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STORAGE AND LOADING SYSTEM FOR LARGE CALIBER AMMUNITION

Abstract

A magazine for large ammunition includes a plurality of ammunition holders, with each ammunition holder being configured to operatively interface with a single round of ammunition. Each ammunition holder comprises an outer body, and an inner body configured to interface with the single round of ammunition. The inner body is transitional relative to the outer body between a first position and a second position, with the inner body extending out of the outer body as the inner body transitions from the first position toward the second position. The inner body is configured to release the single round of ammunition in response to the inner body being transitioned to the second position. The magazine additionally includes a plurality of links, with each link being coupled to a pair of the plurality of ammunition holders.

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Background/Summary

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/348,086, filed Jul. 6, 2023, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/489,589, filed Mar. 10, 2023, the contents of which are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

STATEMENT RE: FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH/DEVELOPMENT
[0002] Not Applicable
BACKGROUND
1. Technical Field
[0003] The present disclosure relates generally to a storage and loading system for large caliber ammunition rounds for the main gun of a main battle tank.
2. Description of the Related Art
[0004] Historically, loading of large sized ammunition, typically for 90 mm size and above, for a main battle tank, was performed manually. Personnel within the tank will remove ammunition intended to be loaded from stationary ammunition storage racks and place it into the main gun. More recently in some applications, automated loading and storage devices (together commonly referred to as Autoloaders), have been incorporated to eliminate the man from the loading task.
[0005] The configurations of Autoloaders varied widely. Since the loading and storage devices must work in conjunction with each other, the method of operation of one is heavily dependent on the method of operation of the other. Some storage devices (referred to as Magazines) store ammunition in the rear bustle area with the ammunition pointing forward, while some store the ammunition pointing aft. Other Magazines store ammunition inside the turret with the ammunition pointing down, while some would point the ammunition up. The ammunition conveyance and storage means of these Magazines were typically moving shells or tubes. The Magazines typically cycle the selected ammunition within these storage shells/tubes to an interface location with the loading device (referred to as the Loader). Where upon the Loader can then remove the ammunition from the storage device and transport the ammunition to load it into the main gun.
[0006] In addition to the ability to store and transport ammunition, these Autoloader systems typically have many means of controlling the ammunition during the ammunition's storage, transition, and transport throughout the complete loading cycle. These ammunition control means can be latches, clamps, gates, doors, etc. Further, these ammunition control means may have with them additional motors, solenoids, and other needed method of electrical/hydraulic actuation. The disadvantage of these additional motors, solenoids, etc. is that they must be controlled and thus must have their function completion detected. The actuation time of these control means and the detection of the completion of the control means adds time to the cycle and thus reduces the total firing rate of the main gun.
[0007] One important aspect of ammunition loading is the speed at which consecutive rounds can be loaded and fired in a short amount of time, i.e., the firing rate needed is high. Depending on the configuration and layout of the Autoloader system due to space and other factors, the firing rate might be compromised to meet system design trade off and demands.
[0008] In view of the foregoing, there is a need for an ammunition autoloader that minimizes the quantity of electrical/hydraulic actuated mechanism such that the firing rate is increased and the volume necessary for the ammunition is kept to a minimum. Various aspects of the present

disclosure address this particular need, as will be discussed in more detail below.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0009] In accordance with one embodiment of the present disclosure, there is provided a magazine for large ammunition. The magazine includes a plurality of ammunition holders, with each ammunition holder being configured to operatively interface with a single round of ammunition. Each ammunition holder comprises an outer body, and an inner body configured to interface with the single round of ammunition. The inner body is transitional relative to the outer body between a first position and a second position, with the inner body extending out of the outer body as the inner body transitions from the first position toward the second position. The inner body is configured to release the single round of ammunition in response to the inner body being transitioned to the second position. The magazine additionally includes a plurality of links, with each link being coupled to a pair of the plurality of ammunition holders.

[0010] The magazine may additionally include a first wall and a second wall in spaced relation to the first wall. The plurality of ammunition holders may be located between the first and second walls. The first wall may include an opening formed therein, with the opening being sized to allow one of the inner bodies to extend therethrough as the inner body transitions from the first position and the second position. The first wall may be configured to restrict transition of the inner body from the first position toward the second position to only when the inner body is coaxially aligned with the opening.

