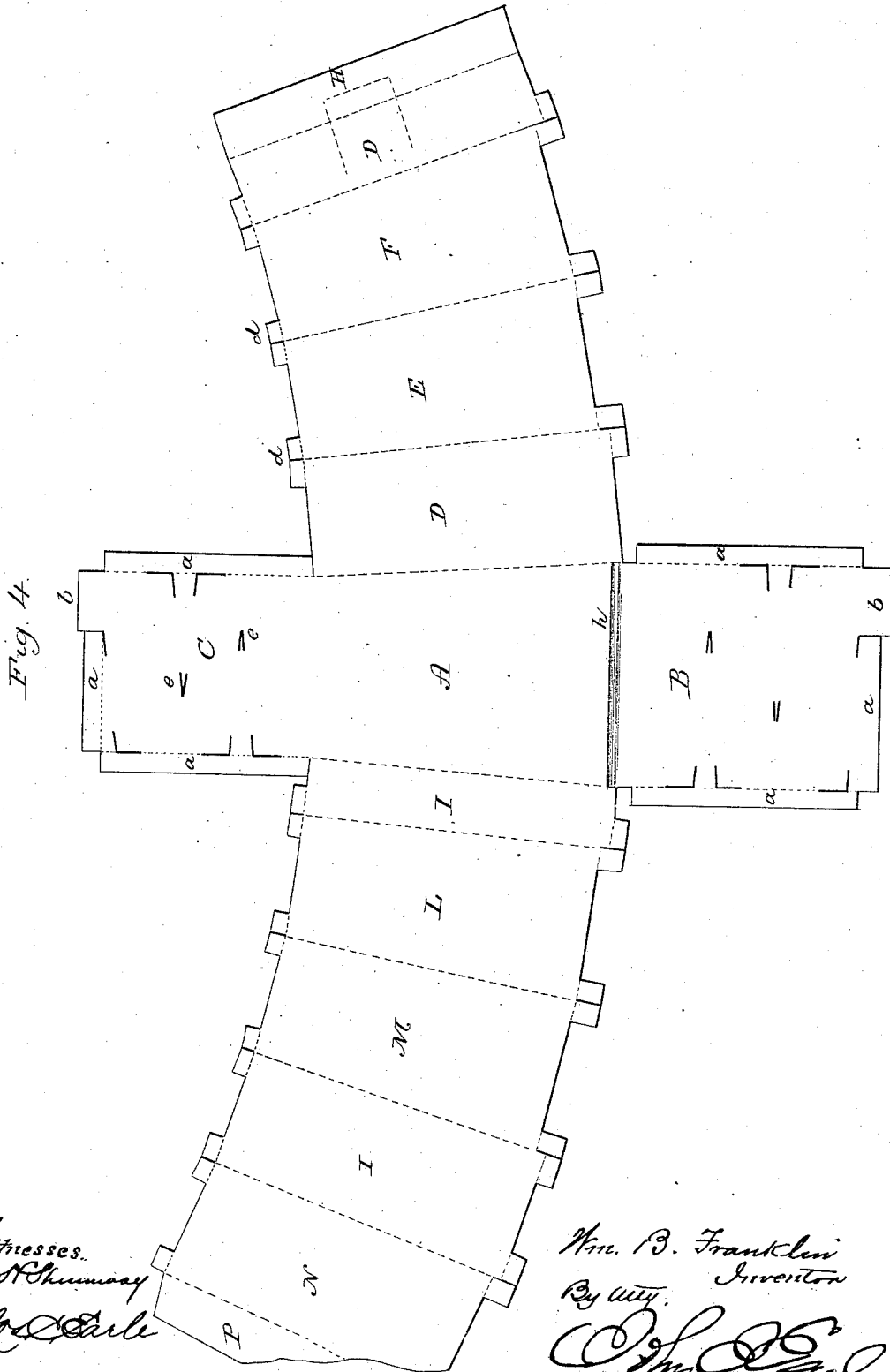
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Patented Oct. 28, 1884.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO COLTS
PATENT FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CARTRIDGE-MAGAZINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,285, dated October 28, 1884.

