

SAMUEL E. JONES.

Improvement in Projectile for Fire-arms.

No. 123,828.

Patented Feb. 20, 1872:

Fig. 1.

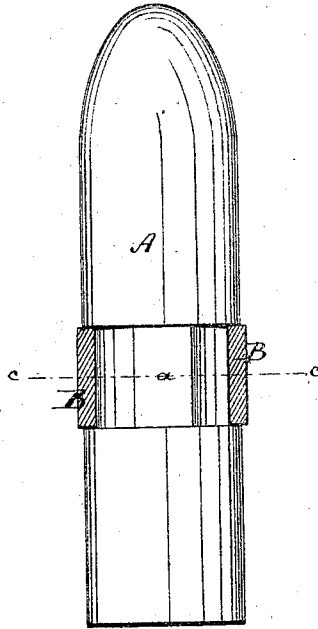
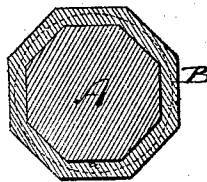


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL E. JONES, OF SANTA FÉ, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

IMPROVEMENT IN PROJECTILES FOR FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,828, dated February 20, 1872.

Specification describing a new and Improved Projectile for Fire-Arms, invented by SAMUEL E. JONES, of Santa Fé, in the county of Santa Fé, New Mexico Territory.

Figure 1 represents a sectional side view of my improved projectile. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My invention has for its object to improve the construction of projectiles of the class in which a sabot is employed. My improvement consists in providing a projectile of the ordinary cylindrical form with a circumferential groove, whose bed or bottom is cut to form a connected series of straight planes or surfaces, so that, in cross-section at that point, the projectile shall present a prismatic form, and thus be adapted to receive a similarly-shaped elastic ring, as and for the purpose hereinafter described.

A in the drawing represents the ball, of cylindrical cross-section and rounded or conical end. It is made of suitable length and of such diameter as to be smaller than the prismatic bore of the gun. A groove, *a'*, is cut around the ball or projectile, and its bed or bottom formed of a connected series of straight planes

or surfaces, so that, in cross-section, the same presents a prism at that point, but of less diameter than the other portions of it. A ring or piece, B, of leather, rubber, or other elastic material, is placed in the groove, but is made to conform to the prism in exterior as well as interior shape, the prism being, in turn, always made to correspond to the bore of the gun in which the projectile is to be used. In this manner the elastic ring projects or stands out from the surface of the ball, so as to form an annular shoulder or practically enlarge the surface of the ball, on which the powder-gas may expend its force. Thus a light ball may be projected from a gun having a much larger bore with higher velocity than from one which it accurately fits, owing to the difference in the friction, weight, and surface of impact.

I do not claim the application of a ring or belt to a projectile; but

The elastic prismatic ring B, arranged in the prismatic groove *a* of the projectile A, as and for the purpose specified.

S. E. JONES.

Witnesses:

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