

I. L. G. RICE.
Projectile.

No. 216,974.

Patented July 1, 1879.

Fig. 1.

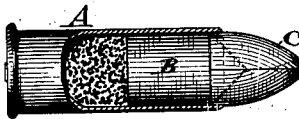


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

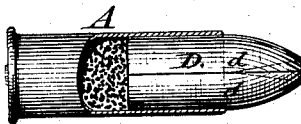


Fig. 5.

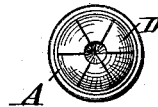


Fig. 6.

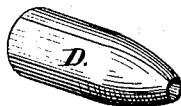


Fig. 7.

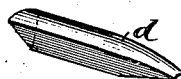
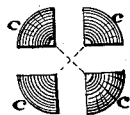


Fig. 8.



Inventor.

Israel L. G. Rice.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL L. G. RICE, OF CAMBRIDGE, ASSIGNOR TO ALBERT C. WOODWORTH,
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IMPROVEMENT IN PROJECTILES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 216,974, dated July 1, 1879; application filed
February 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISRAEL L. G. RICE, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Projectiles, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of projectiles that are so constructed as to fly apart and scatter portions of such projectiles when shot from a gun; the purpose being to produce greater effect than could be possible were the projectiles to remain whole.

To clearly understand the invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows the improved projectile B C placed in a cartridge-shell, A.

The improved projectile consists of the main bullet B and the sectional part C, which is composed of the parts *c c c c*. These parts are held in place by means of the cartridge-shell.

When the cartridge is exploded in a fire-arm the main bullet B is shot forward in a straight line, while the parts *c c c c* separate from the main bullet and move in different courses because of their peculiar shape, and because of the action of the air, which spreads them apart as they are shot through it. To allow the air to act upon these parts to advantage, a cone-shaped aperture is left in the point of C, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In Fig. 7 is shown a perspective view of one of the sections *c*. Fig. 8 shows a plan view of the sections *c c c c*. Fig. 4 illustrates a different form of the invention.

The bullet D is made up of sections *d d d d d d*. These sections are held in place by the cartridge-shell A. A plan of these sections is seen in Fig. 5.

A perspective view of the bullet is given in Fig. 6, and a perspective view of one of the sections in Fig. 7.

This invention is particularly adapted to be used in small-arms of all kinds and machine-guns.

I do not limit myself to the particular shape shown in the drawings, as projectiles embodying the same principles may be made in a variety of shapes.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A projectile divided longitudinally into sections, which sections are of a shape substantially as shown, and which are so constructed that when they are placed compactly together a conical or equivalent opening is left at the point, substantially as shown and described.

2. A projectile divided longitudinally into sections, which sections are so constructed that when placed compactly together a conical or equivalent opening is left at the point, in combination with a cylindrical cone-pointed bullet, substantially as shown and described.

ISRAEL L. G. RICE.

Witnesses:

J. W. HAMILTON JOHNSON,
FLOYD NORRIS.