(No Model.)

A. F. FLEMING.

SHOT CABINET.

No. 262,214. Patented Aug. 8, 1882

Fig. 1.

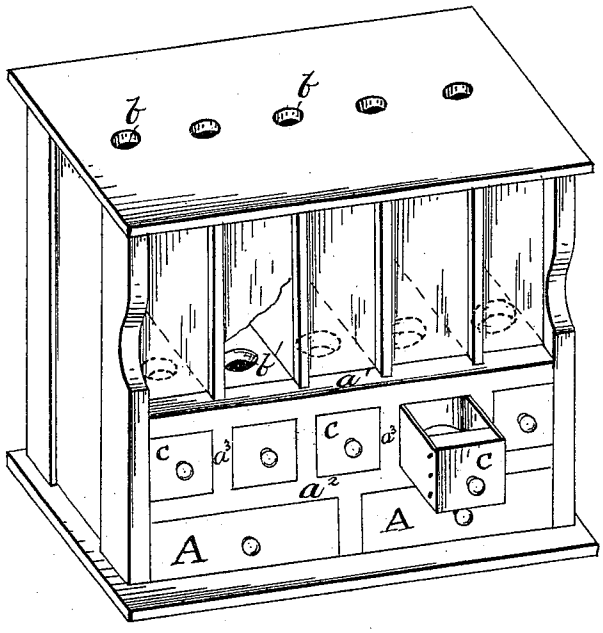


Fig. 4.

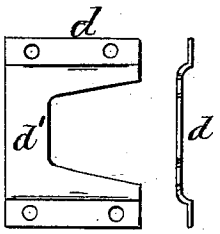


Fig. 5.

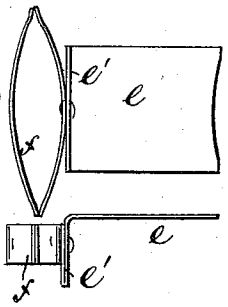


Fig. 2.

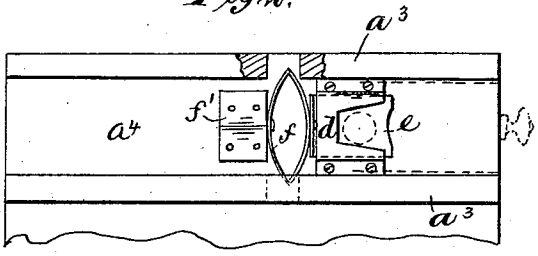


Fig. 6.

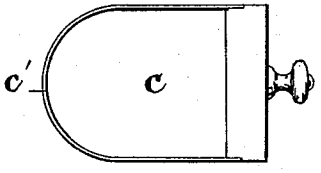


Fig. 3.

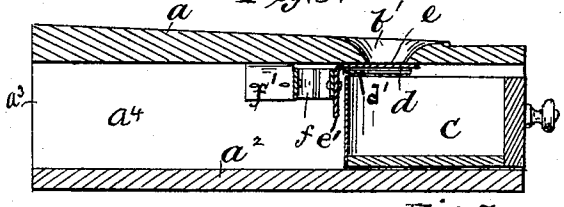
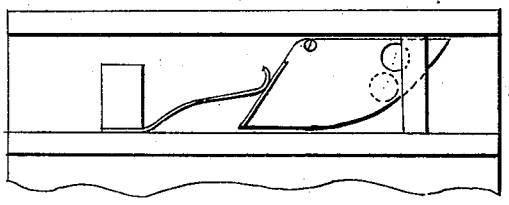


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS F. FLEMING, OF RICH HILL, MISSOURI.

SHOT-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,214, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed February 1, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS F. FLEMING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rich Hill, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shot-Cabinets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has for its object to furnish an automatic self-weighing shot-cabinet; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, as will be hereinafter described, and specifically pointed in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan, showing one of the valves and the spring mechanism. Fig. 3 is a detached vertical section, showing measuring-drawer in position to engage the valve; and Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are detail views somewhat enlarged, and Fig. 7 shows a modification.

a is the cabinet, which may be of any size desired.

