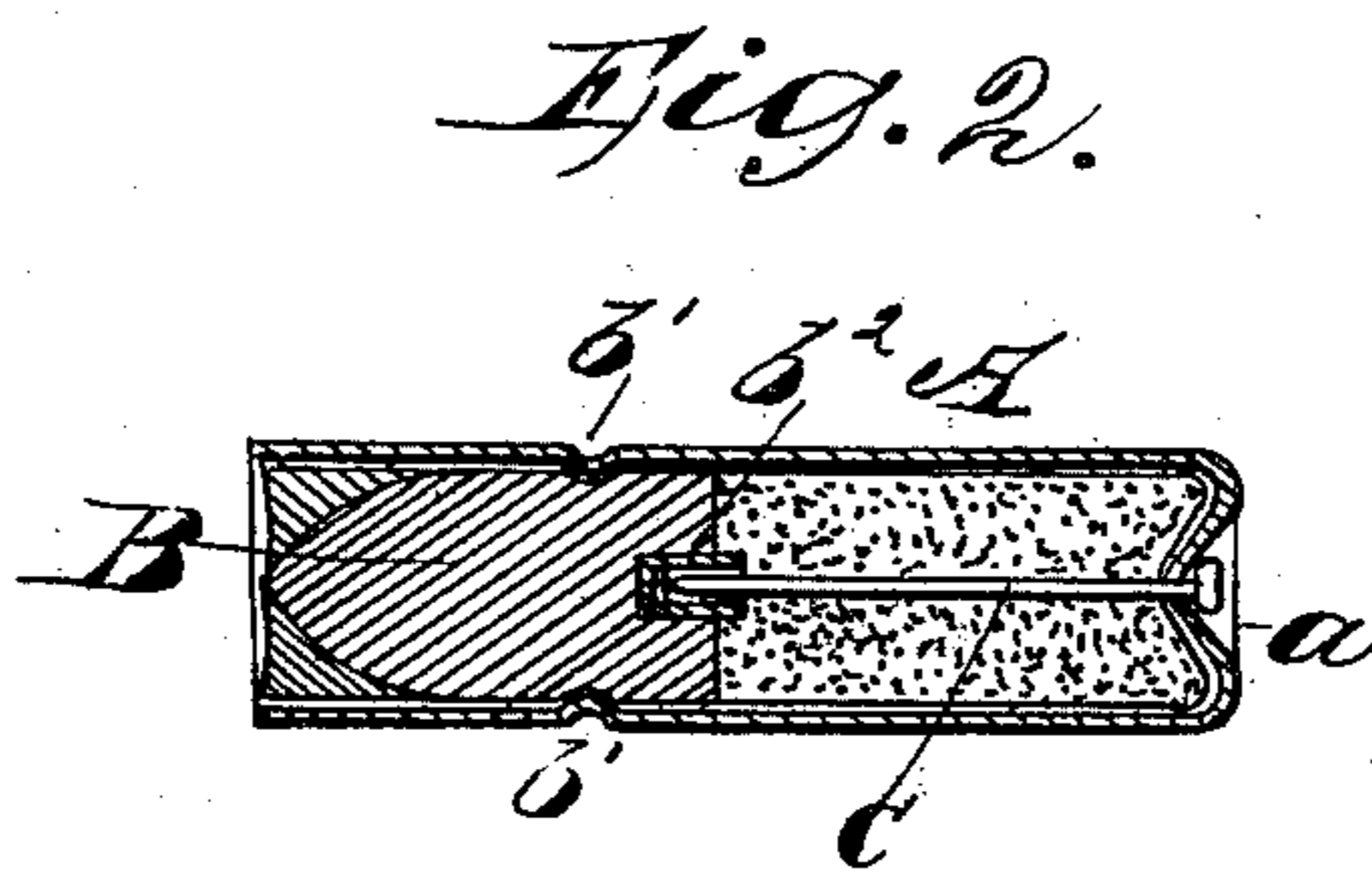
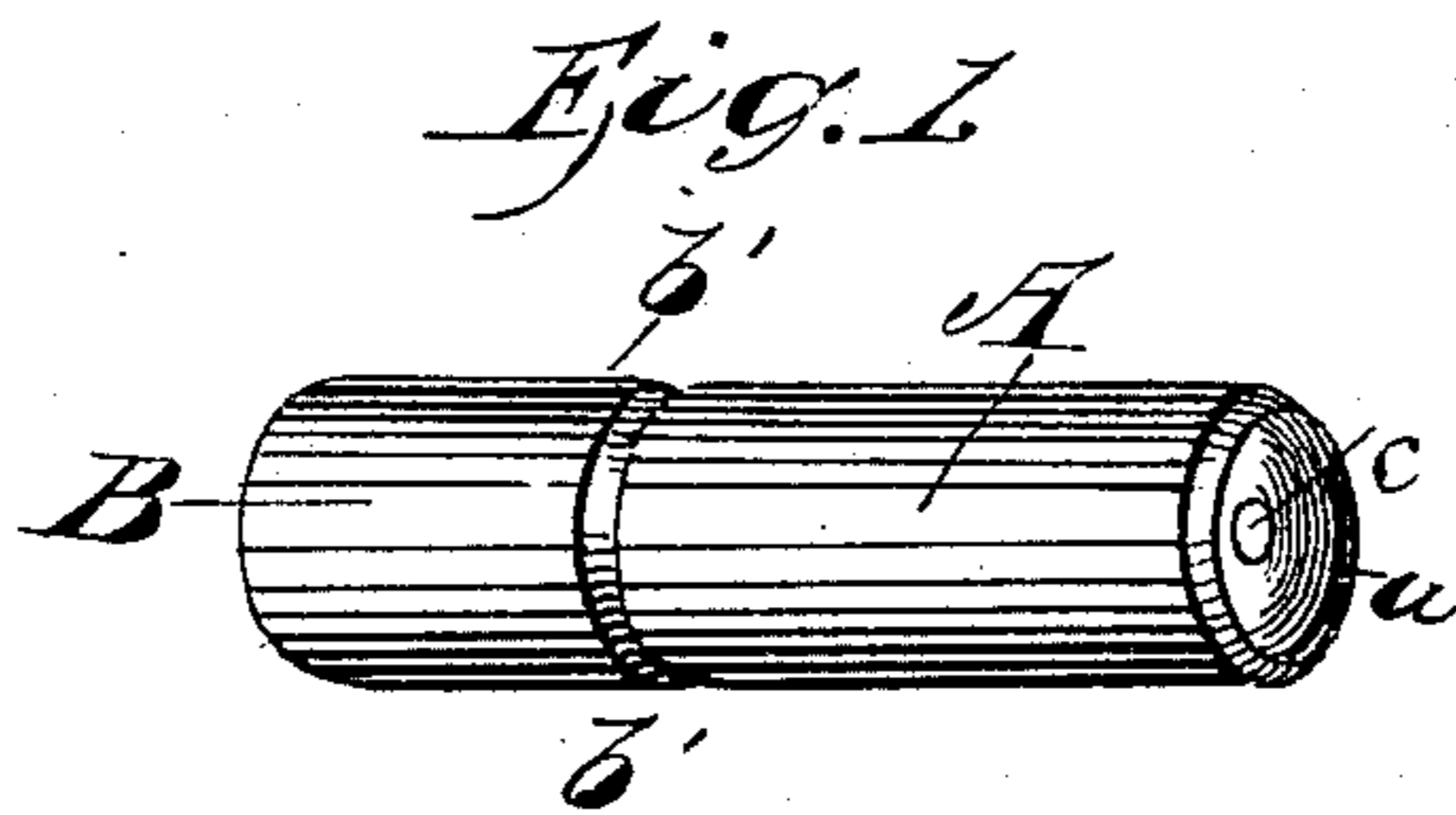


