Geo. D. Geo. A. & Joseph T. Capewell's Charger for Powder Flask.

118104

PATENTED AUG 15 1871

fig. 1.

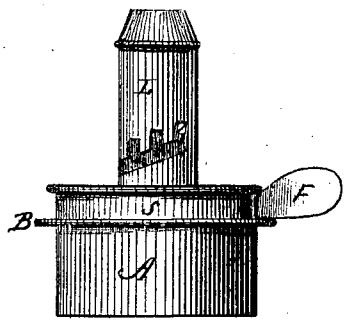

fig. 2.

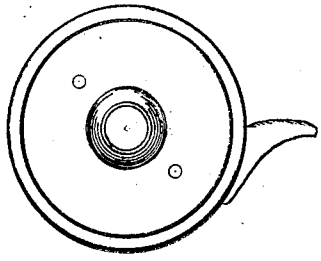

fig. 3.

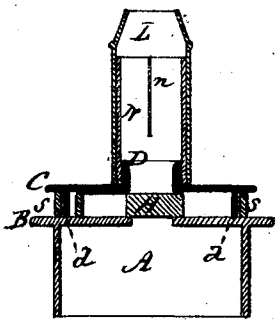

fig. 4

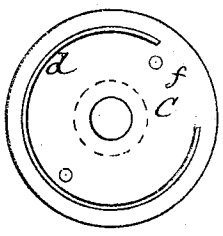

fig. 5.

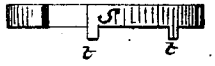

fig. 6.

fig. 7.

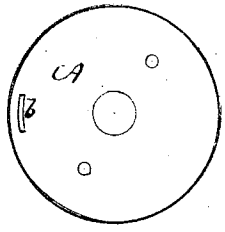

fig. 8.

fig 9

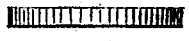

fig 10.

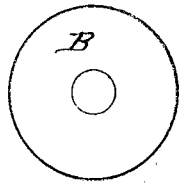

fig 11.

Witnesses.

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A. J. Tibbits

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Inventors
By their Atty.
John E. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. CAPEWELL, GEORGE D. CAPEWELL, AND JOSEPH T. CAPEWELL, OF WOODBURY, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHARGERS FOR POWDER-FLASKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 118,104, dated August 15, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE A. CAPEWELL, GEORGE D. CAPEWELL, and JOSEPH T. CAPEWELL, of Woodbury, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Charger for Powder-Flask; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a top view; Fig. 3, a vertical central section; Figs. 4, 5, and 6, detached views; and in Figs. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, detached views of the construction heretofore employed.

This invention relates to an improvement in chargers such as are commonly used upon powder-flasks, portions of which are applicable to chargers of shot-pouches.

Heretofore the spring to operate the gate has been formed, as in Fig. 8, with a hook, *a*, upon the under edge to set through an opening, *b*, in the lower plate A of the charger. Within this spring a plain ring of flat metal, as seen in Fig. 9, has been set; then a second plate, B, (see Figs. 10 and 11,) which is little less than the internal diameter of the spring, is placed on the said ring, the ring being narrower than the said spring, and the two plates secured together by screws or rivets, the gate being arranged between the two plates, so that the free end of the spring will bear against and close the gate or cut-off.

This construction is open to several objections, the first of which is the liability of the hook *a* to break and thus render the spring useless; secondly, forming the ring between the plates independent of the plates makes the adjustment of the ring difficult, the multiplication of parts adding to the cost of the article; and the spring uncovered is exposed to accidents of various kinds, all of which, by our improvement, are entirely overcome; and it consists in forming the spring with two downward projections to enter the lower plate, combined with the upper plate, which is of larger diameter than the spring, and having a flange formed thereon slightly wider than the spring, so that a recess or chamber is formed around the said spring. Our invention also consists in slitting the inner tube of the charger to make it elastic, for the purpose of sustaining the adjustable tube in either of the desired positions.

A is the neck of the flask; B, the lower plate or base, which is secured to the neck of the flask in the usual manner. C, the covering-plate, is formed with a neck, D, to receive the charger, and also with a flange, *d*, the neck-plate and flange being in one and the same piece, as denoted in broken lines, Fig. 3, and as seen in Fig. 4. A recess at *f* is left in the flange *d*, through which the thumb-piece F of the cut-off extends. The spring S is formed, as in Fig. 5, with two downward projections, *t t*, to extend into corresponding recesses in the lower plate B, and over this the upper plate C is set, the flange *d* within the spring, (the cut-off H having been first set in position,) and the two plates secured together by screws or rivets. The plate C, projecting over the spring fully and entirely covers it, so that it is in no way exposed to accident, as in the common construction before described, the manner of securing the spring being much stronger than that as heretofore practiced, and the whole construction better and simpler, and at less cost than the common construction.

Heretofore the adjustable tube L of the charger has been placed over a solid tube, trusting to the nicety of fit of the inner tube for the requisite friction to hold the adjuster in place. This often fails to do its work and the adjuster is liable to be misplaced. To avoid this, we slit the inner tube N, as at *n*, shown detached in Fig. 6, opening the tube slightly larger than the internal diameter of the adjuster L, and the metal, being elastic, forms a sufficient spring to retain the adjuster.

This portion of our invention is alike applicable to shot-chargers.

We claim as our invention—

1. The neck of the charger, consisting of the plates B C, the said plate C provided with a neck, D, and flange *d*, and with a projecting edge, as described, combined with the spring S and cut-off H, all constructed and united in the manner specified.

2. In an adjustable charger, the inner tube N, constructed with the slit *n*, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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