

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. TRABUE.
MAGAZINE FIRE ARM.

No. 253,641.

Patented Feb. 14, 1882.

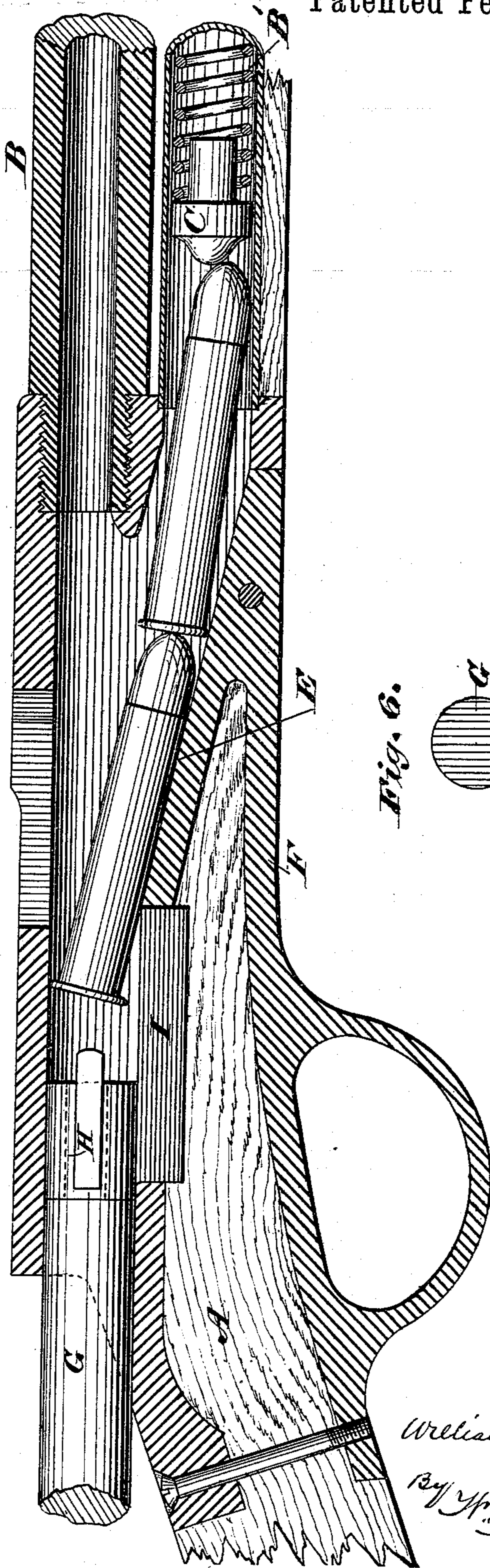


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

T. C. Brecht,
John Tyler

Inventor:

William Trabee

By Ym C. W. Intire
Attorney.

