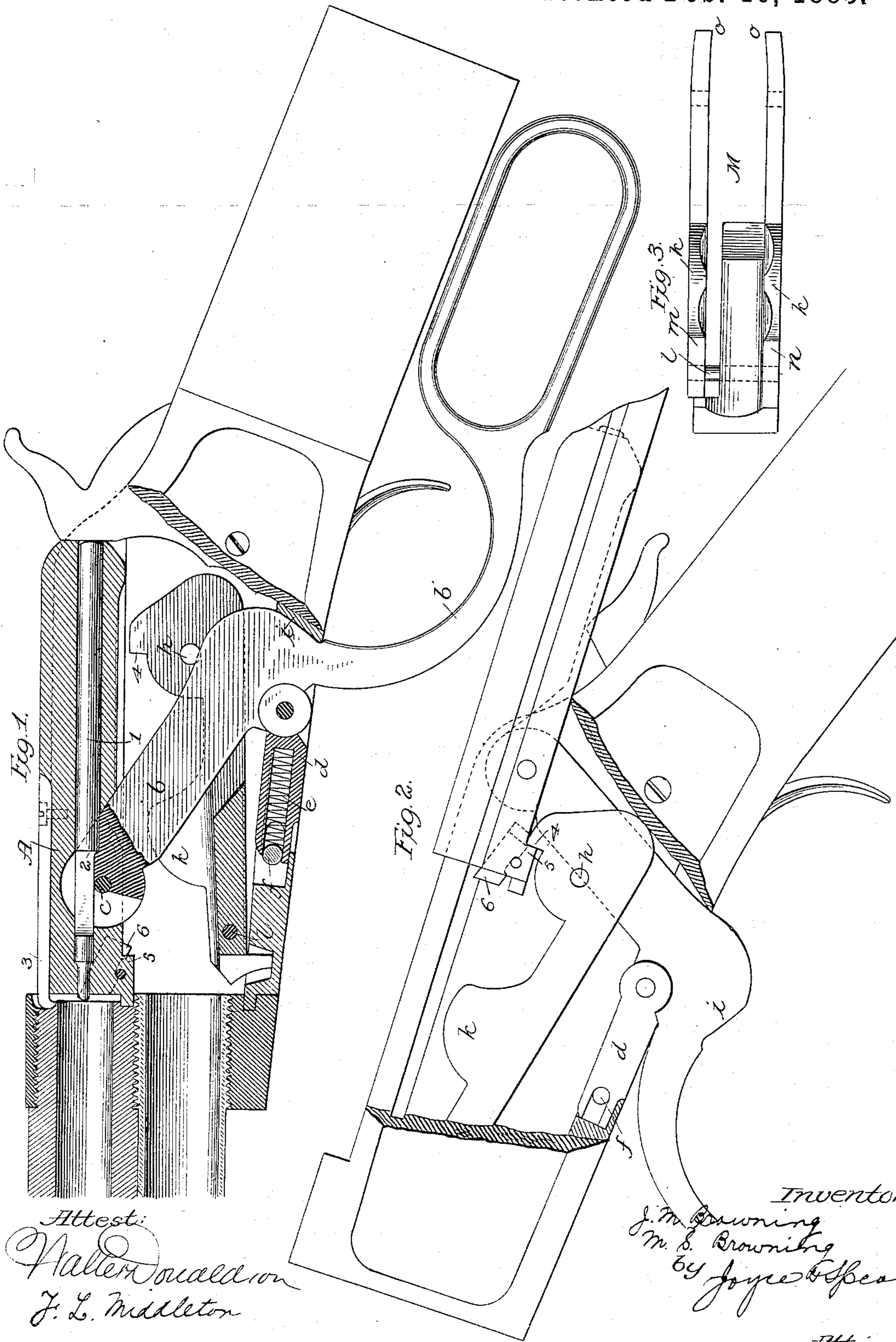


(No Model.)

J. M. & M. S. BROWNING.
MAGAZINE GUN.

No. 312,183.

Patented Feb. 10, 1885.



Attest:
Walter Woodson
J. L. Middleton

Inventor
J. M. Browning
M. S. Browning
by *Joyce Spear*

Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BROWNING AND MATTHEW S. BROWNING, OF OGDEN, UTAH TERRITORY.

MAGAZINE-GUN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,183, dated February 10, 1885.

Application filed March 6, 1884. Renewed December 13, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN M. BROWNING and MATTHEW S. BROWNING, of Ogden, in the Territory of Utah, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Magazine-Guns; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention relates to breech-loading fire-arms, and is mainly applicable only to magazine-arms.

The improvement relates more particularly, first, to the operating-lever, which is made to serve the purpose of locking the breech-closing bolt, and, secondly, to the carrier, by means of which the cartridges are raised into line with the bore of the barrel.

The leading features of the invention and the subordinate details are fully described hereinafter, and are specifically indicated in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of the receiver and breech-closing bolt, with part of the magazine and barrel, the contained and contiguous parts being in side elevation. Fig. 2 shows the same view with the parts in different positions. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the carrier.

