

(No Model.)

V. A. KING.
Cartridge Implement.

No. 232,189.

Patented Sept. 14, 1880.

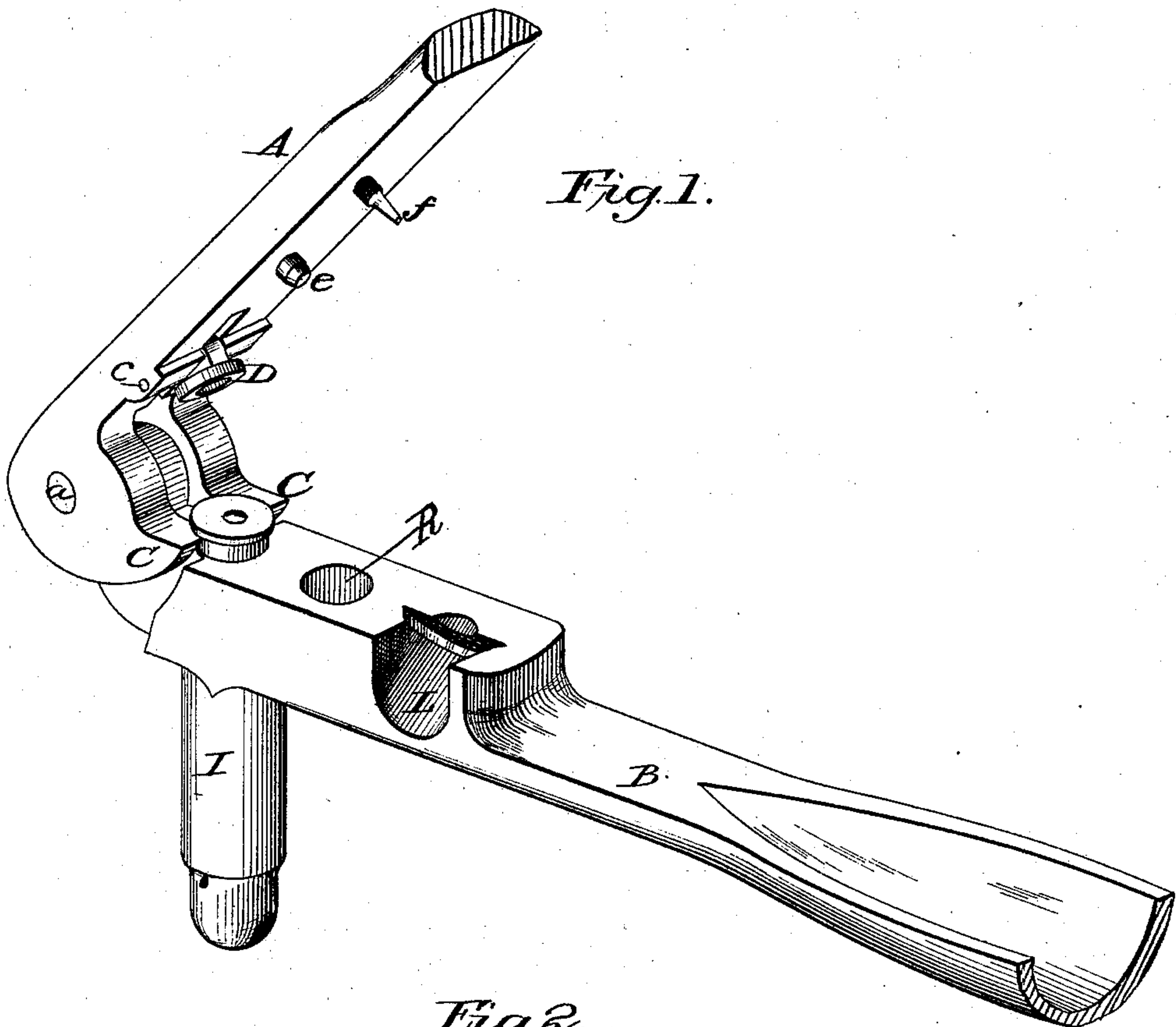
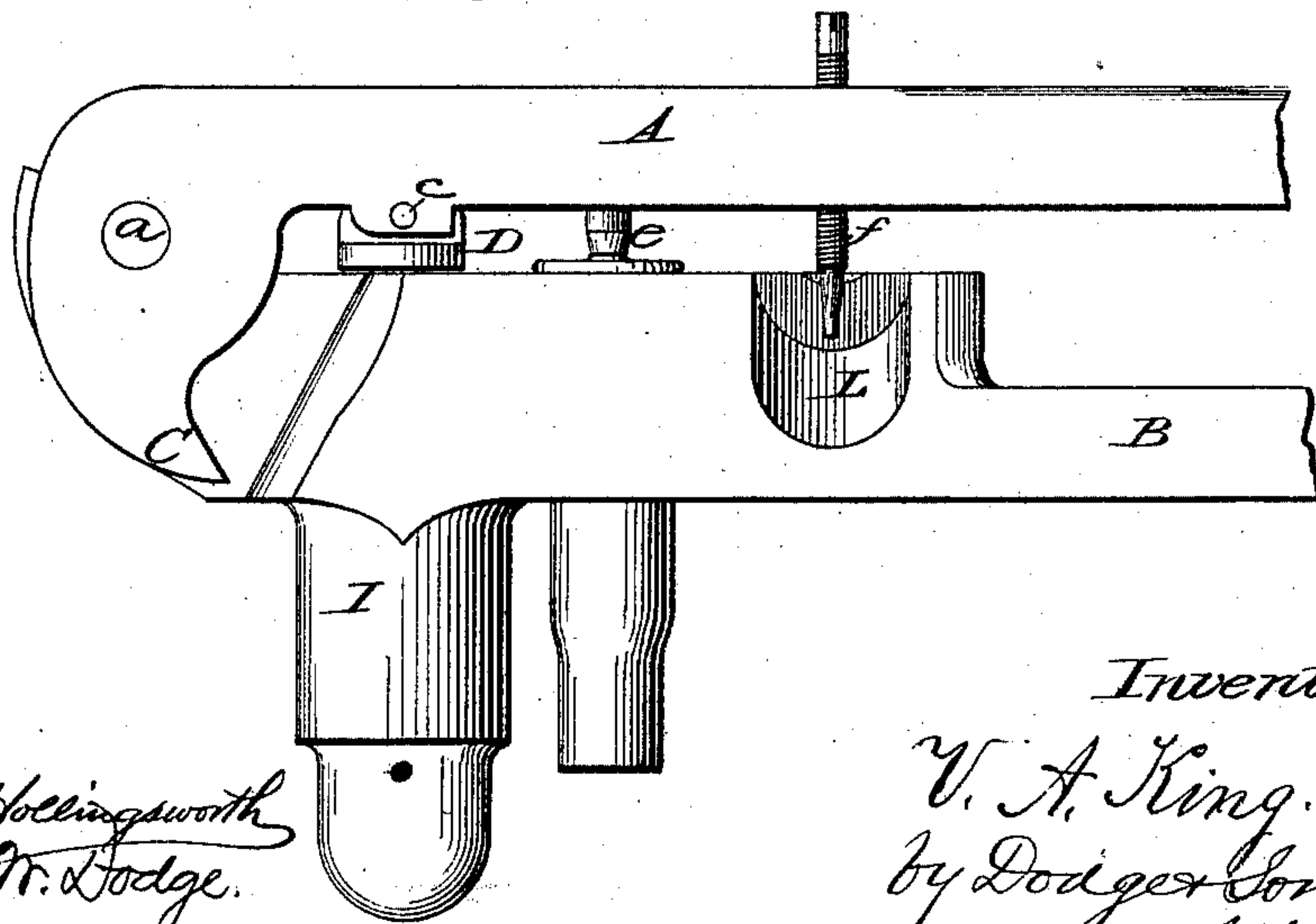


