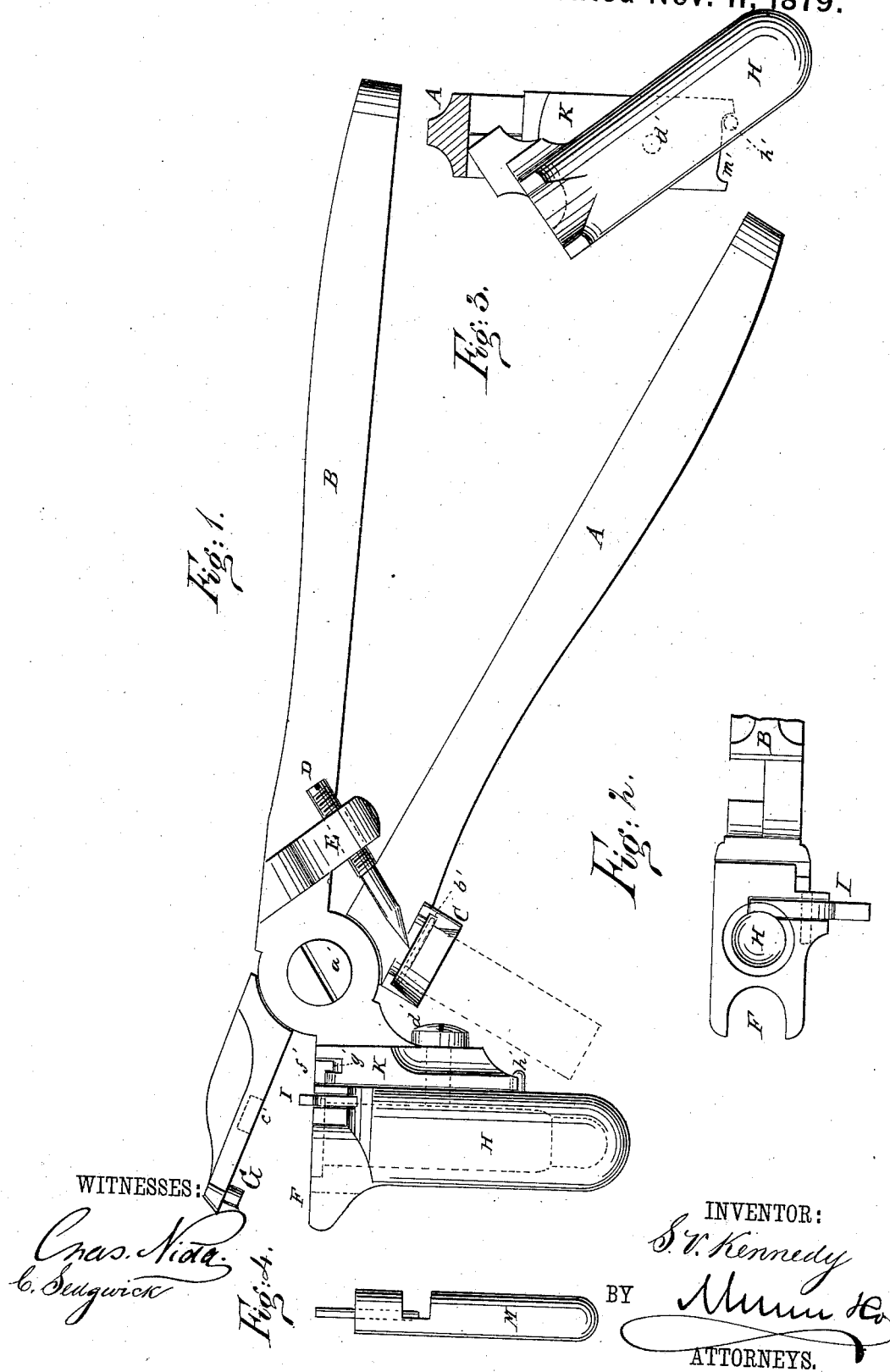


S. V. KENNEDY.
 Cartridge Capping and Crimping Tool.
 No. 221,575. Patented Nov. 11, 1879.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
C. S. S. S. S. S.