[0011] Each inner body may include a main portion and at least one ammunition engagement portion moveable relative to the main portion to facilitate release of the single round of ammunition. A leaf spring may be operatively coupled to a corresponding one of the at least one ammunition engagement portion to bias the at least one ammunition engagement portion in a prescribed direction.

[0012] The magazine may additionally include comprising a track in operative communication with the plurality of links, with the track being configured to guide the links along a prescribed path during operation of the magazine.

[0013] The magazine may also comprise a rammer head moveable relative to the plurality of ammunition holders between a retracted position and an actuated (e.g., extended) position. The rammer head may be configured to selectively engage an ammunition round and advance the ammunition round axially through the inner body toward a gun barrel as the rammer head moves from the retracted position towards the actuated position. The rammer head may be configured to engage an ammunition round and retract the ammunition round through the inner body away from a gun barrel as the rammer head moves from the actuated position towards the retracted position. The rammer head and inner body may be configured to be independently moveable along a common axis. The rammer head may include a plurality of fingers configured to engage an ammunition round. The rammer head may additionally include a plurality of finger supports, with the plurality of fingers being pivotally coupled to respective ones of the plurality of finger supports. The rammer head may define a central axis, with the plurality of finger supports being spaced about the central axis. Each finger may be pivotable between a first position and a second position and moving radially outward as the finger pivots from the first position toward the second position. Each finger may be biased towards the second position. The inner body and the plurality of fingers may be configured such that interaction between the inner body and the plurality of fingers causes the plurality of fingers to transition from the second position toward the first position to engage with an ammunition round. The magazine may also include a chain coupled to the rammer head.

[0014] The plurality of ammunition holders may be configured to be disposable along at least three parallel axes.

[0015] Each link may include a first rim defining a first opening sized to receive a first one of the plurality of ammunition holders, and a second rim coupled to the first rim and defining a second opening sized to receive a second one of the plurality of ammunition holders.

[0016] According to another embodiment, there is provided a magazine for large ammunition. The magazine comprises a plurality of ammunition holders moveable along a magazine track, with each ammunition holder being configured to operatively interface with a single round of ammunition. The plurality of ammunition holders are operatively linked to each other such that a first group of the plurality of ammunition holders reside on a first axis, a second group of the plurality of ammunition holders reside on a second axis, and a third group of the plurality of ammunition holders reside on a third axis, with the plurality of ammunition holders translating along the first axis as the plurality of ammunition holders move along the magazine track.
[0017] The plurality of ammunition holders may be configured such that a first pair of the plurality of ammunition holders are operatively linked to each other such that they are both aligned with the first axis during a portion of the movement of the first pair along the magazine track. The first pair of the plurality of ammunition holders may be operatively linked to each other such that one of the first pair of ammunition holders resides on the second axis while the other of the first pair of ammunition holders resides on the third axis. The first pair of the plurality of ammunition holders may be operatively linked to each other such that one of the first pair of ammunition holders translates along the second axis while the other of the first pair of ammunition holders translates along the third axis.
[0018] The present disclosure will be best understood by reference to the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS
[0019] These and other features and advantages of the various embodiments disclosed herein will be better understood with respect to the following description and drawings, in which:
[0020] FIG. **1** is an upper perspective view of a magazine for large ammunition, the magazine being shown with an inner tube of an ammunition holder being in an extended position;
[0021] FIG. **2** is a side cross sectional view of an ammunition round and an ammunition holder in the extended position;
[0022] FIG. **2**A is a side view of a motor for controlling position of a carriage coupled to an inner tube for controlling position of the inner tube relative to the outer tube;
[0023] FIG. **2**B is an enlarged view depicted an axial control body;
[0024] FIG. **3** is an upper perspective view of a pair of ammunition holders operatively connected via a link, with each of the ammunition holders being at different stages of transition between a retracted position and the extended position;
[0025] FIG. **4**A is a side, cross sectional view of an ammunition round being loaded into a gun barrel by a rammer head connected to a strong-back chain;
[0026] FIG. **4**B is a side, cross sectional view showing a guide track for the strong-back chain;
[0027] FIG. **5**A is an upper perspective view of a rammer head coupled to the strong-back chain and interfacing with an ammunition round;
[0028] FIG. **5**B is an upper perspective view of a drive sprocket operatively coupled to the strong-back chain for controlling position of the strong-back chain, with a portion of the ammunition round being cutaway to depict a front wall of the rammer head;
[0029] FIG. **5**C is an upper perspective view of the rammer head and drive sprocket of FIG. **5**B, with the ammunition round being removed to more clearly depict the rammer head;
[0030] FIG. **5**D is an upper perspective view of the rammer head;
[0031] FIG. **6** is a side view of the rammer head contacting an end of an ammunition round;
[0032] FIG. **7** is a front view of a schematic depicting the configuration of pairs of ammunition holders as they traverse within the magazine, with a top row of tubes showing a zig-zag, folded

