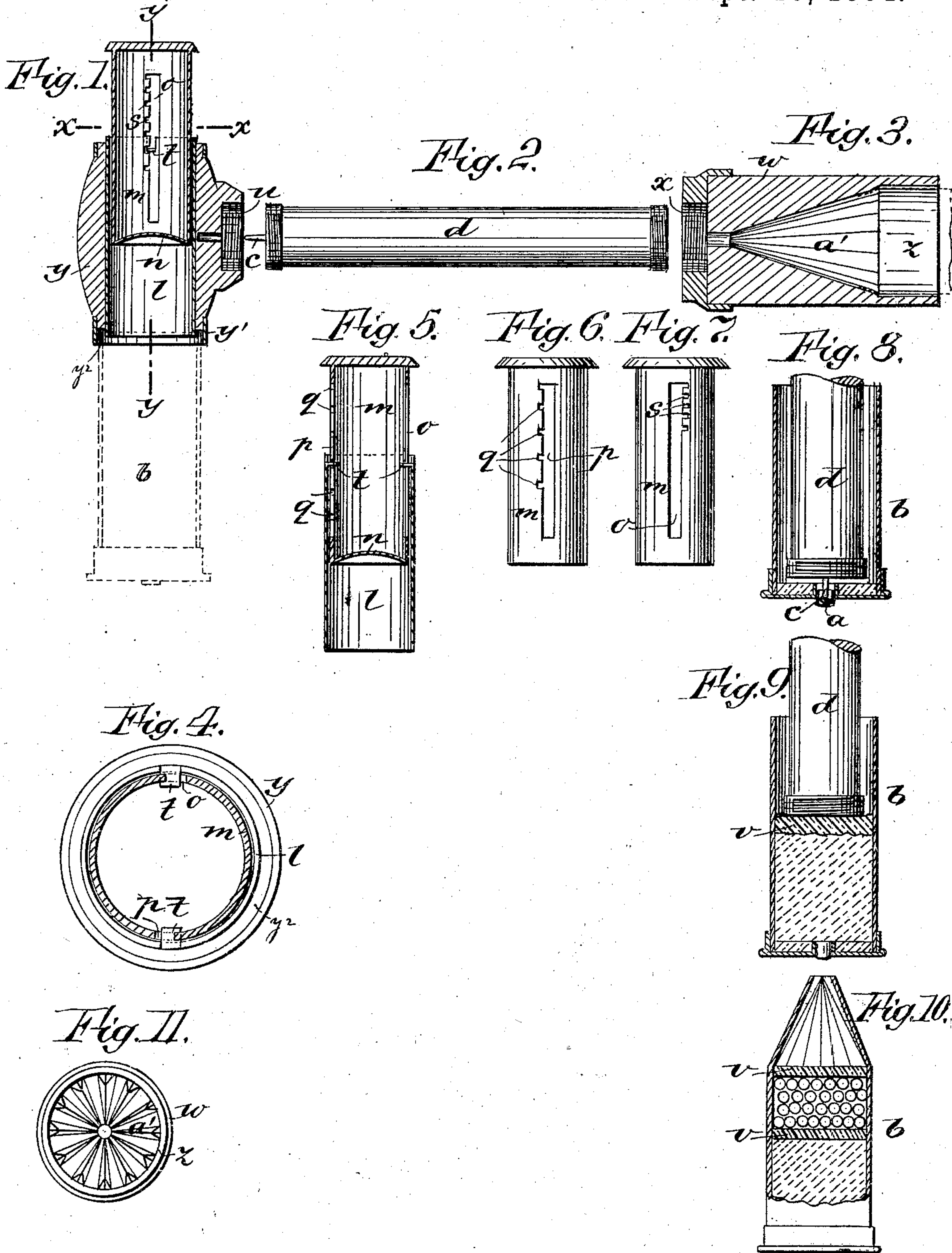


(No Model.)

W. G. JESSE & G. E. PAXTON.  
CARTRIDGE IMPLEMENT.

No. 305,195.

Patented Sept. 16, 1884.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. JESSE AND GEORGE E. PAXTON, OF GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

## CARTRIDGE IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,195, dated September 16, 1884.

Application filed December 31, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM G. JESSE and GEORGE E. PAXTON, of Georgetown, Scott county, and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and Improved Combined Cartridge-Shell Decapper, Loader, and Crimper, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention consists of a simple and efficient device for removing spent caps from discharged cartridge-shells, reloading and re-crimping the same, the said device being a small light apparatus, easily separable into small parts that may be conveniently carried by sportsmen in the pocket for recharging shells in the field, and being more particularly adapted for reloading shotgun-shells, all as hereinafter fully described.

