(Model.)

# J. H. McCABE.

## CARTRIDGE IMPLEMENT.

No. 295,265. Patented Mar. 18, 1884.

Fig. 1.

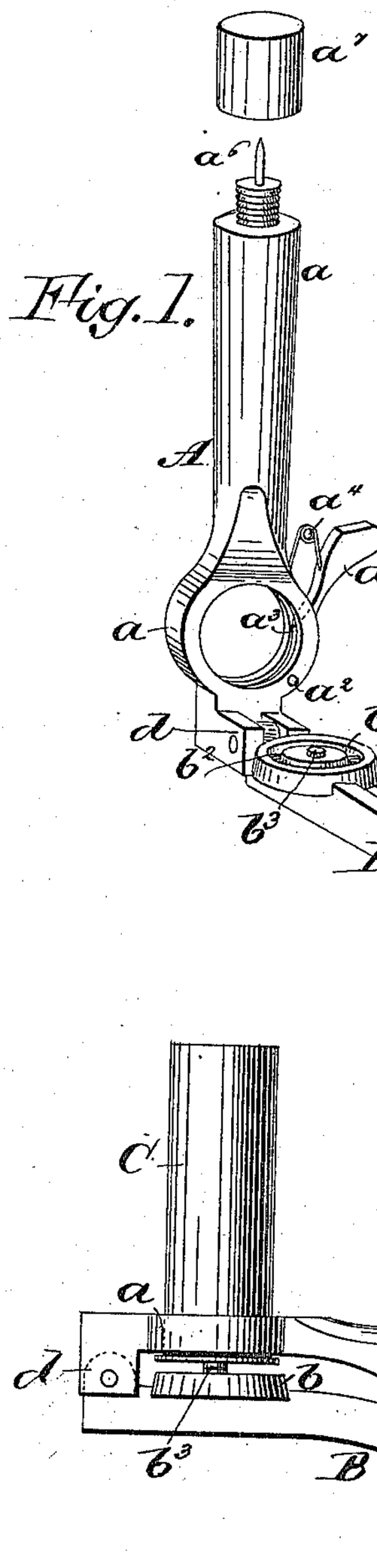



Fig. 3.

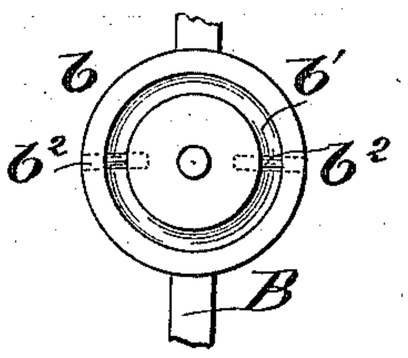



Fig. 2.

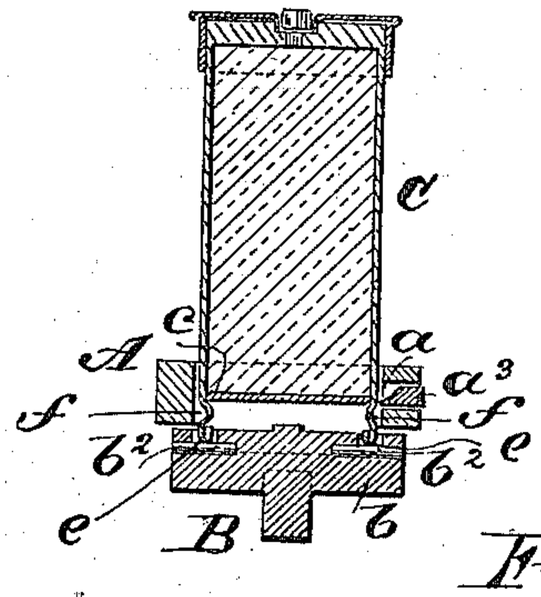



Fig. 6.

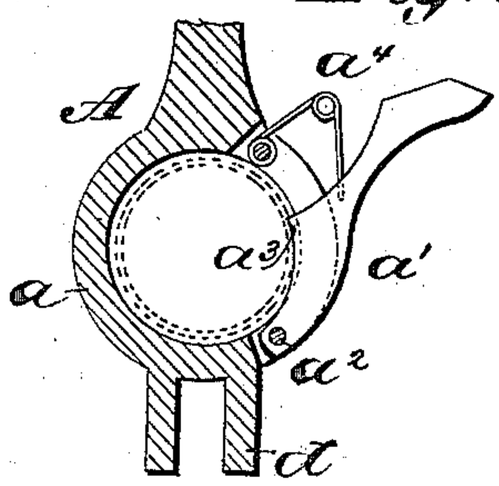




Fig. 4.




Fig. 5.

