(No Model.)

J. C. BUTTERFIELD & T. C. BATCHELOR.

CARTRIDGE CASE.

No. 542,041. Patented July 2, 1895.

Fig. 1.

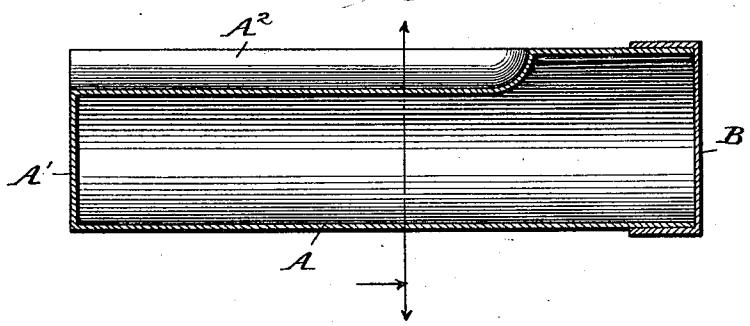
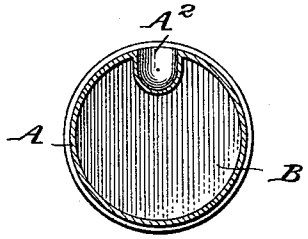


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN COPE BUTTERFIELD AND TELFORD CLARENCE BATCHELOR, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CARTRIDGE-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,041, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed January 9, 1892. Serial No. 417,523. (No model.) Patented in England September 5, 1889, No. 14,025.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN COPE BUTTERFIELD and TELFORD CLARENCE BATCHELOR, subjects of the Queen of England, residing at London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Damp-Proof Cartridge-Cases, (for which we have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 14,025, dated September 5, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of cartridge-cases, preferably of metal, such as lead, lead and antimony, or lead and tin, but which may be made of vulcanite or some such material, and which shall be impervious to moisture.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section showing a cartridge-case constructed in accordance with this invention, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section of Fig. 1.

A is the main inclosing-casing, having a closed end A′, which is preferably in part with the rest of the case, as shown, and is closed at its other end by a cap B, there being a water or damp tight joint between the parts A and B, which may be made by a coating of paint, resin, or by soldering, screwing, or other suitable means.

The case A is provided with a longitudinal groove or indentation in its outside, forming a pocket A^2 for the reception of a detonator, which may be placed in said pocket and secured by binding or other means. This groove or pocket is shown as extending longitudinally of the case; but it may be otherwise arranged. The detonator thus applied, when ignited, will destroy the contiguous part of the case and explode the cartridge.

Generally, though not necessarily, the case will be cylindrical, and the pocket is also curved in cross-section, although it may be of any other form desired, as these matters of form are not essential, as it does not matter in what manner the detonator is applied, so long as it is in direct contact with the cartridge-case inclosing the explosive. For example, it would suffice if the detonator were merely bound to the exterior surface of the case, without any special provision being made for its reception.

By the above-described construction a cartridge-case is provided which does not require to be cut, opened, or tampered with in any way previous to firing, and one which may be hermetically sealed when first made and is never unsealed until exploded. Consequently it may be kept in a damp place, or even under water, without damaging the explosive or spoiling the cartridge.

We claim—

A closed cartridge case having an open pocket in the form of an external groove formed in the case, and adapted to receive and hold the detonator, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN COPE BUTTERFIELD.
TELFORD CLARENCE BATCHELOR.

Witnesses:
ALFRED J. BOUET,
HARRY B. BRIDGES.