

T. L. STURTEVANT.
Powder Flasks.

No. 137,332.

Patented April 1, 1873.

Fig. 1.

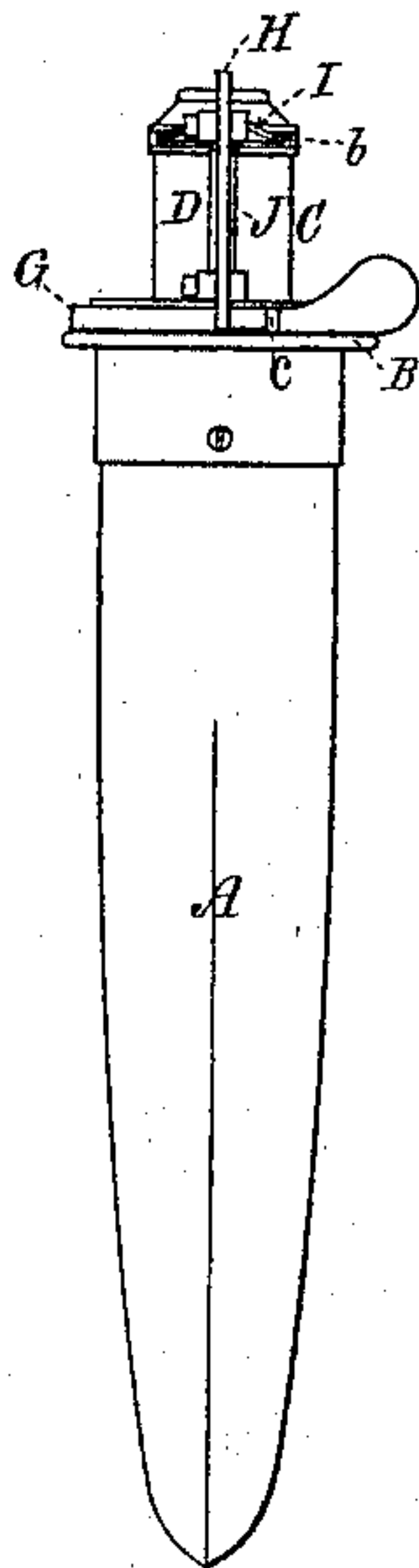


Fig. 2.

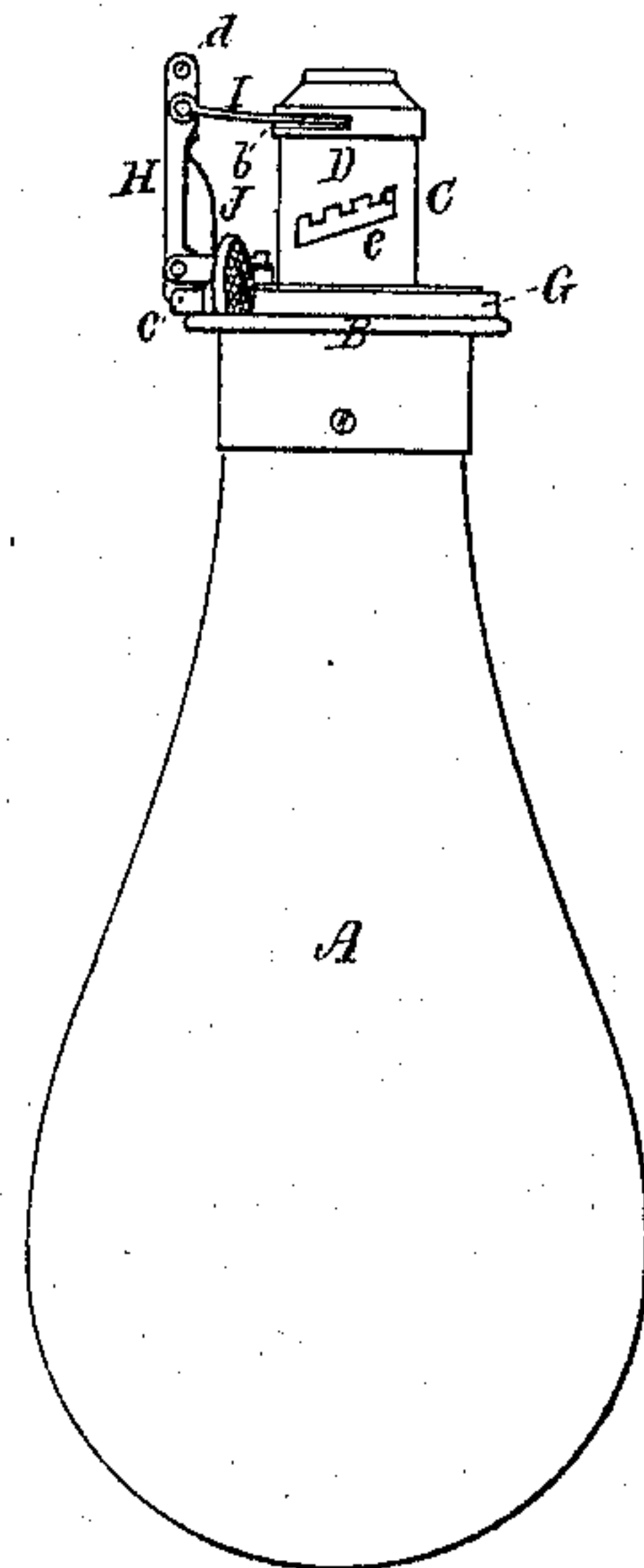


Fig. 3.

