(No Model.)

A. H. WALKER.

PROJECTOR FOR SEA OILING SHELLS.

No. 381,733. Patented Apr. 24, 1888.

Fig. 6

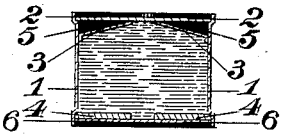


Fig. 5

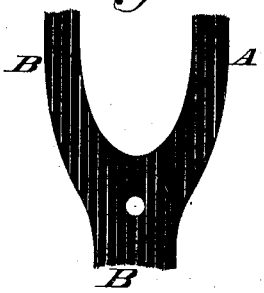


Fig. 1

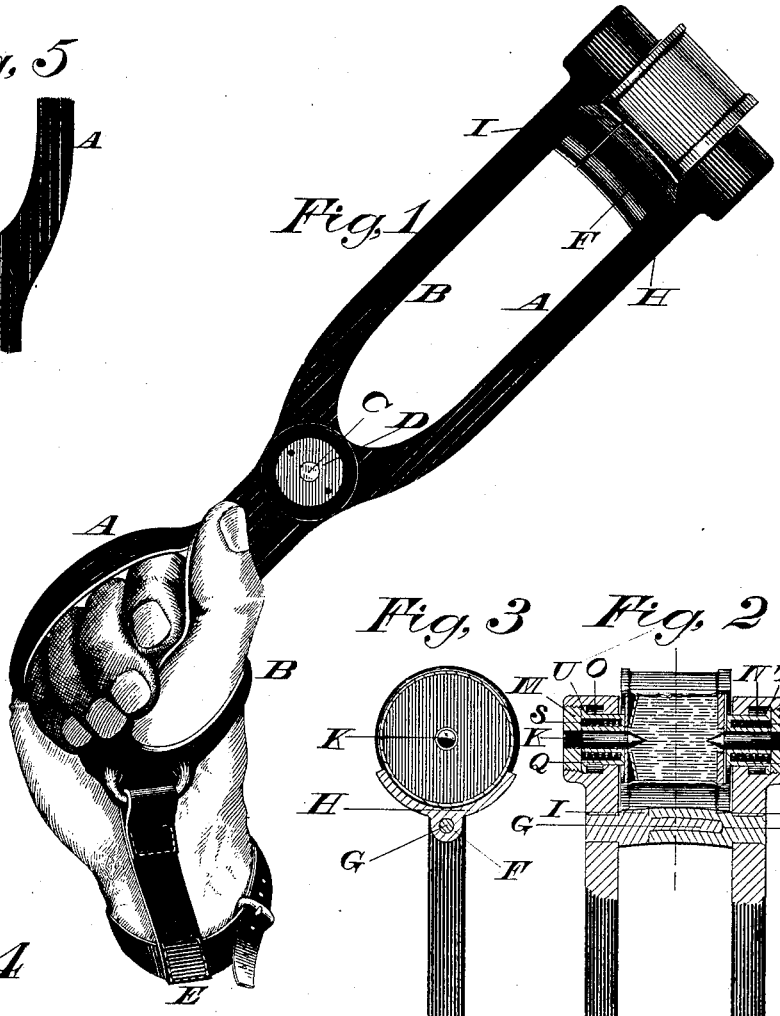


Fig. 4

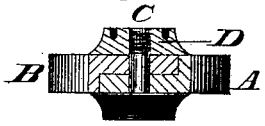


Fig. 3

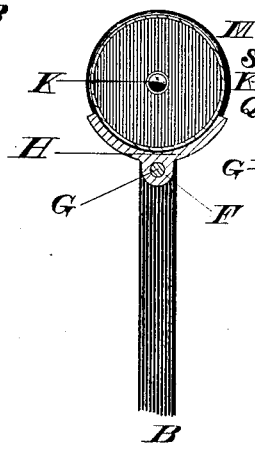
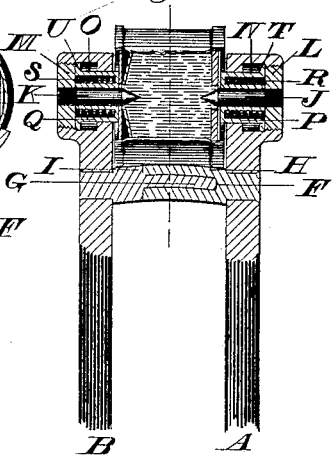


Fig. 2



Witnesses.
Frank H. Pinkham.
Henry L. Reckard.