a' a^2 are horizontal partitions which divide the cabinet into three horizontal sections. The space between the lower partition, a^2, and the bottom of the cabinet is divided into two sections, in which are placed the large drawers A, in one of which I keep gun-caps and in the other gun-wads or paper sacks. It will be understood, however, that they may be used for any other purpose desired. The section between the horizontal partitions a' and a^2 is divided by the vertical partitions a^3 into spaces a^4, arranged to receive the measuring-drawers, hereinafter described. These vertical partitions a^3 are mortised, as shown in Fig. 2, to receive ends of spring when the same is pressed back in the operation of the measuring apparatus, as hereinafter described. The upper section between the partition a' and top of till is divided by vertical partitions to form the shot-tills, corresponding in number and directly over the measuring-drawers in the intermediate section.

b are holes leading into the shot-tills, by means of which the tills are supplied. The tills are provided with glass fronts, so that the contents may be seen. The bottoms of the tills are inclined from front to rear, so that the shot will readily roll to front of till and freely out when the valve is opened, as hereinafter described. Through the bottoms of the shot-tills, near the front of cabinet, are formed openings b', the mouths of which are scooped out or countersunk to aid in guiding the shot from the tills to the measuring-drawers. It will be observed that the openings b' increase gradually in size from left to right, (see Fig. 1,) corresponding to the increase in size of shot.

c c c are the measuring-drawers, the backs c' of which are rounded, as clearly shown in Fig. 6. This rounded back is convenient in pouring the shot out of the drawer. These drawers *c* may be made of a size to hold one-half pound or one pound or any weight most convenient.

Beneath the openings b', I arrange the valves, and as they are alike for each till the description of one, which I will now give, will answer for all.

d is a guide fixed to the under side of the partition a'. The sides of this guide are made fast to the partition, while its intermediate portion is bent down to permit the valve to slide between it and the partition. The intermediate portion of guide beneath the opening b' is cut away, so as to permit the shot to flow out freely when the valve is opened.

e is the valve. It is placed between the guide *d* and the partition a', and extends under and stops the opening b'. The rear portion, e', of the valve is bent downward and made fast to a spring, *f*. This spring *f* is secured to a block, f', made fast to partition a', and the spring bears between the block f' and the depending portion e' of valve *e*.

In Fig. 7 I show a modification in the form of constructing the valve and spring. In this construction the valve is pivoted to the partition a'. An opening is formed through it, which may be brought under the opening b', and the rear side of valve is bent down, and a spring bears against this bent portion and holds the valve under the opening b' when it is not desired to draw the shot. I prefer, how-

ever, the construction shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5, and hereinafter described.

The operation of my device will be readily understood on reference to the drawings. Suppose the measuring-drawers are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and it is desired to draw off a measure of shot. The drawer is pressed in and forces the valve away from under the opening b', and the shot runs from till into the measuring-drawer. When the latter is full it is withdrawn and the spring f presses the valve back into position under the opening b.

It will be seen that if it is not desired to employ the measuring-drawers the shot can be drawn into a small scoop by pressing the valve back with the point of the scoop.

It will be seen that the chambers a^4, into the front ends of which the drawers c are received, have a tight bottom and extend to the back of the cabinet and provide a space in rear of the said drawers. In taking out the drawer many of the shot will be shaken off at the rear end. These displaced shot will roll or will be pushed back by the replacing of the drawer into the rear end of the chamber, and will be out of the way.

It will be further seen that the drawers when not in use remain in place with their front or outer ends flush with the outer or front face of the cabinet, while their inner ends touch the end e' of the slide e, and are supported thereby and by the spring f. By this arrangement the drawers may be kept wholly within the cabinet and full of shot and ready to be taken out at once when the sale of shot is made. These results are accomplished by having the chamber a^4 extended to the rear of the point where the spring f is made fast.

It will be further seen that the guide-plate d is made nearly U shape, so that the cross-bar d' is provided, against which the breast-piece e' of slide e strikes. This cross-piece d' serves as a stop and as a support for the slide. The slide, by reason of the weight of several pounds of shot resting constantly on it, and by its frequent movement back and forth in measuring, would become bent downward at its middle, and would be rendered unserviceable. The plate d, constructed as shown, prevents such injury and keeps the slide steadily in place and in perfect working order, no matter to what extent it may be used.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the till of a shot-cabinet, having a discharge-opening in its bottom, the spring f, and the valve e, having a breast-plate, e', made fast to the spring f, of the plate d, having its intermediate portions bent down, and having the cross-bar d', substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, on this 20th day of January, 1882.

AUGUSTUS F. FLEMING.

Witnesses:
N. R. POWELL,
GRIFF. SWINNEY.