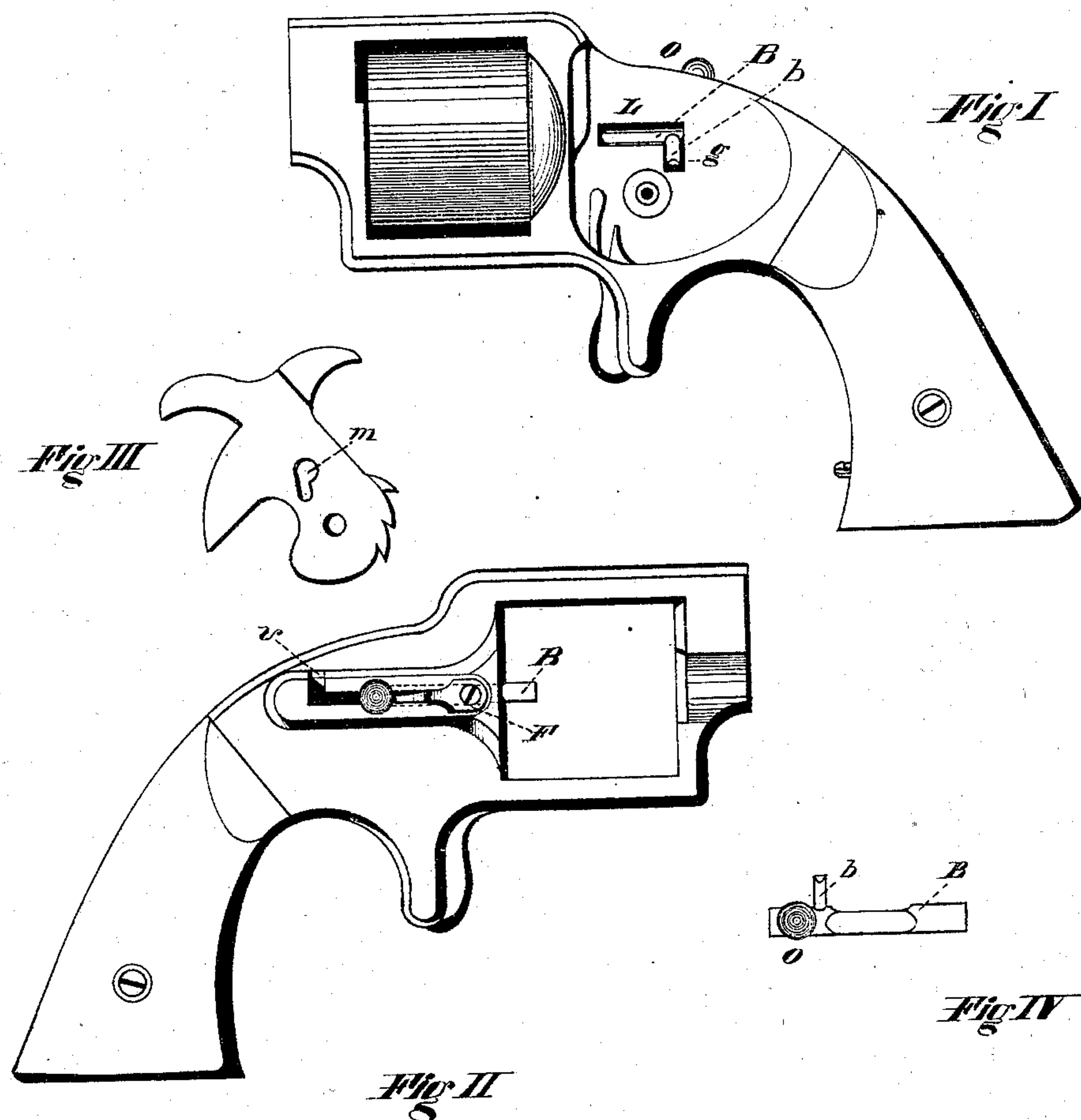


J. T. SMITH, G. M. SMITH, & J. J. SWEENEY.

Cartridge-Ejectors for Revolving Fire-Arms.

No. 136,871.

Patented March 18, 1873.



Witnesses

Wm B. Parker.
J. T. Smith

Inventors

John T. Smith
George M. Smith
Joseph J. Sweeney
by their attorneys
Garrahan & Hyde

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. SMITH, GEORGE M. SMITH, AND JOSEPH J. SWEENEY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGE-EJECTORS FOR REVOLVING FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 136,871, dated March 18, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN T. SMITH, GEORGE M. SMITH, and JOSEPH J. SWEENEY, all of Springfield, Hampden county, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in the Construction of Pistols, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to operating the cartridge-shell ejector of a pistol by the hammer, and consists in receiving within a slot in the side of the hammer an arm of the ejector-rod so that all motion of the hammer is directly imparted to the ejector to plunge or extract it; and our invention further relates to forming said slot to have sufficient lost motion to cause one of its surfaces, as the hammer descends, to strike the arm so as to transmit momentum to the ejector; and in also constructing the ejector-rod to be connected and disconnected from the hammer at will.

In the drawing, Figure I shows a portion of a pistol with hammer and side-plate removed. Fig. II, the reverse of Fig. I with the cylinder removed, and Figs. III and IV are detail views of parts of our invention.

The ejector-rod B is contained within a guide upon the outside of the frame, as shown in Fig. II, so as to be a prolongation of the axis of a chamber having passed the hammer, and besides its movement back and forth as a plunger can be rotated a quarter turn manually to connect it with the hammer by means of the arm *b*, which, when not engaging with the hammer is sunk in the recess *g* of the slot L, and which, when received within the slot *m* of the hammer, is compelled to follow in slot L with the movement of the hammer either way and carry with it the plunger B. Proceeding from the plunger B through a slot to the outside of the guide is the stem of the stop-handle O, which, when the plunger is withdrawn from the chamber, can be turned through the channel *v* to lock the ejector, this rotation sinking the arm *b* in the recess *g*, as shown in Fig. I, and leaving the hammer free.

In construction we bevel the end of arm *b*

to insure the hammer passing it, and form the slot *m* in the hammer oblong and larger at one end, as seen in Fig. III, so as to enable the end of arm *b* to be swung into it, and also to allow the hammer to have gathered momentum before striking the arm. Attached to the outside of the guide is the binder-spring F, the end of which, passing through the slot in its outside, bears against the sides of or depressions in plunger B, as shown in Fig. IV, to offer no resistance to its sliding while tending to prevent it from rotating or compelling it to complete the required revolution.

In this pistol the cartridge is inserted from the front of the cylinder, provision being made, as seen in Fig. II, for the escape of the shell, which the plunger strikes with force enough to throw entirely clear of the pistol.

The ejector is made to detachable from the hammer at will, so that one or more shells in a full cylinder may be fired before the ejector is made automatic.

We are aware that a plunger has been hinged to and operated by the hammer of a revolving pistol for the purpose of being projected into a recess prepared for it in the cylinder, and which it fills to lock the same at the time of explosion of the cartridge; but in our invention the ejector-rod B is made enough smaller than the bore of the chambers to permit the cylinder to revolve while the rod is being withdrawn from a chamber.

Now, having described our invention, what we claim is—

In combination with the hammer, the plunger B directly connected thereto by the arm *b* through the slot L, and so as to have lost motion within the hammer, being arranged to operate together, substantially as shown and described.

JOHN T. SMITH.
GEO. M. SMITH.
JOSEPH J. SWEENEY.

Witnesses:

B. F. HYDE,
EDWARD MORRIS.