

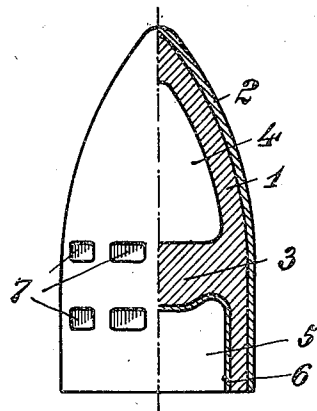
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F. BLECHTA

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BULLET FOR PRACTICE CARTRIDGES

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Inventor:

Frank Blechta

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANTISEK BLECHTA, OF PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BULLET FOR PRACTICE CARTRIDGES

Application filed August 6, 1930, Serial No. 473,368, and in Switzerland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Great Britain May 10, 1930.

This invention relates to a hollow bullet for practice cartridges which differs from the bullets hitherto proposed for this purpose by better trajectory stability and therefore also greater precision, and in which at the same time the melting out of lead from the inside of the bullet into the barrel bore is prevented.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing partly in side elevation and partly in vertical axial section.

The bullet according to the invention, the lead core 1 of which has the usual pointed shape, is provided on its outer surface with an envelope 2 of copper or other hard metal in order to prevent the rubbing off of lead in the bore of the barrel. The bullet is hollow and has a transverse partition 3 of lead approximately in its centre of gravity subdividing the inner space of the bullet into a closed front space 4 and an open rear space 5, with which latter the bullet is fitted directly on the cartridge case provided with a percussion cap (not shown). The transverse partition 3 forms in the centre of gravity of the bullet the mass which guarantees the trajectory stability, whereas the hollow spaces 4 and 5 reduce the weight of the bullet so that its perforating effect is reduced to a minimum.

The main feature of the invention consists in that the hollow space 5, by means of which the bullet is placed directly onto the cartridge case provided with percussion cap, is provided with a lining 6 made of copper or other suitable hard metal, with the object of preventing a deformation or breaking away of the transverse lead partition 3 by the force of the propelling gases of the percussion cap. By this means displacement of the centre of gravity, otherwise unavoidable, is obviated, this being of great importance for the trajectory stability of the bullet and therefore also for its precision or accuracy of hitting. Moreover this lining prevents the melting out of lead from the bullet core through the hot propelling gases of the percussion cap produced when firing. By this means not only a better trajectory stability of the bullet is ob-

tained, but the objectionable fouling of the barrel bore with lead is prevented which also detrimentally affects the shooting precision, so that the difficult removing of the lead residues from the barrel bore is done away with.

7 illustrates flutes by means of which the envelope is usually secured on the lead core 1.

I claim:—

A bullet for practice cartridges, comprising in combination a hollow lead core, a protecting envelope of metal such as copper on said core, a transverse partition in the centre of gravity of said hollow lead core adapted to ensure the trajectory stability of said bullet and to subdivide said core into a closed front space and an open rear space said open space placed directly on the cartridge casing, and a lining of hard metal such as copper in said open space adapted to protect said transverse lead partition against deformation and breaking off during shooting and to at the same time prevent the lead from melting out of said hollow space.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FRANTISEK BLECHTA.