J. H. WESSON.

LOADING PACK FOR REVOLVERS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1916.

1,228,505. **Patented June 5, 1917.**

Fig. 1.

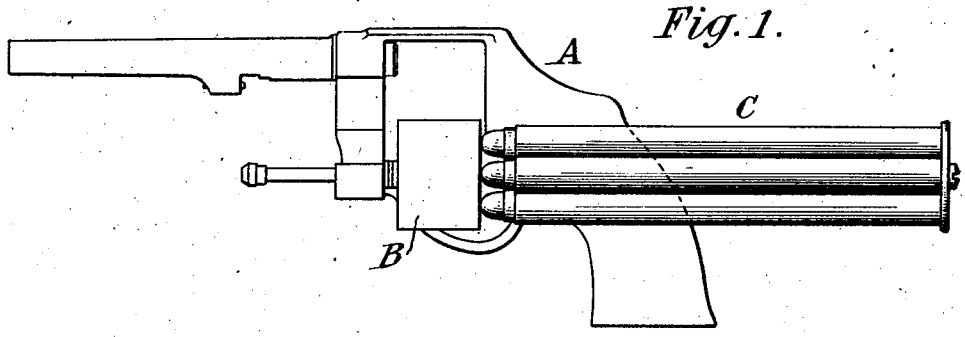


Fig. 2.

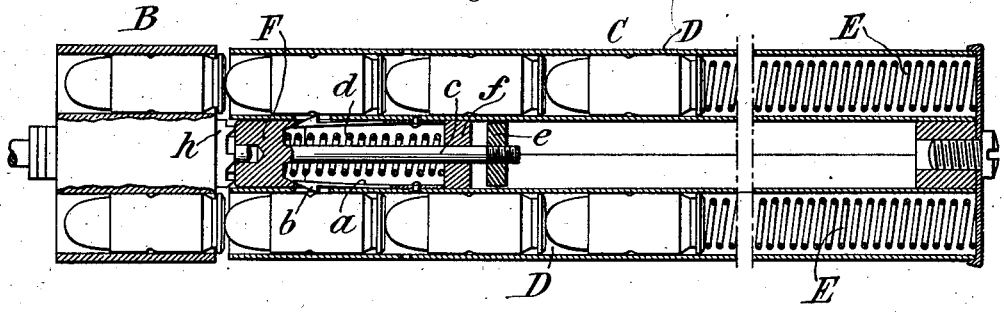


Fig. 3.

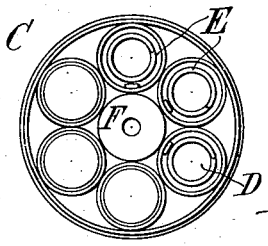


Fig. 4.

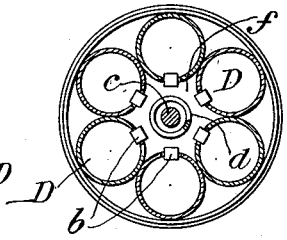


Fig. 5.

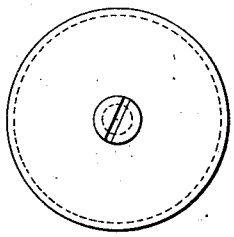
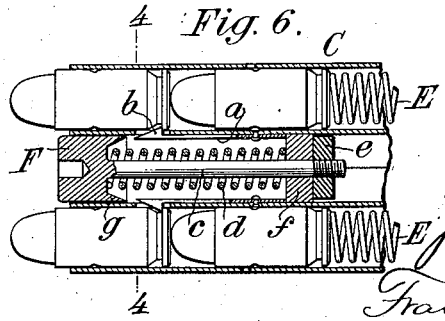


Fig. 6.



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LOADING-PACK FOR REVOLVERS.

1,228,505. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 5, 1917.

Application filed September 21, 1916. Serial No. 121,411.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. WESSON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Loading-Packs for Revolvers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide means whereby the chambers in the cylinder of a revolver may be quickly loaded with cartridges, and the reloading operation repeated several times.

Short-arm firing has been found very effective in repelling bayonet attacks, and at such times it is extremely important that no unnecessary time be lost in reloading the revolver. My invention is especially adapted for use in such emergencies, as it enables the user to fill all the chambers in the cylinder of the revolver in the time ordinarily required to insert a single cartridge, and to repeat this reloading operation as many times as the capacity of the loading pack will permit.

In the accompanying drawings,—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a revolver with its cylinder swung out to the reloading position, and with the cartridge pack or carrier, which is shown in elevation, in the act of being presented to the cylinder;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal mid-section through the cylinder of the revolver and the loading pack on a larger scale, showing the parts immediately after the reloading operation;

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the loading pack showing three of its magazine chambers empty and three containing cartridges;

Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4—4 in Fig. 6, the cartridges being omitted;

Fig. 5 is a rear elevation;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary longitudinal section of the front portion of the loading pack showing the parts in normal position.

