

No. 707,026.

Patented Aug. 12, 1902.

M. J. SHIMER.  
HOLDER FOR BLANK CARTRIDGES.

(Application filed June 3, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

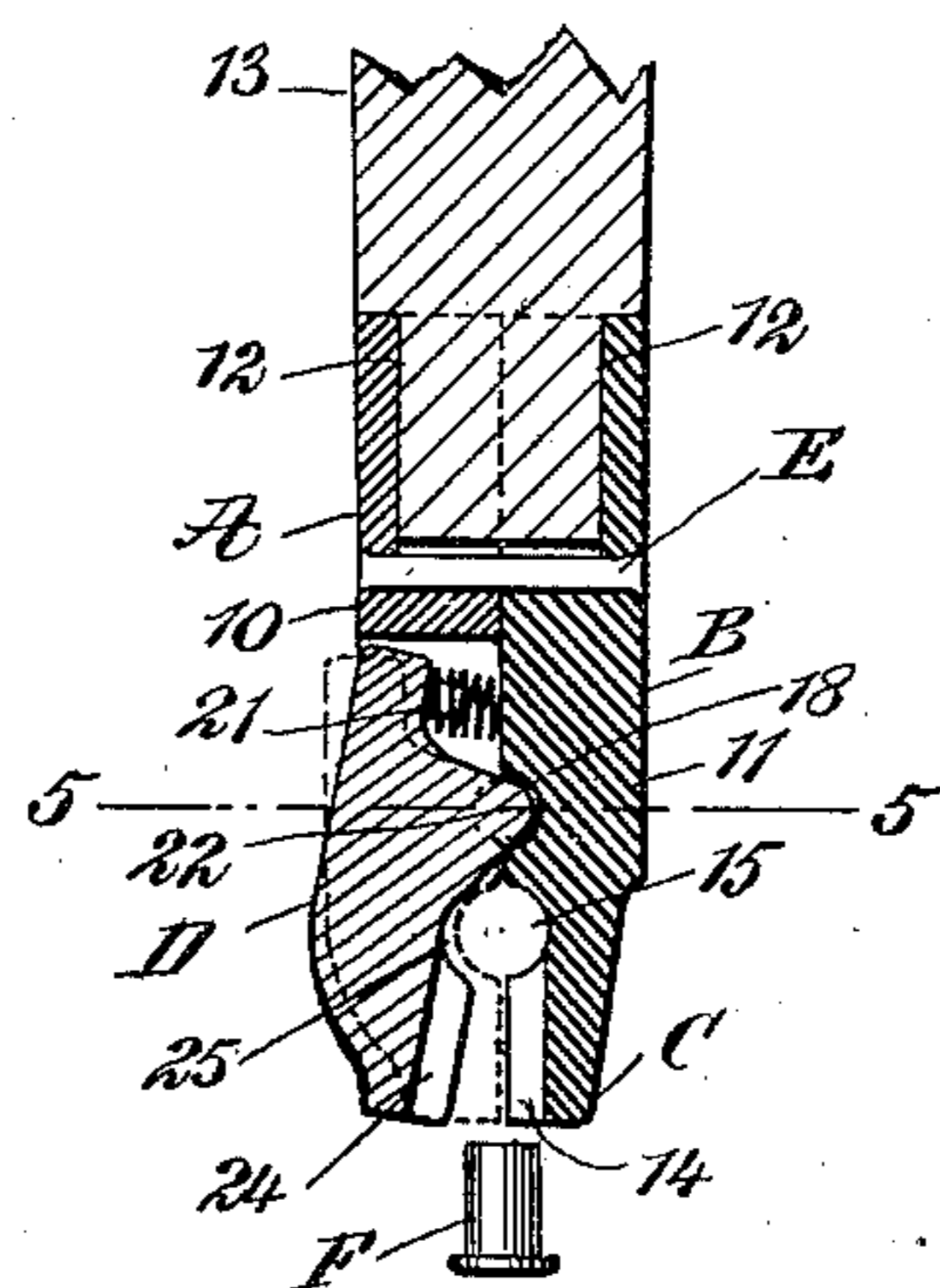
