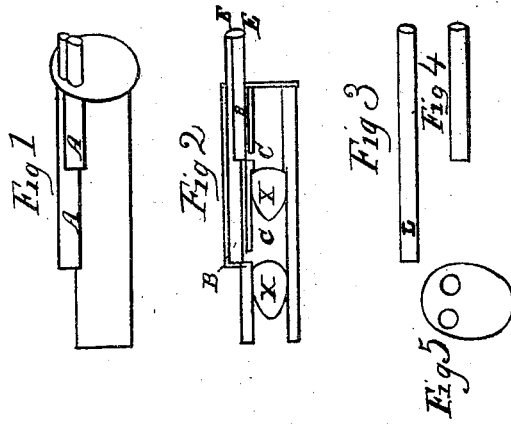


J. P. LINDSAY.

Cartridge.

No. 29,287.

Patented July 24, 1860



For Sale by  
John Armstrong

J. P. Lindsay

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PARKER LINDSAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVED CARTRIDGE-CASES.

*Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 29,287, dated July 24, 1860.*

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN PARKER LINDSAY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Repeating-Cartridges for Breech-Loading Fire-Arms, it being a new article of manufacture; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction, character, and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which make part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cartridge as it appears externally, with two discharging tubes or passages attached and the rods inserted. Fig. 2 is a section of the same cut longitudinally through the center, showing the internal structure when the case is loaded with two charges. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of two rods or slides, with the fulminating compound on their inner ends. Fig. 5 is a plan of the rear end of the cartridge.

My improvement consists in attaching to, or constructing with, the metallic cartridge-case, tubes or passages, to correspond with the number of charges in the cartridge-case in such a manner that by means of rods, or otherwise, and an explosive compound, I can ignite the powder of the several charges in their proper succession, by using the hammer or other percussive force at the rear end of the cartridge, so as to preserve the symmetry of the piece or fire-arm, and also avoid the necessity of making any vent-holes through the side of the barrel.

I make the cartridge-case of copper, or any other suitable material, in the cylindrical form substantially as represented at F, Fig. 1, and indicated, in section, in Fig. 2, with as many vent-holes, as C C, Fig. 2, as there are to be charges of powder and ball.

On the outer surface of this cylindrical case I fix or secure tubes, as A A', equal to the number of charges to be used in the case, of the proper length to extend to and connect with the vent-holes in the cylinder or case, as indicated in section in Fig. 2.

Into these tubes or passages I insert rods or slides, as indicated at B and B', Fig. 2,

with a fulminating compound secured on their inner end, as indicated at D, Figs. 3 and 4.

These rods or slides may pass through holes or spaces in the continuation of the cap or rear end G of the cylindrical case, and extend out a short distance, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, for the hammer to strike against, or they may be concealed within said cap or rear end G, and have the hammer perforate the cap G, and thus strike the rod or slide B or B', Fig. 2, to cause the requisite percussion on the fulminating compound, as at D, Figs. 3 and 4, on the inner end, so as to ignite the powder in the case.

Instead of cylindrical tubes, as shown at A and A', Fig. 1, longitudinal segments of such tubes may be secured to the outer surface of the cylindrical case F, and the rods or slides made to conform in shape, and the hammer applied in either of the ways above described; or I may make the cartridge-case and the passages for communicating the fire to the powder of one piece of steel, or any other suitable material, and make the chamber for the charges and the passages by drilling, or in any other convenient way, and insert nipples at the rear ends of the passages, and use caps in the ordinary way—dispensing with the rods—in which case the cartridge-cylinder may be reloaded and used for an indefinite number of times.

I charge the cartridge-case with powder and balls, one charge after the other, as shown in Fig. 2, the tallow in the groove of the balls precluding the necessity of using any wadding.

Any desired number of charges may be placed in one case, with the requisite number of discharging tubes or passages, &c.; and, of course, the breech-end of the barrel of the piece must be fitted to receive the cartridge-case, with its appendages.

I am aware that repeating-cartridges have been used which required separate locks, one for each charge, fitted along the barrel of the piece, and separate touch-holes or vents drilled through the side of the barrel, as described in Newton's Journal, first series, volume 13, pages 72 to 73; but they were soon

abandoned as being too clumsy and inconvenient. I therefore do not claim any such contrivance as my invention; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, as a new article of manufacture, is—

The cartridge-case made with its chamber for receiving several charges, in combination

with the discharging tubes or passages, when the whole is combined, arranged, and fitted for use, substantially as herein described.

JOHN PARKER LINDSAY.

Witnesses:

E. CRAIG,

R. FITZGERALD.