

changing the limit of the backward motion of the feeding mechanism.

3. The method of regulating the size and density of each blank, before it is severed from the wire, by means of a pair of compressing forceps, or their equivalent.

4. The employment of two pair of cutting and grasping forceps, or their equivalent, for dividing the wire, so arranged and operated as to grasp the wire as described, and sever it between their adjacent faces.

5. The combination of the oil box, arranged as described, with the cutting forceps for the purpose set forth.

6. Combination of the discharging collar with the punch and the mechanism for opening the dies, for the purpose of releasing the bullet from the dies, and discharging it from the machine.

7. Arranging the joint between the two pair of forceps so as not to be in the same plane for the purpose set forth.

8. Arranging the groove around the cavity in the die, as described, so as to allow

the air to escape from the die and prevent the passage of the lead into the groove.

9. Making the opening in the die of less diameter than the base of the bullet, and of the exact size of the blank, for the purpose set forth.

10. The method of gaging the blank, and forming the base of the bullet by means of an annular projection in the base of the die.

11. The method of forming bullets of variable weight, and of the same external form, with the same set of dies and punches, by constructing the die with a projecting annular base, so that the punch can be entered into the blank a greater or less distance, and thus expand the recess in the base of the blank so that it will accurately fill the die and thus form a perfect bullet.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name.

W. H. WARD.

Witnesses:

F. SOUTHGATE SMITH,  
M. V. B. RADCLIFFE.

J. WOOTTON.

Nail Machine.

No. 18,617.

Patented Nov. 10, 1857.

Fig. 3.

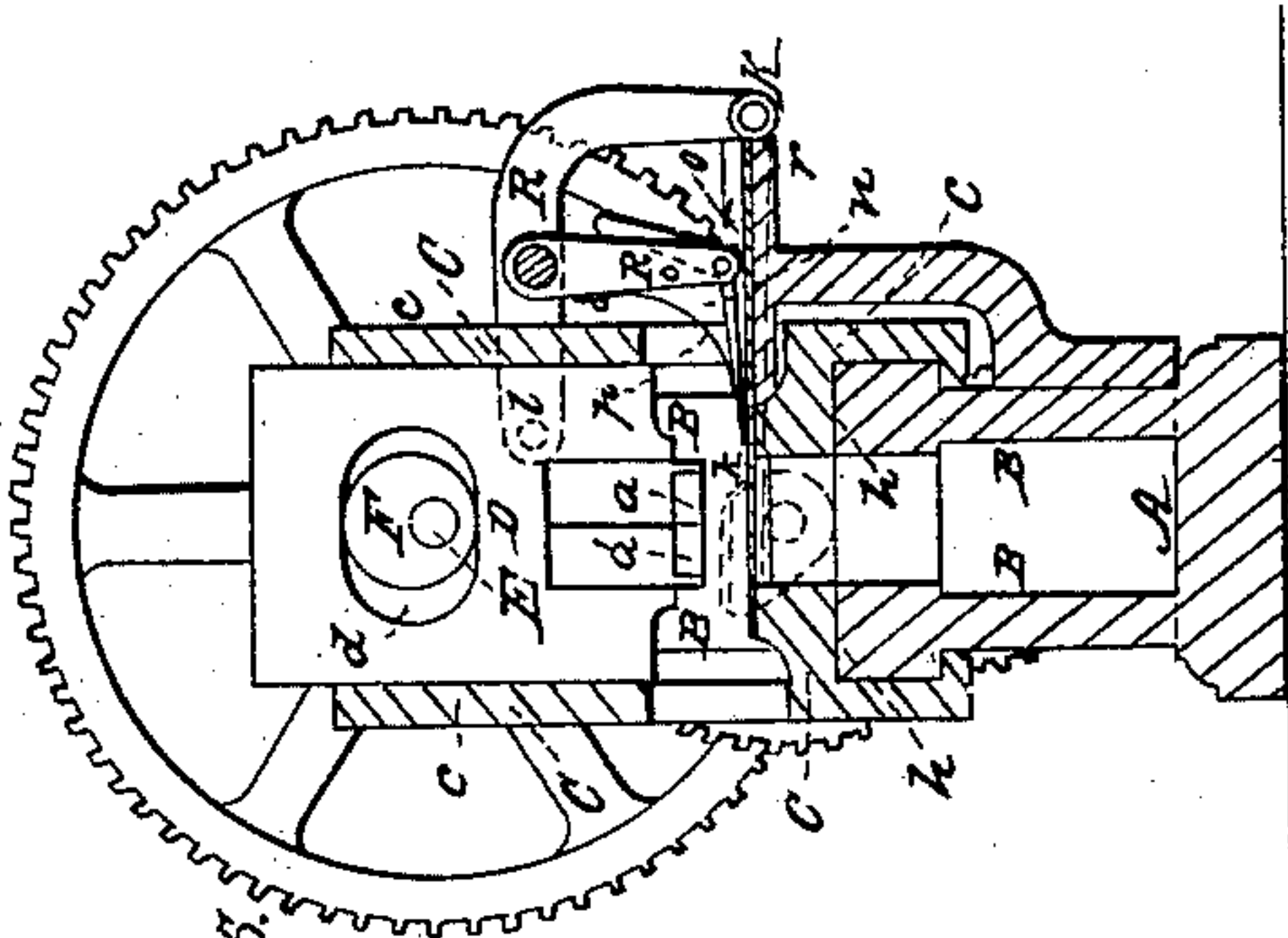


Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

