(No Model.)

A. BURGESS.

MAGAZINE FIRE ARM.

No. 290,968. Patented Dec. 25, 1883.

Fig 1.

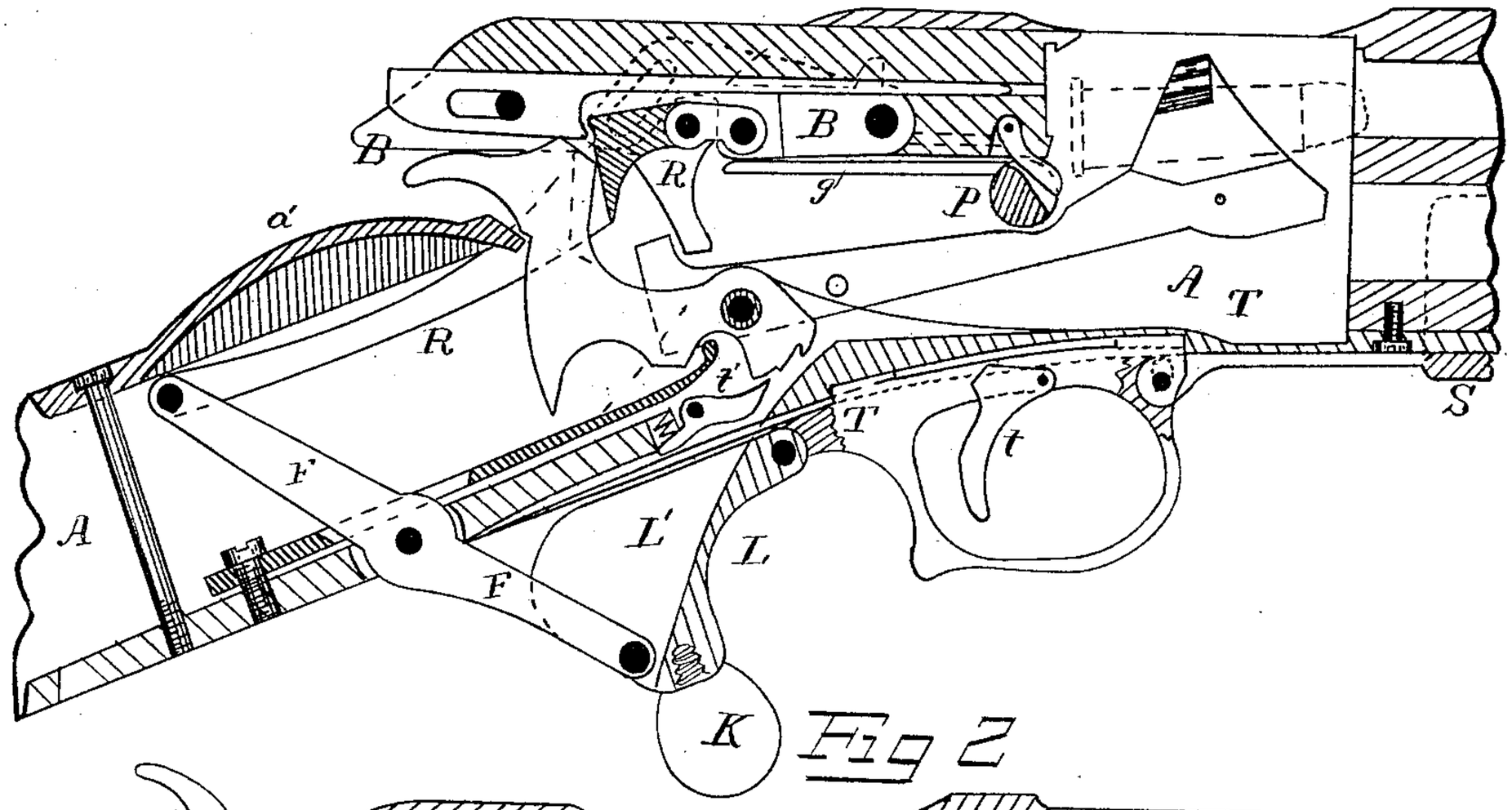


Fig 2