Fig. 2.



Attest.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR A. KING, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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CARTRIDGE IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,189, dated September 14, 1880.

Application filed March 30, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, VICTOR A. KING, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Reloading Implements for Cartridges, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of implements which are used for reloading metallic
10 cartridges; and the invention consists in providing one of the arms with a pivoted or swinging presser block or head, by the use of which the pressure can be brought to bear fair upon the whole of the flat end of the shell and still
15 permit the reloading-chamber to be located very close to the joint or axis of the two arms, thus applying great power or force to the shell; and, second, in providing one of the arms with one or more claws so arranged that, as the
20 arms are separated, said claw or claws shall be brought against flange of the cartridge and made to extract it from the chamber in the opposite arm, all as hereinafter more fully set forth.

25 Figure 1 is a perspective view, and Fig. 2 a side elevation, of my improved implement, the ends of the lever-arms being represented as broken off in both views for want of room to show them full size.

30 To construct my improved implement I provide two strong metal arms or levers, A and B, which are hinged or united by a pivot-pin, *a*, at one end, as represented. In one of the arms, B, there is made an inclined recess, L, for the re-
35 ception of the head of the cartridge-shell, in which it is held, while a sharp-pointed pin, *f*, in the other arm, A, is forced into the primer for the purpose of extracting it from the pocket in the head of the shell. The arm B is also
40 provided with a hole, R, to hold the shell, while a fresh primer is forced into the pocket by the stud *e* of the arm A, these features, together with the tubular ball-setting device or chamber I, which is also connected to the arm
45 B, all being old and in common use.

As considerable force is required to crowd the shell with its powder down upon the bullet in the bottom of the holder I, it is desirable to locate the latter as near to the joint or
50 hinge *a* as possible; but as usually constructed this has not been practicable, for the reason that

when the arm A was brought to bear upon it the face of the arm A would bear upon one edge only of the head of the shell, thereby
tending to press it over to one side of the cham- 55
ber, and at the same time bend or injure the flange of the shell at the point where the arm bore upon it, and when located at a considerable distance from the joint then it was difficult to exert upon the shell the requisite
60 amount of force.

To obviate these difficulties and render the implement more efficient, I locate the holder I very near the jointed ends of the levers or handles A B, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and
65 directly over it, to the arm A, I pivot, by means of a transverse pin, *c*, a presser-block, D, as shown in the drawings. This piece D, being free to swing forward or back, will at once adjust itself to the head of the shell
70 when brought down upon it, and will rest fair and square upon the flat end of the shell, so that any desired amount of force may be brought to bear upon the shell without danger of injuring it, while the nearness of the re-
75 loading-chamber or holder I to the joint of the arms greatly increases their leverage thereon, thereby enabling the operator to force the shell upon the ball with proportionably greater ease.

As represented in the drawings, the arm A 80 has formed upon its jointed end two claws or hooks, C, which are so formed and located that as the arms are opened or swung apart their points will engage under the flange of the shell, as represented in Fig. 1, and lift or
85 withdraw it from the reloading-chamber. This arrangement affords a powerful leverage also, by which means the loaded cartridge can be readily withdrawn, however tightly it may be crowded into the chamber of the holder I. 90

It is obvious that instead of the duplicate claws C C a single one may be located at the center, in which case the arm B would be bifurcated and the single central claw be arranged to swing in the central space of the joint, with
95 its end or point arranged to engage under the flange of the shell, and thus operate in the same manner as the two; or a single one of the two shown may be used; but I prefer the two, as they are more efficient and less likely to
100 injure or cut through the flange in case the cartridge should stick very tight. So, too, it

is obvious that the presser-block D, instead of being pivoted, as shown, may be secured to the arm A by a ball-and-socket joint or other equivalent means, and be made to operate the same. The plan shown is, however, a simple and cheap method, and answers every purpose, as it is only required to swing in line with the arm to adjust itself to the head of the shell.

By these improvements I am enabled to produce a very efficient and complete implement.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The combination, in a cartridge-reloader, of the pivoted arms A B, one of said arms being provided with a reloading-chamber and the other arm being provided with one or more hooks, C, arranged to engage with the shell to withdraw it from the chamber in the act of opening the arms, as set forth.

VICTOR A. KING.

Witnesses:

A. C. BENEDICT,
GEO. E. HODSON.