

(No Model.)

J. M. & M. S. BROWNING.  
CARTRIDGE LOADING IMPLEMENT.

No. 247,881.

Patented Oct. 4, 1881.

Fig. 1

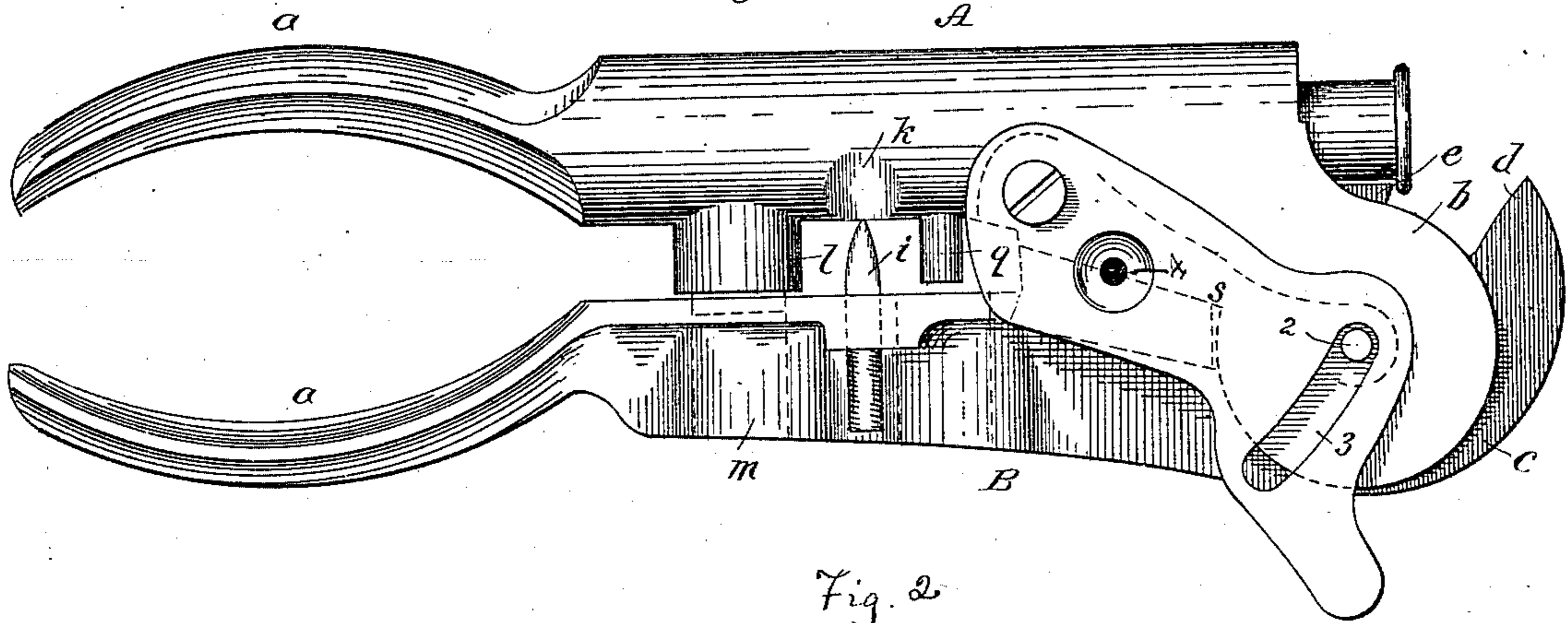


