M. BACKES.

Percussion-Primer.

No. 221,015. Patented Oct. 28, 1879.

fig. 1

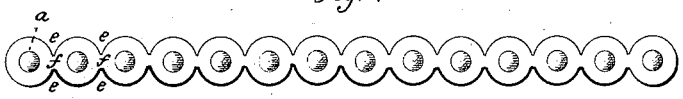

fig. 2

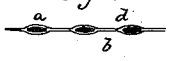

fig. 3

Witnesses.
Jas. C. Earle
J. H. Shumway

Michael Backes
Inventor.
By atty.
Wm. C. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL BACKES, OF WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN PERCUSSION-PRIMERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **221,015**, dated October 28, 1879; application filed September 19, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL BACKES, of Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Percussion-Primers; 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, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a plan view; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section, Fig. 3 illustrating the use of the invention.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of percussion-primers, or what are commonly called "paper percussion-caps," which are made by introducing a percussion-wafer between two thicknesses of paper, the two thicknesses extending beyond the edge of the wafer, and being there secured together by paste or other suitable adhesive material. In some cases these primers are cut in the form of disks from the paper, with the wafer in the center. In others they are made in strips of equal width, to be torn one from the other. A large proportion of these primers are used in toy pistols. If made singly they are put in small boxes, and the child loses many in attempting to move them singly from the box; and if in strips of equal width, as usually made, he destroys many in attempting to separate them.

The object of this invention is to overcome these difficulties; and it consists in producing the primers in a succession of connected disks, the connection being slight, and so as to leave a notch at each side between adjacent primers, and as more fully hereinafter described.

The wafers or pellets *a* are of the usual form, and are placed on strips or sheets of paper at substantially equal distances from each other, and another strip pasted upon the first; or they may be made in sheets, *b* representing the lower sheet, and *d* the upper sheet. Then by suitable dies they are cut into strips with scallop-shaped edges, as seen in Fig. 1, and so as to form a notch, *e*, at each side between adjacent disks, and leave a small connection, *f*, at the center. These are best done by making the cut concentric to each of the pellets, as shown.

By this construction the primers are in the best form possible, and are easily detached from each other without liability of loss. Again, the strip is useful as a means of introducing the primer to its seat on the pistol. This seat is usually a cavity corresponding substantially to the size of the primer, as A, Fig. 3. At one side of the wall of this cavity a notch, *h*, is made, so as to allow the connecting-point *f* to pass into the said notch. Therefore, to introduce a primer, it is only necessary to place the end into the cavity A, with the connection *f* in the notch *h*, and pull the strip. Separation will occur between the first and second primer at the notch *h*, the wall of the cavity serving to hold against the pull.

I claim—

A series of primers consisting of a percussion-pellet secured between two strips of paper, and the said strips cut to form a notch at each side between adjacent pellets, substantially as described.

MICHAEL BACKES.

Witnesses:
JOHN E. EARLE,
JOS. C. EARLE.