Oct. 12, 1948. H. D. ADAMS 2,451,015

DISPENSING PACKAGE FOR CARTRIDGE RELOADING COMPONENTS

Filed April 26, 1944

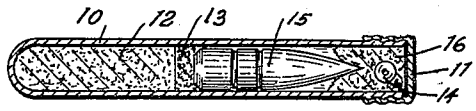


Fig. 1.

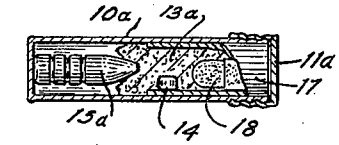


Fig. 2.

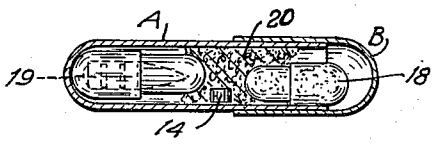


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR.
HESTON D. ADAMS
BY
Martin E. Anderson
ATTORNEY.

Patented Oct. 12, 1948

2,451,015

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,451,015

DISPENSING PACKAGE FOR CARTRIDGE RELOADING COMPONENTS

Heston D. Adams, Mount Morrison, Colo.

Application April 26, 1944, Serial No. 532,845

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—47)

1

This invention relates to improvements in ammunition.

The great improvements in powder and advances in the science of ballistics have made the gun an instrument of precision and at the same time it has made it so sensitive that great care must be taken to provide ammunition in which the kind and quantity of the powder used is accurately proportioned to the weight and type of bullet. Different makes and types of primers also make a difference in the performance of a gun and in any event the primers must accurately fit the cases or shells.

To obtain consistent results with a gun, or pistol, it is absolutely essential that the ammunition must be the same. With the improved powders now in use, the slightest variation in the quantity will make an appreciable difference in the performance of a gun, other things being equal. The weight and the type of bullet is likewise of great importance as the initial velocity will vary with the mass when subjected to the same propelling force.

In well equipped factories the same primers, cases, shells and bullets are always available and devices are used which measure the powder charge with great accuracy and as a result the ammunition gives consistent results.

Owing to the scarcity of ammunition at this time and to the high cost thereof, gunmen, in increasing numbers, are reloading their empty shells or cases. The required primers and bullets can be purchased from dealers and powder of the desired kind is also available in bulk. Reloading tools are also available. The main concern of the amateur reloader is therefore the powder as this must be very carefully weighed so as to get just the right amount for the particular shell, case, or cartridge and bullet. If the powder charge varies as much as a grain in weight, the performance of the gun will show a corresponding variation.

It is the object of this invention to produce packages of components, each of which shall contain two or more or all components for any particular case or cartridge. The components of each package shall be balanced as to type, size, quantity, shape and weight for the particular load desired and shall in no case exceed safe pressure limits. If the gunman has his own case, the components are furnished so as to fit that particular case, or all of the components, including the case may be furnished and sold in unit packages to be assembled by the purchaser, all packages of components to be properly labeled.

2

Since the kind and quantity of powder is the component of greatest delicacy, the powder is carefully weighed and enclosed in packages, for example, in gelatin capsules. Where the bullets are provided with a lubricating coating, they may be individually wrapped.

With such a package, the reloader merely inserts the primer, empties the charge of powder into the case and inserts the bullet with the full assurance that the cartridge thus reloaded will have the proper components in the right weight and can therefore rely on the ammunition to give the results desired and perform consistently.

Where the reloader prepares the powder charges from powder bought in bulk, it often varies one or more grains in weight and it has happened that a double charge of powder has been loaded into a case with serious and sometimes fatal results.

In the drawing several different kinds of packages have been illustrated.

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal diametrical section of a tubular package containing powder, primer and bullet;

Figure 2 shows a package similar to that shown in Figure 1, which, in addition, contains an empty case;

Figure 3 shows the components enclosed in a large gelatin capsule.

Referring now to the drawing, reference numeral 10 designates a tube of glass or plastic, or any other material, preferably transparent, and 11 denotes a metal screw cap that is secured to and closes the open end of the tube. Positioned within the tube are the components needed for reloading a cartridge of a given size and type. The quantity of powder for a charge is carefully weighed and deposited in the bottom of the tube where it has been designated by reference numeral 12. On top of the powder is a wad 13 of fibrous material such as cotton, felt, paper or the like, the bullet 15 is inserted in the tube, a primer 14 is positioned in or on the wad 16 after which a part of wad 16 may be positioned against the end of the bullet and the cap screwed in place.

The package which has been described contains components for reloading and after the bullet and the primer have been removed and the latter positioned in the case the wad 13 is then removed and the powder poured into the case, after which the bullet is inserted thereby completing the cartridge.

In Figure 2 a package for the loading or reloading of pistol ammunition is shown. The

components are enclosed in a tube 10*a* of an internal diameter sufficient to receive the empty case 17. The bullet 15*a* is inserted and rests on the bottom of the tube after which a small wad 13*a* is inserted. The proper amount of powder is encased in a capsule 18 and it and the primer 14 are positioned in the compartment between the wad and the screw cap top 11*a*. When the package is opened the primer is inserted in case 17, after which the powder and the bullet are added. Where the purchaser does not want the empty case it can be omitted.

A slightly different form of package is shown in Figure 3 where a capsule-like container is employed. The container is formed from two parts A and B in the manner of the common gelatin capsules employed in administering medicine. The powder is contained in a small capsule 18. The bullet 19, the powder capsule and the primer 14 are positioned as shown; the bullet and the powder capsule are separated by two wads 20 between which the primer 14 is positioned.

It will be observed that the several packages illustrated and described are specifically different. All are alike in this, that each contains at least one set of components for reloading a cartridge; that the components are accurately designed and proportioned to reload a particular cartridge. The components in every case are packed in such a manner that they are protected against injury and from the action of the atmosphere. Packages like those described can be sold in any quantity and can be assembled on order to fit any specification.

The great importance of having the powder in the exact amount and the bullet of the desired weight and type has been stressed above and is here reiterated. The packages form an assembly of components all of which are operatively related to each other to produce a desired result when assembled into a cartridge.

In the above specification the word "gun" has been used in a generic sense and includes a rifle, pistol, revolver, shotgun, flare gun or harpoon gun; in short any weapon that is held in the hand or fired from the shoulder which uses a primer and powder charge to propel a projectile of any kind.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A dispensing package for cartridge loading components, comprising a container, a predetermined weight of powder confined in a smaller container, and a bullet of a predetermined size, weight and type, positioned in the first mentioned container means comprising a fibrous spacer positioned between the bullet and the smaller container, and means for closing the first mentioned container, the quantity of powder being in predetermined relation to the size and weight of the bullet.

2. An ammunition dispensing package comprising an open ended container, a predetermined quantity of powder in the container, a wad of resilient fibrous material in the container, positioned to retain the powder in a predetermined position, a bullet positioned in the container with one end in engagement with the wad, a primer in the container, the resilient material of the wad separating the primer from the bullet and from the powder, and means for closing the open end of the container, for holding the parts in assembled relation.

HESTON D. ADAMS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
457,658	McCarthy	Aug. 11, 1891
646,569	Breath	Apr. 3, 1900
719,876	Roberts	Feb. 3, 1903
739,487	Gair	Sept. 22, 1903
1,774,258	English	Aug. 26, 1930