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL V. KENNEDY, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
HIMSELF AND HENRY A. CHURCH, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGE CAPPING AND CRIMPING TOOLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **221,575**, dated November 11, 1879; application filed August 14, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL V. KENNEDY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Combination Cartridge Capping and Crimping Tool for Metallic Ammunition, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device. Fig. 2 is a plan of chambered socket, bifurcation, and extractor. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the device, showing socket turned aside. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the punch sometimes used in connection with the device.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to provide a device for removing the metallic primer from an exploded cartridge-shell, for applying a new primer, and for closing the shell tightly about the ball after it has been reloaded.

The invention consists of a tool composed of two crossed levers, pivoted together, and provided with a lug for holding an exploded cartridge-shell, an adjustable spur for removing the exploded primer, device for supporting the shell for the attachment of a new primer and for attaching the primer itself, chambered socket for admission of the loaded cartridge, that the case or shell may be properly compressed about the ball and the cartridge brought to a uniform length, extractor for removing the cartridge from the said socket, and certain other devices, hereinafter described, all of which may be operated by hand or other power.

In the drawings, A B represent the levers, pivoted on pin *a'*. C is the semicircular lug attached to A, and provided with an annular groove, *b'*, to receive the rim or flange at the base of the shell. D is an adjustable screw-spur, movable in the lug E, for removing the exploded primer. F represents the bifurcation for supporting the shell while a new primer is being applied to it. G is the stud or punch used to press a new primer into its seat in the head of the shell. H is the chambered socket, the outlines of its chamber being shown by dotted lines, into which the shell is

placed after it is loaded to be pressed down by the lever A, so that the open end of the shell shall be tightly closed upon the ball. *c'* is a recess in the lever A, to prevent its contact with the primer when it presses the shell into the socket H. I is the shell-extractor, pivoted in a slot in the socket H, and forming a portion of the rim of said socket. This socket H is pivoted about midway of its length by pin *d'* to the lug K, that depends from the lever B. It is held in a vertical position by the engagement of its lip *f'* in the groove *g'* of the lug K and the stud *h'* in the indentation *m'*, but can be turned sidewise in one direction, as shown in Fig. 3, until the stud *h'* stops against the opposite shoulder of the indentation.

The instrument to be operated may be taken in one hand, and with the other the head of an exploded shell is held within the lug C; then the handles of the levers are brought together, and the spur *d* made to pierce and remove the primer; then the shell is withdrawn and placed so that its rim rests on the bifurcation F, and a new primer is forced into the place of the old one by the downward pressure of the stud or punch G. Removed from this, it is loaded and then placed, with ball end down, within the chambered socket H, where it receives the pressure of the lever A, to make an air-tight joint between shell and ball. The socket has to be turned aside to admit the shell, and back again to primary position that the shell may receive the desired pressure. As soon as the joint between shell and ball is secure the socket is again turned aside and the jaws of the levers again brought together, so that A shall press upon the upward-projecting ear of the extractor I, thereby causing the extractor to raise the shell partly out of the socket, so that it may be easily seized and removed.

In Fig. 4 is shown a punch, M, that may be used in connection with this instrument for extracting the exploded anvil-primer from a class of cartridge-shells having a conical anvil in the primer. This primer is extracted by placing the punch in the socket H and then slipping the shell on the punch, after which

the jaws of the instrument are brought together, and the anvil-primer is consequently driven into the recess *c'*.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The within-described instrument for preparing metallic ammunition, consisting of levers A B, semicircular lug C, spur D, lug E, bifurcation F, punch G, socket H, extractor I, and lug K, constructed and arranged substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with the socket H, of

the lever I, pivoted in a slot and forming a portion of the rim thereof, as shown and described.

3. In a loading-tool, the socket H on lever A, pivoted at the middle, and having lip *f'*, in combination with a lug, K, fixed to lever B, and having grooves *g' m'*, as and for the purpose set forth.

SAMUEL V. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

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