Application filed June 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. B. FRANKLIN, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Cartridge-Magazines; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view looking toward the mouth; Fig. 2, a transverse section of the magazine standing in the position for delivering the cartridges; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section on line *xx* of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, the blank as cut for forming the magazine complete in a single piece, broken lines indicating the lines upon which the bends are to be made; Fig. 5, a longitudinal section through the mouth of the magazine, showing the tongues *b* as turned inward to retain the cartridges in the magazine; Fig. 6, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in magazines for that class of fire-arms in which the magazine is of box-like shape and arranged alongside of and parallel with the opening in the receiver which is to receive the cartridge from the magazine in front of the breech-piece when in its rear position, and in which the cartridges pass from the magazine into the receiver by their own gravity, such, for illustration, as the patent of Greene, No. 88,161. In that patent the magazine is attached to one side of the receiver with an opening from the magazine into the receiver, through which the cartridges successively fall by their own gravity.

The magazine is constructed with partitions extending alternately from either side with a space left at the opposite side, and so that the cartridges are separated from each other by said partitions, but yet permitted to pass from one division to the next, and so on until they arrive at the mouth.

To charge the magazine it is necessarily detached from the receiver and the cartridges introduced therein one after another until the magazine be filled, or the required number introduced, then the magazine is replaced.

This recharging of the magazine requires a considerable time, and is a source of inconvenience and annoyance to the sportsman or person using the arm. Again, projecting from the receiver, as it necessarily does, it is exposed to accidents, and must be made very strong and heavy and becomes an expensive part of the arm; but however well it may be made it is liable to derangement by accidents due to its exposed position.

The object of my invention is to overcome these difficulties by constructing a magazine of this class which may be so cheap as to permit it to be thrown away when once exhausted, or so that several such magazines may be readily carried by the person ready for attachment to the arm.

I first cut the blank from any suitable light and cheap sheet metal—say as thin sheet-iron—complete in a single piece, as seen in Fig. 4. The magazine tapers from the head end toward the point, corresponding to the taper of the cartridges.

A represents the part which may be called the “back”—that is, that side which is opposite the mouth. This tapers from the head end toward the point end according to the taper of the cartridges, as before stated. From the broader end of the back A the one end, B, extends, and from the other end of the back the other end, C, extends. These ends B C have upon their three unconnected sides extensions *a*, to form flanges, which may be turned upon the respective sides of the box, as hereinafter described. They are also each preferably provided with a tongue, *b*, from their extreme outer end and at opposite points. From one side of the back A—say the right hand—an extension is made which will form that side D of the magazine, together with the partition E and the connecting-flange H. The partition is formed by doubling the metal inward, as seen in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 4, D represents the first part of the side and extending from the back A downward to the first partition. E represents the upper plate of the partition, and F the under. These two parts E F are doubled, the part E turned inward and the part F outward, the portion D' forming the remainder of that side of the

box, and from this side the connecting-flange H is bent outward, as seen in Fig. 2. Each of these parts is contracted according to the taper of the cartridges and as shown. From the opposite side of the back A a like extension is made, to form the opposite side partition, bottom, and connecting-flange.

I represents that portion which forms the side and turned downward from the back A to the first partition L.

In Fig. 4, L M represent the two parts of the partition from that side which is doubled, as described, for the partition upon the opposite side and as seen in Fig. 2. From the outer edge of the part M of the partition the remainder I' of that side is turned downward, and from the lower edge of that side I' the bottom N is turned inward, and terminates in a flange, P, turned backward, as seen in Fig. 2. The width of the partitions L M and E F is so much less than the width of the magazine as to permit the cartridges to fall between the edge of the partition and the opposite side. The upper surface of the two partitions L E is inclined downward and toward the opposite side, and they form a tortuous passage from the extreme top to the mouth R at the bottom.

As shown in Fig. 2 and described, the magazine is formed with the mouth R at the bottom, as this is the working position of the magazine, and in which position the cartridges will roll by their own gravity down the partition L, fall on the partition E, thence down, fall onto the bottom N, and there roll to the mouth R for delivery to the magazine.

The respective parts of the sides and partitions are provided with tongues *d* at their extreme ends, and more or less in number, which, when the parts are bent into shape, as seen in Fig. 2, correspond to slits *e* in the two ends B C, and after the sides and partitions have been bent into shape, as seen in Fig. 2, the two ends are bent into substantially right angles to the part A, and so that the tongues on the partitions and sides pass through their respective slits in the ends, and are there bent down, as seen in Fig. 3, against the ends, which secures the ends in their places, and also forms a support for the inner edge of the partitions, there being a tongue at the inner edge of the partitions to pass through corresponding slits in the end of the box. This done, the flanges *a* around the ends are bent over onto the respective sides to close the joint.