configuration of the tube pairs; and
[0033] FIG. **8** is a front view of four tube connecting links, with cam paths being shown in the front and back walls guiding cam followers on connecting links to direct the folding and unfolding of the ammunition storage tubes.
[0034] Common reference numerals are used throughout the drawings and the detailed description to indicate the same elements.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION
[0035] The detailed description set forth below in connection with the appended drawings is intended as a description of certain embodiments of a magazine holder for large sized ammunition, and is not intended to represent the only forms that may be developed or utilized. The description sets forth the various structure and/or functions in connection with the illustrated embodiments, but it is to be understood, however, that the same or equivalent structure and/or functions may be accomplished by different embodiments that are also intended to be encompassed within the scope of the present disclosure. It is further understood that the use of relational terms such as first and second, and the like are used solely to distinguish one entity from another without necessarily requiring or implying any actual such relationship or order between such entities.
[0036] Various aspects of the present disclosure pertain to a magazine for ammunition, with particular suitability for large ammunition, e.g., ammunition that is 90 mm and above. Referring now specifically to FIG. **1**, there is depicted a magazine **10** specifically configured and adapted for use with storing and feeding large ammunition to the barrel of a gun. The magazine **10** may be capable of loading and firing consecutive ammunition rounds at high speed, particularly relative to conventional firing speeds. Such high speeds may be achieved by limiting the number of electrically or hydraulically actuated mechanisms in the magazine **10**.
[0037] In more detail, the magazine **10** includes a plurality of ammunition holders **12** disposed between a pair of opposed walls, namely a first (front) wall **14** and a second (rear) wall **16**. Each ammunition holder **12** is configured to operatively interface with a single ammunition round. The ammunition holders **12** are coupled to each other via links **18**, with each link **18** connecting an adjacent pair of ammunition holder **12**. The ammunition holders **12** may move within the space defined by the first and second walls **14**, **16** along a track, with the ammunition holders **12** moving relative to each other in a manner which optimizes firing speed, as well as space. As shown in FIG. **1**, the first wall **14** may include an opening **20** formed therein, with the opening **20** being sized to facilitate feeding of a single ammunition round to a gun barrel **22**, such as that of a tank. In this regard, each ammunition holder **12** may move along the track with an ammunition round retained within the ammunition holder **12**, until the ammunition holder **12** becomes aligned with the opening **20**, at which time, the ammunition round may transition from being retained in the ammunition holder **12** to be loaded in the gun barrel **22**. The second wall **16** may include an opening(s) for access for loading and unloading ammunition rounds to and from the magazine **10**. The opening(s) in the second wall **16** may include a door or other supports to maintain and support the ammunition holders **12** and ammunition rounds between the first and second walls **14**, **16**.
[0038] Referring now to FIG. **2**, there is depicted a cross sectional view showing an ammunition round **24** as it is being transitioned out of the ammunition holder **12** and into the gun barrel **22**. FIG. **2** also depicts axial control features of the ammunition holder **12**, which allow the ammunition holder **10** to control position of the ammunition round **24** along an axis **30** defined by the ammunition holder **12**, as will be described in more detail below.
[0039] The ammunition holder **12** includes an outer cylinder (e.g., outer body) **26** and an inner cylinder (e.g., inner body) **28**, which is transitional relative to the outer cylinder **26** between a retracted (first) position and an extended (second) position. The axis **30** may be defined by the outer and inner cylinders **26**, **28**, with both cylinders **26**, **28** being disposed about the axis **30**. The inner cylinder **28** may translate along the axis **30** relative to outer cylinder **26** as it transitions between the retracted and extended positions. The inner cylinder **28** is configured to extend out of

