

No. 889,644.

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1908.

G. SZEMEREY.
ATTACHMENT FOR GUNS.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 23, 1907.

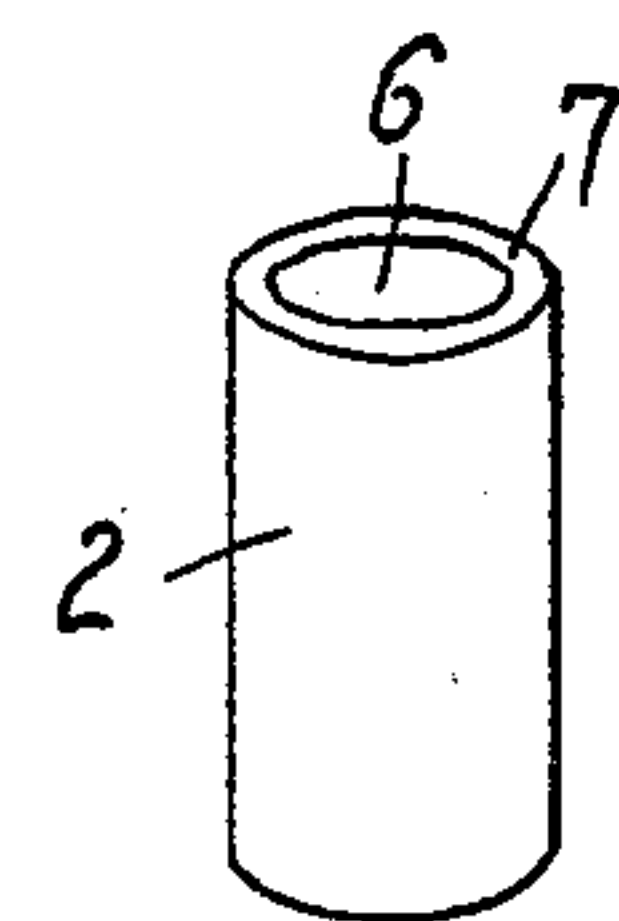
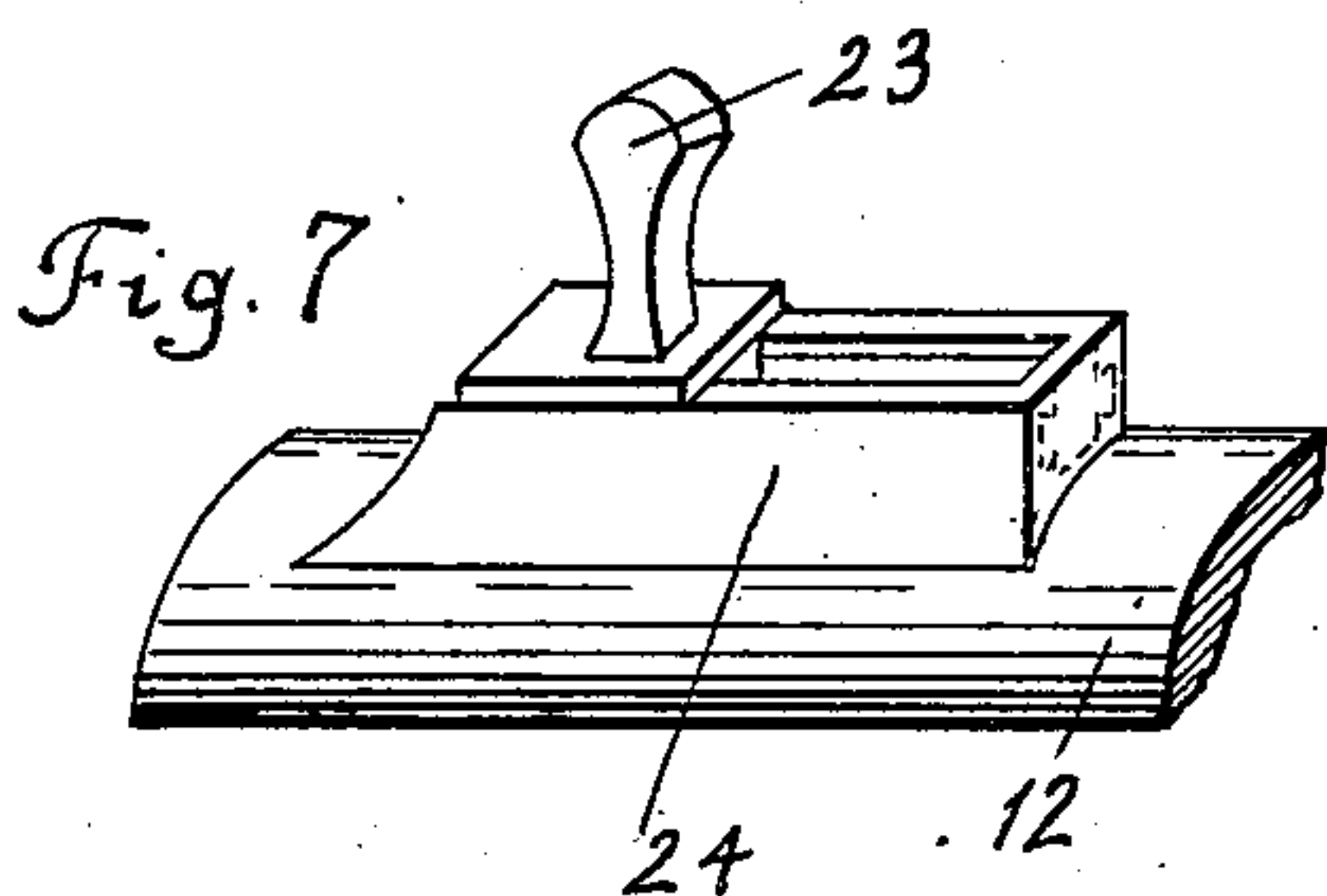
