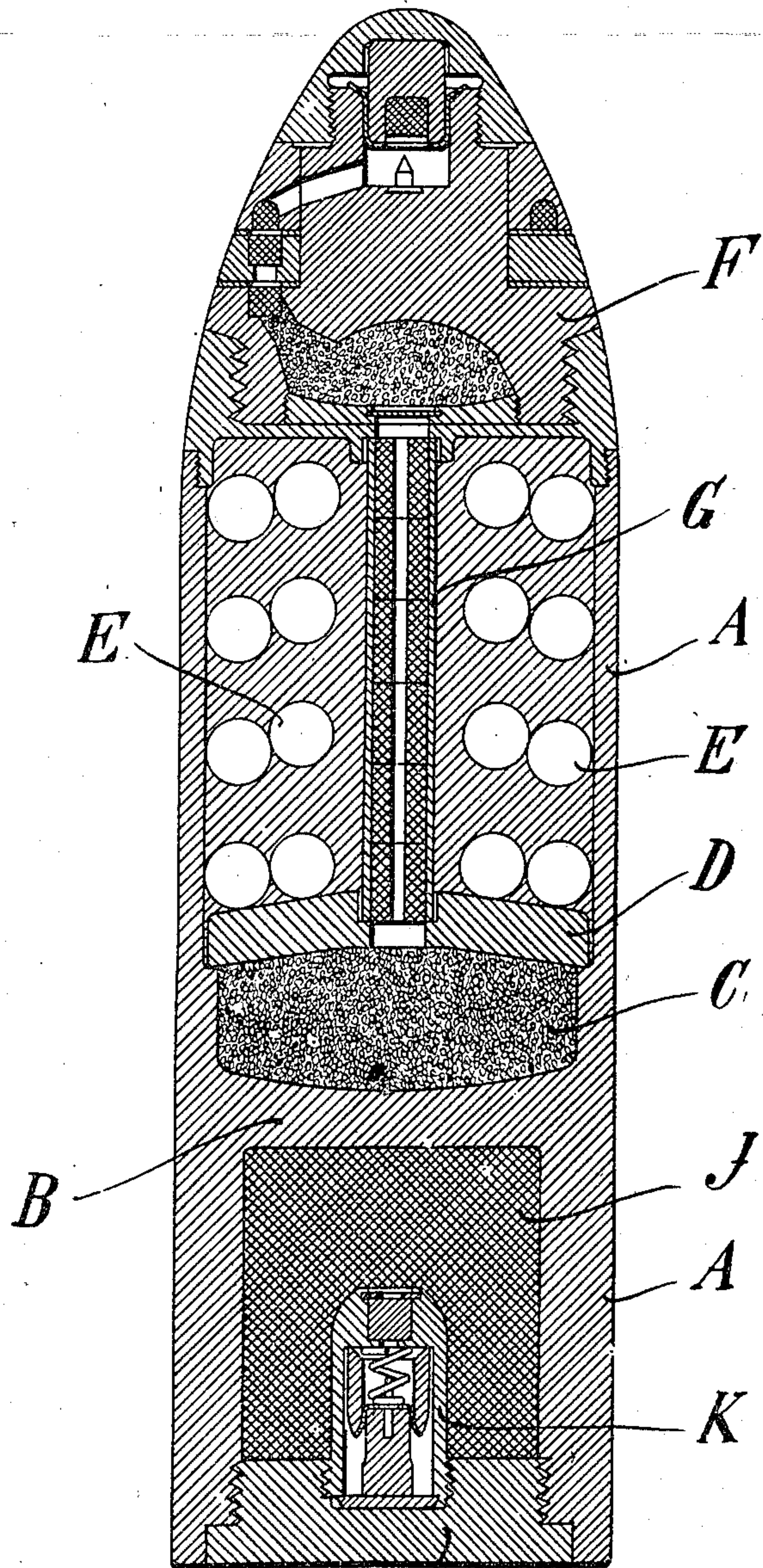


No. 840,984.

PATENTED JAN. 8, 1907.

F. ZIEGENFUSS.
ARTILLERY PROJECTILE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 28, 1905.



Witnesses:
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GERMANY.

ARTILLERY-PROJECTILE.

No. 840,984.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

Application filed September 28, 1905. Serial No. 280,552.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIEDRICH ZIEGENFUSS, a subject of the German Emperor, and a resident of Essen-on-the-Ruhr, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Artillery-Projectiles, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to artillery-projectiles containing a shrapnel charge and a shell charge. When the shell charge in such projectile is spaced from the fuse of the projectile, some time will elapse between the impact and the detonation of the shell charge, and this delay may be sufficient to permit the projectile to pass some distance beyond the target before bursting—that is to say, fail to attain its real object.

The present invention has for its object to remove the said drawback.

In the accompanying drawing one embodiment of the invention is shown by way of example.

The bore of the projectile-body A is divided by a strong partition B into two chambers which are entirely separated from one another. The foremost chamber contains the shrapnel charge C, the driving-disk D, the charging-shot E, and the igniting-tube G, which connects the time-fuse F with the shrapnel charge. The front part of the projectile is thus formed as a base-chamber shrapnel. The rear chamber of the projectile, which has strong walls, is closed by means of a screw-plug H, and receives the shell charge J, which is a high-power bursting charge. For the ignition of the shell charge a percussion-fuse K is provided, which is secured in the plug H and projects into the shell charge.

When the projectile hits the target, the impact immediately causes the percussion-

fuse K to detonate the shell charge, and the projectile-body bursts. At the same time the shrapnel charge C explodes. The fragments of the projectile-body make the projectile highly effective in lateral directions, while action in a forward direction is obtained by means of the shot. The projectile is therefore particularly useful against field-guns provided with protecting-shields. In case the explosion of the shrapnel charge C is effected by the time-fuse the rearwardly-directed shock brings the percussion-fuse K into operation, and the detonation of the shell charge takes place in immediate succession of the explosion of the shrapnel charge. The rear part of the projectile therefore produces in this instance also effective fragments.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new therein is—

1. A projectile provided with a transverse partition dividing the projectile into a front chamber and a rear chamber, a shrapnel charge and a time-fuse in the front chamber, and a shell charge and an impact-fuse in said rear chamber.

2. A projectile comprising a shrapnel charge, a time-fuse located on one side of the shrapnel charge, and an impact-fuse and a shell charge located on the opposite side of the shrapnel charge.

3. A projectile comprising a shrapnel charge, a time-fuse therefor, and a shell charge and an impact-fuse both located in the rear of the shrapnel charge.

The foregoing specification signed at Düsseldorf this 16th day of September, 1905.

FRIEDRICH ZIEGENFUSS.

In presence of—

WILLIAM ESSENWEIN,
RUDY LIEBER.