the outer cylinder **26** as the inner cylinder **28** transitions from the retracted position toward the extended position. As noted above, the extension of the inner cylinder **28** out of the outer cylinder **26** may be achieved only when the ammunition holder **12** is aligned with the opening **20** formed in the first wall **14**. The ammunition holder **12** may be considered to be aligned with the opening **20** when axis **30** becomes coaxial, or substantially coaxial, with an axis about which the opening **20** is disposed. The first wall **14** may be configured to restrict transition of the inner cylinder **28** from the retracted position toward the extended position to only when the inner cylinder **28** is coaxially aligned with the opening **20**.

[0040] The inner cylinder **28** may be configured to release the ammunition round **24** in response to the inner cylinder **28** being transitioned to the extended position. According to one embodiment, each inner cylinder **28** may include a main portion **32** and at least one ammunition engagement portion **34** moveable relative to the main portion **32** to facilitate release of the single ammunition round **24**. In the exemplary embodiment, each of three ammunition engagement portion **34** is pivotally connected to the main portion **32**, and is pivotable between a first position and a second position, and thus, may be connected to the main portion **32** via a hinge or, in the preferred embodiment, a leaf spring. In the first or retracted position, an outer surface of the ammunition engagement portion **34** may be substantially aligned with an outer surface of the main portion **32**. In the second or extended position, the outer surface of the main portion **32** may be outward or angled away from the interior of the main portion **32**, an example of which is depicted in FIG. **2**. A leaf spring may be operatively coupled the ammunition engagement portion **34** to bias the ammunition engagement portion **34** toward the second position (e.g., the leaf spring may bias the ammunition engagement portion **34** outwardly). As shown in FIG. **2**, the inner cylinder **28** is extended from the outer cylinder **26** such that the ammunition engagement portions **34** are beyond the constraint of the outer cylinder **26** and thus, the ammunition engagement portions **34** are allowed to be pushed away by the ammunition round **24**.

[0041] Each ammunition engagement portion **34** may include an inner profile that generally mimics that of the ammunition round **24**. The ammunition engagement portion **34** may include an inwardly protruding contact body or lobe **36** that may fit within a channel formed by the ammunition round **24**, or alternatively, may fit within space surrounding a tapered tip of the ammunition round **24**. The purpose of the lobe **36** is to restrain the ammunition round **24** from forward movement when the inner cylinder **28** is retracted within the outer cylinder **26**. When the ammunition round **24** is advanced forwardly, the outer diameter of the ammunition round **24** along a main shaft thereof may interface with the contact body **36** to push the contact body outwardly, thereby allowing the round **24** to move forward.

[0042] According to one embodiment, and referring now specifically to FIGS. **2**A and **2**B, axial positioning of the inner cylinder **28** relative to the outer cylinder **26** may be facilitated by an axial control body **38** on the inner cylinder **28** which extends through the outer cylinder **26** and is configured to facilitate control of the location of the inner cylinder **28** within the outer cylinder **26**. The axial control body **38** may include a groove or recess **40** sized to receive a post **42** or other projecting feature coupled to a carriage **44**, which may be translatably coupled to one or more rails **46**. A motor **48** may drive the carriage **44** on the rails **46** forward and aft via a belt or chain operatively connecting the motor **48** to the carriage **44**. The carriage **44** may be designed to allow the magazine **10** to cycle and once an inner cylinder **28** is aligned to the gun barrel **22**, the carriage **44** may drive the axial control body **38** on that inner cylinder **28** forward and aft.