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

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the charger for measuring the charges of powder and shot and delivering them into the shells. Fig. 2 is a side view of the handle for the charger and crimper, and also used in decapping the shells and ramming the wads. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the crimper. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the charger on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 1, and on an enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a detail of the charger in sectional elevation. Figs. 6 and 7 are details of the same in side elevation. Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation of a shell, with a side elevation of a portion of the handle device of Fig. 2, showing the use of the same for removing the spent caps. Fig. 9 is a section of a shell, showing the use of the handle for ramming the wads. Fig. 10 is a sectional elevation of a loaded and crimped shell. Fig. 11 is an end elevation of the crimper.

For removing the spent caps  $a$  from the discharged shells  $b$ , which is the first step in the reloading process, we have the usual metallic point,  $c$ , on the handle device  $d$ , which is inserted in the shell, as in Fig. 8, with the point  $c$  resting on the exploded cap  $a$  and pressed down thereon, the shell being placed on any

suitable recessed seat. The screw-threaded openings in the charger or crimper would answer the purpose of a recessed seat very well.

For charging the shells after being recapped, we employ an extensible charger consisting of telescopic tubes  $l m$ , one of which has a head,  $n$ , forming an adjustable bottom to the other, and below said bottom has vertical slots  $o$  and  $p$  in its opposite sides, with notches  $q s$  on their opposite vertical edges, by which to set the bottom  $n$  for different charges by stop-flanges  $t$ , attached to tube  $l$ , and projecting into the slots of tube  $m$ , one of said slots being graduated for shot and the other for powder. When said stops  $t$  rest against the plain edges of the tube  $m$ , it may be moved up and down in the tube  $l$  to the proper place, when by turning the tube  $m$  the stops will engage the notches and hold the tubes properly adjusted. The charger, being suitably adjusted, and having the handle  $d$  screwed into the socket  $u$ , is used for scooping up the charges of powder and shot and pouring them into the shells, and the handle  $d$  is used for a rammer to press in the wads  $v$  on the charges, as represented in Fig. 9. Said handle is also used for a handle to the crimper  $w$  by screwing into its socket  $x$ , and to facilitate the use of said handle for bearing downward heavily, both for pressing the wads and for crimping the shells, the charger  $l m$  is fitted in a strong tubular socket or case,  $y$ , of wood or other material, serving for a push-piece to the end of handle  $d$ , and having the socket  $u$  for the handle  $d$  to screw into.

The crimper consists of a metallic cylinder having a socket that is cylindrical in the part  $z$ , and tapered and serrated or ribbed and grooved in the part  $a'$ , so that, being pressed down on the ends of the shell, said shells will be readily and effectually crimped together, as seen in Fig. 10, without any wearing or abrading effect on the tubes, as when the crimper is revolved thereon, and the shape of the crimps in the shells is such that they will open more readily and with less injury by the firing, and thus will last longer.

The case  $y$  is provided with a band,  $y'$ , which projects beyond one end of the case, between



which band and the end of the tube *l* a groove, *y'*, is formed, into which the rim of the cartridge can be placed.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The cartridge implement herein described, consisting of the charger provided with a screw-threaded socket, a crimper, also provided with a screw-threaded socket, and the handle *d*, screw-threaded at both ends, whereby the charger and crimper may be connected to or disconnected from each other, or the handle disconnected from one or both of said implements, for the purposes set forth.

2. In a charger, the combination of the tube *m*, closed at *n*, and provided on its opposite sides with vertical slots *o p*, and notches *s q* on the opposite sides of said slots, with the open tube *l*, provided with the stops *t*, working in said slots, and constructed to engage said notches, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the charger-tube *l*, the casing or socket *y* surrounding said tube,

and provided with a screw-threaded socket, *u*, of the handle *d*, provided with screw-threaded ends, and a pin, *c*, whereby said handle serves as a handle to the charger, and the charger serves as a handle to the handle *d* when it is used as a rammer or a decapper, substantially as set forth.

4. A powder or shot measure constructed with an annular groove around its mouth, whereby the end of the shell may enter said groove and the spilling of the powder be prevented.

5. The combination of the charger-tube *l* and the casing or socket *y*, surrounding said tube, but not extending to its mouth, with the annular band *y'* at the end of the casing, between which and the exposed end of the tube is formed the cartridge-receiving groove *y'*, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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