(No Model.)

C. A. KING.

Fastening for Fore End Stocks.

No. 235,881. Patented Dec. 28, 1880.

Fig. 1.

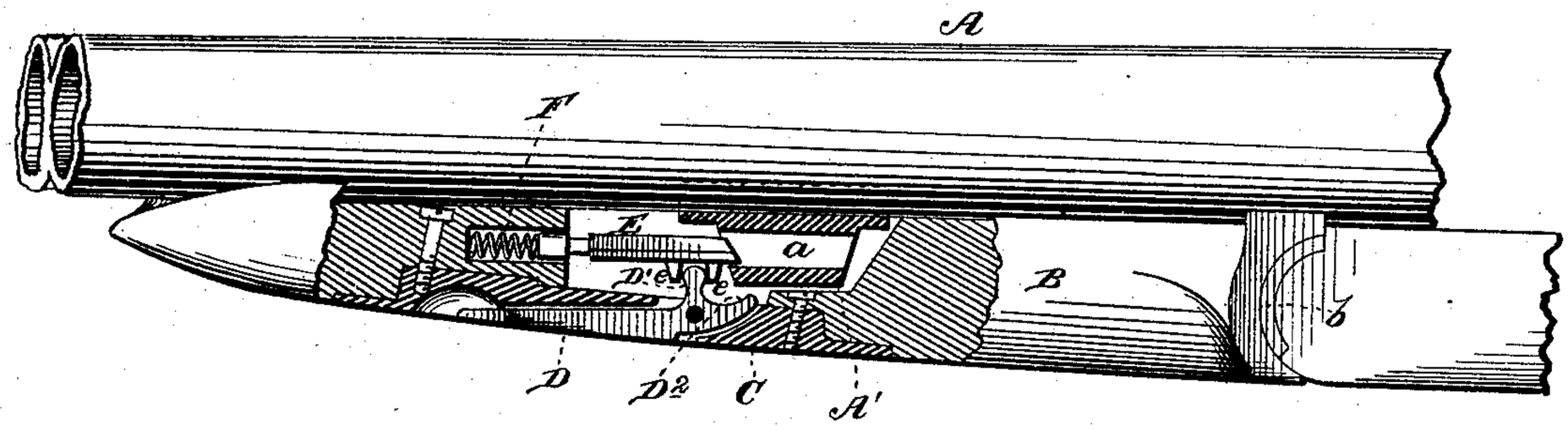


Fig. 2.

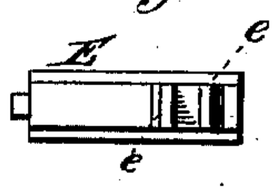
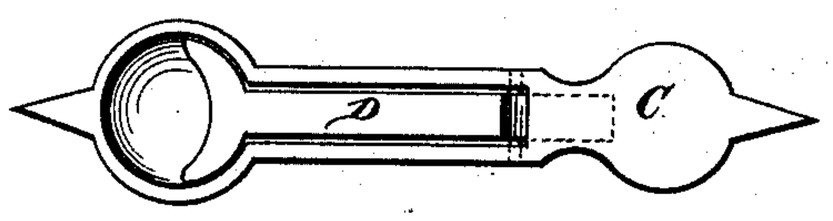


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. KING, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE CHARLES PARKER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FASTENING FOR FORE-END STOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,831, dated December 28, 1880.

Application filed September 28, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastenings for the Fore-End Stocks of Guns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved means of securing the hinged fore-end of a breach-loading-gun stock to the gun-barrels.

It consists in the combination of a finger-lever with a slide, the latter being thrown into or out of engagement with the loop of the barrels by the vibration of said lever; also, in other features, hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side view of a portion of a gun stock and barrel, partly broken away to exhibit, in vertical section, my improved fore-end locking devices, the latter being shown as in the position for locking. Fig. 2 represents a detail bottom view of the operating-lever and the plate to which it is pivoted; and Fig. 3 represents a detail bottom view of the locking slide, which is operated by said lever.

A designates one of the barrels of a double-barrel gun, and A′ the fastening-loop, secured to the under side thereof, and having a longitudinal opening or passage, *a*.

B designates the fore end of the stock, which is hinged to the main part of said stock at *b*. This fore end is recessed to receive a part of loop A′, as well as the other devices hereinafter set forth. In the under side of said fore end a plate, C, is countersunk, and secured by screws or in any other suitable manner. This plate is recessed to allow a lever, D, to be pivoted within it and to play up through it, as hereinafter stated. The long front end of this lever is bifurcated at *d*, and curved so as to conveniently receive the operator's finger, and a suitable recess in plate C allows the convenient insertion of the latter. The short rear end of said lever forms a pointed projection, D^2. On said lever, at a point above, or nearly above, the pivot thereof, is formed a rounded knob or projection, D′, which sits into a space between two lugs, *e e*, on the under side of a slide or sliding bolt, E, that moves longitudinally in a guideway in said fore end B. This slide or bolt E is ordinarily forced into loop A′ by the pressure of a spring, F, which is also within said fore end. When in that position the fore end is locked to the barrels, and the lever D is flush with the under side of the fore end.

When it becomes necessary to detach these parts, the operator simply slips his finger into the bifurcated part *d* of said lever, and turns it outward or downward on its pivot. The knob D′ thereupon forces said slide or bolt E out of engagement with loop A′, compressing spring F. The fore end is then separated from the barrels by means of the pressure of the projection D^2 on the lever against the top of the loop. When these parts are brought together again said slide is again slightly withdrawn, to enable said loop to enter the recess prepared for it in said fore end. The spring is then once more allowed to force said slide into said loop.

It is obvious that the said fastening devices may be arranged in front of the loop A′ instead of beyond it. The spring F is not absolutely necessary, since the lever will move the slide in either direction. Nevertheless, said spring is an important auxiliary.

Hitherto fastenings for fore ends have consisted of the ordinary sliding pin, which passes transversely through the loop, or of a bolt automatically thrown into engagement but having no operating lever, or of a turn-button catching under a lug, or of a lever locking directly with a projection on the barrels, or of a tumbler locking with a recessed block on the barrels and operated by a lever which is arranged like the one hereinbefore described. The last-mentioned construction is, perhaps, the one which most closely resembles this, and is found in the patent granted to C. A. King on the 26th of March, 1878, No. 201,618.

I do not claim any of the foregoing constructions or combinations; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with barrels A, loop *a*, fore end B, and spring-pressed rod or bar *e*, the lever D, pivoted in said fore end, and provided on its short end with a projection or knob for operating said slide, and nose or point D^2, that bears against the bottom of said loop to force said fore end off from the barrel.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. KING.

Witnesses:
DEXTER W. PARKER,
GEO. C. MERRIAM.