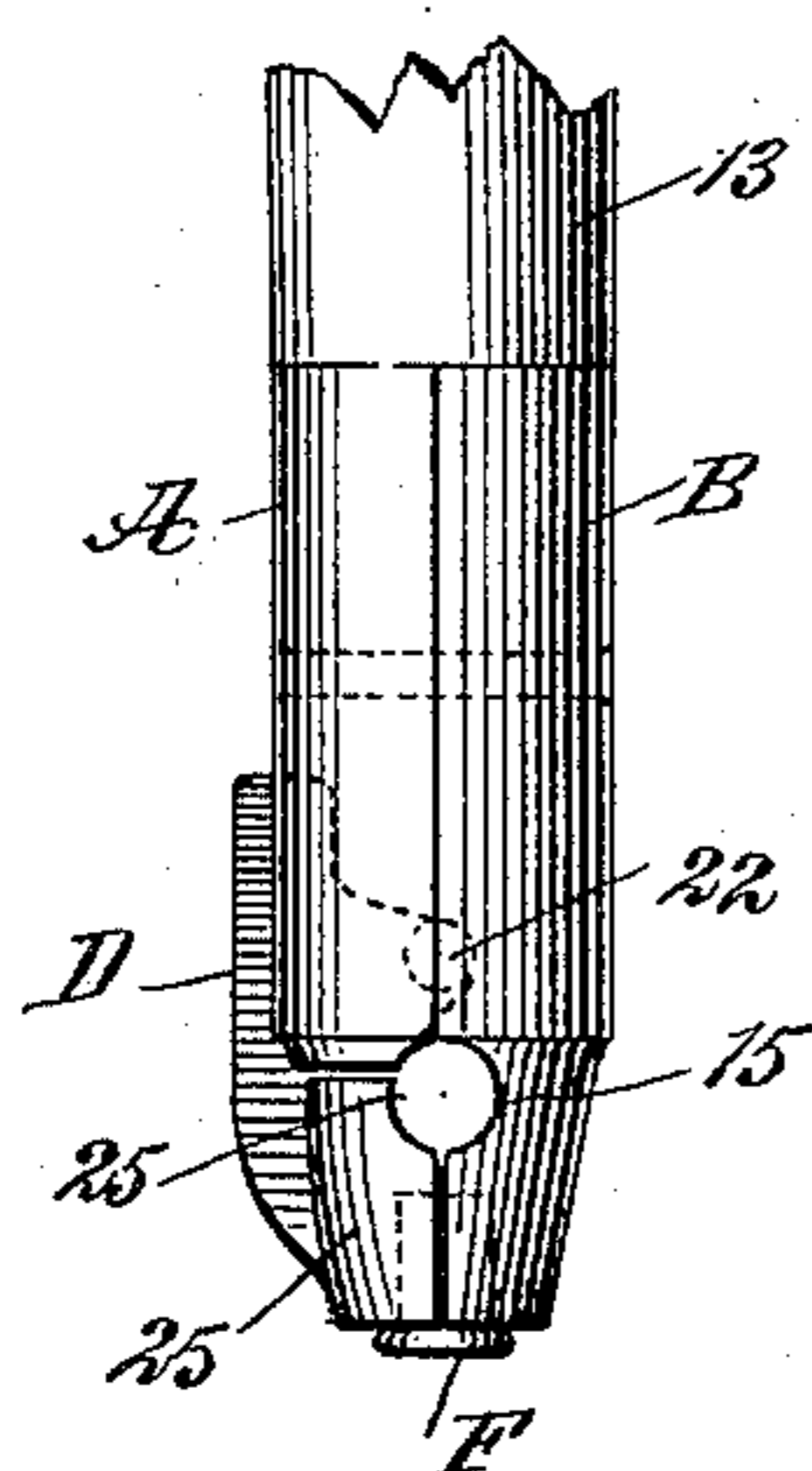
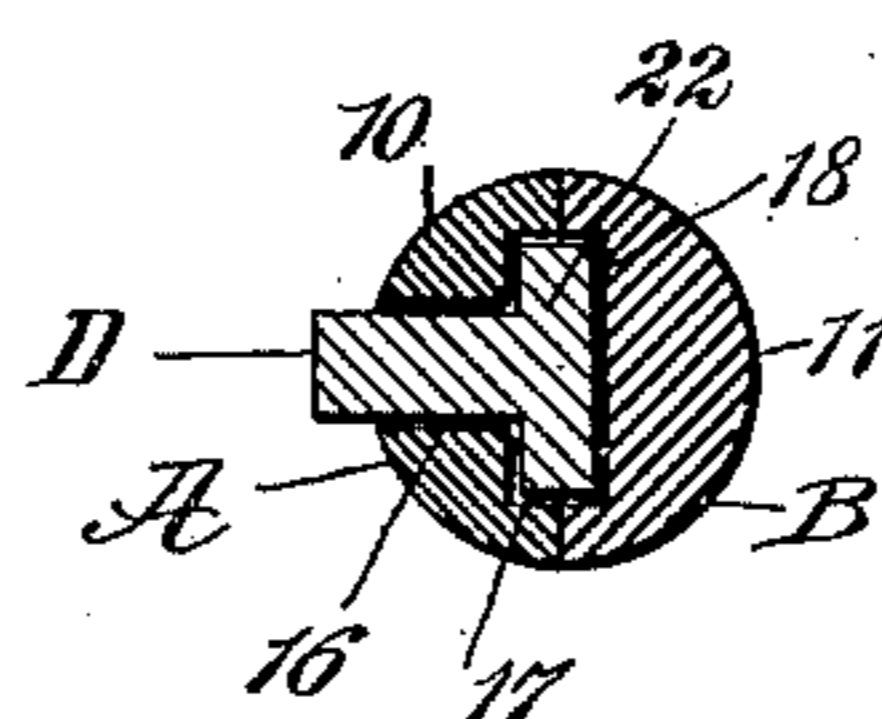
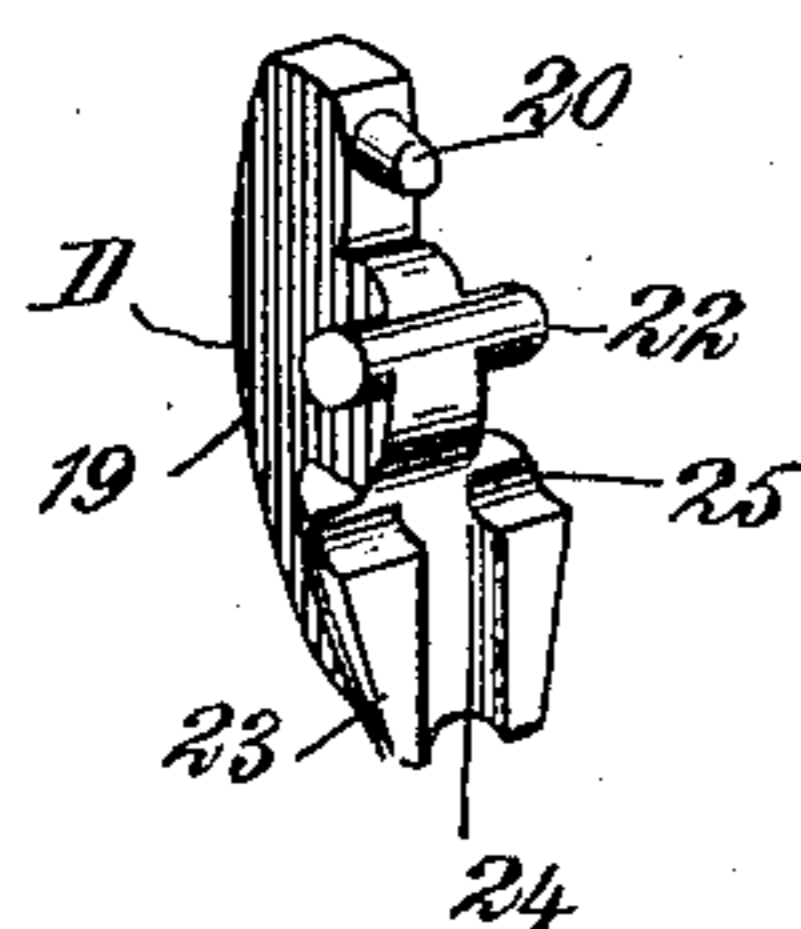