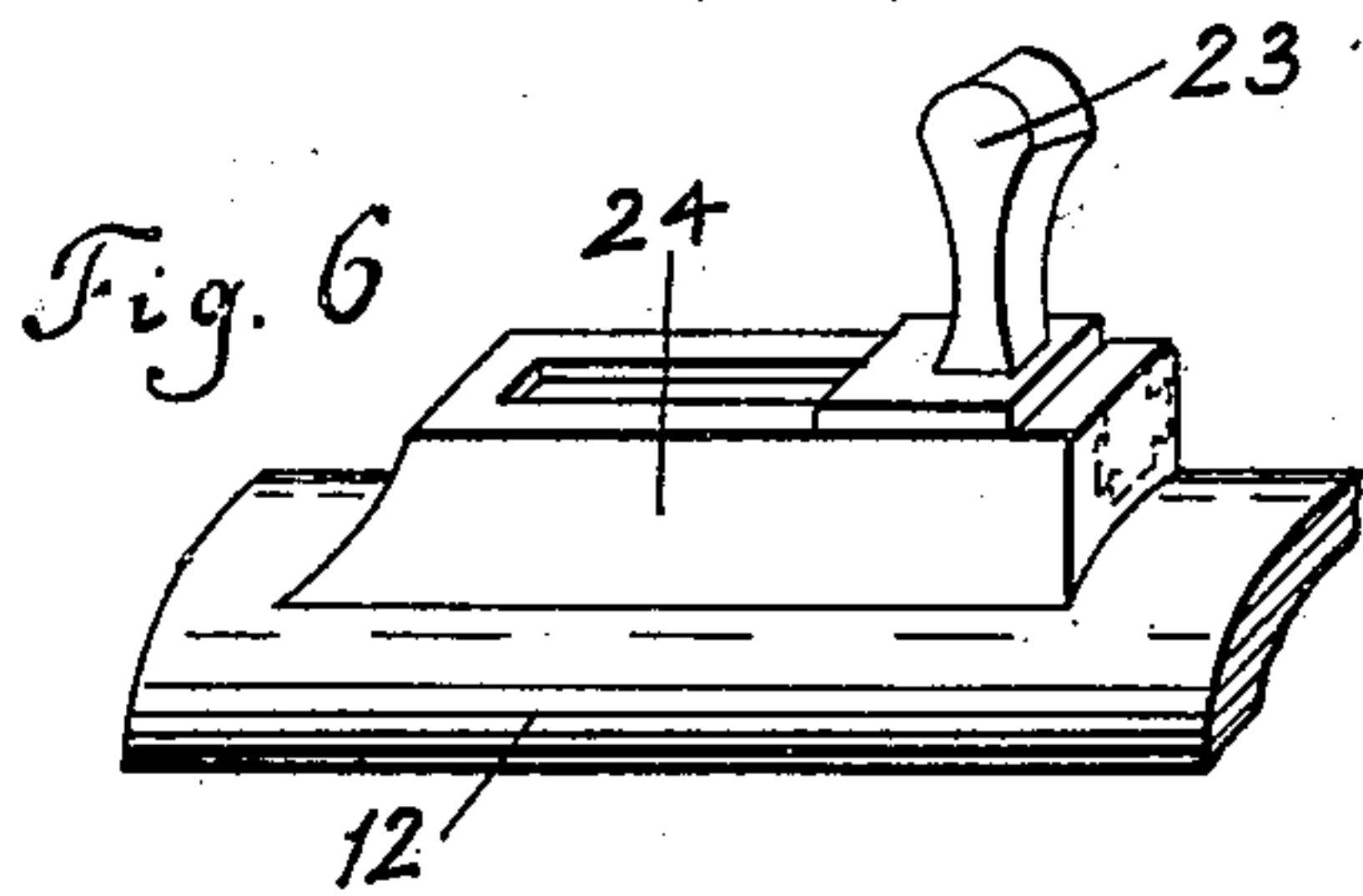
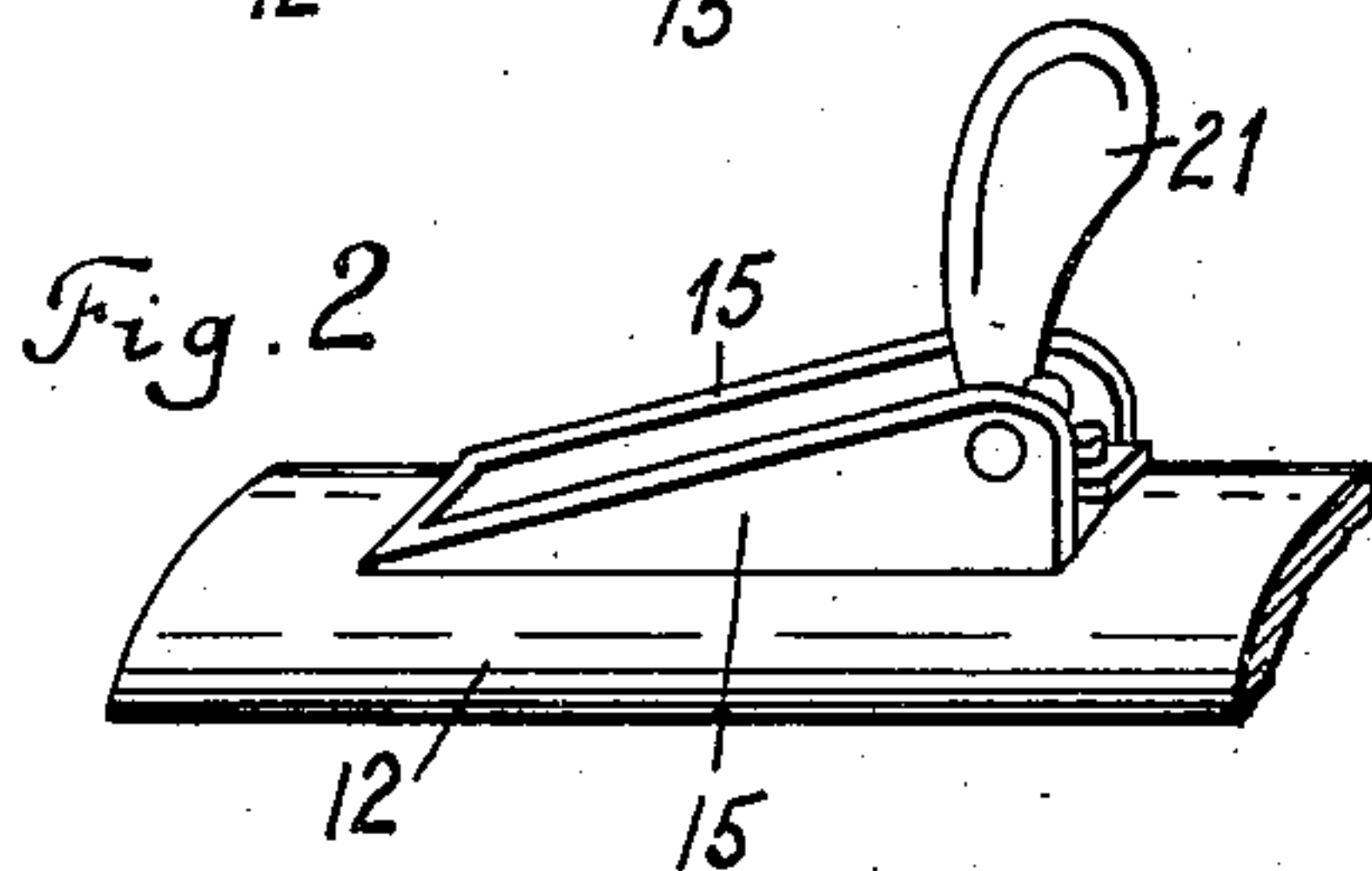
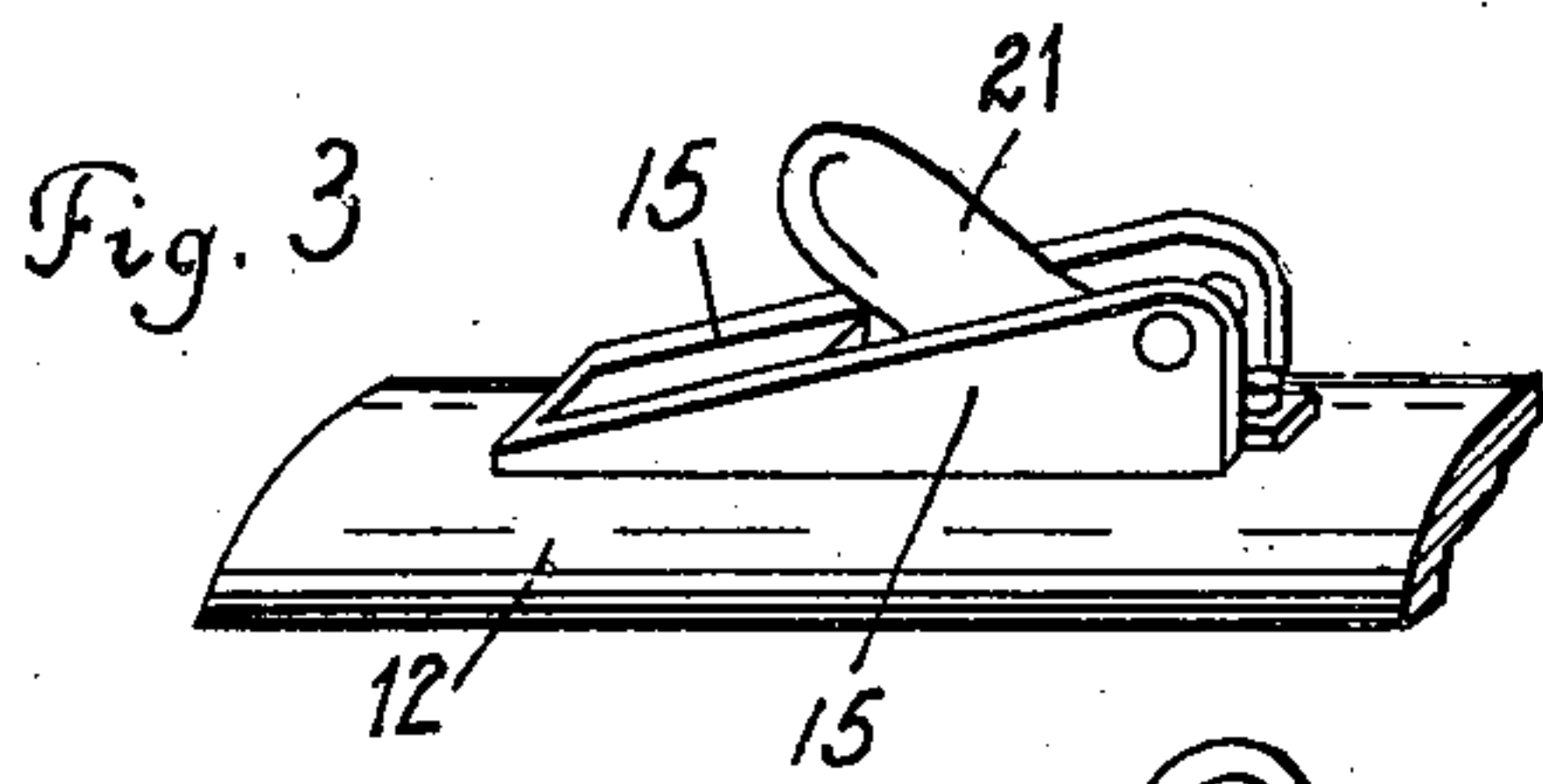


