No. 701,763. Patented June 3, 1902.

J. ORCUTT.

CARTRIDGE.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

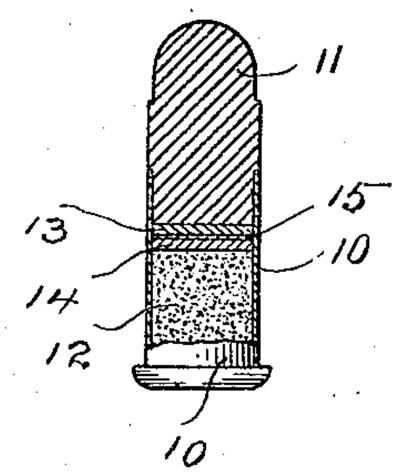
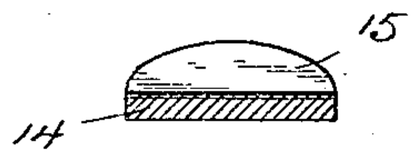


Fig. 2



WITNESSES.

H. A. Lamb.

S. W. Atherton.

INVENTOR.

Jerome Orcutt

By

A. M. Wooster

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME ORCUTT, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

CARTRIDGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,763, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed February 28, 1902. Serial No. 96,076. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEROME ORCUTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Cartridge, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more especially to cartridges using smokeless powder, and has for its object to provide a smokless-powder cartridge in which lubrication of the bullet shall be dispensed with, but in which lubrication of the gun-barrel and the preventing of leading shall be secured by the interposition between the bullet and the powder of an absorptive wad saturated with lubricant and in which the powder shall be protected against injury by the lubricant when exposed to heat by the interposition between the saturated wad and the powder of a glazed wad which shall be grease-proof under all ordinary and even extraordinary conditions to which cartridges are liable to be subjected. It is of course well understood that cartridges having lubricated bullets are apt to be seriously injured and sometimes completely spoiled by exposure to the sun in hot climates. I am quite well aware that cartridges have been made in which a layer of grease has been placed beneath the bullet and wads interposed between the layer of grease and the powder and in which various kinds of lubricating or cleaning wads have been interposed between the bullet and the powder. So far as I am aware, however, no cartridge of this character has been able fully to meet the requirements of use in hot climates and prove itself always reliable, no matter how old it may be or to what varying conditions of temperature it may have been subjected in different positions in which cartridges are liable to be placed. In addition to the objection of unreliability all the cartridges of this class of which I am aware have been expensive to produce, which is of course an important item where large quantities are required and competition is close.

My present invention enables me to reduce the cost of production to the minimum and to produce an inexpensive cartridge which does not require lubrication of the bullet, does not lead the gun-barrel, and has proved itself able to stand the various tests of heat and changes in climate to which it has been subjected. With these ends in view I have devised the novel cartridge which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and using reference characters to designate the several parts.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a cartridge, illustrating the application of my novel invention; and Fig. 2 is a sectional perspective, on an enlarged scale, of the glazed wad.

10 denotes the cartridge-shell, 11 the bullet, 12 the powder, 13 the saturated wad, and 14 a lower wad having a glazed upper surface 15. Wad 13 may be made of ordinary blotting-paper or any inexpensive absorptive material which may be readily saturated with lubricant and will act under ordinary conditions to hold the lubricant that it takes up. The lower wad 14 is cut from ordinary pasteboard provided with a glazed grease-proof surface.

The cartridge is loaded in the usual manner. Wad 14 is set down tightly on the powder, then the saturated wad is placed over that, and then the bullet is seated, as usual. I find in practice that the grease-proof glazing upon wad 14 effectually prevents any of the lubricant that may pass from the saturated wad when the cartridge is exposed to heat from reaching the powder, it being of course understood that the glazed wad fits closely in the cartridge-shell, so that even when subjected to a heat that will soften the lubricant with which wad 13 is saturated none of it can pass to the powder and in any way impair its action when detonated or fired.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A cartridge having a greased wad and a grease-proof wad interposed between the bullet and the powder, the grease-proof wad being composed of pasteboard having a glazed grease-proof surface and fitting closely in the cartridge-shell and located between the powder and the greased wad.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JEROME ORCUTT.

Witnesses:

M. B. BOTSFORD,

HENRY C. RYLANDS.