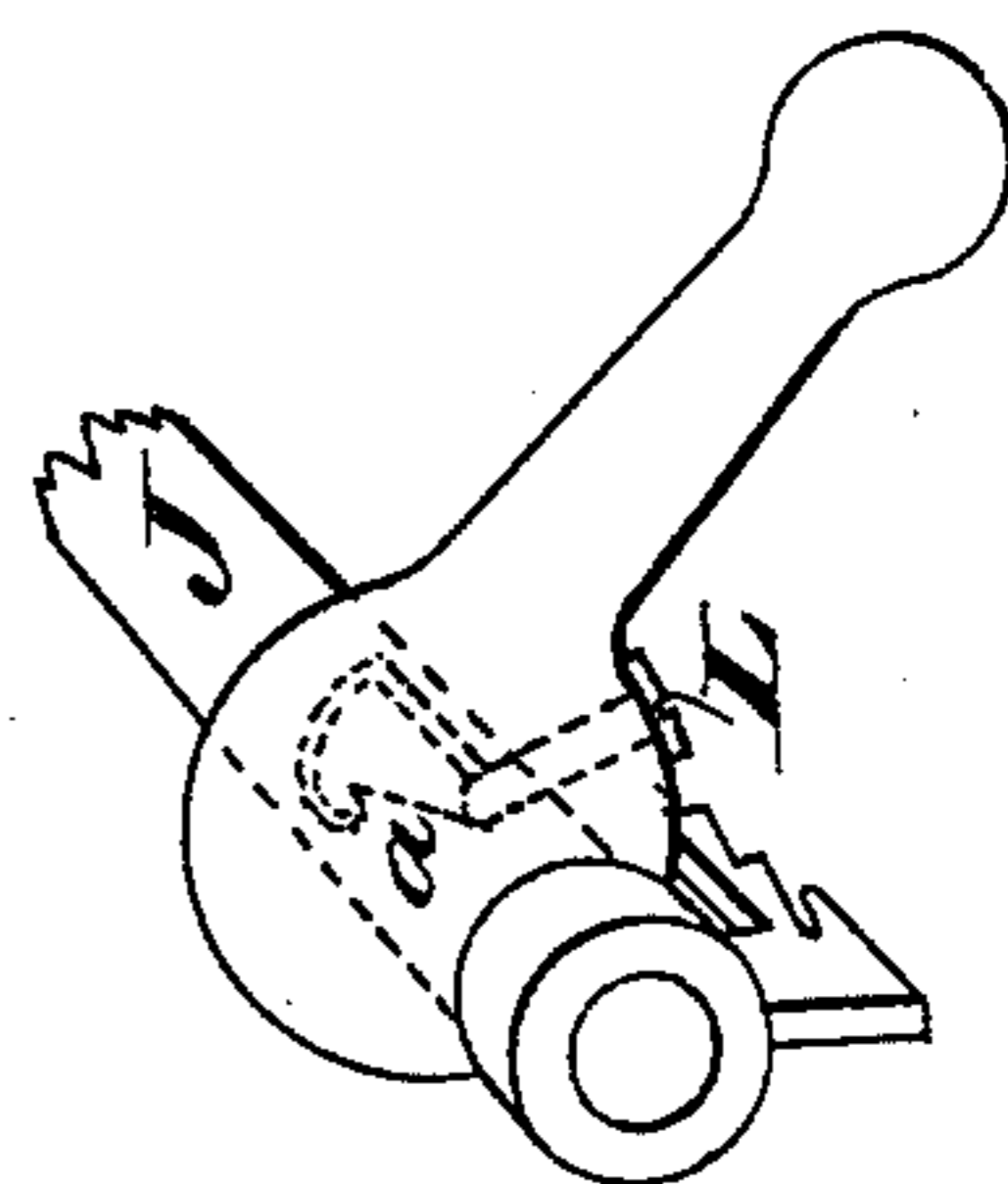
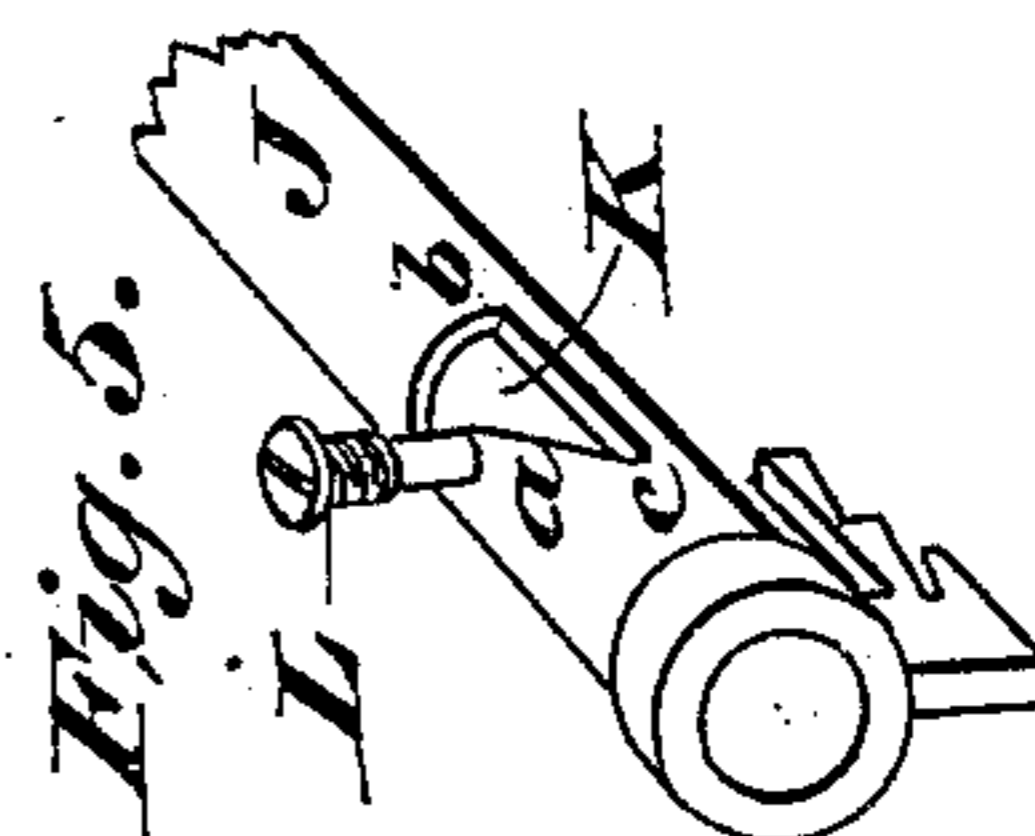