[0043] Referring now to FIG. **3**, as noted above, the magazine **10** may additionally include a plurality of links **18**, with each link **18** being coupled to a pair of the plurality of ammunition holders **12**. Each link **18** may include a first rim **50** defining a first opening sized to receive a first ammunition holder **12**, and a second rim **52** coupled to the first rim **50** and defining a second opening sized to receive a second ammunition holders **12**. A given ammunition holder **12** may be operatively connected to one adjacent ammunition holder **12** via a first link **18** and another adjacent

ammunition holder **12** via a second link **18**.
[0044] FIG. **3** depicts an example of how the outer cylinders **26** may be connected by links **18** such that they can form a chain-like loop. In particular, each outer cylinder **26** may be connected to two links **18**, with one of the links **18** also being connected to an adjacent outer cylinder **26** on a first side, and the other link **18** being connected to an adjacent outer cylinder on an opposite second side. The links **18** can be made to hold more than two outer cylinders **26**. However, the significance of only holding two is that the outer cylinders **26** may be folded or otherwise transitioned into a "zig-zag" configuration (as described in more detail below) in a minimal space, which is an advantage of this particular type of magazine **10**.
[0045] The axial control body **38** for the inner cylinder **28** can also be seen in FIG. **3**, as well as the retention of the axial control body **38** within the outer cylinder **26** when the inner cylinder **28** is inside the outer cylinder **26**. As shown in the two positions of extension of the inner cylinder **28**, the axial control body **38** is free to move in an axial direction but is otherwise captured within elongate grooves **54** extending lengthwise within the outer cylinders **26**. Internal lengthwise cuts, grooves or channels **56** located in inner cylinders **28** are also shown, the purpose of which will be described in more detail below.
[0046] Referring now to FIGS. **4**-**6**, the magazine **10** may also comprise a rammer head **58** to facilitate pushing of the ammunition round **24** out of the ammunition holder **12** and into the gun barrel **22**. The rammer head **58** may be moveable relative to the plurality of ammunition holders **12** between a retracted position and an extended position. The magazine **12** may also include a strong-back chain **60** coupled to the rammer head **58** to facilitate positional control over the rammer head **58**.
[0047] FIGS. **4**A and **4**B show an ammunition round **24** loaded into the main gun barrel **22** by the rammer head **58** connected to strong-back chain **60**. The inner cylinder **28** provides the guidance and support to align the ammunition round **24** to the gun barrel **22**. The strong-back chain **60**, as shown in FIGS. **4**A and **4**B, is fully extended, and may be transitioned from the fully extended position to a fully retracted position, wherein most, if not all, of the strong-back chain **60** is stored in a housing **62** or guide rack underneath the ammunition holders **12**. The strong-back chain **60** may include additional pieces added onto a standard chain to make it bend in only one direction and not the other. The strong-back chain **60** may be driven by a sprocket **64** at the rear end of the magazine **10** from the perspective shown in FIGS. **4**A and **4**B.
[0048] The movement of the rammer head **58** may be separate from movement of the inner cylinder **28**. Thus, the rammer head **58** may move relative to the inner cylinder **28**. As noted above, control of rammer head movement is facilitated by the strong-back chain **60**, while movement of the inner cylinder **28** may be facilitated by the carriage **44**; thus, movement of the strong-back chain **60** may be independent of movement of the carriage **44**.
[0049] FIG. **5**A shows the rammer head **58** connected to the strong-back chain **60**. The back wall **16** of the magazine **10** may be configured so as not to impede the motion of the rammer head **58** while also being configured to retain the inner cylinder **28** and the ammunition round **24** within the magazine **10**. The front of the rammer head **58** is shown in contact with the base end of the ammunition round **24**. The rammer head **58** may be configured to simply push against the base end of the ammunition round **24** as the strong-back chain **60** is extended until the ammunition round **24** is seated or received in the gun barrel **22**.
[0050] The rammer head **58** may include a rammer head frame **59** having a plurality of longitudinal supports **61** extending between opposing front and rear frame walls **63**, **65**. The rammer head **58** may further include a plurality of gripping fingers **66**, with each gripping finger being pivotally connected to a corresponding finger supports **61**. The strong-back chain **60** being coupled to the rear frame wall **65** via mechanical fasteners. The rammer head frame **59** may have a generally hollow interior or void to minimize weight.
[0051] The gripping fingers **66** may be spring loaded open and away from the base of the

ammunition round **24** such that there is limited axial control. A leaf spring **68** may be used to impart the spring-biased force on the gripping fingers **66** to facilitate disengagement of the gripping fingers **66** from the ammunition round **24** during removal of the ammunition round **24** from the magazine **10**.