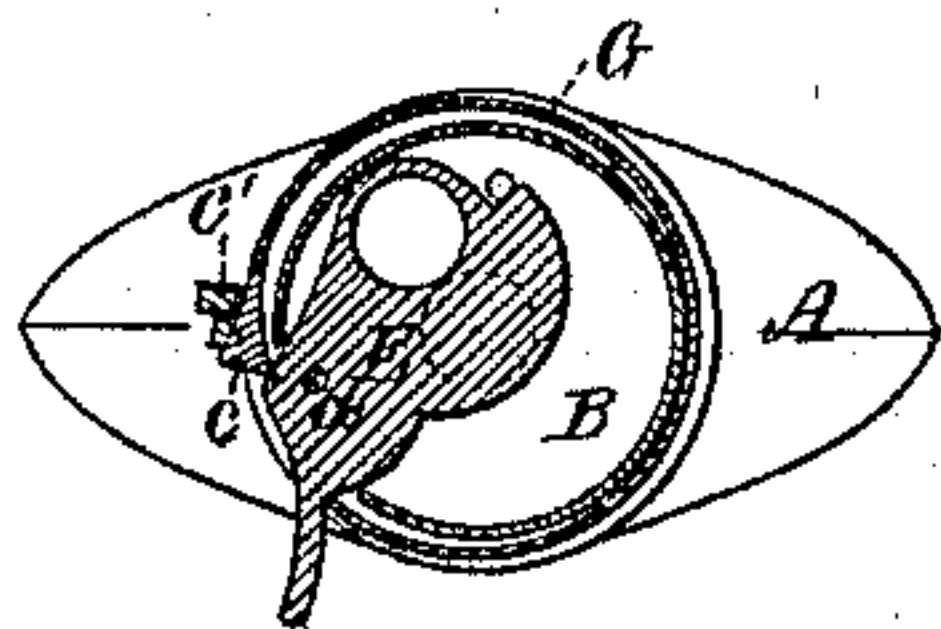
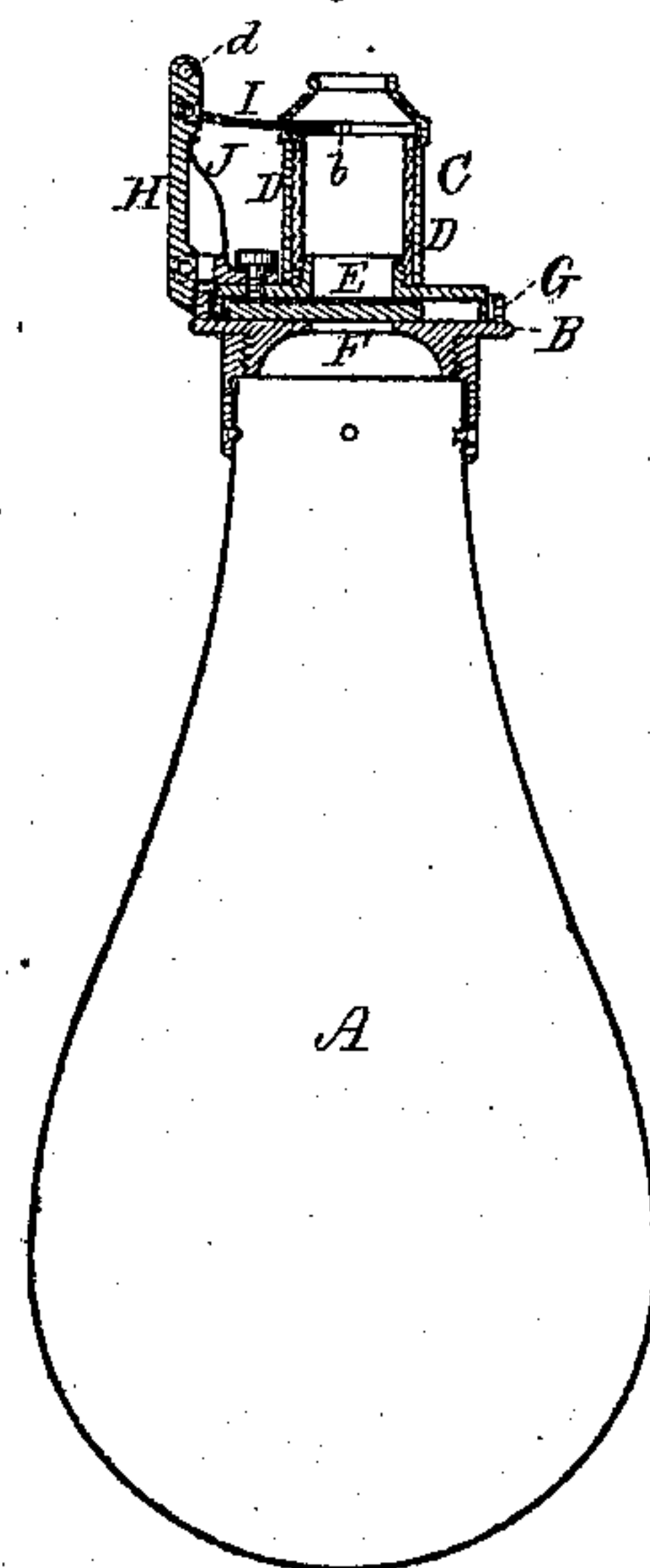


