

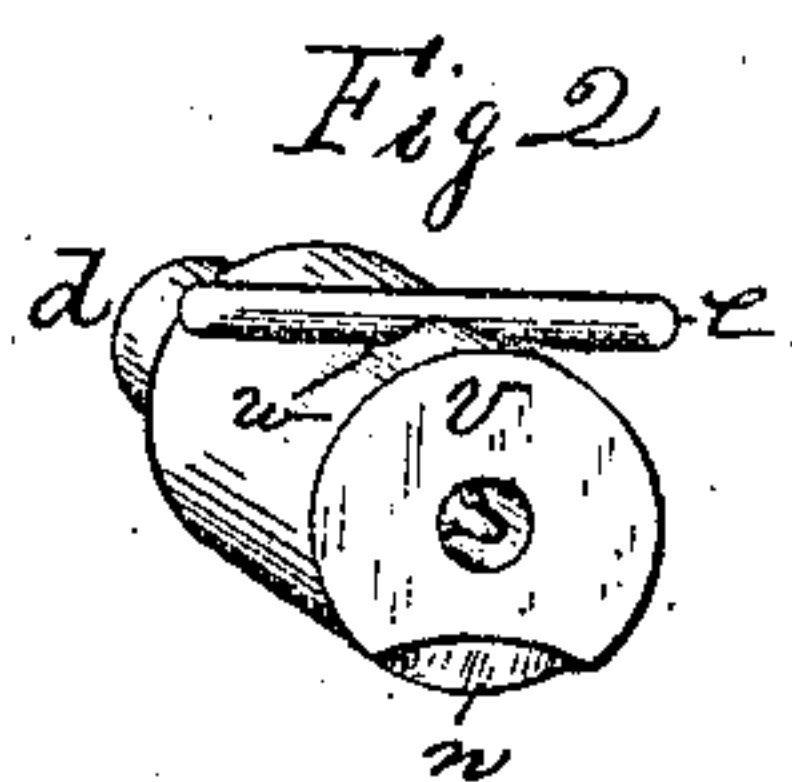
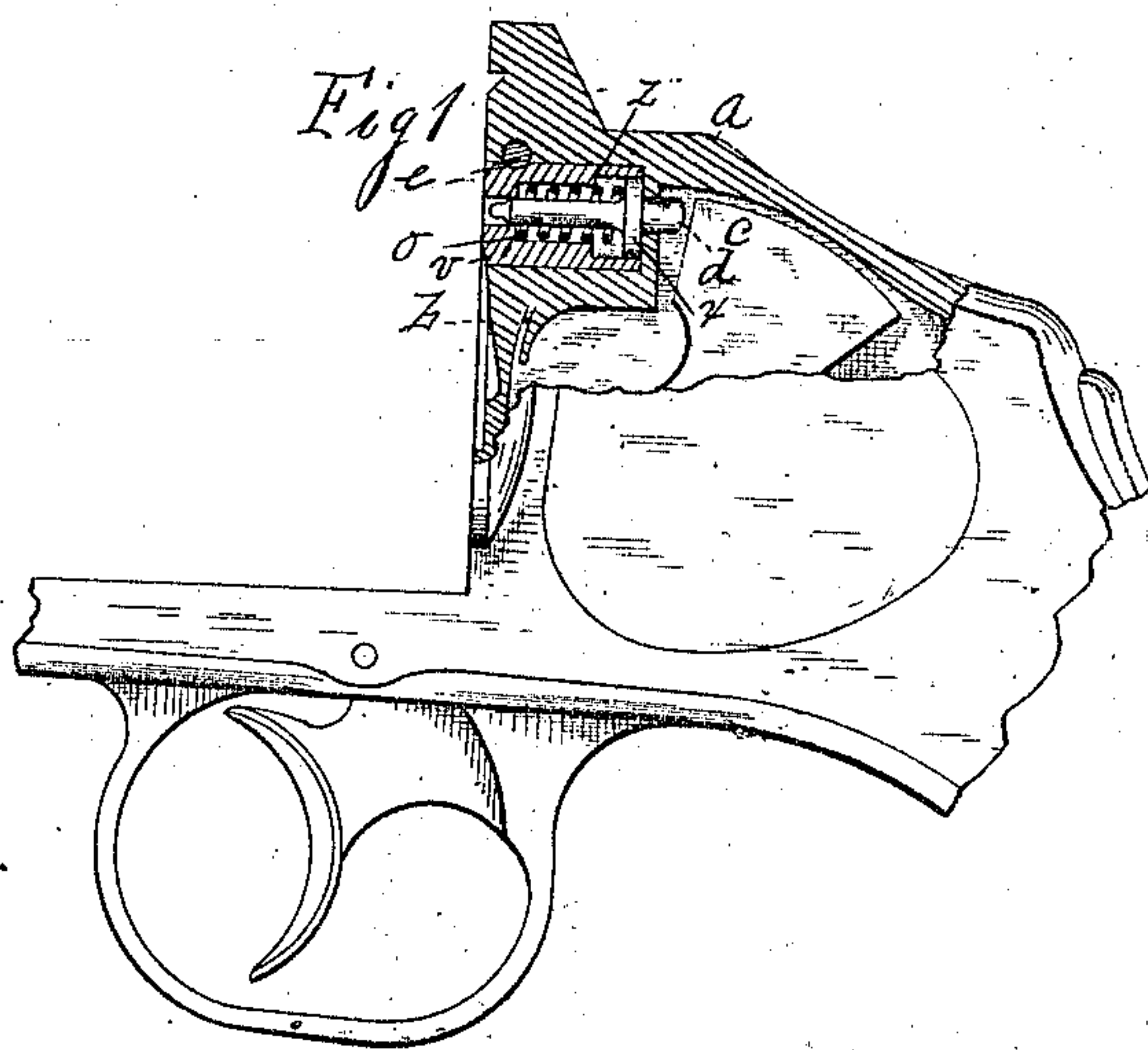
(No Model.)

