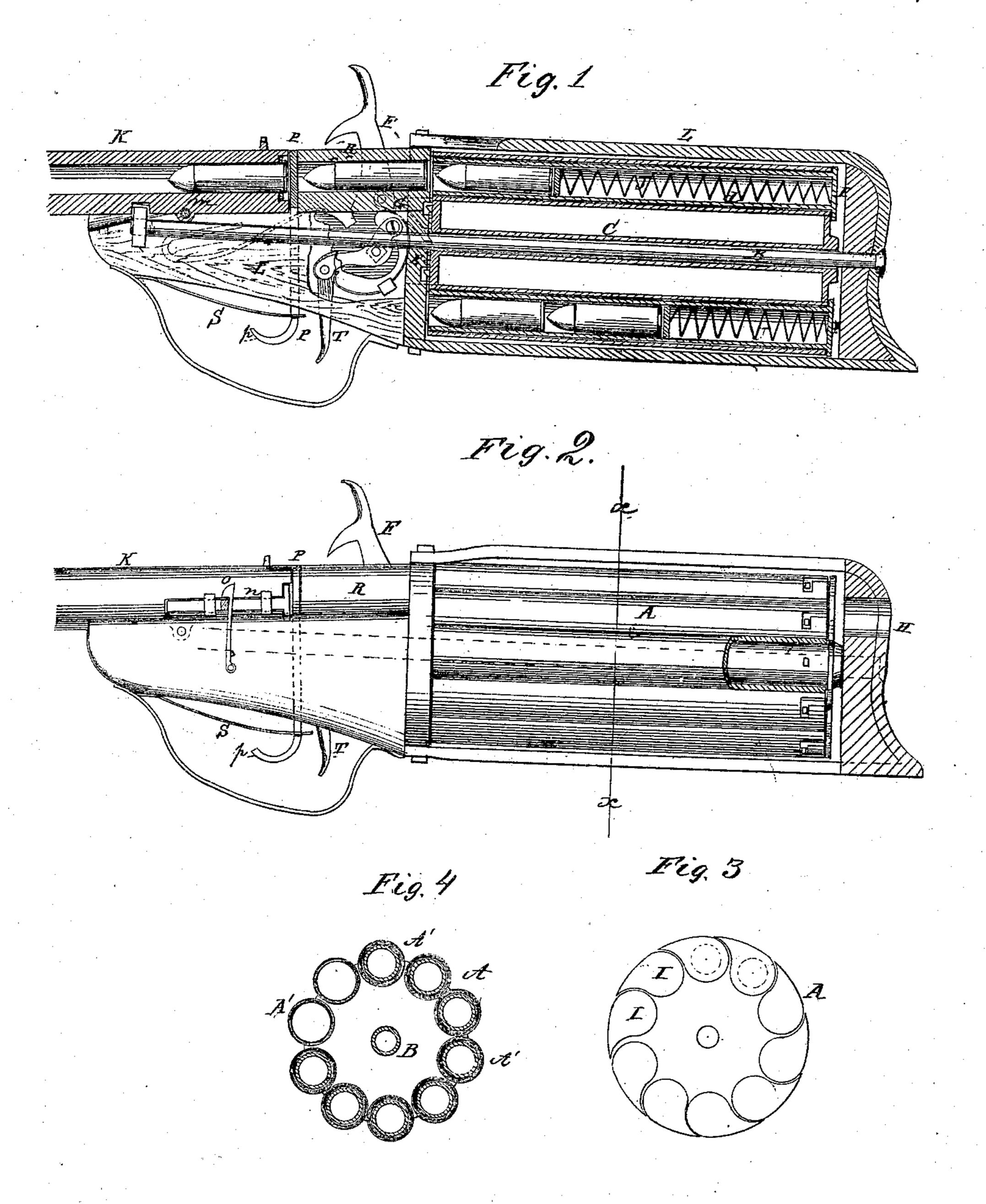
J. L. KIRK.

Magazine Fire-Arm.

No. 116,066.

Patented June 20, 1871.



Witnesses:

AM. Almavish.

Zuventor:

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JNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. KIRK, OF MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAGAZINE FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,066, dated June 20, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John L. Kirk, of Mattoon, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Arms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to that class of firearms which carry a magazine of ammunition in a cylinder composed of a cluster of barrels or tubes soldered or otherwise secured together; and the invention consists in the arrangement of certain devices, which are hereinafter fully described, in connection with others, forming the perfect or complete weapon, and are specifically stated in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of a firearm constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is an end view of the cylinder. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section taken on the line x x of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

A is the magazine-cylinder, consisting of a cluster of tubes, A', (three or more,) soldered together, as represented in Fig. 4, and made to revolve around the central pivot-rod B. This rod passes through a central tube, C, connected with the annular tier of magazine-tubes A'. On the forward-end plate of this inner tube ratchet-teeth are cut, as seen at E, by means of which the cylinder is revolved. F is the hammer. G is the pawl attached to the hammer, which engages with the ratchet-teeth, and when the hammer is drawn back in the act of cocking the piece the magazine-cylinder is revolved so as to bring a cartridge-tube opposite and in line with the barrel, as seen in Fig. 1. The cartridge-tubes fit into the cylindertubes A'. Each cartridge-tube contains a number of cartridges of the metallic-shell kind, and is withdrawn for refilling from the breech of the gun through the orifice H. Each car-

tridge tube has a cap, I, which turns on a pivot, and is confined by a bayonet-fastening, as seen in Fig. 2. The spiral spring J reacts against this cap for forcing the cartridges from the tube. K is the barrel, which is pivoted to the stock L, as seen at m, so that the nozzle can be depressed and the breech end elevated for removing the shell of the exploded cartridge. n is a slide on the side of the barrel, with a short arm projecting out laterally from it. O is a spring-catch attached to the stock. When the breech of the barrel is brought down the arm engages with the hook or catch O, which holds the barrel in place. When the piece has been discharged the rear portion of the slide n (which is let into and is flush with the end of the barrel) is inside of the flange of the cartridge. The shell of the latter is readily withdrawn by disengaging the arm from the springcatch and drawing back the slide. P is the breech-plate, which works vertically between the rear end of the barrel and the short stationary tube R. This tube R holds a single cartridge constantly and delivers it into the barrel, the cartridge being pressed forward by the spring J. The breech-plate P is drawn down by the finger applied to the thumb-piece p as the hammer is drawn back, so that the cartridge may be forced from the tube R into the barrel. As the finger leaves the breechplate the latter is thrown up by the spring S, to receive the recoil as the cartridge is exploded. T is the lock-trigger.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

1. The slide n and spring-catch O, arranged, as shown and described, to operate as and for the purpose specified.

2. The breech-plate P p and spring S, arranged, as shown and described, to operate as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN L. KIRK.

Witnesses:

John Weeks, John P. Smith.