

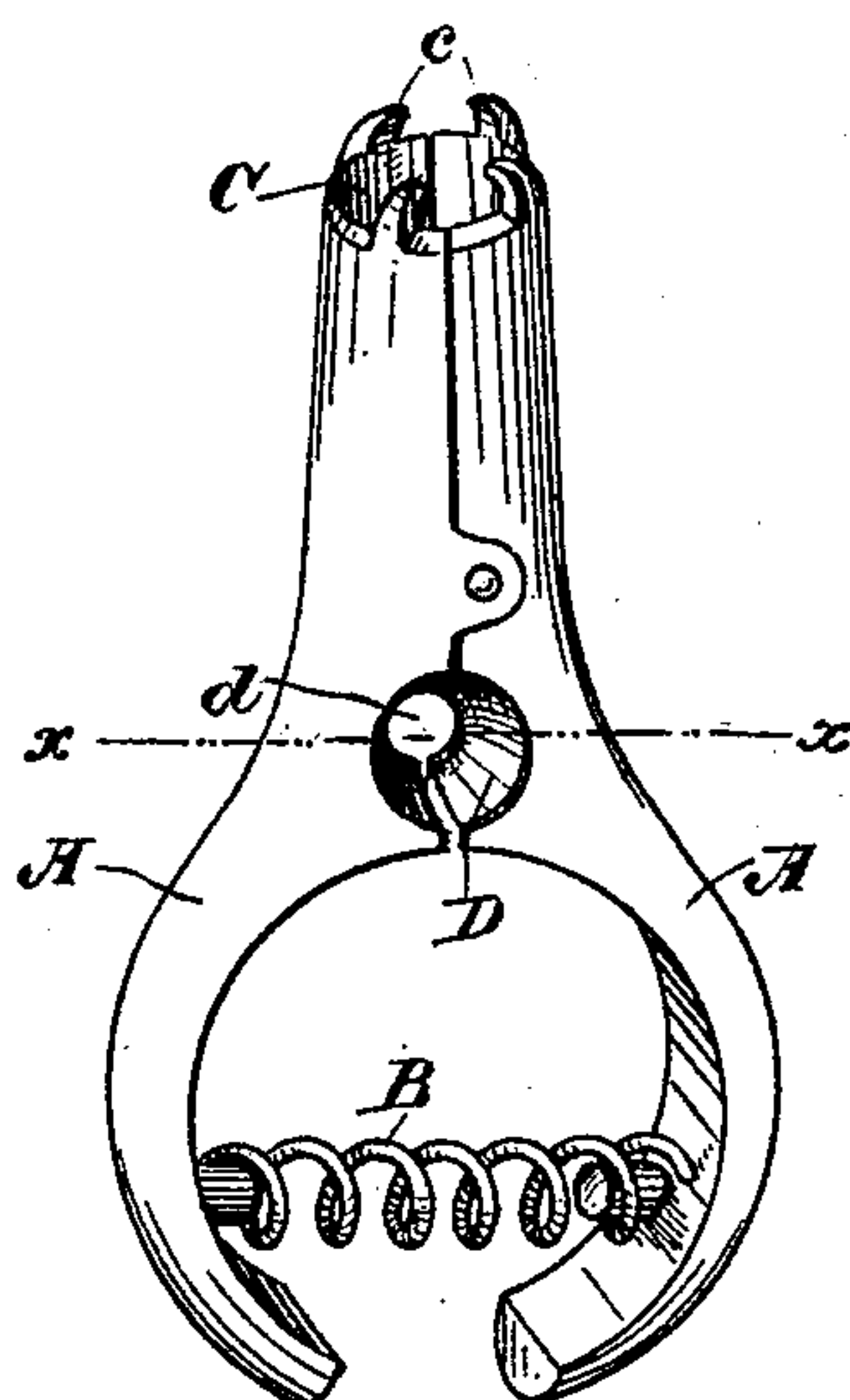
(No Model.)

H. ROGERS.
BULLET HOLDING AND EXTRACTING TOOL.

No. 583,693.

Patented June 1, 1897.

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2.