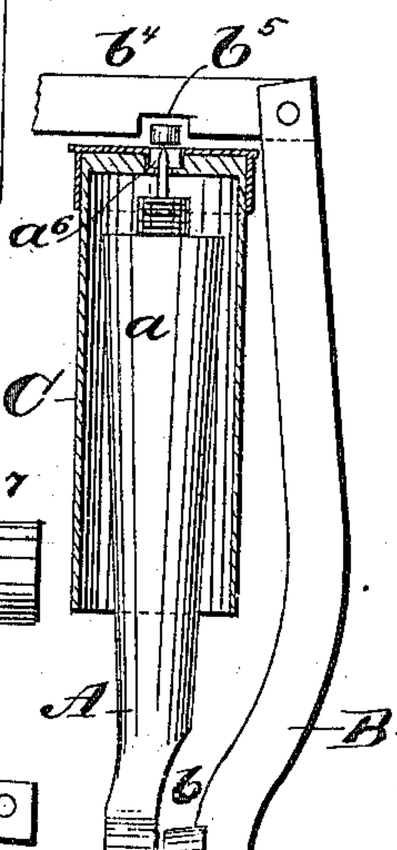
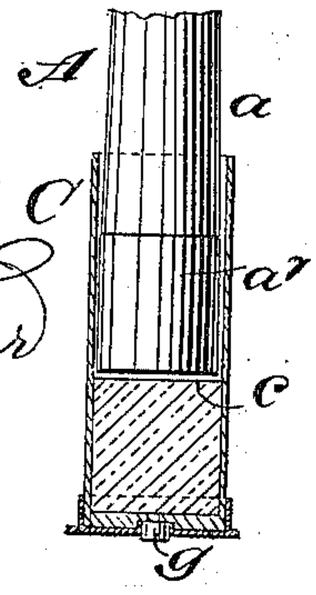



Fig. 7.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HENRY McCABE, OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

## CARTRIDGE IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,265, dated March 18, 1884.

Application filed September 28, 1883. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES H. McCABE, of Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, have invented a new and Improved Cartridge-Reloading Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to improve cartridge-reloading tools, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tool opened, and with the cap of the rammer removed to show the parts in detail. Fig. 2 is a section of the tool and a cartridge, showing the crimper and creaser. Fig. 3 is a detail in plan view, showing the crimping device. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the tool, illustrating the recapping device. Fig. 5 is partly a side elevation and partly a section, showing the cap-expeller. Fig. 6 is a detail in horizontal section, showing the creaser; and Fig. 7 is a section of a cartridge and part of the rammer, showing the operation of the latter.

The rod A, with the cap $a^7$ screwed on the end of it, is the rammer for ramming the wads *c* in the cartridges C. This rammer-rod has a flattened ring-section, *a*, near the other end, through which a hole is made large enough for the barrel or tube of the shell to be inserted in said hole. Beyond the hole, and on one side of the end portion, said rod has checks *d*, by which it is pivoted to one end of a lever, B, which has a circular die-block, *b*, formed on or attached to one side in such relation to rod A that when the latter and the lever are closed together like the handles of a bullet-mold or similar device, the ring portion *a* of rod A rests on said die-block. The die-block has an annular die-groove, *b'*, in its face, coincident with the hole in ring *a*, and adapted to receive the open end of the tube of the shell C when inserted in the hole of ring *a*. The bottom of this die-groove is traversed by one or more hardened steel pins, $b^2$, inserted in holes bored radially in the die-block, so that said pins rise about half their diameter above the bottom of the groove to crimp the open ends of the cartridge-tubes, as represented at *e*, Fig. 2, over the wads *c*, to retain them when the tubes are filled to the top, or nearly so, the crimping being done by inserting the open ends of the cartridges, pressing them on the crimping-pins, and at the same time turning the cartridges by the hand. When the cartridges are only partly filled, and the wads will not be retained by the crimped edges close down on the charges, the cartridge-tubes are to be creased, as represented at *f*, Fig. 2. For this purpose a creasing-lever, *a'*, is pivoted at $a^2$ in a slot of the ring *a*, which lever has a creasing-bit, $a^3$, on the inner edge to be pressed against the side of the cartridge-tube when inserted in the hole of ring *a*, and turned by hand against the creaser. When the crease *f* is to be formed a greater distance from the end of the tube than the die-block *b* will admit of when the tool is closed, the tool may be opened and the tube may then be inserted as far as required. A spring, $a^4$, keeps the creaser out of the way of inserting the tubes.

In the center of the face of the die-block *b* there is a recapping-bit, $b^3$, on which a cap, *g*, inserted in the cavity of the head of the cap, preparatory to being secured in said cavity, will rest, when the cartridge C is inserted, in the hole of ring *a* from between the two members A and B, with the flange of the cartridge-head under ring *a*, as represented in Fig. 4, so that by pressing the tool together the cap will be expanded and secured in the cavity of the head of the cartridge.

Under the removable cap $a^7$ of the end of the rammer there is a point, $a^6$, which, when the cap $a^7$ is removed and the cartridge is on the rammer-rod, will touch the inner end of the shell of the cap to be expelled. A lever, $b^4$, pivoted to the end of lever B, is then pressed down over the head of the cartridge, forcing it down on the rammers, away from the cap, which is left on the end of point $a^6$, which thereby expels the cap. The lever $b^4$ has a notch, $b^5$, over the cap, to avoid pressing on it when pressing the cartridge down.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the ring *a* and die-block *b*, hinged together, the latter having annular groove *b'*, and one or more pins, $b^2$, arranged in said groove, as described, whereby the cartridge may be crimped.

2. The combination, with the ring *a*, of the lever *a'*, pivoted at $a^2$ in a slot of the ring, having the bit $a^3$ on the inner edge, and supported at the rear by a spring, $a^4$, whereby the cartridge may be creased, as described.

3. In a cartridge-reloading tool consisting of the rammer-rod A and lever B, jointed together and arranged for holding the cartridges, as described, the rod A having the cap-expelling point $a^6$, in combination with the lever $b^4$, jointed to lever B, and also having a removable cap, $a^7$, forming the end of the rammer-rod and protecting the cap-expelling point, substantially as set forth.

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