[0052] FIG. **6** depicts an example of how the gripping fingers **66** may have control of the ammunition round **24**. As long as the rammer head **58** is located inside the inner cylinder **28**, the cuts **56** on the inner cylinder **28** may hold down the gripping fingers **66** such that the ammunition round **24** is under complete control by the strong-back chain **60**. As noted above, the strong-back chain **60** and the inner cylinder **28** may be driven independently. When an inner cylinder **28** is at the opening **20** in the magazine **10**, the groove **40** in the axial control body **38** of the inner cylinder **28** can interface with the carriage **44** to maintain axial control of the inner cylinder **28**. This may be necessary as the walls **14**, **16** may provide limited support to the inner cylinder **28** once the inner cylinder **28** extends through opening **20**. This complete control allows a "soft" load into the gun barrel **22** and may also provide the option to remove the ammunition round **24** from the gun barrel **22** if so desired since the strong-back chain **60** may also pull on the ammunition round **24** (in addition to pushing on the ammunition round **24**). The added advantage of the strong-back chain **60** and the inner cylinder **28** being driven independently is that they can be driven concurrently with different start/stop times and start/stop positions. Having the ability to be driven simultaneously as opposed to sequentially reduces the actuation time, thus increases firing rate. Importantly, independent control of the axial position of the rammer head **58** and the inner cylinder **28** provides control of the position of fingers **66**. To open the fingers **66** the inner cylinder is retracted relative to the rammer head **58** thus allowing the fingers **66** to spring open releasing the round **24**. To close the fingers **66** and capture the round **24**, the inner cylinder **28** is extended relative to the rammer head **58** wherein the lip of the inner cylinder **28** cams the fingers **66** to the closed position, thereby capturing the round **24**.

[0053] A rammer head home position may be at the rear end of the magazine **10** outside of the cylinders **26**, **28** and the gripping finger **66** on the rammer head **58** may be spring loaded open. As the rammer head **58** moves forward into the inner cylinder **28**, the inner cylinder **28** may push or urge the fingers **66** closed around the lip at the base end of the ammunition round **24**. FIG. **6** shows the fingers **66** in the inner cylinder **28** and the gripping fingers **66** in the closed position around the lip at the base end of the ammunition round **24** so that the ammunition round **24** stays with the rammer head **58** throughout the entire motion of the ammunition round **24** being loaded from the magazine **10** into the gun barrel **22**. FIGS. **4**A and **4**B shows the rammer head **58** fully extended. The gripping fingers **66** are outside of the inner cylinder **28** so the fingers **66** spring open allowing the ammunition round to be left at the loaded position in the gun barrel **22** as the rammer head **58** and inner cylinder **28** retract. The rammer head **58** passes back through the inner cylinder **28** during the retract motion to the rammer head home position at the rear of the magazine **10**. The gripping fingers **66** will close as they pass back through the inner cylinder **28** and then spring open as the gripping fingers **66** exit the inner cylinder **28** at the rear of the magazine **10**.

[0054] Referring now specifically to FIGS. **7** and **8**, the ammunition holders **12** may move within the magazine **10** along a track **70** configured to optimize space and speed in operating the magazine **10**. FIG. **7** shows the magazine **10** inclusive of a total of twenty-six (26) ammunition holders **12**. The quantity of ammunition holders **12** may be an even number which may allow for a simpler method of controlling the folding pattern of the ammunition holders **12**. When the height of the storage volume allows for an even number of rows of ammunition rounds **24**, such as two or four, a simple "chain" loop will work. In some instances, there is height for three rows but not four. A folded "zig-zag" loop allows for three row storage. In the folded "zig-zag" portion of the moving ammunition holders **12**, every other ammunition holder **12** is on the upper or lower portion of the "zig-zag". With an even number of ammunition holders **12**, an ammunition holder **12** will stay on the top of the fold or the bottom of the fold when folded regardless of the direction or the number

of times the chain loop cycles. Whereas, with an odd number of ammunition holders **12**, an ammunition holder **12** may be on the top of the fold one time, and depending on the how the chain loop cycles, the same ammunition holder **12** may end up on the bottom.