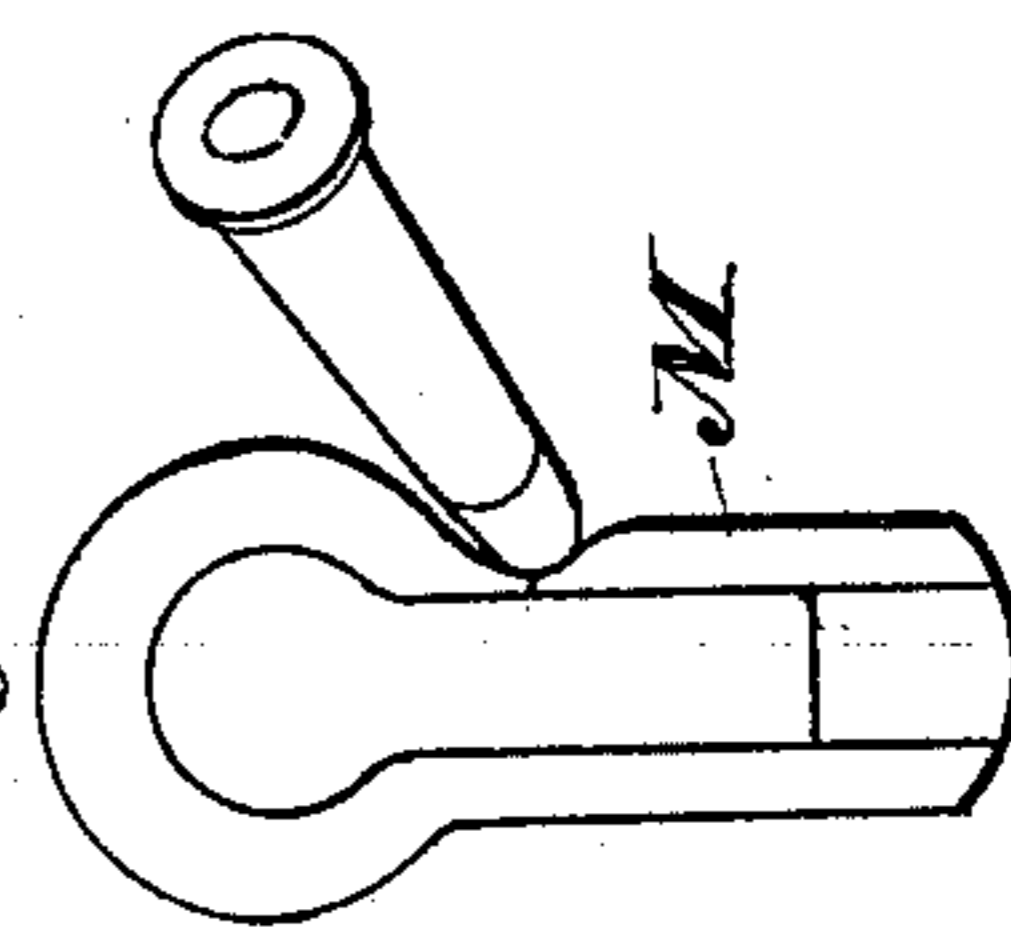
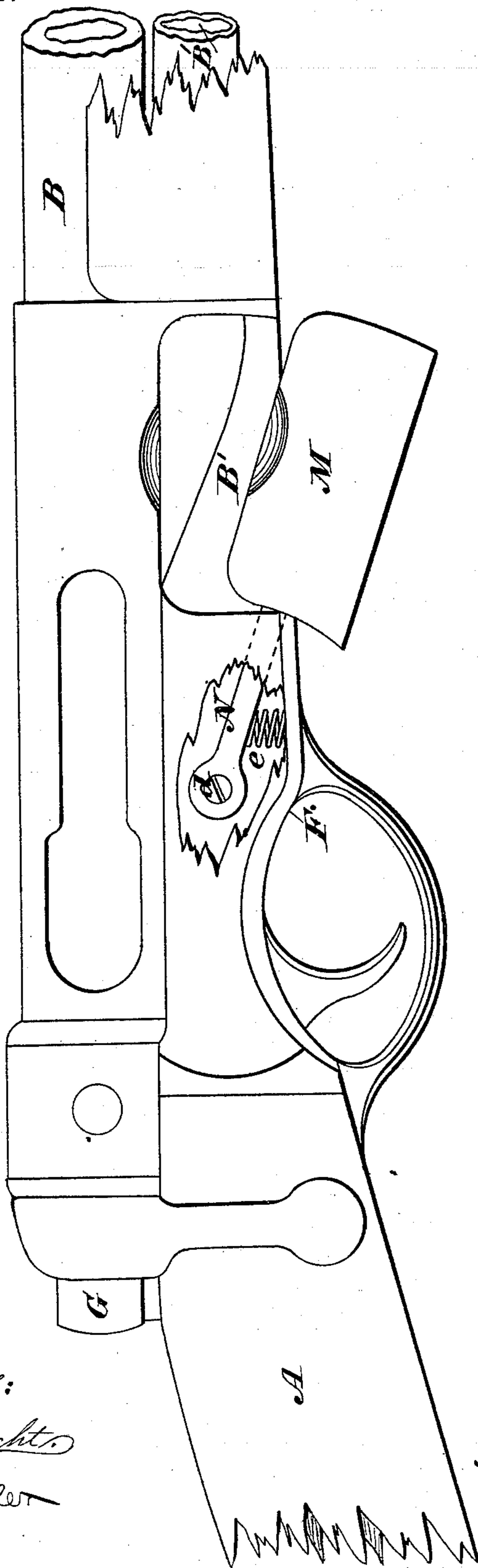
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John. Tyler