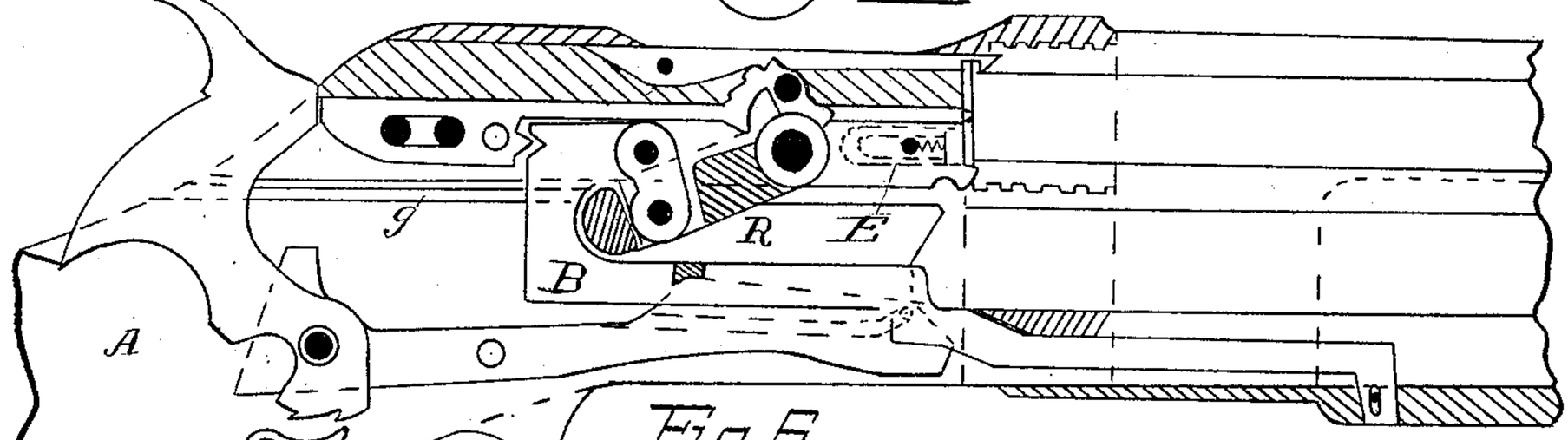


Fig 6.

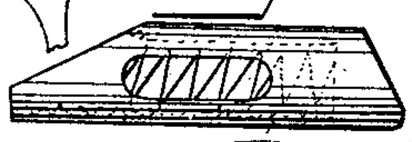


Fig 3.

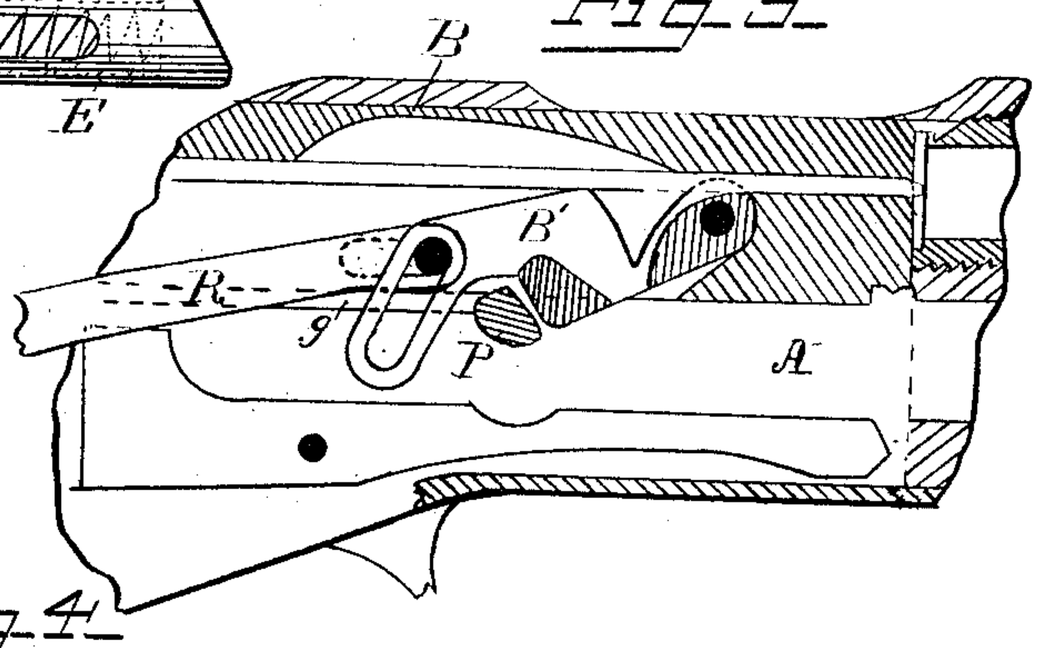


Fig 5.