[0055] In this regard, according to one embodiment, the plurality of ammunition holders **12** may be configured to be disposable along at least three parallel axes **72**, **74**, **76**. The plurality of ammunition holders **12** are operatively linked to each other such that a first group of the plurality of ammunition holders **12** reside on a first axis **72**, a second group of the plurality of ammunition holders **12** reside on a second axis **74**, and a third group of the plurality of ammunition holders **12** reside on a third axis **76**. At any given time, additional ammunition holders **12** may reside between the first, second and third axis **72**, **74**, **76**.

[0056] The plurality of ammunition holders **12** may be configured such that a given pair of ammunition holders **12** are operatively linked to each other such that they are both aligned with the first axis **72** during a portion of the movement of the pair along the magazine track **70**. The track **70** may be configured such that movement of the pair along the first axis **72** is translation-type movement.

[0057] The given pair of ammunition holders **12** may be operatively linked to each other such that as the holders transition around the track **70**, one of the pair of ammunition holders **12** resides on the second axis **74** while the other of the pair resides on the third axis **76**. One of the pair of ammunition holders **12** may translate along the second axis **74** while the other of the pair of ammunition holders **12** may translate along the third axis **76**.

[0058] While the straight cylinder path at the very bottom of the magazine **10** may be driven to move continuously, the top folded part of the ammunition holders **12** may move in an intermittent fashion. In the schematic as shown in FIG. **7**, if the straight cylinder path on the bottom of the loop is moving to the right, the drive sprockets **78**, **80**, on the left and right ends of the schematic will be rotating counter-clockwise. At the top of the right side drive sprocket **80**, the ammunition holder **12** on top of the drive sprocket **80** will move in a curve manner following the dash line **82** as it starts folding to “zig-zag” position. As this ammunition holder **12** is folding, the bulk of the folded ammunition holders **12** on the top of the schematic remain stationary. Simultaneously, the left side drive sprocket **78** is still rotating counter-clockwise. But the bulk of the folded cylinders are not moving. In order to accommodate the left side drive sprocket **78** rotating, the very first set of ammunition holders **12** on the left side just above the left side drive sprocket **78** is unfolding from the “zig-zag” position to a linear position. This unfolding allows the left drive sprocket **78** to continue to rotate without the bulk of the folded or “zig-zag” ammunition holder **12** moving at all. At the moment that the left side ammunition holder **12** is unfolded, the geometry is such that the right side folding ammunition holder **12** is completely folded. At that moment, the right side drive sprocket **80** will then push the folded ammunition holders **12** to the left until the ammunition holders **12** move one pitch distance, at which point, the folding and unfolding can repeat itself. This allows the straight portion of the ammunition holders **12** on the very bottom to cycle while the top folded ammunition holders **12** move intermittently. This same action can go in the clockwise and counter-clockwise direction thus providing the magazine **10** to cycle ammunition in either direction to the proper selection of ammunition type in the event different types of rounds are loaded.

[0059] FIG. **8** shows the cam tracks **84**, **86** and the cam followers **88**, **90** coupled to the links **18** that controls the folding and unfolding of the ammunition holders **12**. The cam tracks **84**, **86** may be present on the inward face of the front wall **14** and mirror image cam tracks **84**, **86** may be coupled to the inward face of the rear wall **16**. Larger diameter cam followers run in the wider cam tracks. Smaller diameter cam followers run in a narrower but longer cam track. The distinction between the lengths and diameters of the cam tracks and cam followers will prevent the cam followers from going into the incorrect cam track whenever the two cam tracks cross over each other.

[0060] The particulars shown herein are by way of example only for purposes of illustrative

discussion, and are not presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the various embodiments of the present disclosure. In this regard, no attempt is made to show any more detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the different features of the various embodiments, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how these may be implemented in practice.

Claims

1-27. (canceled)

28. A magazine for ammunition, the magazine comprising: a first magazine cam track; a second magazine cam track in spaced relation to the first magazine cam track; a plurality of ammunition holders coupled to the first and second magazine cam tracks, each ammunition holder being configured to operatively interface with a single round of ammunition, the plurality of ammunition holders being configured such that separate portions of the plurality of ammunition holders are concurrently positionable along respective first, second, and third axes, each ammunition holder being configured to enable an ammunition round to be advanceable therethrough; a plurality of links, each link being connected to an adjacent pair of the plurality of ammunition holders; and a plurality of cam followers coupled to the plurality of links and configured to facilitate movement of the plurality of ammunition holders along the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track.