Referring to Fig. 1, A is the revolver as a whole and B is its cylinder, which is swung out to the position for ejecting the spent shells and reloading the cylinder. In this figure C is the loading pack or carrier, which is shown in the act of being presented against the rear of the cylinder.

The loading pack or cartridge carrier is constructed with a group of longitudinal cartridge chambers or magazines D, D which are tubular and adapted to receive a suitable number of cartridges end to end. The arrangement of these chambers in a transverse plane is symmetrical and agrees with the number and arrangement of cartridge-receiving chambers in the cylinder of the revolver. In the example shown in the drawings, the revolver has a six-chambered cylinder, and the loading pack consequently has six tubular cartridge chambers or magazines. Each magazine has fastened in its rear end a spring E, being preferably a long helical spring of open coils against which in loading the pack the cartridges are pushed back. The pack is loaded by pushing the cartridges rearwardly into the open front ends of the cartridge chambers. The compression of the springs thereby occasioned would tend to cause the cartridges to fly outwardly, and to prevent this the cartridge chambers are provided with retaining means adapted to normally engage the outermost cartridge and hold it against the expulsive tendency. In the preferred construction shown the retaining means consists of a spring catch *a* having a beveled head or latch *b* which engages the usual groove or neck at the base of the cartridge. In the construction shown the spring catches *a*, *a* are made as leaf springs riveted or otherwise united to the tubes forming the cartridge chambers and projecting thence forward, so that their latches *b* are at their front ends. These latches work through slots in the sides of the tubes forming the cartridge chambers.

For simultaneously disengaging the spring catches so that the cartridges may be released in the act of loading the cylinder, a suitable means is provided for drawing the catches inwardly when the cartridge pack is pressed against the cylinder in the act of loading. For this purpose in the preferred construction a central plunger F is provided having a rod *c* and pressed forward by a spring *d* until arrested by a nut or head *e* on the rear end of the rod, which comes against an abutment *f* fixed within the cartridge carrier. The plunger F has at its rear side a beveled flange *g* which engages the outer beveled faces of the latches, and, as it is pressed back, moves these simultaneously inward or toward the center so as to disengage them from the cartridge necks.

In operation the cartridge pack or carrier is first loaded, preferably to its full capacity, by inserting the cartridges one by one into the respective cartridge chambers D, D. When thus loaded the outermost cartridges project to the extent shown in Fig. 6. When the revolver requires reloading the marksman first swings open the cylinder and ejects the spent shells in the usual manner. He then brings the cartridge pack or carrier to the position shown in Fig. 1, with its protruding cartridges alined with the chambers in the cylinder, and after inserting these protruding ends of the cartridges into the chambers he pushes the cartridge carrier forward until its plunger F abuts against the ratchet *h* of the cylinder or any other projecting part of the latter, and is thereby pushed back to the position shown in Fig. 2, so that it retracts the spring catches engaging the cartridges and permits the latter to be forced into the chambers of the cylinder, the succeeding cartridges being caught by the spring catches when the pressure upon the carrier is removed. This reloading operation may be repeated until the supply of cartridges in the carrier is exhausted. The present invention, as will thus be seen, provides a means for repeatedly reloading the chambers of a revolver with cartridges as fast as the spent shells can be ejected.

While I have shown and described the best manner of constructing my invention, it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited thereto, since various changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is:—

1. A loading pack for revolvers comprising a cartridge carrier having a plurality of elongated cartridge chambers grouped to correspond with the chambers in the cylinder of the revolver, springs for pressing the cartridges forward, and retaining means for normally holding the cartridges adapted to coact with the cylinder whereby to be automatically released upon introducing the cartridges into the chambers of the cylinder.

2. A loading pack for revolvers comprising a cartridge carrier having a plurality of elongated cartridge chambers grouped to correspond with the chambers in the cylinder of the revolver, springs for pressing the cartridges forward, retaining means for normally holding the cartridges comprising spring catches, and releasing means comprising a part displaced by engagement with the cylinder of the revolver and engaging said catches to retract them.

3. A loading pack for revolvers comprising a cartridge carrier having a plurality of elongated cartridge chambers grouped to correspond with the chambers in the cylinder of the revolver, springs for pressing the cartridges forward, spring catches for normally holding the cartridges, and a spring-pressed plunger engaging said catches to retract them when displaced by contact with the cylinder of the revolver.

4. A loading pack for revolvers comprising a cartridge carrier having a plurality of elongated cartridge chambers grouped to correspond with the chambers in the cylinder of the revolver, springs for pressing the cartridges forward, spring catches for normally holding the cartridges, said catches having beveled heads, and releasing means comprising a plunger having an annular flange engaging said beveled heads and adapted on being pressed back by contact with the cylinder of the revolver to release said catches.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH H. WESSON.

Witnesses:
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