The first feature of the invention is the sliding block on which the operating trigger-guard lever is pivoted, which serves to move the bolt and to lock it in place. This lever is shown at *b b'*, the former noting the upper part, or that within the receiver, and the latter that outside or below the receiver. The upper end of this lever is pivoted to the bolt A by a pin, *c*, so as to turn on the pin when the lever is raised from the position of Fig. 1 to that of Fig. 2. It is pivoted closely to the bolt, so that there is no movement upon the pin except that of turning. The firing-pin 1 passes through the bolt above the pivot *c*, the forward end being reduced to leave a shoulder, 2, which bears against the bottom of a recess within the lever. The lever is pivoted upon a sliding block or swivel, *d*, this block being equal in width to that of the lever. The block is bored, as shown at *e*, to receive a spring, and at its forward end is slotted transversely to receive a pin, *f*, set in the walls

of the receiver. The spring bears against the pin *f*, and tends to push the block to the rear. The lever is formed with the shoulder *i* behind its pivot, said shoulder being preferably made upon a curve struck from the pivot *c*. When the lever is in position shown in Fig. 1, this shoulder bears against a corresponding seat in the rear part of the receiver, and being pressed rearward by the spring, locks the bolt securely in its place. The firing-pin, when the lever is in position shown in Fig. 1, rests in its advanced position with the shoulder 2 against the bottom of the socket or cavity. The first effect of the forward movement of the lower part of the lever is to start back the firing-pin, and the lever holds this slightly retracted until the bolt is returned to its seat in the breech. The pivoting-block *d* is pressed forward when the upper part begins to move backward, and the shoulder *i* of the lever drops from its seat, thus unlocking the bolt. Further movement of the lever throws back the bolt to the position shown in Fig. 2, at the same time cocking the piece. By this construction great force is applied to the bolt with a minimum of friction.

The carrier is of special and improved form. It is shown in side elevation in Figs. 1 and 2, and in plan view in Fig. 3. It is pivoted at *h* in the chamber of the receiver, and its forward end is adapted to swing up from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that shown in Fig. 2. It is made in two parts, as shown in Fig. 3, the part *m* constituting one side and the part *n* the other side. These parts are connected by a bolt, *l*, which is fixed to one part and is loose in the other. Each part is provided with an upwardly-projecting ear, *k*, the upper parts of which ears incline slightly inward to hold the cartridge. The rear ends of the sides are inclined also slightly inward, as shown at *o o*. The two sides are pivoted separately, each turning upon a small stud set into the walls, and the pivoting is sufficiently loose to allow the forward ends of the carrier to be slightly spread or narrowed. The lever moves in the space M in the rear part of the carrier, between the sides, and as it reaches the inclines *o o* on the rear ends of the two parts of

the carrier it presses them apart, and thus causes the front ends to approach each other to grip the cartridge. As soon as the lever A is returned to carry forward the cartridge and close the breech it leaves the inclines *o o*, and thus permits the front ends of the carrier to spread and release the cartridge. The forward end is adapted, when spread, to receive the cartridge, and when closed to retain the cartridge by means of the inward inclination of the ears *k*. The rear ends of the carrier extend upward, and are provided with shoulders 4, which are struck by projections 5 on the latter part of the movement to the rear, and after it has pressed between the inclines *o o*, to cause the carriers to grip the cartridge. This throws up the front of the carrier end in the ordinary manner. An ordinary retractor, 3, serves to draw back the empty shell. The ejector consists of the stud 6, which fits in a hole bored in one side of the bolt, in which it is held by a pin. It has free but limited movement, and just before the bolt reaches its rear-most limit the end of this stud strikes against the shoulder 4 and is thrown forward into position shown in Fig. 2. As the forward end of the shell has at that time cleared the barrel, it is thrown out by the projecting end of the stud. At the same time the projection 5 has caused the forward end of the carrier to rise with the cartridge received from the magazine. It is held up by pressure of the magazine-spring against its forward end. During the rise of the carrier the cartridge is gripped securely by the inward movement of the walls,

caused by the rearward movement of the part *b* of the lever pressing between the inclines *o o*, as heretofore explained. This gripping takes place just before the rise of the carrier. The reverse movement of the carrier, which brings forward the bolt and drives the cartridge to its seat, at the same time throws down the carrier, ready for another cartridge. The last part of the movement of the lever locks the bolt in place and lets the end of the firing-pin rest upon the cartridge.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a breech-loading fire-arm, and in combination, a bolt for closing the breech, and a lever connected to the bolt and pivoted on a sliding block provided with a spring, said lever having a seat in the receiver, whereby it locks the bolt, all substantially as described.

2. In a breech-loading fire-arm, and in combination with a horizontally-moving breech-closing bolt and operating-lever pivoted thereto, a carrier composed of two parts pivoted separately, for vertical and slight lateral movement, the front ends of which parts are provided with ears adapted to grip the cartridge, and the rear ends formed with inclines adapted to the lever which is located between the two parts, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M. BROWNING.

MATTHEW S. BROWNING.

Witnesses:

D. JOHNSON,

D. W. FELSHAW.