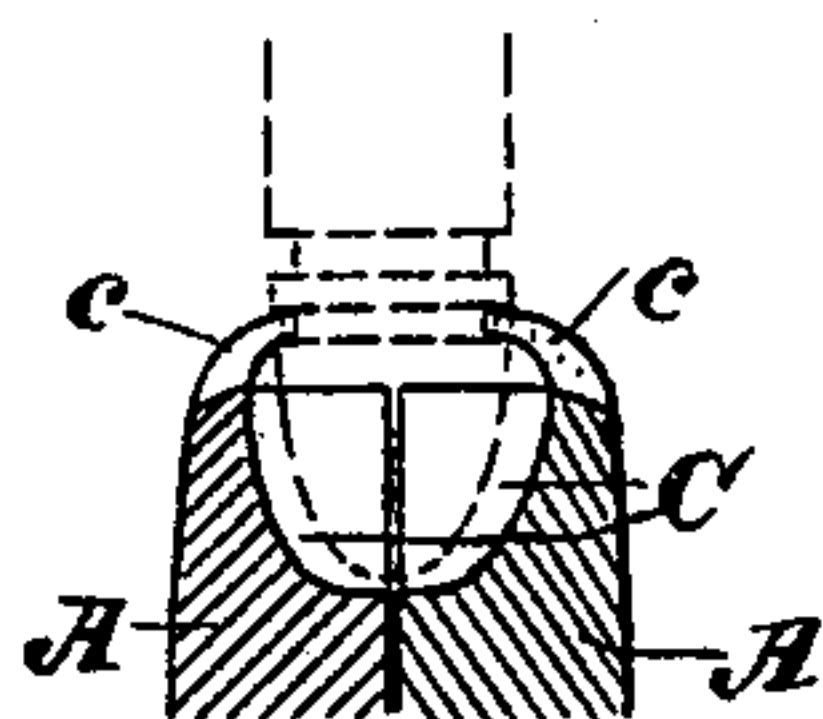
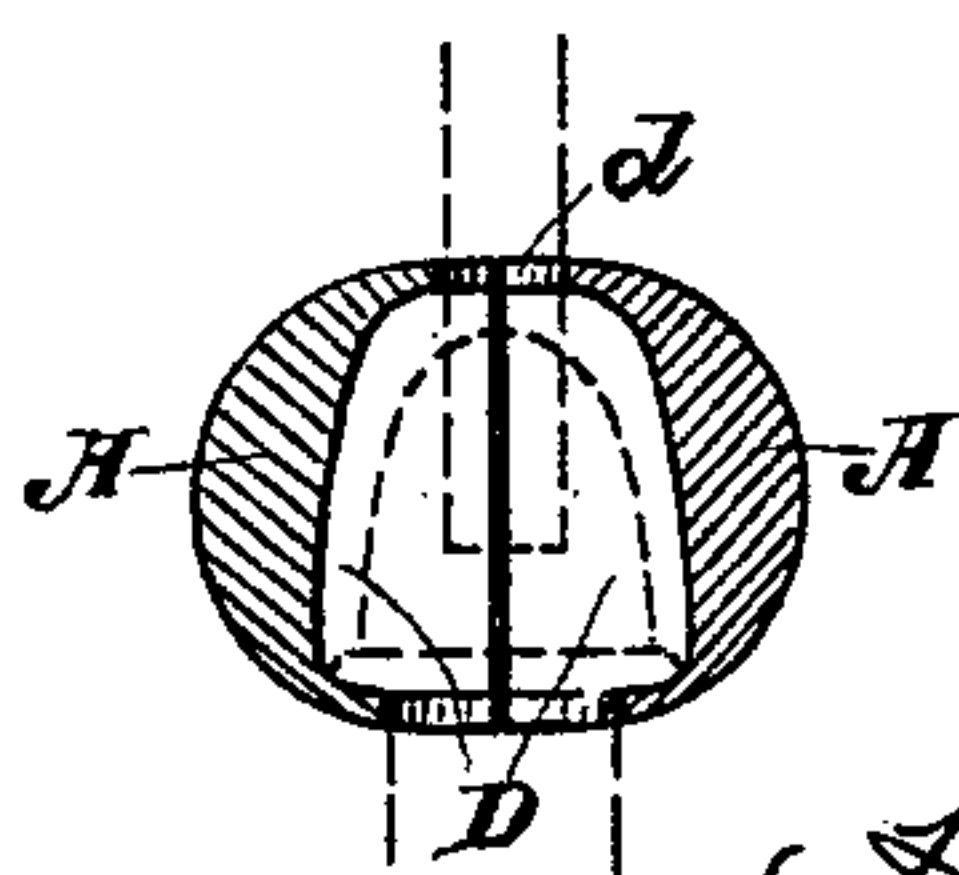


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
J. H. Morse
J. F. Elschek

Inventor,
Hezekiah Rogers
By Deway & Co
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEZEKIAH ROGERS, OF SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO IRA B. TUCKER,
OF SAME PLACE.