Fig. 2

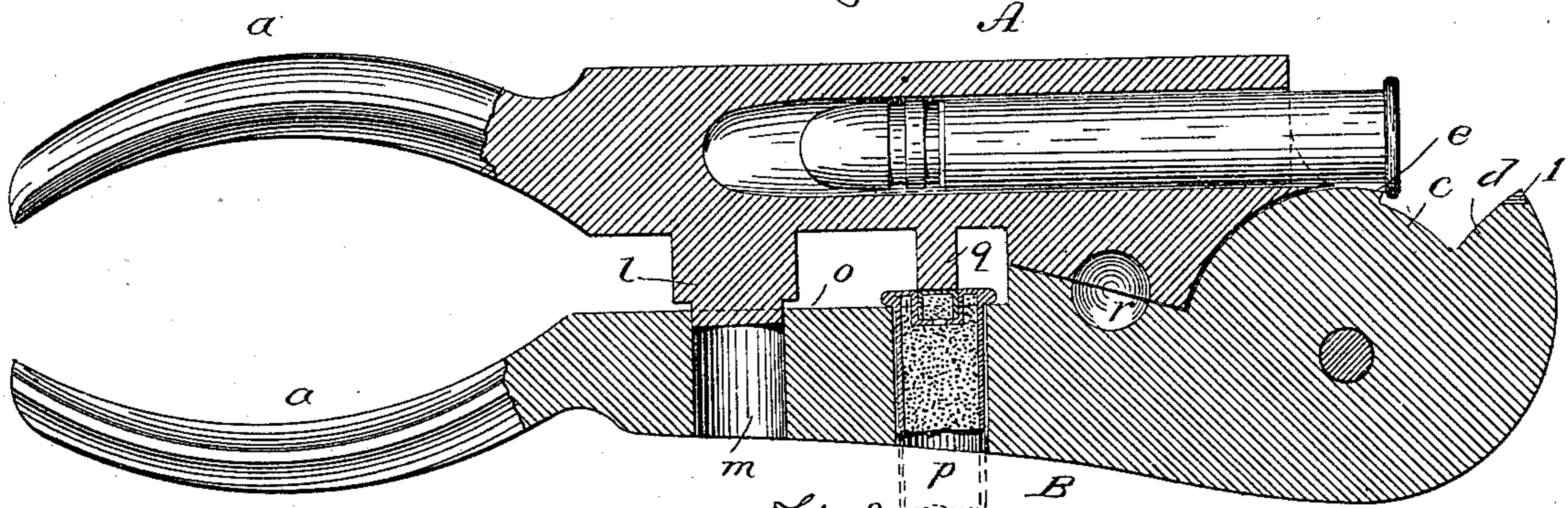


Fig. 3

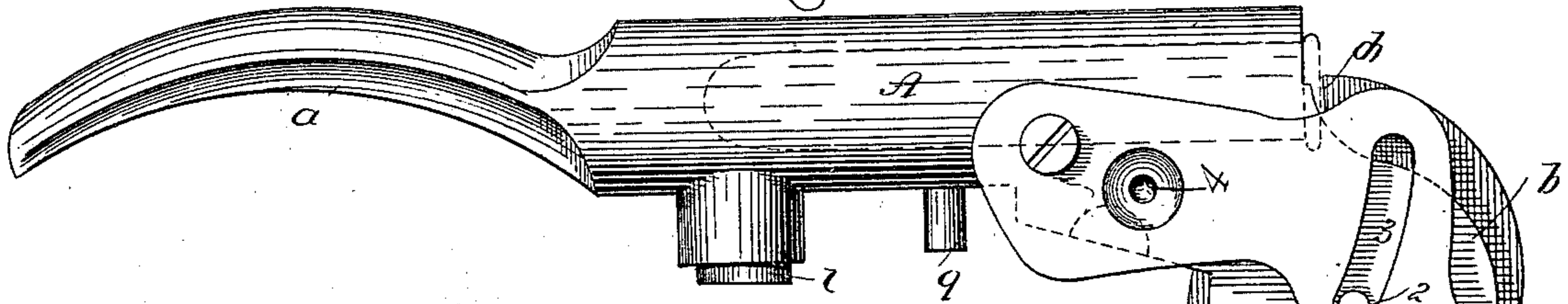
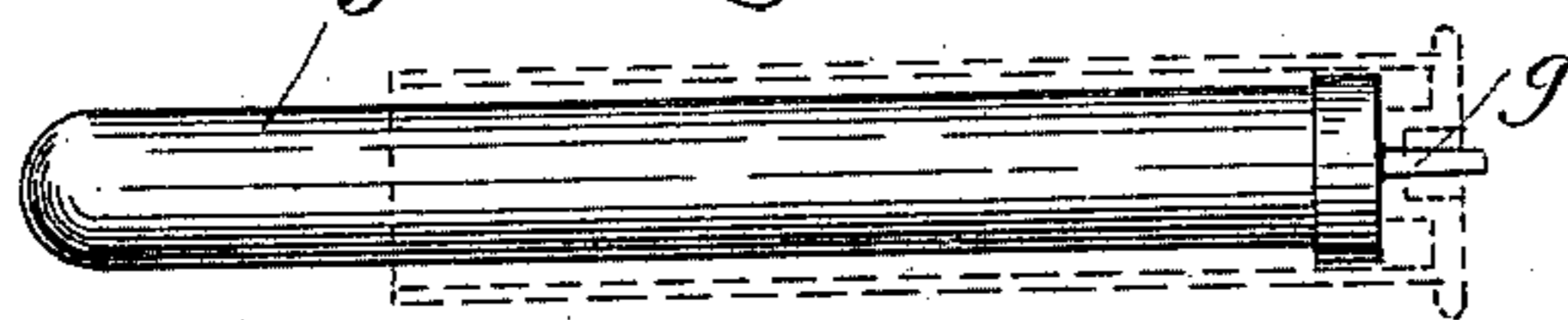


