J. GIEDA.

POCKET BOMB.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1918.

1,281,939.

Patented Oct. 15, 1918.

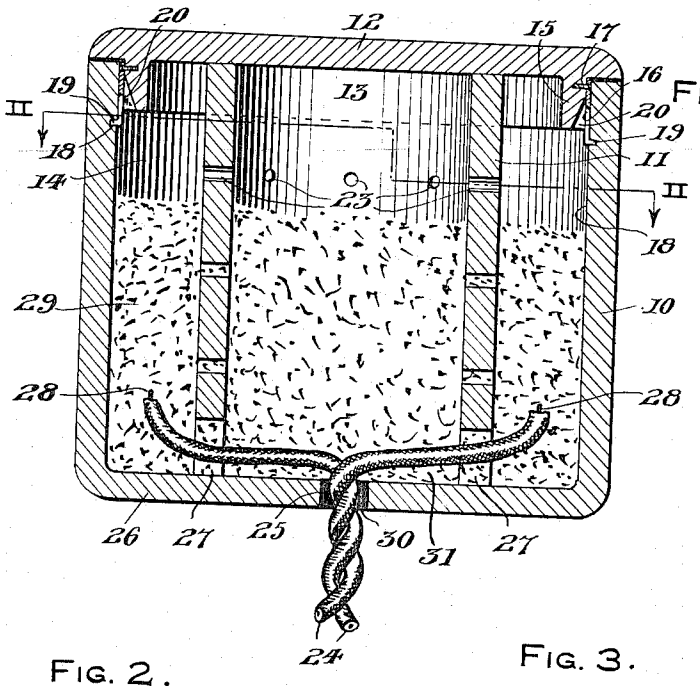


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

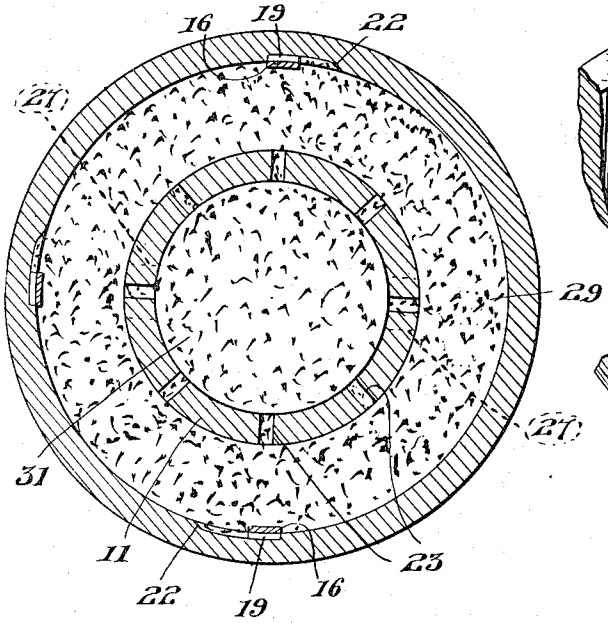


FIG. 3.

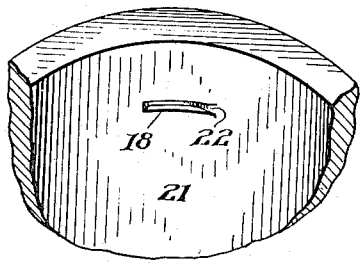
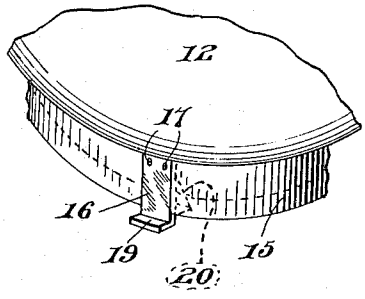


FIG. 4.



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POCKET-BOMB.

1,281,939. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 15, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOZEF GIEDA, a citizen of Russia, residing at Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pocket-Bombs, of which the following is a specification.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a bomb of small dimensions for readily carrying in the pocket to be thrown as a hand grenade, the same, however, being especially adapted for use in aeroplanes and adapted to explode at a predetermined future time.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a hand bomb adapted for hurling at the enemy and designed to produce a plurality of substantially simultaneous explosions suitably timed for occurring when the bomb reaches a desirable location for doing damage in its course of travel.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a pocket bomb that is simple in construction and can be readily loaded and assembled near the line of action, the device being capable of disassembling if found desirable, while the explosive employed is preferably fuse ignited.

In the drawing forming a part of this application, like reference characters refer to corresponding parts throughout the several views, and

Figure 1 is a diametrical sectional view;

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof taken upon line II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the outer casing showing one of the keeper notches employed; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an edge portion of the cover illustrating the catch employed with said keeper notch.

The invention primarily consists in a cup-shaped casing 10 having an axially arranged circular wall 11 positioned therein, while a circular cover 12 is mounted for overlying the casing 10 as well as the wall 11 thereby closing the central chamber 13 of the housing and the annular chamber 14 between said housing and casing.

An annular depending flange 15 of the cover 12 closely fits within the open end of the casing 10 and is provided with L-shaped resilient catches 16 secured to the outer periphery of the flange 11 by means of screws 17. Keeper notches 18 are provided in the inner face of the wall of the casing 10 adapted to receive the outwardly projecting angular ends 19 of the catches 16 when the cover 12 is in position. The flange 15 has cutaway portions 20 inwardly of each catch 16 thereby permitting the catches to shift while flexing, it being understood that the ends 19 of the catches will ride upon the inner face 21 of the casing 10 until said ends reach a position for dropping into the notches 18. Inclined end walls 22 are provided for the notches 18 on which ends 22 the catch portions 19 are adapted to travel upon revolving the cover 12 when desiring to remove the cover. When the catch ends 19 are removed from the notches 18 in this manner, the cover 12 can be readily pried and lifted off of the casing 10.

The housing 11 has a plurality of rows of perforations 23 therethrough and a plurality of fuses such as 24 are positioned through an opening 25 in the bottom 26 of the casing 10 and extended through slots 27 at the bottom of the wall 11 for positioning the ends of the burning portions 28 of the fuses in the explosive material 29 of the annular chamber 14. The fuses 24 are firmly secured in the opening 25 by means of suitable sealing material 30 and the device is preferably formed of cast metal.

The complete operation of the device will be apparent from this detail description, it being seen that when the cover 12 is removed from the casing 10, the explosive material 29 may be placed in the chamber 14, while the center chamber 13 formed by the wall 11 may be completely filled with the explosive 31, the fuses 14 having been previously placed in the perforations 25 with the inner ends thereof in the annular chamber 14. The cover 12 is then secured upon the casing 10 and the device being small enough for carrying in the pocket is readily thrown at the enemy's lines or dropped from an airplane after first igniting the fuses 24 which are of any desirable length. The explosive material 29 will be first ignited by the fuses 24 while the central explosive material 31 will be ignited thereby through the perforations 23 and a rapid succession of explosions of these two explosives will occur. The explosives 29 and 31 may be of different kinds and being in separate chambers of the device may be packed or arranged in different manners as required by such explosives.

What I claim as new is:

A cup-shaped casing having keeper

notches in its inner face with inclined ends, a circular wall axially disposed within the casing with rows of perforations therethrough, time fuses extending through the bottom of the casing and through the adjacently positioned openings of the circular wall and terminating in the annular chamber formed between the circular wall and casing, explosive material within said annular chamber and within the chamber formed by the circular wall, and a removable cover upon said casing and wall having detachable connection with the said notches.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOZEF GIEDA.