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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THOMAS L. STURTEVANT, OF FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN POWDER-FLASKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **137,332**, dated April 1, 1873; application filed February 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS L. STURTEVANT, of Framingham, Middlesex county, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Sporting Powder-Flasks, of which the following is a specification:

My present improvements are based upon a class of sporting powder-flasks in which two gates are employed, the inner one of which closes to shut the opening into the flask simultaneously and automatically with the opening of the outer one, which allows the powder intervening between the two to be discharged, and vice versa; and such improvement consists in a peculiar construction and adaptation of the levers which actuate the two gates, whereby, in an extremely simple, durable, and effective manner, I effect the alternate opening and closing of such gates, substantially as hereinafter explained.

The drawing accompanying this specification represents, in Figures 1 and 2, side elevations; in Fig. 3, a horizontal section; and in Fig. 4, a vertical section of a powder-flask containing my improvement.

In the drawing, A denotes the body of the flask; B, its cap-plate; C, its discharging-tube or nose; D, the outer circular sleeve-"gage" of the same; and E, the gate, which closes the opening F at the junction of the tube and flask, the annular spring which closes the said gate being shown at G, and the whole being arranged in the ordinary manner of sportsmen's powder-flasks.

The object of my present invention is to adapt a powder-flask mainly to the purpose of supplying a number of cartridges or cartridge-cases with powder in rapid succession by the employment of an additional gate, by which I avoid the necessity of placing the finger over the opening of the discharging nose or tube while the gate is being opened, as must be done where a single gate is employed; and my improvement, as before stated, consists in a peculiar mode of constructing and combining the levers which actuate the two gates by forming the surfaces of the two which come in contact into sloping grades, whereby the opening of the inner gate effects a closing of the outer, the reverse movements of the two being effected by individual springs.

In carrying out my present purpose, I pivot at its base to one side of the cap-plate B, and immediately adjacent to the pivot *a* of the

gate E, a lever, H, the free end of such lever extending outwardly and terminating at a point about opposite the end of the discharging tube or nose C, while to this lever H, and near its free end, I pivot a gate, I, which enters a transverse slot or channel, *b*, cut about midway through the tubular gage or sleeve D, and of such a size as to fill the latter more or less closely, the said lever H being forced outwardly to its fullest extent by means of a spring, J, secured to the cap-plate B, and pressing against it, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing.

The bases or "heels" of the gate E and lever H meet, and in order that an outward movement of the said gate in opening may effect an inward movement of the free end of the lever and of the gate, and in so doing close the outer end or mouth of the tube D, I form the intercepting faces of the said gate and lever into wedge-shaped or obliquely-sloping grades *c c'*, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing, the springs G and J serving to return the gate and lever to their permanent positions.

In this manner I obviate the necessity of placing a finger over the mouth of the nose C, and allow of the pouring of a successive number of charges of powder from the flask in very rapid succession.

As the gage, tube, or sleeve D is movable and adjustable upon the nose C, the gate I must adapt itself to the changes in position of such sleeve D, and for this reason I create several holes, *d*, in the outer end of the lever H, these holes corresponding in number and relative distances as under with the graduated steps or notches *e*, &c., of the said sleeve.

Claim.

The combination, with the charge-tube and lower gate E, of the upper gate I, actuated from or by gate E, to close the top of the charge-tube when said gate E is moved to uncover the passage leading from said tube into the flask, and returned to its normal position by an independent spring, J, so as to uncover the top of the charge-tube when the gate E closes the bottom of the same, substantially as shown and set forth.

THOMAS L. STURTEVANT.

Witnesses:

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