Fig. 4



Witnesses:  
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 Inventors,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BROWNING AND MATTHEW S. BROWNING, OF OGDEN, UTAH  
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## CARTRIDGE-LOADING IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 247,881, dated October 4, 1881.

Application filed August 2, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN M. BROWNING and MATTHEW S. BROWNING, of Ogden, in the county of Weber and Territory of Utah, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cartridge-Loading Implements; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention is a combined reloading-tool for gun-cartridges.

The object of the invention is to provide in a single tool all the appliances necessary for use in the loading or reloading of cartridges, and in the steps necessary for the preparation of the shell for reloading.

Our invention consists, therefore, first, of a combined tool which includes, by reason of its peculiar construction, mechanism for seating the ball, for decapping any kind of shell using a cap, mechanism for capping the shell, a ball-mold, and a wad-punch.

It consists, further, in an improved construction of ball-seating device; and, finally, in combining, with this improved form of bullet-seating device, the various other devices above specified.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a side elevation of our improved tool. Fig. 2 shows a central longitudinal section of the same, taken in the plane of the handles. Fig. 3 represents the tool as open for seating the bullet. Fig. 4 shows detached view of spindle.

In the drawings, A B represent the two main parts of the tool. These have similar handles, *a a*, and they are connected together by a pivotal bolt, which passes through lugs *b b* on the part A, and the disk *c* on the part B, which disk fits snugly between said lugs.

In connection with the parts already named, we will first describe that part of the device which is adapted to seat the bullet and to remove the cap when the shell has a single fire-vent.

The cylindrical body of the part A is bored out or otherwise formed with an axial circular chamber in length equal to the length of the cartridge to be loaded with the ball inserted, and of a size of bore adapted to receive such cartridge. A shoulder, *d*, is formed on the