To retain the proper parallelism of the cartridges in the magazine the partitions are cut short at their broader end, as seen at E F and L M, to a sufficient extent to form a slot, *f*, at that end, into which the flange of the cartridge will set, as seen in Fig. 3, and will be prevented from turning out of its proper parallelism in its passage through the magazine. A like slot, *g*, in the under parts of the partitions embraces the flange of the cartridge upon the upper or opposite side, and across the larger end of the back or top a groove, *h*,

is made by a depression in the metal, as seen in Fig. 4, and as also seen in Fig. 3, which aids in guiding the cartridges on the up partition. At the bottom a like groove or slot, *l*, is formed, best done by cutting the bottom short, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. Thus constructed, the magazine is filled by inverting the magazine from the position seen in Fig. 2, and introducing the cartridges, one at a time, they falling by their own gravity until they reach the lowest or extreme point or back. (or the bottom,) and until the magazine is filled, then the tongues *b* may be turned inward at each end of the mouth, as seen in Fig. 5, and prevent the escape of the cartridges. The flanges P and H are for the purpose of attaching the magazine to the arm, that being provided with grooves to receive the same; or the mouth side of the magazine may be fitted for attachment as in the Greene patent, before referred to, or otherwise.

When the magazine is to be applied to the arm, the tongues *b b* are bent outward, so as to uncover the mouth and permit the cartridges to pass out.

Placed upon the side of the magazine, as in the Greene patent, to introduce cartridges to the chamber in the receiver, the arm is turned to bring the magazine into the position seen in Fig. 2, when the first cartridge, of its own gravity, falls into the chamber, as in that patent, and so on until all the cartridges have been transferred in succession.

The magazine thus constructed is inexpensive, and when once it has been discharged may be thrown away.

The sportsman or person using the arm may readily carry with him several such ready-charged magazines, and attach them one after another, as required, and thereby avoid the necessity of refilling, and when one has been discharged it may be thrown away, or, if preferred, retained to be refilled.

The blanks for the magazines may be simply cut, as seen in Fig. 4, ready for folding, shipped, put in the market, and sold in that condition to be folded by the purchaser, thereby avoiding bulky transportation; or the merchant may buy the blanks, set them up, fill them with cartridges, and sell them thus charged.

The blanks are cut out complete by suitable dies in the usual manner of forming sheet-metal blanks, ready to be bent into shape and secured in the set-up or magazine shape.

If a greater number of partitions are required—that is, a magazine which will contain more cartridges—then the blank will be made accordingly, the partitions alternating, the one extending from one side, the next from the opposite side, and so on.

While I prefer to attach the tongues *b b* to the ends to be turned over the mouth to retain the cartridges in the magazine, these may be dispensed with, and the flanges H P, one or both, or a portion of them—say as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 1—may be turned

over the mouth; or the securing-tongue *b* may be cut from the side *D* next the flange *H*, and, as indicated in Fig. 4, this tongue (turned inward over the cartridges as seen in Fig. 6) can
5 be readily turned outward automatically or otherwise as the magazine is attached to the arm, it only being essential to this part of my invention that the magazine shall be provided with some means for retaining the cartridges
10 within the charged magazine.

I claim—

1. The herein-described magazine for fire-arms, consisting of a case having a mouth at one side to receive and deliver the cartridges, partitions extending alternately from opposite sides
15 to form a tortuous passage through the magazine, the back, sides, ends, and partitions made complete from a single piece of sheet metal, substantially as described.

20 2. A magazine for fire-arms, consisting of a case constructed for attachment to the arm, with longitudinal partitions therein extend-

ing, the first from one side and the next from the opposite side, alternate partitions extending over each other, the upper surface of the
25 said partitions inclined from the side to which they are attached downward toward the opposite side and toward the mouth, substantially as described, thus forming floors upon
30 which alternate series of cartridges may roll in their descent to the mouth of the magazine.

3. A magazine for fire-arms, consisting of a case constructed for attachment to the arm, with longitudinal partitions therein extending,
35 the first from one side and the next from the opposite side, the ends of the partitions constructed with a transverse slot to receive the flange of the cartridges, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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