M. Babcock,

Bullet Ladle.

No. 43,151. Patented June 14, 1864.

Fig 3.

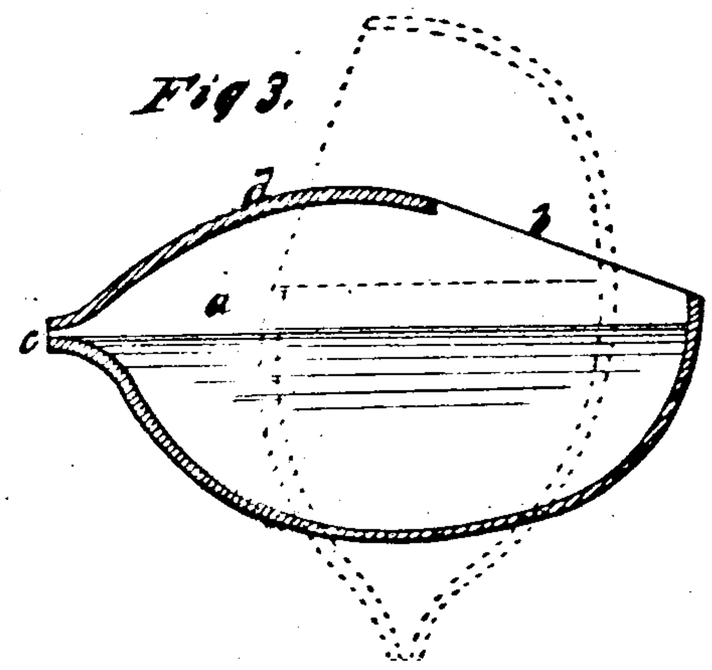


Fig 1.

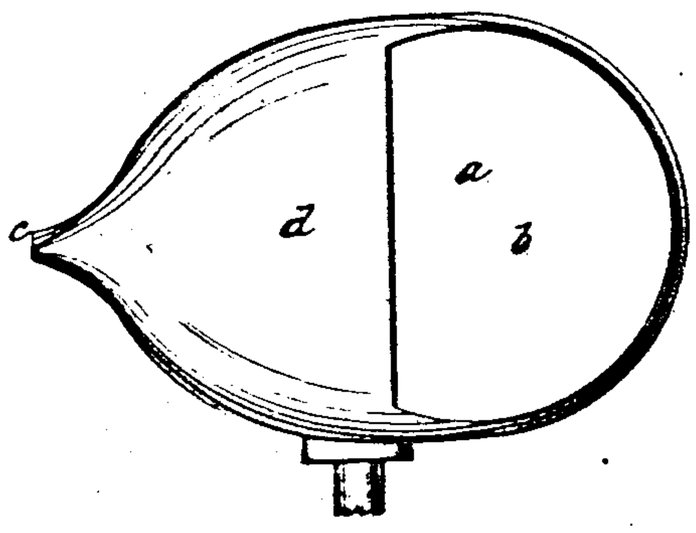
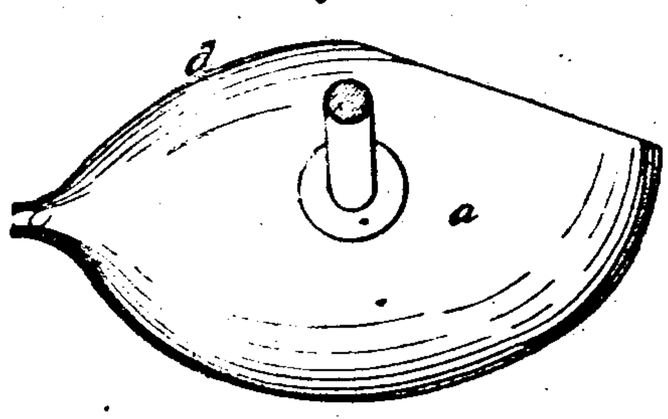


Fig 2.



Witnesses
Francis Gould
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES BABCOCK, OF CHARLESTOWN, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES F. AND E. P. MUNROE, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BULLET-LADLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **43,151**, dated June 14, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES BABCOCK, of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Bullet-Ladle; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

My improvement relates, principally, to that class of ladles used in molding bullets, though applicable, of course, to plumbers' use, and to the general purposes of such an article; and the invention consists in a new form of construction given to the ladle, whereby it can be much more readily used and the molten lead poured from it more advantageously than in other kinds or forms of ladles hitherto manufactured.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a top view of the ladle, Fig. 2 an elevation of it, and Fig. 3 a vertical longitudinal section of it taken through the delivering nose or spout.

a denotes the bowl or reservoir of the ladle, *b* the mouth or opening by which the lead is introduced into the bowl, and *c* the nose from which the molten lead is poured. The ladle is made of an elongated form, and a top plate or roof, *d*, extends from the nose over about half the surface of the bowl *a*. The spout *c* is placed at a considerable distance below the level of the roof *d*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and the front end of the bowl is made of a greater depth than the rear end thereof. When the molten lead fills the bowl to the level of the nose *c*, as seen in Fig. 3, it will be seen that if the ladle is tipped so as to bring the nose to the bottom, as denoted by dotted lines in said figures, the presence of the roof *d* and the capacity of the front part of the bowl are such that the lead cannot escape over or through the top or mouth of the ladle. In practice, however, it is seldom necessary to turn the ladle so far over; but to whatever extent it is tipped the roof *d* prevents the overflow of the lead.

In the use of the common ladle, made with an open top extending entirely across the bowl, with a depression for a spout in one side thereof, it is very troublesome to pour the lead into a bullet-mold, because, from unsteadiness of the hand, the ladle will often tip too much and pour out the lead faster than it can enter the mold, and because the dross on the surface flows off with the melted metal; but with my ladle the lead cannot run over the top, and as the dross can only flow from the surface it cannot pass out of the nose, the lead flowing from that part of the mass next to the nose, and not from the top.

I am aware that a ladle has been made with a delivering-hole in the bottom, the flow of the metal through such hole being controlled by a plug or valve attached to a lever; but, besides the inconvenience of handling such a ladle, the plug will not always perfectly seal the opening when desired, and the stream cannot be watched and guided as in my ladle.

In melting old metal in the ladle referred to dirt and dross are liable to get into the spout, and, not rising to the top as the lead melts, are drawn off when the spout is opened. These objections to this ladle have prevented its adoption, and I have overcome them in the article made by me, as will be readily seen.

The spout is always in sight where it can be properly directed, no dross can pass into or through the spout, and the lead cannot flow over the top.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, the improved bullet-ladle made substantially as herein shown and described.

MOSES BABCOCK.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,

S. M. MCINTIRE.