C. E. SNEIDER.

Cartridge.

No. 44,692.

Patented Oct. 11, 1864.



Witnesses.

C. D. Smith
Edward H. Knight

Inventor.

C. E. Snider
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES EDWARD SNEIDER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND THOMAS POULTNEY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRIMING CARTRIDGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,692, dated October 11, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EDWARD SNEIDER, of the city and county of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cartridges; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cartridge illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two views.

This invention is an improvement in that class of cartridges in which the powder is ignited by fulminate located within the cartridge by the aid of a pin or rod which is struck by the hammer.

The cartridge is more particularly applicable to cylinders having a solid back and loaded from the front.

The improvements consist in devices for preventing the accidental explosion of the cartridge, securing it in proper position within the cylinder, and affording firm bearing for the primer.

In order that others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may be enabled to fully understand and use the same, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the shell of a cartridge, which may be composed of thin, flexible metal. An elongated ball, B, fitted within one end of the cartridge, is formed on its periphery latitudinally with a groove or crease, *b*, in which a portion of the shell is crimped or compressed, as shown at *b*¹, in order to retain the ball in an immovable position when the latter has transmitted to it the force of the hammer, the shell A being held in position by its front end resting against the rear end of the barrel, for which purpose the said shell projects beyond the front of the ball, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. *b*² may represent a percussion primer of any suit-

able form, which is inserted centrally in or fixed against the rear end of the ball B in such a manner that it may be exploded by a pin or rod, C, when the latter is driven forward by the hammer. When the pin C is thus acted upon, the ball is caused to remain in a sufficiently firm or rigid state to withstand the force of the hammer, and thus the primer will be unfailingly exploded when acted upon by the pin C. The dots in Fig. 2 indicate the powder.

The rear end of the shell is closed, with the exception of a small aperture to receive the pin C, and in this end is formed a concavity or countersink, *a*, the edge of which projects somewhat beyond the protruding end of the pin C. Now, if the cartridge were inadvertently permitted to fall, it is manifest that the extreme end of the cartridge, or rather the edge of the countersink, would be the only part that would strike, and hence the pin is not liable to be driven against or explode the primer by any other cause than the action of the hammer, which is to be so arranged that its nose will enter the cavity *a*.

As the ball is completely enveloped by the cartridge-case, it will be seen that the cylinder-chambers which receive the cartridge must be of greater caliber than the barrel.

The front of the shell will thus rest against the rear end of the barrel, and so prevent the point of the ball entering the barrel and impeding the revolution of the cylinder.

It will also appear that a perfectly firm bearing is afforded to the primer by the crimp *b*¹ preventing endwise movement of the ball B within the shell A, and the latter being in its turn preserved from endwise movement by resting against the rear of the barrel.

At the instant of the explosion the concave rear end of the cartridge being flattened against the bottom of the chamber, is thereby compressed around the rod C so as to form a perfectly gas-tight joint.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In combination with a cartridge which is exploded by an end blow upon a pin reach-

ing the fulminate or cap on the base of the ball, I claim making the cartridge-case extend out as far as the point of the ball, so as to abut against the rear end of the barrel, and prevent the forward motion of the ball or its protrusion into the bore previous to firing.

2. The combination of the recessed end of the cartridge-case and the central cartridge-

pin, which form a gas-tight joint by the contraction of the rear of the case around the pin under the force of the discharge.

CHARLES EDWARD SNEIDER.

Witnesses:

J. D. MORITZ,

C. B. KLEIBACKES.