BULLET HOLDING AND EXTRACTING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,693, dated June 1, 1897.

Application filed January 2, 1897. Serial No. 617,707. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEZEKIAH ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salinas, county of Monterey, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Bullet Holding Tools and Extractors; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a device which is especially adapted for holding bullets while dipping them in a lubricant and afterward inserting them into the shells during the process of loading the latter.

It consists of hinged oppositely-disposed nipping jaws and handles, an actuating-spring and a gripping-socket in conjunction therewith, and in details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my device. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the clamping-channel. Fig. 3 is a section on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1.

In the reloading of rifle-shells it is necessary to grease or lubricate the bullets before they are introduced into the shells by dipping them into a hot lubricant, and the bullets are inserted into the shell after the powder has been placed therein in the usual manner. It is difficult to properly handle and insert the bullets in this condition if it is attempted to be done by hand, because the fingers become greasy and will not properly hold the bullet while it is being inserted.

In my invention I have shown a device consisting of the opposing hinged jaws and handles A A, having a spring B, by which they are normally moved about the hinge or pivot point, so that the ends which project upon the opposite side from the handles and spring B are normally closed together by the action of the spring. These ends are formed with a hollow socket C at right angles from the pivot-pin, and projecting from the socketed ends of these jaws are the points c , which are bent inwardly, so as to form grips or nippers, two of which are situated upon each of the jaws A A. The jaws are opened by compressing the handles so that these nipping-points may be pushed down over the

bullet until they will clasp the outermost of the grooves which are cast upon the bullet for the purpose of receiving the lubricant. In this position the bullet is held by the four opposing points, leaving a little space around the ends of the socketed jaws and interior to these points. The bullet being picked up by this tool may then be dipped into the molten lubricant and thereafter inserted into the shell, (which has previously had its primer applied and been filled with powder,) and the points c serve as guides or stops, so that each bullet will be inserted into its respective shell to the proper distance. The spaces or channels between the points allow any surplus grease to be pushed outward, leaving the grooves in the bullet filled with the lubricant sufficiently for the desired purpose.

If it is desired at any time to remove a bullet or to remove the device from the shell which is used for forcing the primers off after the shell has been discharged, it is done by means of a grip formed of semicylindrical channels D, passing through the handles just at the rear of the pivot-points, these channels being of such size that the bullet or the corresponding plunger may be gripped sufficiently to turn it and to remove it from the shell in which it may be seated or fastened.

The grooves or channels D are continued through the handle, having a smaller opening d on one side than the other, and this opening serves as a grip by which the cleaning-rod can be taken hold of to remove it if it becomes fast in the barrel of the gun.

The whole device forms a convenient tool to be used in this connection.

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

1. The gripping-tool consisting of handles pivoted together, a spring interposed between the handles whereby they are normally separated, parallel socketed jaws placed face to face at the opposite side of the pivot from the handles, and normally closed by said spring, said jaws having projecting gripping-points.

2. A tool or implement consisting of handles pivoted together, a spring interposed between the handles and normally separating

them, parallel jaws placed face to face and each having a half-socket, and a pair of gripping-points extending outwardly from the extremity of each jaw and turned inwardly
5 so as to leave an annular groove or channel around the jaws between the bases of the points, for the escape of surplus lubricant, said spring adapted to hold the jaws normally closed and said sockets adapted to limit the
10 projection of the bullet therein.

3. A tool or implement consisting of parallel jaws placed face to face and spring-

pressed handles pivoted together to normally close said jaws, said jaws being socketed and having projecting points at one end, as shown, 15 and a transverse gripping-opening formed between the meeting faces of the handles so as to be actuated by the closing thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

HEZEKIAH ROGERS.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
JESSIE C. BRODIE.