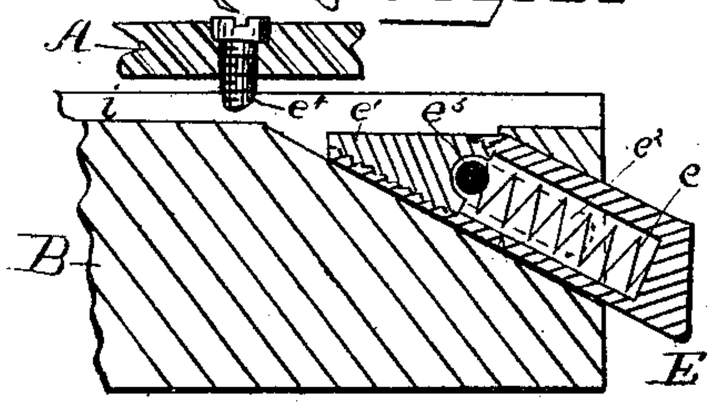
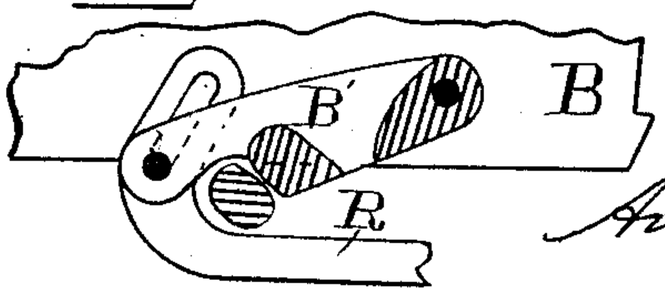


Fig 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW BURGESS, OF OWEGO, NEW YORK.

MAGAZINE FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,968, dated December 25, 1883.

Application filed November 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW BURGESS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Magazine-Guns, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to magazine-guns of the character hereinafter described; and it consists in certain details and combinations as hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

The object of my invention is to produce a magazine-gun of easy manipulation.

Parts of my invention are illustrated in an application for a patent filed by me July 27, 1883; but the parts claimed herein are not claimed in said application.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the breech mechanism of a magazine-gun according to my present construction. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modification. Fig. 3 is a similar view, showing a slot-and-pin connection between the draw-rod and locking-brace. Fig. 4 is a reverse detail. Fig. 5 is a section of the ejector, and Fig. 6 is a detail of the same.

A represents the frame of a gun; B, the bolt, which reciprocates in the frame in line with the barrel, as usual.

B′ is a locking-brace pivoted in the bolt, near its front end, so as to swing into a recess or cut-away portion in the bottom of the bolt when unlocked, but to swing downward from the bolt, so as to rest at its rear end against an abutment, P, to lock the bolt forward in firing position. The abutment P may be a pin passing through the frame from side to side, or may be a piece cast on the frame, or projections from the sides thereof.

Figs. 1 and 2 show the locking-brace connected by a link with a draw-bar, R, in one case extending forward to a sliding sleeve under the barrel, in the other to a lever pivoted in the frame behind the guard. I do not claim this link-connection specifically in the present application, as it is elsewhere claimed by me.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I show the draw-bar R, connected to the locking-brace by means of an inclined slot and pin. I deem it immaterial whether the slot be in the brace and the pin in the bar or vice versa. The slot is inclined with reference to the body of the locking-brace, as shown, so that the longitudinal rearward movement of the draw-bar moves the pin lengthwise of the slot, and thus lifts the rear end of the brace B′ from its engagement with the abutment P and closes it into the bolt. The further backward movement of the draw-bar carries the bolt along with it.

Projecting from the sides of the frame are ribs or guides *g*, extending back from the abutment P. These ribs serve as guides or supports for the bolt in its backward movement, and also support the locking-lever B′, when it is closed into the bolt, the locking-lever being at its rear end substantially as wide as the diameter of the bolt. These guide-ribs *g* serve also as supports to strengthen the abutment P, and may be made to serve as the abutment.

The draw-bar R, as I desire to claim it herein, extends backward in the frame, and is pivoted to a lever, F, which lever is pivoted in the lower part of the frame in rear of the position of the trigger-guard, as usually constructed. The oscillation of the lever F on its pivot will therefore move the bar R in a direction nearly longitudinal to the frame. The trigger-guard T is made to slide lengthwise of the frame by a dovetail connection or other similar mode of engagement with the bottom of the frame. A link, L, is pivoted to the rear end of the trigger-guard, and also to the outer end of the lever F. This link may be widened and rounded at the front to form a hand-grasp somewhat like a pistol-grip, and is slotted at L′ at the rear, to permit lever F to fold into it. The link L or lever F may have a knob or projection, K, which screws into a threaded hole in the end thereof, as shown, or is otherwise removably attached. The reciprocation of the trigger-guard may be effected by grasping the guard or by a grasp on lever L. In either case the back-and-forth movement of the guard serves to oscillate the lever F, and through it and its connections will operate the bolt.

