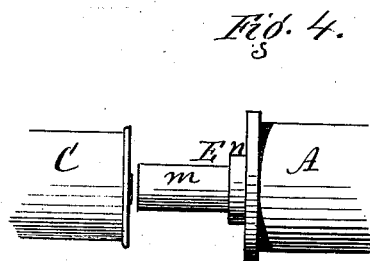
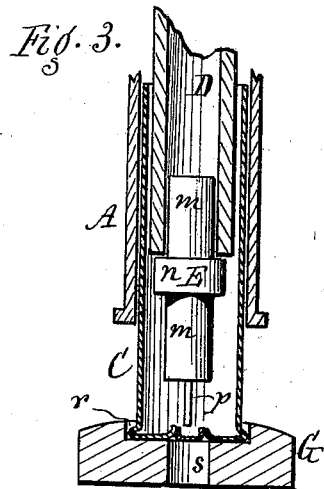
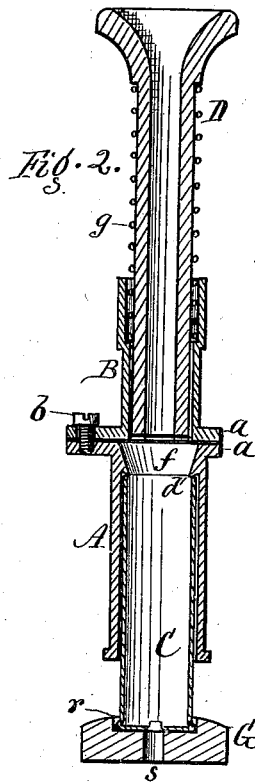
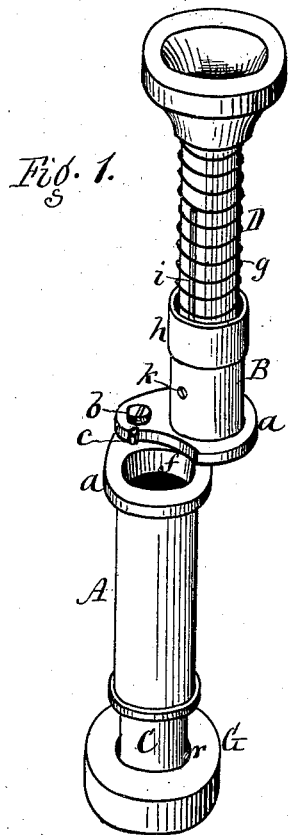


C. GREEN.
Cartridge-Loading Implement.

No. 213,985.

Patented April 8, 1879.



Attest.
R. E. White
M. N. Peck

Inventor.
Chas. Green,
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GREEN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGE-LOADING IMPLEMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **213,985**, dated April 8, 1879; application filed February 26, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GREEN, of the city of Rochester, county of Monroe, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Instruments for Loading Cartridges; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the instrument thrown open for inserting the wads. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the instrument closed for inserting the powder and shot. Fig. 3 is a section showing the device for removing the exploded cap. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the same device in the position for recapping the cartridge.

My improvement relates to a portable or hand instrument for charging cartridges.

The invention consists, essentially, of the combination of two pivoted tubular sections, the lower one forming a cylinder to receive the cartridge to be charged, and provided at its top with a beveled socket to receive the wads, and the upper one provided with a tubular spring-plunger, through which the powder and shot are poured, and by which the wads are driven down, all as hereinafter more fully described.

A B represent the two cylindrical and tubular sections of the instrument. These may be made of ordinary brass or other tubing, and they are provided at their adjacent ends with horizontal flanges *a a*, which are pivoted together at *b* by a screw or other means.

By this means it will be seen that the upper section may be turned off or away from the lower one sufficiently to expose the opening in the lower section, as shown in Fig. 1. It is gaged in its swinging movement in both directions by a pin, *c*, which is inserted in the lower flange, and strikes against the upper one as the latter is turned.

The lower section, A, receives the empty cartridge-shell *C'* and is provided near its top with an interior shoulder, *d*, which forms a stop to the upper end of the shell. Above this, and at the top of the tube, is a beveled socket, *f*, of proper size to receive the wads and to compress them closely as they are driven down. This socket is open at the top to allow

the wads to be inserted when the upper section is turned off, as shown in Fig. 1.

The upper tubular section, B, contains a tubular plunger, D, having a square end at its bottom for driving the wads, and funnel-mouth at its top to allow pouring of the powder and shot. It is surrounded by a light coiled spring, *g*, which holds it up in the upper section and allows the swinging of the upper part, as before described. This spring preferably rests in a tubular socket-piece, *h*, at the bottom, so that when the plunger is driven down the compressed spring will wholly enter said socket, and thereby be kept in place. The plunger is kept from coming out of its socket by a groove, *i*, which runs over a screw or pin, *k*, inserted from the socket-piece outside. The plunger may be made either of wood or metal.

The operation is as follows: The two sections A B being turned in line one over the other, the powder is poured in at the top of the plunger and falls down into the shell. The upper section of the instrument is then turned one side, as shown in Fig. 1, and the wads are placed in the socket *f*. The upper section is then turned back, and a smart blow is struck upon the plunger, which drives the wads home on top of the powder. They are compressed in the beveled socket as they are driven downward; hence they fit tight in the shell. The shot are then turned in through the plunger on top of the wads, and the outer wads, which fit on top of the shot, are applied in the same way as those over the powder, which completes the operation.

This device being of small size and in portable form can be carried in the pocket, and the great facility with which shells are recharged by it enables it to be used in the field, if necessary.

It can be made of pieces of tubing, and is, therefore, very cheap—much more so than those devices where the parts have to be cast and fitted together. The pivoting of the sections together, so that they can be swung apart, enables the wads to be inserted square in place, and the beveling of the wad-socket compresses the wads, so that when they are driven into the shell they make a tight packing.

It is designed to make the plunger as close fitting to the tube in which it rests as possi-

ble, so as to drive the wads down perfectly true. The hollow plunger also allows the powder and shot to be turned in, so that, as they fall in the shell, they lie level, so that the wads pack properly on top of them.

By the pivoting of the two parts A B together, as described, and arranging one to turn off and away from the other, the wads can be inserted without trouble, and the plunger does not have to be laid aside, as in ordinary devices, where the parts are separate. Great facility in action is thus secured, while the device is simple, in compact form, and very cheap.

E is a device for removing the exploded cap. It consists of two cylindrical ends, *m m*, and a central enlarged shoulder, *n*, between them. At one end is a projecting point or spur, *p*.

The device can be fitted, either end, in the end of the tubular plunger D. G is a block for receiving the base of the cartridge, and provided with a hole, *s*, which comes beneath the cap.

By placing the device E with the point *p* projecting downward, as shown in Fig. 3, and striking a smart blow on the plunger, the point *p* will be forced downward, and will drive the exploded cap through the hole *s*. By chang-

ing ends of the device E, the blunt end outward, it may be used for pressing the new cap in place, as shown in Fig. 4.

I am aware that cartridge-fillers having an opening in the side, beneath the plunger, for inserting the wads, are well known; also, cartridge-fillers having an open cylinder, with a plunger resting free above said cylinder; also, cartridge-fillers having a slide with wad-openings resting between the cylinder and plunger. Such devices I do not claim.

What I claim as new is—

In a cartridge-loader, the combination of the two cylindrical sections A B, pivoted together to allow the upper section to swing off from the lower one, the upper section containing the tubular plunger D, and the lower section provided with a wad-socket, *f*, resting above the chamber containing the shell, as herein shown and described.

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

CHAS. GREEN.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
R. E. WHITE.