Inventor:

William Trubee

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TRABUE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

MAGAZINE FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,641, dated February 14, 1882.

Application filed July 25, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TRABUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Magazine-Guns, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in magazine fire-arms, and especially to that class shown and described in Letters Patent No. 238,732, granted to me on the 8th day of March, 1881.

My present invention has for its objects to simplify the construction of the parts, and more particularly to render the action which is necessary to secure the proper placement of the shell to be fired absolutely positive; and with these ends in view my invention consists in forming the trigger-guard piece with an incline for directing the rim end or head of the shell as it leaves the magazine into the bore in the breech of the gun, and combining therewith a breech-bolt provided with a longitudinal finger or extension parallel with the axis of the bolt and below the bottom surface of the same, so that the forward movement of the bolt will cause said finger or projection to travel underneath the shell and lift its forward or bullet end into alignment with the bore of the gun before the continued movement of the bolt forces the said shell into position for firing. By the peculiar construction of the parts necessary to effect the automatic introduction of the shells from the magazine into the bore of the gun I have endeavored to avoid all possible liability of derangement, and have therefore sought to secure absolute positive action.

In order that those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may fully understand the same, I will proceed to describe the construction and operation, referring by letters to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through the center of a gun embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing the breech closed and the trap-door to magazine open. Fig. 3 is a detail view, showing the method of opening trap-door by pressure of cartridge; Figs. 4 and 5, detail perspective views of the hammer, and Fig. 6 a cross-section of bolt and extension.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

A represents the stock of the gun, and B the barrel, arranged in the usual manner, and B' is the magazine, with an ordinary spring-follower, C, adapted to force the cartridges or shells one at a time through or along the magazine-channel and into the bore in the breech portion of the gun, and in front of the forward end of the bolt. This movement or direction of the shell is effected by means of the incline E, which is formed upon the trigger-guard piece F, which may be readily cast or forged and placed in position or removed.

G is the bolt, upon the forward reduced end of which is secured by a bayonet-lock or other suitable means a short collar, H, which is formed with a longitudinal finger or extension, I, that moves back and forth in a suitable guide-slot, while the bolt G, by reason of the manner of its connection therewith, is free to make its necessary rotary movements, which are accomplished in the usual manner. This connection between the collar H and the bolt G is such that the bolt, when entirely withdrawn from the gun, may be separated or disconnected from said collar by turning the two parts in an unnatural axial relation and then making a longitudinal movement similar to unlocking a bayonet. From this peculiar construction and arrangement of the incline on the trigger-guard and the extension on the bolt it will be seen that the spring-follower C, when the bolt is drawn back, will force one shell head first into the space prepared for it by the rearward movement of the bolt. This cylindrical space holds the head of the cartridge against any downward movement, while the bullet end of the same is inclined downwardly, as clearly seen in the drawings. Now, as the bolt is forced forward to close the breech of the gun, the extension or finger I travels under the shell and lifts its front end into proper axial alignment with the bore of the gun, the shell moving on its rim or head as a center or pivot. The shell having now assumed its proper axial position, the continued forward movement of the bolt G forces the same into its proper place in the breech of the gun and ready to be exploded by the hammer or firing-pin. The movement of the shell just described, it will be observed,

is accomplished without any spring or vibratory movement of any of the parts, and hence is absolutely positive in action and not at all liable to any accident or inaction.

5 J is the hammer of the gun, which is adapted to be forced forward to explode the shell in any suitable manner.

10 K is a cam-slot cut in this hammer, and of the form shown, and into which the end of a screw-pin, L, projects. This screw-pin passes through the rear end of the bolt G, and the relation of the parts is such, as shown, that the necessary movement of the bolt to open the breech will cause the pin L, by contact with
15 the side of the cam-space, to force the hammer back into a cocked position. The forward movement of the bolt to lock the shell in position moves the pin L into position at the point b, thus leaving the space from b to c as a track
20 for the pin when the hammer is released to explode the shell.

M is a trap-door on one side, closing an opening to the magazine. This door is pivoted by an arm, N, at the point d, and a spiral or flat
25 spring, e, is employed to swing the door into a closed position. At the point of juncture between the door M and the top edge of the opening into the magazine the door and frame are cupped or scooped out slightly, and in such
30 manner that the pressure of the conical end of the shell within such cup or hollow will cause the door M to swing downwardly on its pivot d and open the magazine, into which the shell is then introduced, the door M automatically closing thereafter. This door may be opened and
35 kept open by hand until the magazine is com-

pletely loaded, or the shells may be introduced in the manner described.

Recurring to the means for carrying the shell into proper alignment for its subsequent introduction to its seat in the breech of the gun, I may say that while I have shown the inclines as formed upon or in one piece with the trigger-guard, I do not wish to confine myself to such construction, as my invention comprehends the broad idea of guides to direct the head or rim end of the shell into position, in combination with the bolt having a horizontal projection below the bottom of the bore of the gun, and adapted to lift the forward end of
50 the shell, as already described.

It will be observed that, even though the mechanism for transferring the shells from the magazine becomes inoperative, it will in no wise affect the breech-loading capacity of the gun.
55

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

In a magazine-gun provided with guides, as described, for directing the head of the shell into position, the combination therewith of a
60 bolt provided with a longitudinal finger or extension adapted to travel underneath the shell and lift its forward end, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
65 hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM TRABUE.

Witnesses:

GARRETT L. JOHNSON,
WM. C. MCINTIRE.