Fig. 12

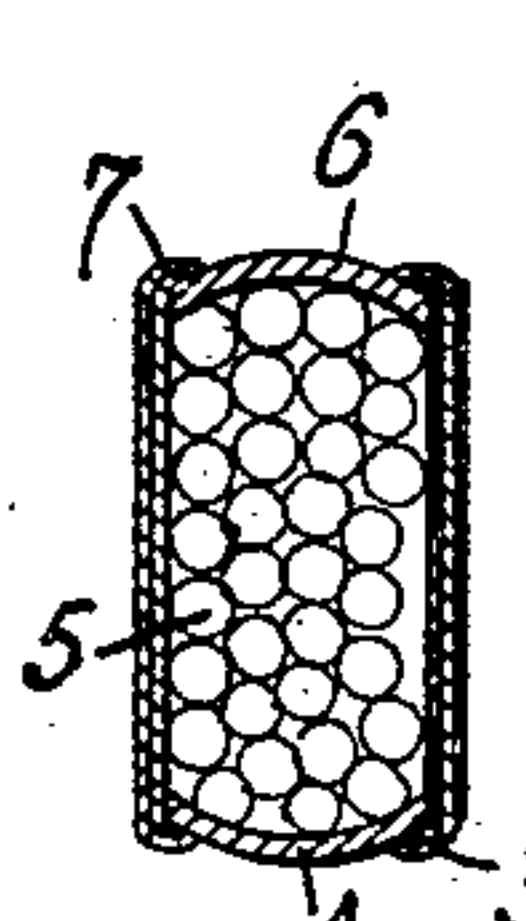


Fig. 11

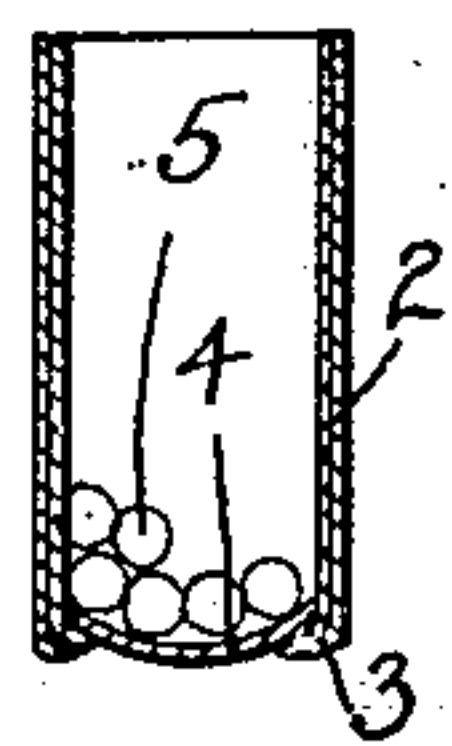