29. The magazine recited in claim 28, wherein the plurality of cam followers include a first set of cam followers associated with the first magazine cam track and a second set of cam follows associated with the second magazine cam track, the first set of cam followers being affixed to every other one of the plurality of links, and the second set of cam follows being affixed to the remaining ones of the plurality of links.

30. The magazine recited in claim 29, wherein the first set of cam followers are offset from the second set of cam followers to facilitate engagement with the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track, respectively.

31. The magazine recited in claim 29, wherein each of the first set of cam followers is associated with a first diameter and each of the second set of cam followers is associated with a second diameter different from the first diameter.

32. The magazine recited in claim 31, wherein the first magazine cam track and the plurality of cam followers are configured such that the first set of cam followers can only move within the first magazine cam track and the second set of cam followers can only move within the second magazine cam track.

33. The magazine recited in claim 28, wherein the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track are configured so as not to cross each other.

34. The magazine recited in claim 28, wherein the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track are configured to facilitate movement of the plurality of ammunition holders such that a given pair of the plurality of ammunition holders proceed from both being on the first axis to one of the pair proceeding along the second axis and the other of the pair proceeding along the third axis.

35. The magazine recited in claim 28, wherein the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track are configured to facilitate movement of the plurality of ammunition holders such that a given pair of the plurality of ammunition holders proceed from one of the pair residing along the second axis and the other of the pair residing along the third axis to both residing on the first axis.

36. The magazine recited in claim 28, wherein the first magazine cam track intersects the second magazine cam track.

37. The magazine recited in claim 28, further comprising a rammer head moveable relative to the plurality of ammunition holders between a retracted position and an actuated position.
38. The magazine recited in claim 28, wherein each ammunition holder includes: an outer body; and an inner body configured to interface with the single round of ammunition; wherein each inner body includes a main portion and at least one ammunition engagement portion moveable relative to the main portion to facilitate release of the single round of ammunition. further comprising a leaf spring operatively coupled to a corresponding one of the at least one ammunition engagement portion to bias the at least one ammunition engagement portion in a prescribed direction.
39. A magazine for ammunition, the magazine comprising: a first magazine cam track; a second magazine cam track in spaced relation to the first magazine cam track; a plurality of ammunition holders coupled to the first and second magazine cam tracks, the plurality of ammunition holders being configured such that separate portions of the plurality of ammunition holders are concurrently positionable along respective first, second, and third axes, each ammunition holder being configured to enable an ammunition round to be advanceable therethrough; a plurality of links, each link being connected to an adjacent pair of the plurality of ammunition holders; and a plurality of cam followers coupled to the plurality of links and configured to facilitate movement of the plurality of ammunition holders along the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track.
40. The magazine recited in claim 39, wherein the plurality of cam followers include a first set of cam followers associated with the first magazine cam track and a second set of cam follows associated with the second magazine cam track, the first set of cam followers being affixed to every other one of the plurality of links, and the second set of cam follows being affixed to the remaining ones of the plurality of links.
41. The magazine recited in claim 40, wherein the first set of cam followers are offset from the second set of cam followers to facilitate engagement with the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track, respectively.
42. The magazine recited in claim 40, wherein each of the first set of cam followers is associated with a first diameter and each of the second set of cam followers is associated with a second diameter different from the first diameter.
43. The magazine recited in claim 42, wherein the first magazine cam track and the plurality of cam followers are configured such that the first set of cam followers can only move within the first magazine cam track and the second set of cam followers can only move within the second magazine cam track.
44. The magazine recited in claim 39, wherein the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track are configured so as not to cross each other.
45. The magazine recited in claim 39, wherein the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track are configured to facilitate movement of the plurality of ammunition holders such that a given pair of the plurality of ammunition holders proceed from both being on the first axis to one of the pair proceeding along the second axis and the other of the pair proceeding along the third axis.
46. The magazine recited in claim 39, wherein the first magazine cam track and the second magazine cam track are configured to facilitate movement of the plurality of ammunition holders such that a given pair of the plurality of ammunition holders proceed from one of the pair residing along the second axis and the other of the pair residing along the third axis to both residing on the first axis.
47. The magazine recited in claim 39, wherein the first magazine cam track intersects the second magazine cam track.