I have shown in Fig. 1 how the guard may form part of a link or slide, connecting forward to a sleeve, S, under the barrel. The trigger *t* is pivoted in the guard and partakes of its movement. When the guard is moved forward, the trigger is out of contact with sear *t′*, and the arm can only be discharged by

a pull on the trigger when the guard is fully back to the position which closes the breech. The inner part of the tang or top strap of the gun is arched at a', to give room for the upward extension of the lever F.

In the front face of the bolt I bore an oblique hole in which I place an inclined spring ejector-pin, E. This pin is hollow and contains a spiral spring, c, the rear end of the pin being closed by a screw, c'. A slot, c'', passes through the pin from side to side. When the pin E is put in place, it is there secured by a piece, c'', passing through the slot in rear of the spring and into the metal of the bolt. This piece thus serves to secure the ejector in place, and forms a bearing for the spring, so that the tendency of the spring is to thrust the pin E forward all the time. When the head of the cartridge is held back against the face of the bolt by its hook, it will hold the pin E back against the force of its spring, and the rear end of the pin will project into groove i at the side of the bolt or into a groove in the frame.

To insure the movement of the ejector should the spring fail to force it forward, a screw pin or projection, c^4, is placed in the frame in the path of movement of the pin E, and as the bolt moves back this will strike the pin and move it smartly forward to eject the shell.

I claim—

1. The reciprocating bolt, a locking-brace pivoted therein and adapted to lock against an abutment in the frame below the bolt, and to unlock by closing into the bolt, so as to ride over said abutment, a lever pivoted in the frame in rear of the trigger-guard, and having an operating-handle, and a draw-rod connected to said lever and to the locking-brace, all in combination, substantially as set forth.

2. A reciprocating bolt, a locking-brace pivoted therein and adapted to lock against an abutment in the frame below the bolt, and to unlock by closing into the bolt, so as to ride over said abutment, said brace having an extension, as described, a draw-rod connected to said extension of the brace by a slot-and-pin connection, and a lever pivoted in the frame behind the trigger-guard, and connected to said draw-rod, said lever having an operating-handle, all combined, substantially as set forth.

3. A reciprocating bolt, a locking-brace pivoted therein and adapted to lock against an abutment in the frame below the bolt, and to unlock by closing toward the bolt, so as to pass over said abutment, said brace having an extension, as described, a draw-rod connected to said extension by slot-and-pin connection, and operative mechanism, substantially as described, by which the draw-rod is reciprocated, all in combination, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a reciprocating breech-bolt and suitable locking mechanism, substantially as described, of a lever pivoted in the frame in rear of the trigger-guard, connected, substantially as described, to said trigger-guard, said guard being constructed and adapted to move with the lever, all arranged to co-operate, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with a reciprocating bolt and its locking mechanism, arranged substantially as described, of a lever pivoted in the frame in rear of the trigger-guard and connected to said locking mechanism, a sliding trigger-guard, and a link connecting said guard and lever, all arranged substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with a trigger-guard constructed, substantially as described, so as to slide lengthwise of the frame, of a trigger, pivoted in said guard so as to move therewith, and a sear and hammer arranged, substantially as shown, so that the sear may be engaged by the trigger only when the guard is in proper position therefor.

7. The combination of the tang or top strap of the frame, arched, as described, at the small of the stock, in the lateral central portion thereof, and having side portions which extend down to the general level of the top of said stock, with an operating-lever pivoted in the lower part of the frame in the rear of the trigger-guard, and suitable connections from said lever whereby the breech is operated.

8. The combination of the reciprocating trigger-guard, the lever in rear thereof, having operative connections, substantially as described, to the breech mechanism, a link connecting the guard and lever, and a removable piece, K, forming an extension of said link, to serve as a grip.

9. The reciprocating bolt, a locking-brace pivoted therein and adapted to bear against an abutment in the frame, as described, and guide-ribs in the frame, below and parallel with the line of movement of the bolt, serving as guides for the bolt and supports for the locking-brace when the bolt moves back, all in combination, substantially as described.

10. A reciprocating breech-bolt having an oblique perforation leading from the face thereof, and a spring-pin in said perforation to serve as an ejector.

11. A reciprocating breech-bolt having an oblique hole leading from its face, a spring-pin in said hole, and a retaining-piece which passes through slots in the spring-pin behind the spring, all in combination, substantially as described.

12. A reciprocating breech-bolt having an oblique perforation leading from its face, a spring-pin secured in said perforation, substantially as described, and a stop in the frame in the path of movement of said pin, all in combination, substantially as described.

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

ANDREW BURGESS.

Witnesses:
W. A. BARTLETT,
B. F. MORSELL.