Fig. 10

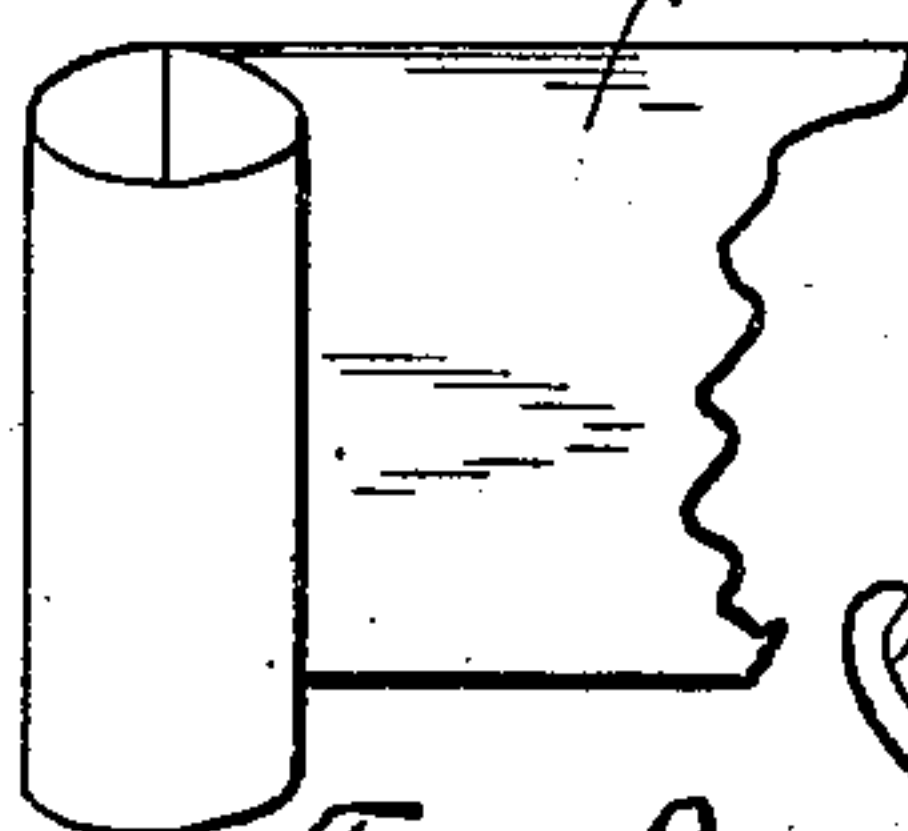


Fig. 9

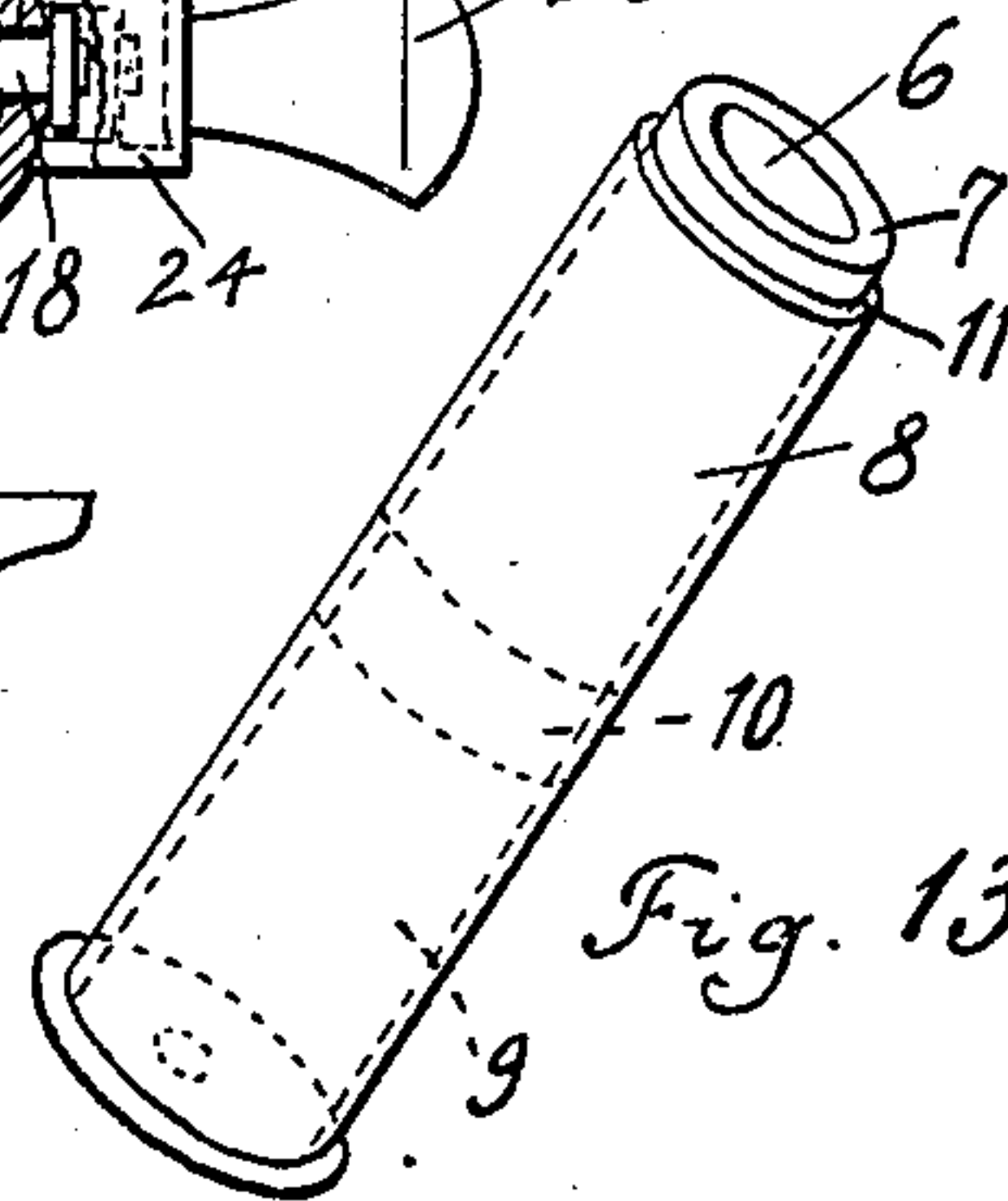