J. S. LANDERS & D. B. WESSON.

LOCK FOR FIRE ARMS.

No. 323,873.

Patented Aug. 4, 1885.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN S. LANDERS AND DANIEL B. WESSON, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO SMITH & WESSON, OF SAME PLACE.

LOCK FOR FIRE-ARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 323,873, dated August 4, 1885.

Application filed May 18, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN S. LANDERS and DANIEL B. WESSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Revolving Fire-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in revolving fire-arms, and pertains to the construction of the firing-pin, the firing-pin bushing, and means for securing the latter in that part of the frame termed the "recoil-plate," whereby said bushing is invariably secured in the arm in the same position and with greater ease than heretofore, and its outer end presents a smooth surface and one particularly adapted to the concavity in the recoil-shield, and the interior thereof is adapted to receive a spring and the firing-pin of improved form.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of that portion of a revolving fire-arm directly back of the cylinder, having the upper edge of the side plate broken away and having our improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the firing-pin, its bushing, and the locking-pin for the latter.

In the drawings, *a* is the frame of the arm, having the hammer *c* hung and adapted to operate therein in the usual manner. The usual concavity in the face of the recoil-plate is indicated at *b*.

The firing-pin bushing *v* is of cylindrical form, made preferably of steel and suitably hardened, and it is not, as heretofore made, screw-threaded, to adapt it to be attached to the frame by screwing it into the latter, but it is smooth and is adapted to fit into a socket in the frame of corresponding diameter, formed from the face of the recoil-plate inward. Said bushing has therein a cross-cut groove, *w*, adapted to the form of the pin *e*, (shown lying therein in Fig. 2,) and the end of the bushing, which is in a plane with the recoil-plate, has a portion thereof, at *n*, cut to form substantially a segment of the border of said concavity at *b* on the recoil-plate.

A hole for the pin *e* is made transversely through frame *a*, just above the bushing-socket, which cuts into the latter, so that

when the bushing is placed in the socket and pin *e* is driven in, a portion of the latter lies in the groove *w* in the bushing and a portion in the pin-hole in the frame, thereby securely locking the bushing in the frame.

Firing-pin bushings heretofore arranged to be screwed into the frame have a screw-driver slot across their outer end, and said slot causes inconvenience, since it permits the heads of the cartridges to become more or less marked thereby, and it is difficult to always screw a bushing in so that the segmental cut *n* will come to its proper place at the border of the concavity *b*; but by pinning the bushing in, as above described, said inconveniences are overcome, and the bushing is very easily inserted or removed from the frame, and invariably takes the same position in the latter.

The bushing *v* is perforated longitudinally to receive the firing-pin *e*, and to permit the point of the latter to be driven by the hammer beyond its outer end to strike the cartridge-primer. Said perforation in the bushing is counterbored to near its front end, to form therein a chamber for the coiled spring *o*, and the bushing is further counterbored at its rear end to form the shoulder *z* and enlarge it sufficiently to receive the collar *x* on the firing-pin, said spring when distended extending against the inner side of said collar *x* and drawing the firing-pin rearward, so that its point is retired within the end of the bushing, as shown in Fig. 1.

The bottom of the bushing-socket in frame *a* constitutes a stop to arrest the firing-pin in its backward movement, and said bottom is perforated to allow the rear end of the firing-pin to pass through it within reach of the hammer *c*, as shown.

The shoulder *z* in the bushing serves to stop the firing-pin when the hammer drives it forward, the collar *z* thereon striking said shoulder, and thus insuring a uniform degree of movement of the firing-pin against the cartridge-primer.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In a revolving fire-arm, the firing-pin bushing *v*, having a cross-slot therein, combined with the frame *a*, having a bushing-socket therein opening on the recoil-plate, and the pin *e*, passing transversely into the frame,

and engaging in said slot in the bushing, substantially as set forth.

2. In a revolving fire-arm, the firing-pin bushing perforated to receive the firing-pin, and having the cross-slot *w* therein, and a shoulder around its interior near its rear end, combined with the firing-pin having the collar *x* thereon, the spring *o*, located between said collar and the end of the spring-chamber

in the bushing, the frame *a*, the pin *e*, engaging with the latter and said bushing, and the hammer *c*, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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