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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Milton J. Shimer

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON J. SHIMER, OF FREEMANSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

## HOLDER FOR BLANK CARTRIDGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 707,026, dated August 12, 1902.

Application filed June 3, 1902. Serial No. 110,076. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MILTON J. SHIMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Freemansburg, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Holder for Blank Cartridges, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a holder for blank cartridges which may constitute a portion of a cane, pistol, cannon, or other support, being adapted to retain a blank cartridge in position to be exploded by contact with any suitable near-by object.

The purpose of the invention is to construct such an article in a durable and economic manner and of few parts and so that the clamping-sections of the device will consist of a fixed and an opposing spring-controlled movable jaw capable of being readily and conveniently manipulated to receive or to discharge a cartridge-shell or an equivalent of the same, and, further, to provide means for the ready escape of the products of the explosion.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a holder applied to a cane, showing the movable jaw in front elevation. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the holder and a portion of its support, showing the movable jaw in side elevation. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the holder and a portion of its support and a side elevation of the cartridge-shell just released from the holder. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the movable jaw of the holder, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3.

The device particularly consists of four parts—a body comprising two sections A and B, one of said sections having an integral jaw C, a movable spring-controlled jaw D, pivoted in the body and having movement to and from the fixed jaw, and a connecting pin or rivet E for the sections of the body.

Each section A and B of the body is semi-

circular in cross-section, and each body-section is solid at its lower portion, as shown at 10 and 11 in Figs. 3 and 5. Above the solid portions 10 and 11 of the body each section is provided with a chamber 12, open at the inner faces of the sections, so that when the said inner faces of the body-sections, which are flat, are brought together an inner-end circular socket-chamber is formed, as shown in Fig. 3, in which an end of a cane 13 or other support may be forced and secured, if required.

At the outer end of the body-section B the jaw C is integrally formed. This jaw is tapering, being smallest at its lower or outer end, and is provided with a longitudinal concaved channel 14 in its inner face, which connects with a convexed segmental channel 15, likewise in the inner face of said jaw C, where the jaw connects with the body-section B.

A longitudinal opening 16 is made in the lower solid portion 10 of the body-section A, extending through its lower edge and from its outer to its inner faces, and about midway between the ends of the longitudinal opening or slot 16 a semicircular transverse channel 17 is made in the inner face of the body-section A, which when the sections are brought together registers with a corresponding channel 18 in the inner face of the body-section B. The slot 16 and the transverse channels 17 and 18 of the body are adapted to receive the pivoted jaw D referred to, and when the pivoted jaw is in position its lower or clamping portion is opposed to the fixed jaw C. The pivoted jaw D is shown in detail in Fig. 4, and consists of a body portion 19 of sufficient depth from front to rear to extend out beyond the body-section A when in position therein, as is shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The body-section 19 of the pivoted or movable jaw D is provided near its upper end with an inwardly-extending lug 20, which receives a spring 21, and when the jaw C is in the slot 16 of the body-section A the spring 21 bears against the inner face of the body-section B, as is shown in Fig. 3, and a transverse knuckle 22 near the longitudinal central portion of the inner edge of the jaw D enters and turns in the transverse channels 17 and 18 of the body-sections A and B, as is best shown in Fig. 5. The inner edge of the jaw D above and below

the knuckle 22 is more or less rounded to facilitate the rocking movement of the jaw, and the clamping-section 23 of the jaw D, or that portion which is opposed to the fixed jaw C, is of similar formation to the fixed jaw, being externally tapering and provided in its inner flat face with a longitudinal concaved channel 24, meeting an upper concaved transverse channel 25. After the pivoted or movable jaw B is placed in position in the body-section A the two body-sections are brought together and are secured by the connecting pin or rivet E, which is passed through the upper solid portions of the body-sections just below the upper socket-chamber therein, and as the two jaws are brought together the transverse channels 15 and 25 therein form an opening extending through from side to side of the device for the exit of smoke, powder, &c., consequent upon the explosion of the cartridge. When the cartridge-shell is to be placed between the two jaws, the upper end of the movable jaw is pressed inward, compressing the spring 21, and the cartridge-shell is then received within the longitudinal channels 14 and 24 of the jaws, as is shown in Fig. 2, the flange of the shell being below the jaws, and the action of the spring 21 will be sufficient to retain the cartridge-shell in its position. After the cartridge has been exploded the shell may be discharged from the device by again pushing inward the upper spring-controlled end of the movable or pivoted jaw, as is illustrated in Fig. 3.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A cartridge-holder, consisting of a body having a fixed jaw and a spring-controlled pivotally-mounted opposing jaw, the jaws having opposing longitudinal channels in their inner faces for the reception of a cartridge-shell, and transverse channels forming an opening for the exit of smoke, powder, &c., as described.

2. A cartridge-holder, consisting of a body constructed in two sections, one section having a jaw formed integral therewith, which jaw is provided with an inner vertical channel, the opposing section of the body having a longitudinal slot formed therein, a movable jaw adapted to enter said slot, and having a knuckle received in a channel formed in the two sections of the body, which movable jaw consists of a body carrying the said knuckle, a clamping-section below the knuckle, opposed to the fixed jaw and provided with longitudinal and transverse channels in its inner face, a spring having bearing against the upper end of the movable jaw and against a section of the body, and means, substantially as described, for connecting the sections of the body, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MILTON J. SHIMER.

Witnesses:

WM. J. BUSS,  
HARRY MIKSCH.