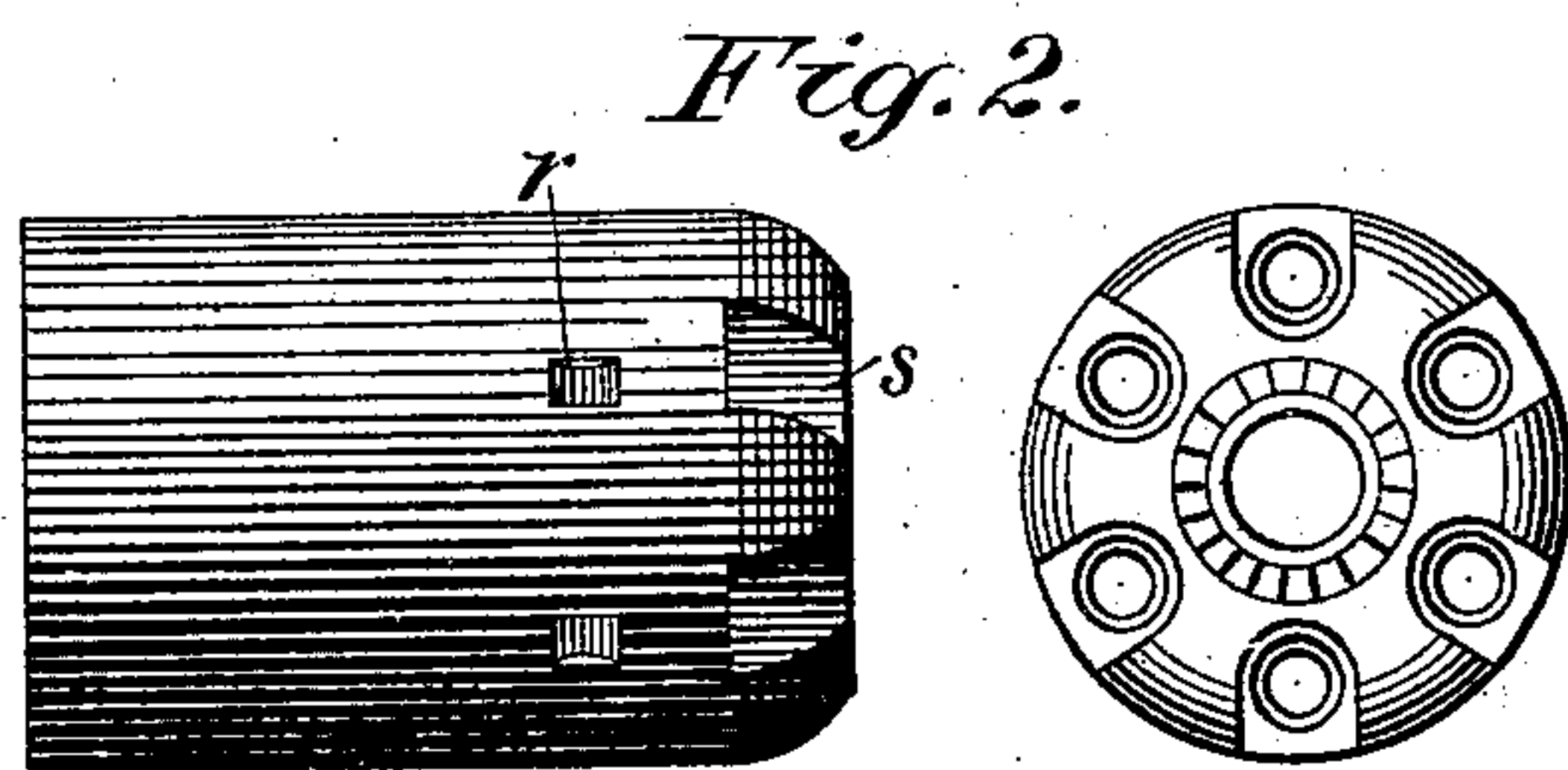
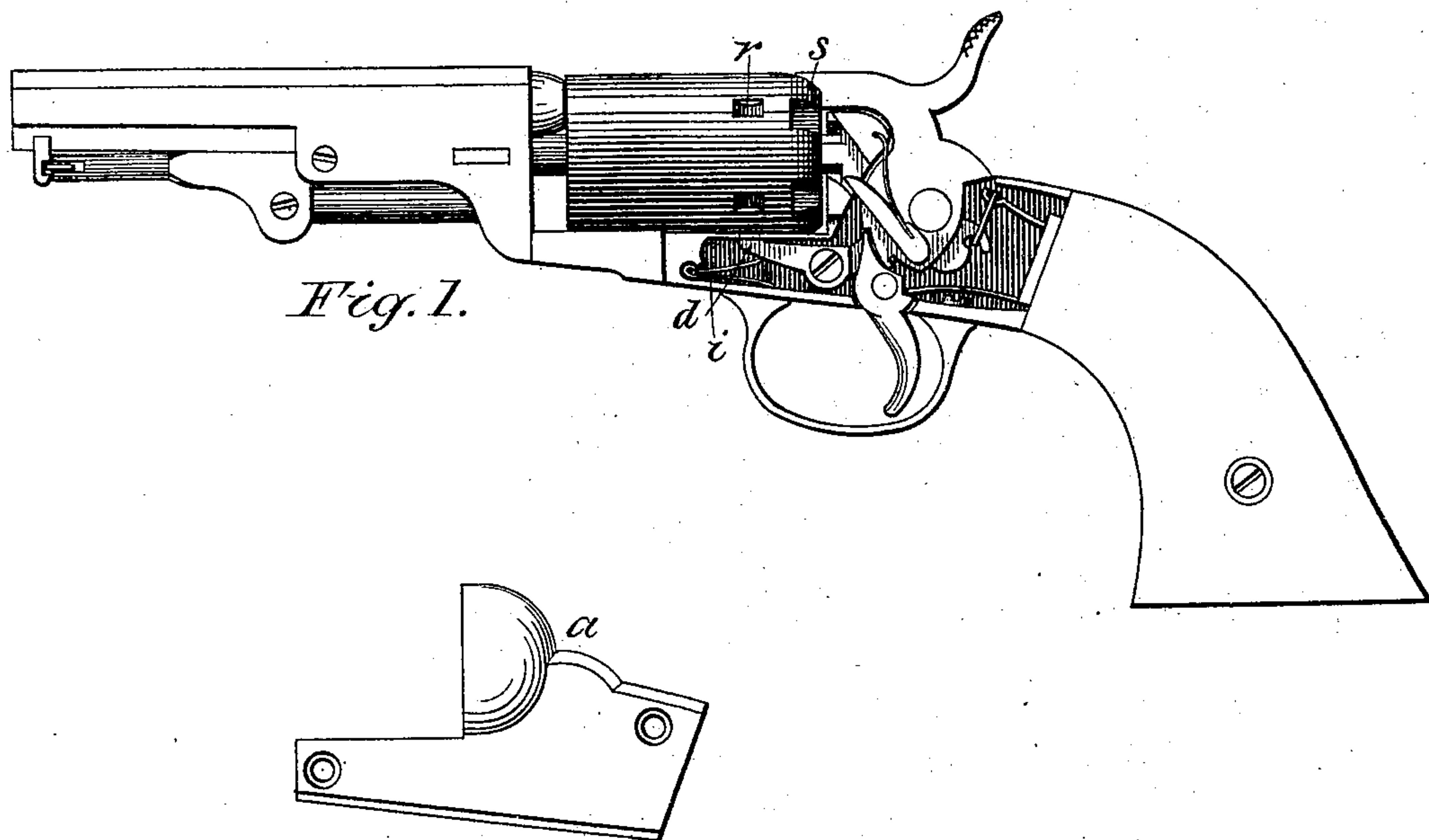