disk-shaped head of the part B, arranged to overhang and press upon the inserted cartridge when the handles *a a* are open. The position of this shoulder or offset is so arranged that the ball may be dropped into the bottom of the chamber in A and the shell placed upon it, or the ball may be slightly entered in the shell and both together placed in the chamber, when the handles are closed; and then, the handles being opened, the shoulder *d* will force the shell down upon the ball, firmly seating the same. In order to retract the cartridge or shell, a second shoulder or offset, *e*, is provided below the one first named, and adapted to come up under the rim or flange of the shell, when the handles are closing, and to draw it partly out from the chamber. This construction is sufficient for seating the ball, and by reason of the axial chamber the construction is in a very compact and safe form. This construction, however, may also be used in connection with another device for removing the caps from shells which have been fired, when such shells are made with a central vent. For this purpose a spindle, *f*, (shown detached in Fig. 4,) is made of a length equal to, or slightly greater than, the length of the chamber, and is provided with a pin, *g*, adapted to enter the central perforation in the head of the cartridge. This spindle is dropped into the chamber. The empty shell is placed upon it and pressed down by the opening of the handles, in the same manner as forcing the shell upon the ball. As the shell is forced down the pin *g* enters the vent and pushes off the cap. A small recess, *l*, is made in the face of the shoulder or offset *d*, to allow the cap to rise.

For cartridges which have more than one fire-vent we have provided another device in the same tool. This consists of an awl, *i*, having a threaded shank, which screws through the flanged side of the part B. Its point projects opposite a rounded seat, *k*, on the part A, near the inner edge of said seat, as shown more clearly in Fig. 1. In order to remove a cap by this device the head of the shell is laid in the seat, the face thereof being presented in an inclined position toward the point of the awl. The handles are then closed, which brings the awl into the hammer-dent in the cap, and

the parts being held in that position the cap is removed by raising the muzzle of the shell.

The wad-cutting device is shown at *l m*. *m* is a perforation through the part B, in (preferably) the center, and in the plane in which the handles open. Its diameter is equal to that of the wads to be cut. Directly opposite this, and placed so as to enter it when the handles are closed, is a stud, *l*, having a plain face and sharp edge, so that when pasteboard or other suitable material is placed upon the inner plain face, *o*, of the part B, over the opening *m*, and the handles closed, the stud *l* forces the disk out of the board into the perforation, thus performing the operation of cutting the wad. In the same part B is another similar perforation, *p*, made larger to receive the cartridge which is to be capped. A small stud, *q*, set in the part A so as to come against the cap in the center of the shell, when in place, is provided for pressing on the cap. These devices for cutting the wad and setting the cap we are aware are not new in themselves, but are only new in their relation to the general construction of the tool, whereby they are combined to form one tool of an improved and more convenient shape.

Another old feature, but in the same manner newly combined, is the ball-mold *r*, formed in the two sides A and B, near the pivoted ends. The cover consists of the piece *s*, pivoted on the part A, to which it is fitted and held in position within suitable limits by means of a pin, 2, projecting into a curved slot, 3, in the piece *s*. This slot allows sufficient movement, so that when the pin is at one end the hole 4 is directly over the ball-mold, but when the piece *s* is moved to the other side the cover cuts off the neck of the ball and leaves it ready for insertion into the shell. The pin 2 may be a prolongation of the pivotal pin which holds the two parts together.

It will be seen, therefore, that all the necessary parts are combined in this one tool. The central perforation does away with projections, brings the parts into the least possible space, and renders it possible to make the tool serve for the shortest or longest cartridges without any difference in its outside shape.

The main parts of the tool may all be cast, and are very easily fitted, so that the tool may be cheaply made, and combines in itself all that is necessary for the general purpose for which it is intended.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A tool for seating balls, consisting of the part A, having an axial chamber, in combination with a part, B, pivoted to the part A by means of the head fitted between lugs on said part A, the said head being provided with a shoulder, *d*, adapted to force the shell into the chamber by the opening of the two parts, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the part A, axially chambered, the part B, pivoted thereto, as shown, and provided with a shoulder, *d*, and a retracting-shoulder, *e*, substantially as described.

3. The combined tool consisting of the parts A and B, the former having an axial chamber and the latter device shoulders, as described, operated in connection therewith, and both formed with the described ball-mold, capping, wad-cutting, and cap-removing devices.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M. BROWNING.  
MATTHEW S. BROWNING.

Witnesses:

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C. F. MIDDLETON.