Inventor.
Albert H. Walker.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT H. WALKER, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PROJECTOR FOR SEA-OILING SHELLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,733, dated April 24, 1888.

Application filed February 29, 1888. Serial No. 265,692. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT H. WALKER, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Projector for Sea-Oiling Shells, of which the following description and claims constitute the specification, and which is illustrated by the accompanying sheet of drawings.

This projector is adapted to throw from a ship into the sea such a sea-oiling projectile as that described and claimed in my application No. 260,024, filed January 7, 1888, for Letters Patent of the United States of America.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view of the projector clasped in the right hand of a sailor and clasping the projectile between its forward ends. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section, of what is shown in the upper part of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the dotted line of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the projector on the plane of the mutual axis of the two parts thereof and looking toward the projectile. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view of the middle portion of the two levers which constitute the principal part of the projector, with the nut and bolt which unite them removed, so as to exhibit their mutual articulation. Fig. 6 is a central vertical section of the projectile.

The letters A and B indicate the two levers which constitute the principal parts of the projector. The rear ends of those levers are preferably made in the form of the rear ends of the two members of tailors' shears, and they are pivoted together by the bolt C and are secured in position by the nut D and a corresponding head on the other end of the bolt. The strap E may be employed, if desired, to guard against the danger of the projector slipping from the hand of the sailor and flying into the sea. The forward parts of the levers A and B are provided with the dowel-socket F and the dowel G, respectively, to insure identity of plane in the mutually-approaching movement of the forward parts of the levers. Those forward parts are also provided with the concave wings H and I, respectively, which wings are preferably made integral with the dowel-socket and dowel, respectively, and serve to secure the easy and certain placing of the projectile at precisely the proper place in the projector. The forward ends of the levers A and B are provided with inwardly-projecting prongs J and K, respectively, which prongs are firmly fixed in the blocks L and M, respectively, and which blocks are provided with exterior screw-threads for engagement with corresponding interior screw-threads in the cylindrical recesses N and O in the levers A and B, respectively. The strippers P and Q reciprocate in those cylindrical recesses, respectively, and that reciprocation is caused by the spiral springs R and S, respectively, and is limited by the annular flanges T and U, respectively, which flanges are respectively integral with the outer cylindrical part of the respective strippers. The two concentric cylindrical parts of the two strippers are united by an integral annular part, as shown in the drawings, and the annular spaces between those concentric annular parts constitute the recesses for the springs R and S, respectively.

When the filled projectile of Fig. 6 is to be thrown into the sea, it is impaled between the forward ends of the levers A and B in the position shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Then the sailor grasps the rear ends of the levers, as shown in Fig. 1, and swings his arm as if he were about to throw or toss a ball, and at the instant his arm reaches its utmost stretch he opens his hand so as to separate the rear ends of the levers A and B and also to separate the forward ends of those levers, and thus extract the prongs J and K from the openings which they made in the disks 2 and 6, respectively. That extraction, which might otherwise be limited to one of those prongs, is insured to both of them by the strippers P and Q, which strippers are forced toward the ends of the prongs J and K, respectively, by the springs R and S, respectively. Thus liberated from the projector, the projectile is hurled into the sea.

I do not herein claim the projectile which I describe and show, because I describe and claim that projectile in my application No. 260,024, filed January 7, 1888, for Letters Patent of the United States of America.

I claim as my invention—

1. A projector for sea-oiling shells, consisting of the levers A and B, crossing each other and mutally articulated midway of their lengths and pivoted together by the bolt C, and provided at their forward parts with the dowel-socket F and the therein-entering dowel G, respectively, the meeting wings H and I,

respectively, and the axially-opposite and inwardly-projecting prongs J and K, respectively, all substantially as described.

2. A projector for sea-oiling shells, consisting of the levers A and B, crossing each other and mutually articulated midway of their lengths and pivoted together by the bolt C, and provided at their forward parts with the axially-opposite and inwardly-projecting prongs J and K, respectively, the strippers P and Q, respectively, adjacent to those prongs, and the springs R and S, adjusted to work those strippers, respectively, all substantially as described.

3. A projector for sea oiling shells, consisting of the levers A and B, crossing each other and mutually articulated midway of their lengths and pivoted together by the bolt C, and provided at their forward parts with the dowel-socket F and the therein-entering dowel G, respectively, the meeting wings H and I, respectively, the axially-opposite and inwardly-projecting prongs J and K, respectively, the strippers P and Q, respectively, adjacent to those prongs, and the springs R and S, adjusted to work those strippers, respectively, all substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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