J. GRULER & A. REBETÉY.

REVOLVING FIRE ARM.

No. 26,641.

Patented Dec. 27, 1859.



*Fig. 3.*



*Witnesses.*

*Inventor.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOS. GRULER AND AUGUSTUS REBETHEY, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, AS-  
SIGNORS TO THE MANHATTAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **26,641**, dated December 27, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH GRULER and AUGUSTUS REBETHEY, of the city of Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving or Repeating Fire-Arms; and we do hereby describe and ascertain the same, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the pistol, with the side plate and portion of the recoil-plate affixed thereto detached and shown below in perspective at *a*; Fig. 2, a revolving chamber-cylinder detached; Fig. 3, spring *i* detached.

The important change is the addition of recesses around the revolving chamber at *r r*, between those lettered *s s*, that stop the chamber at the proper point for discharging, in combination with the stop actuated by the hammer. These additional recesses *r r* serve to hold the chamber in the just position to have the hammer fall between the nipples or cones. By this construction the device for holding the cylinder by the hammer is dispensed with, and the intermediate stop is self-acting, rendering it much easier of application than the hammer-stop and involving no expense, except that of forming the recesses *r*. To effect this desirable object the cylinder is not chambered clear down to the recesses at the breech, but the re-

cesses are made in the solid part of the cylinder; otherwise they would cut through or so weaken the cylinder at the chamber as to be dangerous or spoil the arm. The recesses *r r* hold the pistol at the proper point for loading, and at this time the hammer falls between the cones, instead of falling upon them.

The construction of the working parts of the lock is such that the stop *d* is held back until the recess *r* revolves past it, if the pistol be cocked; but if the stop be merely detached by drawing back the hammer a short distance the cylinder can be turned until the stop catches. This action can be performed with the pistol out of sight, with one hand, if desired, which is not the case when the hammer is used for the center-stop.

We claim—

The use of the intermediate recesses, *r r*, in combination with the stop *d*, actuated by the hammer, in pistols where the cylinder is revolved in the act of cocking the pistol, as herein described, thereby effecting a self-acting lock of the cylinder, midway or otherwise between any two cones.

JOSEPH GRULER.  
AUGUSTUS REBETHEY.

In presence of—

LEVI H. GODDARD,  
ALBERT BEACH.