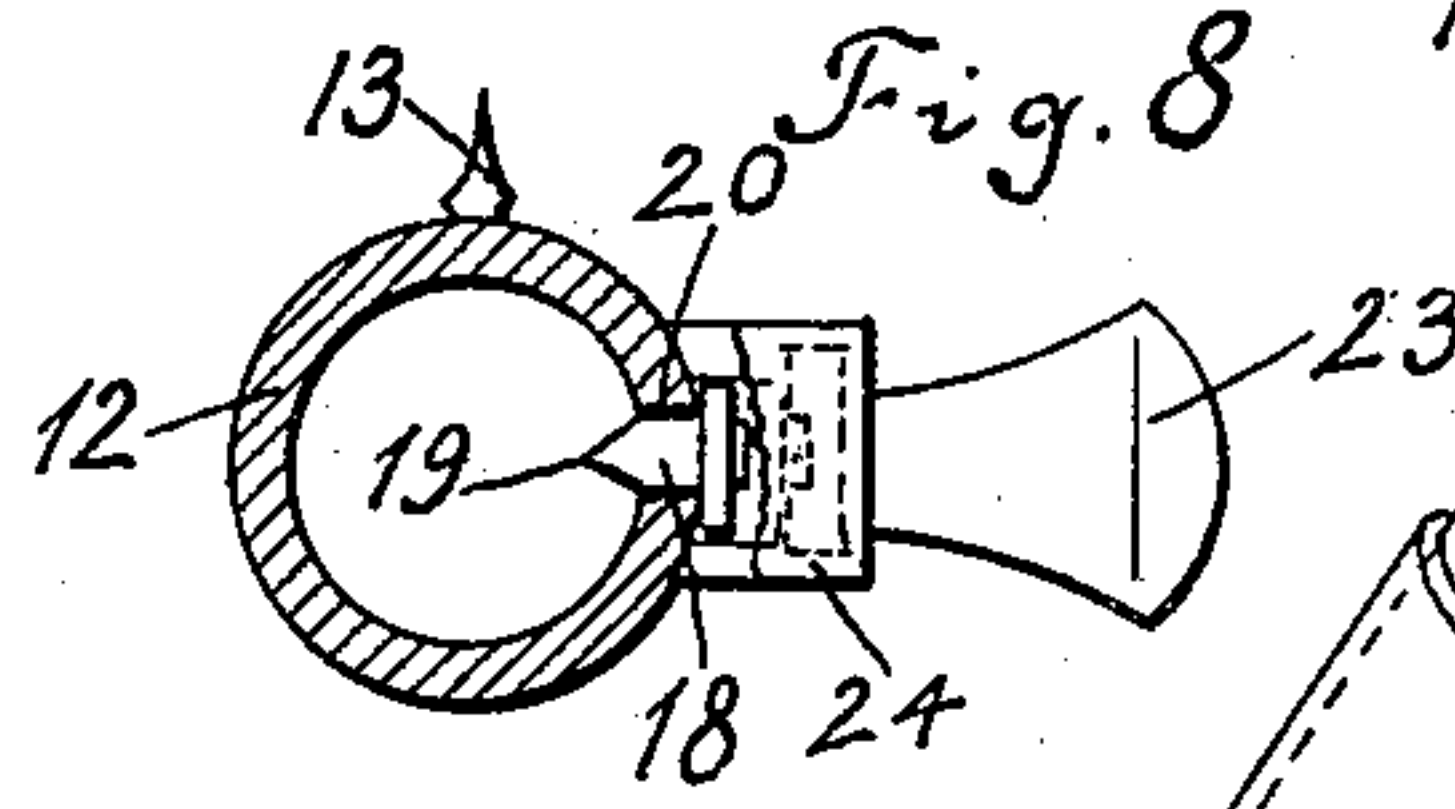
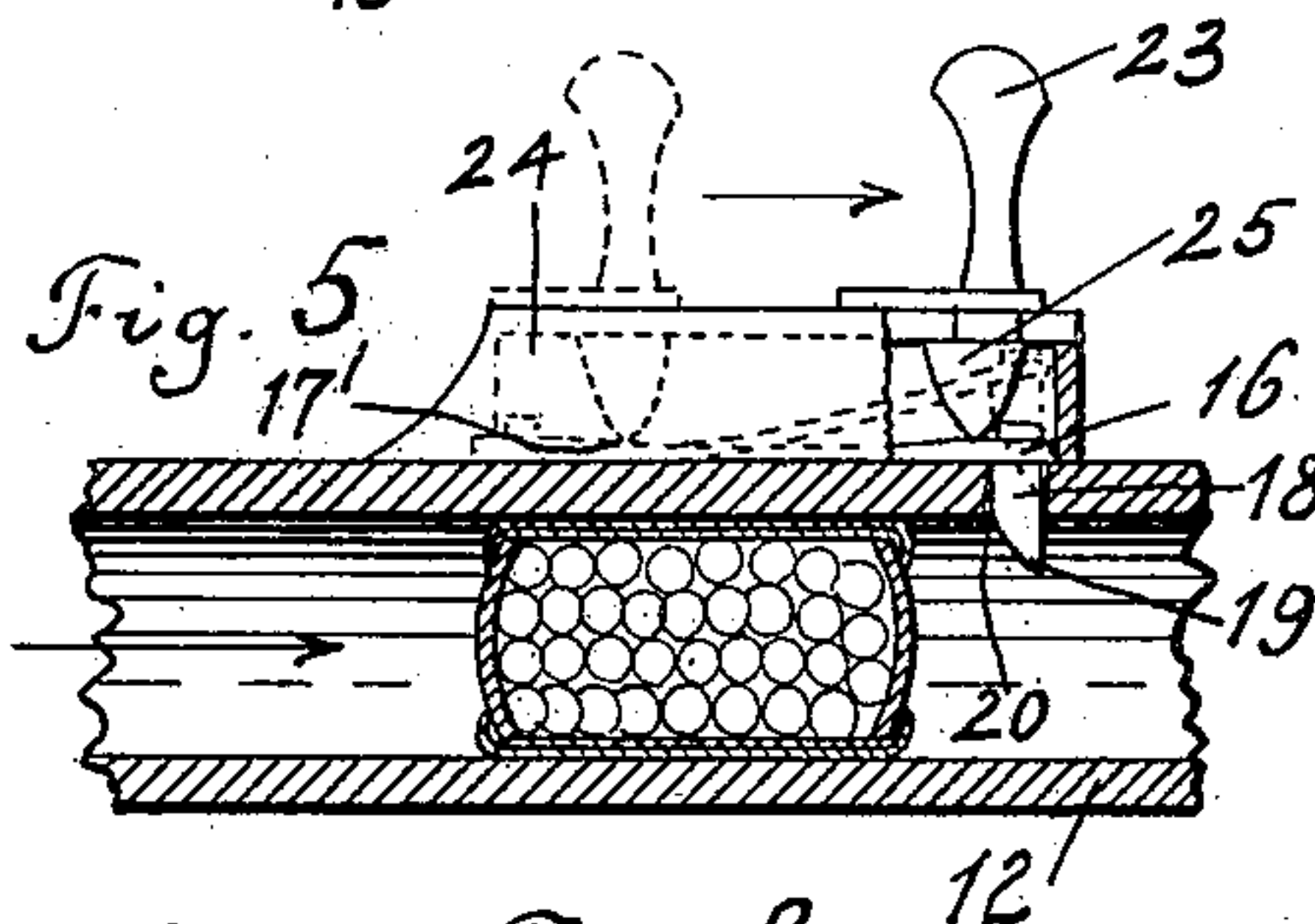
