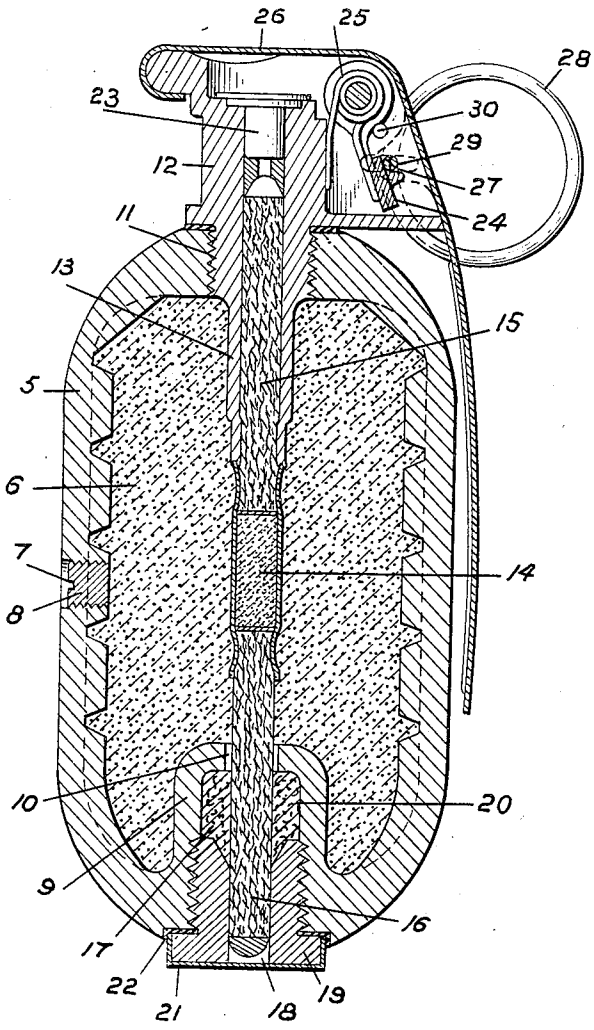
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GRENADE

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GRENADE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 102—29)

(Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes, without the payment to me of any royalty thereon.

This invention relates to a grenade.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a combination hand and rifle grenade having separate fuses for appropriate periods of delay in functioning.

A further object is to provide a combination fuse which is of simple and inexpensive structure and which may be easily and quickly adapted for either type of functioning.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing which is a longitudinal sectional view.

The grenade comprises a body 5 having a smooth outer surface and a scored inner surface to control fragmentation. The body contains a bursting charge 6 which is introduced through an opening 7 in the side wall, the opening being closed by a threaded plug 8.

The lower end of the body is formed with an inwardly disposed nipple 9 which has an aperture 10 that is coaxial with a threaded aperture 11 in the upper end of the body. A fuse head 12 secured in the aperture 11 and extending within the body carries on its inner end a tube 13 which contains a detonator 14.

A fuse 15 having a burning time appropriate for a hand grenade, is carried by the fuse head and extends into the tube 13. A similar fuse 16 having a burning time appropriate for a rifle grenade, is carried by the lower end of the tube 13 and extends through the aperture 10 in the nipple 9 and into the socket 17 formed by the nipple. The lower end of the fuse 16 is disposed in a central opening 18 in a plug 19 which is threaded in the socket 17 and retains packing 20 around the fuse. A cap 21 of nitrocellulose is placed over the head of the plug and sealed in place by cement 22.

A plug 23 in the fuse head is functioned by a conventional firing mechanism consisting of a pivoted striker 24 which is held in cocked position against the action of its spring 25 by means of a lever 26. The lever is mounted on the fuse head and is normally held by a pin 27 having a pull-ring 28 and passing through the lever and through apertures 29 in the fuse head.

When the grenade is to be thrown by hand, the pin 27 is removed and the lever held in place by the hand of the thrower as is well understood in the art. In flight the striker 24 throws off the lever and fires the primer.

When the grenade is to be used in a rifle or discharger, the pin 27 is transferred to apertures 30 in the fuse head. In this position the pin serves to restrain the striker but permits removal of the lever. The grenade is projected by means of the gases from a propellent charge, the gases also serving to ignite the cap 21 and the fuse 16.

I claim:

1. In a grenade including a body having coaxial apertures in opposite ends, a fuse unit comprising a fuse head mounted in one of the apertures and extending into the body, a tube on the inner end of the fuse head, a detonator in the tube, a first time fuse in the fuse head leading to the detonator, a second time fuse carried by the end of the tube and extending through the other aperture in the body, and a firing mechanism carried by the fuse head for igniting the first time fuse.

2. A combination hand and rifle grenade including a body, a fuse head on the body, a pivoted striker on the fuse head, a lever whereby the striker is held in cocked position, a pin insertable in one position in the fuse head to indirectly hold the striker by engaging the lever and insertable in another position to directly engage the striker when the lever is removed.

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