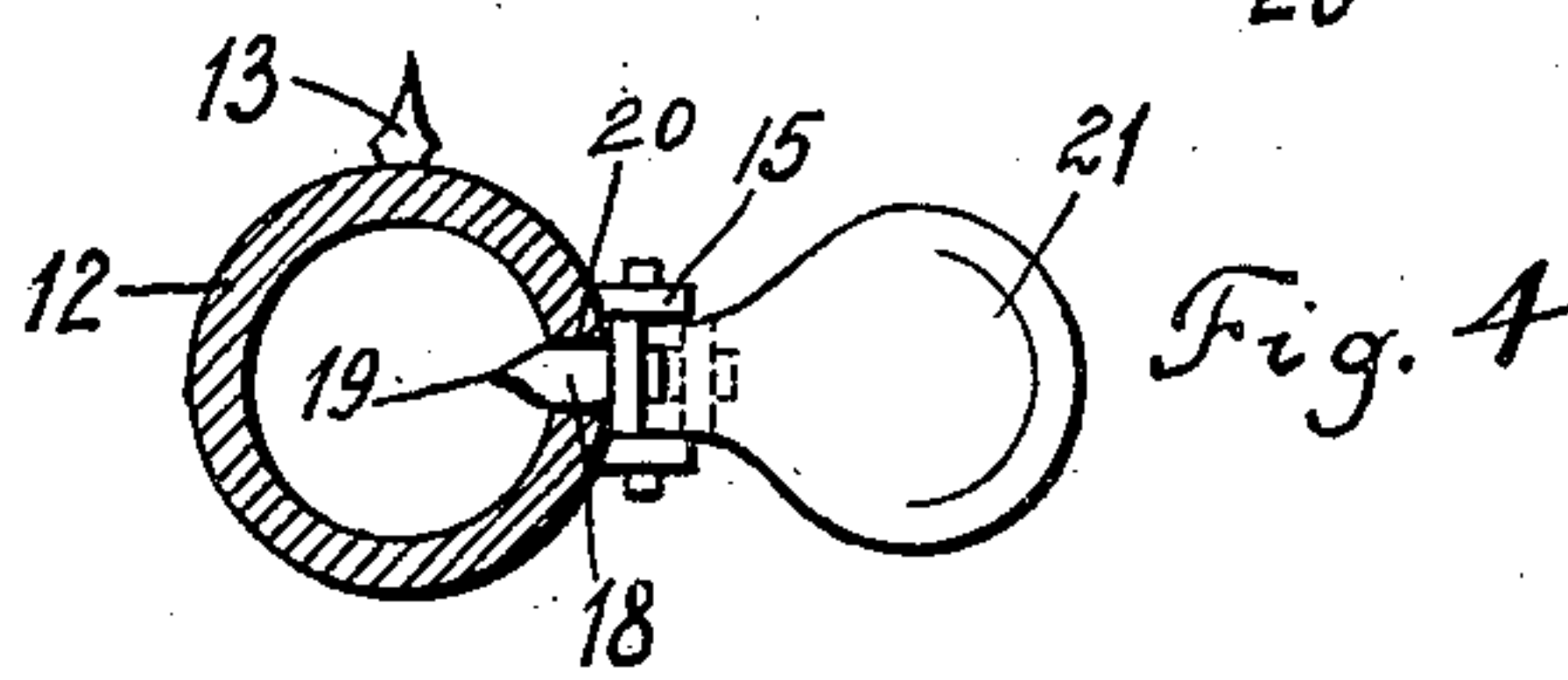
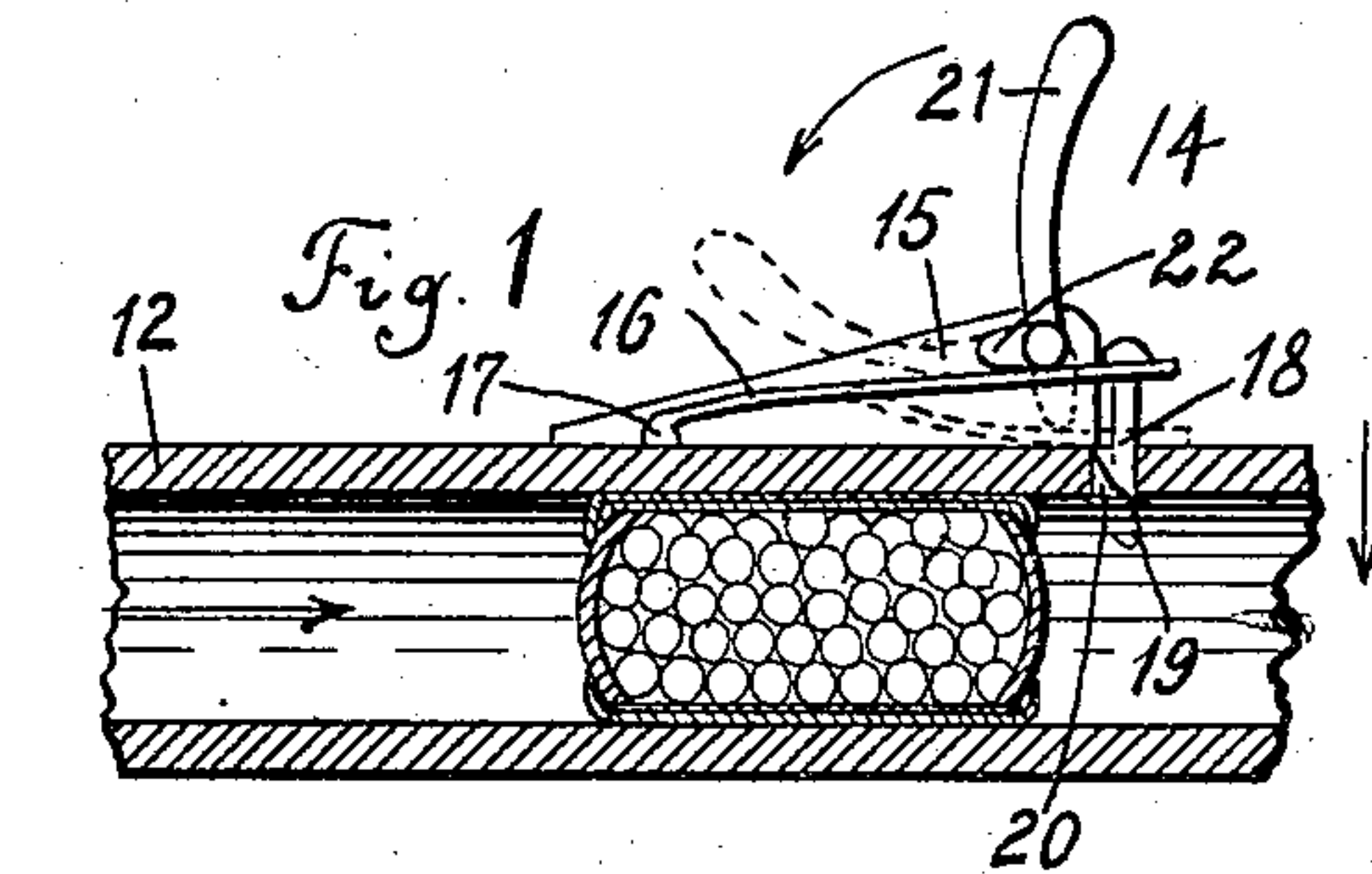


Fig. 13

WITNESSES:

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GÉZA SZEMEREY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ATTACHMENT FOR GUNS.

No. 889,644.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 2, 1908.

Application filed November 23, 1907. Serial No. 403,545.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GÉZA SZEMEREY, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Guns, of which the following is a specification.

One of the serious defects of the repeating rifles is that the magazine of the same contains usually either a plurality of ball cartridges, or a plurality of cartridges loaded with shot. It is obvious that the magazine may contain a number of ball cartridges and a plurality of shot-cartridges, but it will be easily seen that the operator in this case will not know whether he fires a ball cartridge or a shot cartridge. On the other hand, when the rifle magazine contains only one kind of cartridges, for instance ball cartridges, and small game comes before the hunter, he will hardly have time enough to replace the ball cartridge with a shot cartridge. Vice versa when the rifle is loaded with shot cartridges and large game comes before the gun of the hunter, he is compelled to change the cartridges, which may take a considerable time and after which the game may be out of the reach of his gun.

It is now the object of the present invention to provide a combination cartridge, which although being a ball cartridge may be at will and instantaneously converted into a shot cartridge.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a mechanism, which may be easily applied to a rifle and gun and which is adapted to convert the ball cartridge, located in the barrel of a gun, into a shot cartridge.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 illustrates a longitudinal section of a gun barrel, constructed according to the present invention, and containing a cartridge made in accordance with the invention, Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views of the cartridge converter, shown in different positions, Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the gun barrel, taken at right angles to the section shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 show modifications of the device, and Figs. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 show the different stages of manufacture of the combination cartridge.

In order to make the specification more clear, I will first proceed to describe the combination cartridge, and then the device mount-

ed upon the gun, which converts the ball cartridge into a shot cartridge.

1, in Figs. 9-13, indicates a strip of suitable material, such as lead, and of a suitable size, which may be rolled so as to form a cylindrical body 2, open at its ends. One end of the cylindrical body is then crimped at 3, so as to hold a bottom 4 in place, which latter may be made of any suitable material, such as a metal of great resistance. The cylindrical body 2 is then charged with shot 5, and covered by a cover 6, similar to the bottom 4, whereupon the free end of the cylindrical body is crimped at 7. The device, so far described, is then placed into a cartridge shell 8, which has already been charged with powder 9 and the usual wad 10. It is obvious that the upper end 11 of the cartridge shell 8 may be crimped in any suitable manner so as to hold the combination ball and shot cartridges more firmly. The cartridges so obtained are then used in the usual manner and may, if placed into a gun of the ordinary type, be used as ordinary ball cartridges.

The converting mechanism is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, in which 12 indicates the usual barrel of a gun, into which the cartridge, hereinbefore described is placed. 13 indicates the sight on the end of the barrel, and at right angles to the sight is indicated the converting mechanism 14. This mechanism may be mounted upon the barrel near to its inner end, and comprises brackets 15, 15, secured to the barrel in any suitable manner. To the brackets is attached a spring 16 at 17, the free end of which carries a knife 18, fixedly secured to said spring. The inner end 19 of the knife 18 is adapted to protrude through an opening 20, arranged on the barrel 12. It is obvious that the opening 20 should be of a size which as nearly as possible corresponds to the cross section of the knife 18. Upon the brackets 16 is mounted a lever 21 provided with a lug 22 on its inner end, which lug presses the spring 16 and the knife 18, secured thereto, downward when the lever 21 is moved in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 1. The mechanism is shown in this position in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and in full lines in Figs. 3 and 4. It will be observed that the inner end 19 of the knife 18 protrudes in this case through the opening 20 of the gun barrel and into the path of the bullet.

A modification of the device is shown in

Figs. 5 to 8, in which the knife 18 is forced through the opening 20 of the barrel by means of a longitudinally slidable arm 23, which is mounted upon a guide 24, and provided with a finger 25, projecting into the guide way and normally resting upon the inner end 17' of the spring, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5. When now the arm 23 is moved in the direction of the arrow, shown in Fig. 5, it presses the spring and the knife, secured thereto, downward, whereby the knife protrudes through the opening 20.

The operation of the device is as follows: A combination cartridge is placed into the barrel of the gun. Normally the knife 18 is in the position shown in Fig. 1, that is it does not project into the path of the bullet. In this case, therefore, the cartridge, when fired, will act as a ball cartridge. Should it be desired to use the cartridge as a shot-cartridge, then the knife 18 is by means of the lever 21 or 23, as the case may be, forced into the path of the bullet, and will, thereby, when the bullet is projected from the gun, cut the

shell 2, which, after having left the barrel, will burst and the shot be freed.

What I claim is:

1. In a gun, the combination with a barrel having an opening near to its inner end, of a knife located in said opening and adapted to protrude through the same.

2. In a gun, the combination with a barrel having an opening, of a knife located in said opening and adapted to protrude through the same, and operating means for said knife.

3. In a gun, the combination with a barrel having an opening, of a knife located in said opening and normally out of the path of the bullet, and means adapted to force said knife in the path of the bullet.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1907.

GÉZA SZEMEREY.

Witnesses:

SIGMUND HERZOG,
ARTHUR ORMAY.