

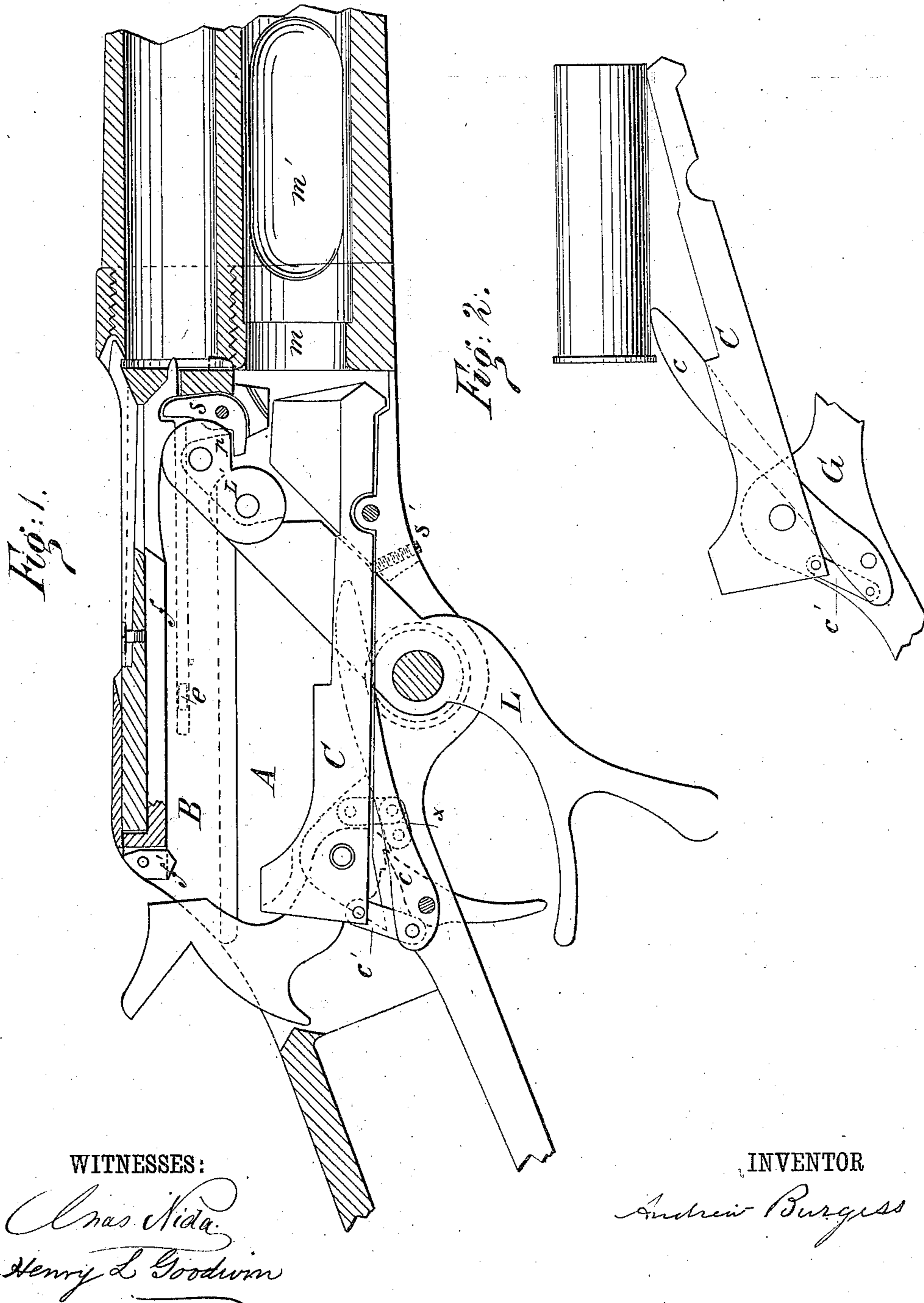
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. BURGESS.
MAGAZINE GUN.

No. 337,239.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
Henry L. Goodwin

INVENTOR

Andrew Burgess

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2

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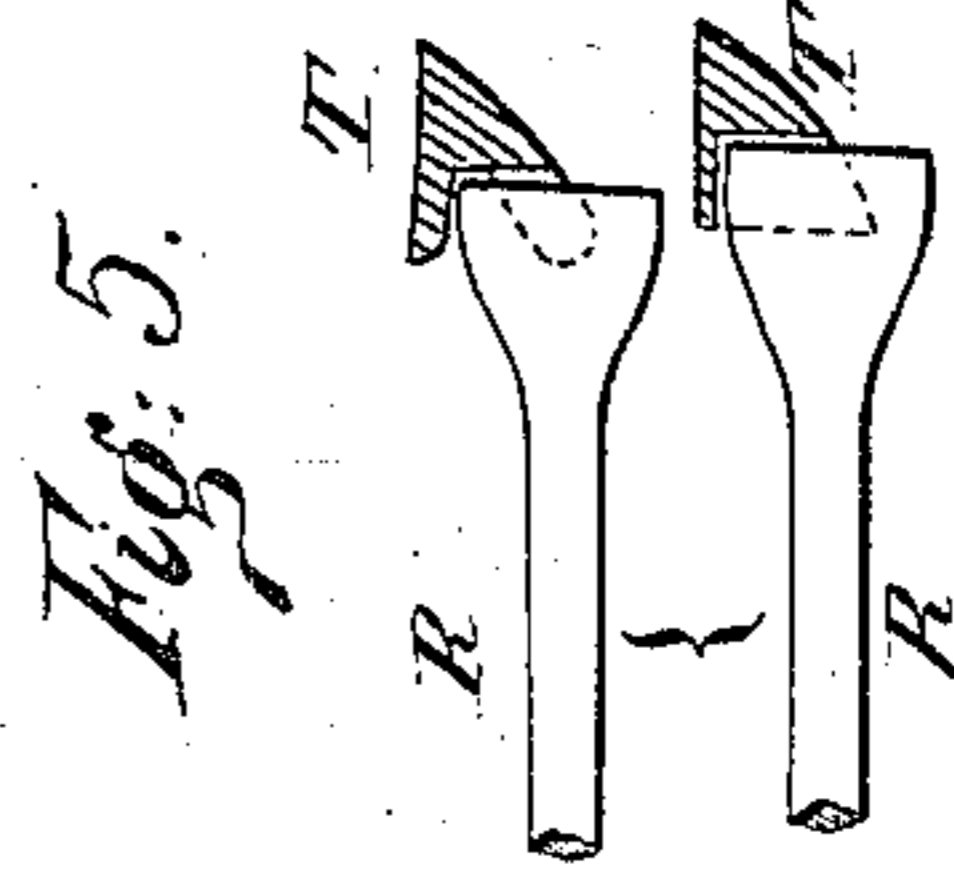
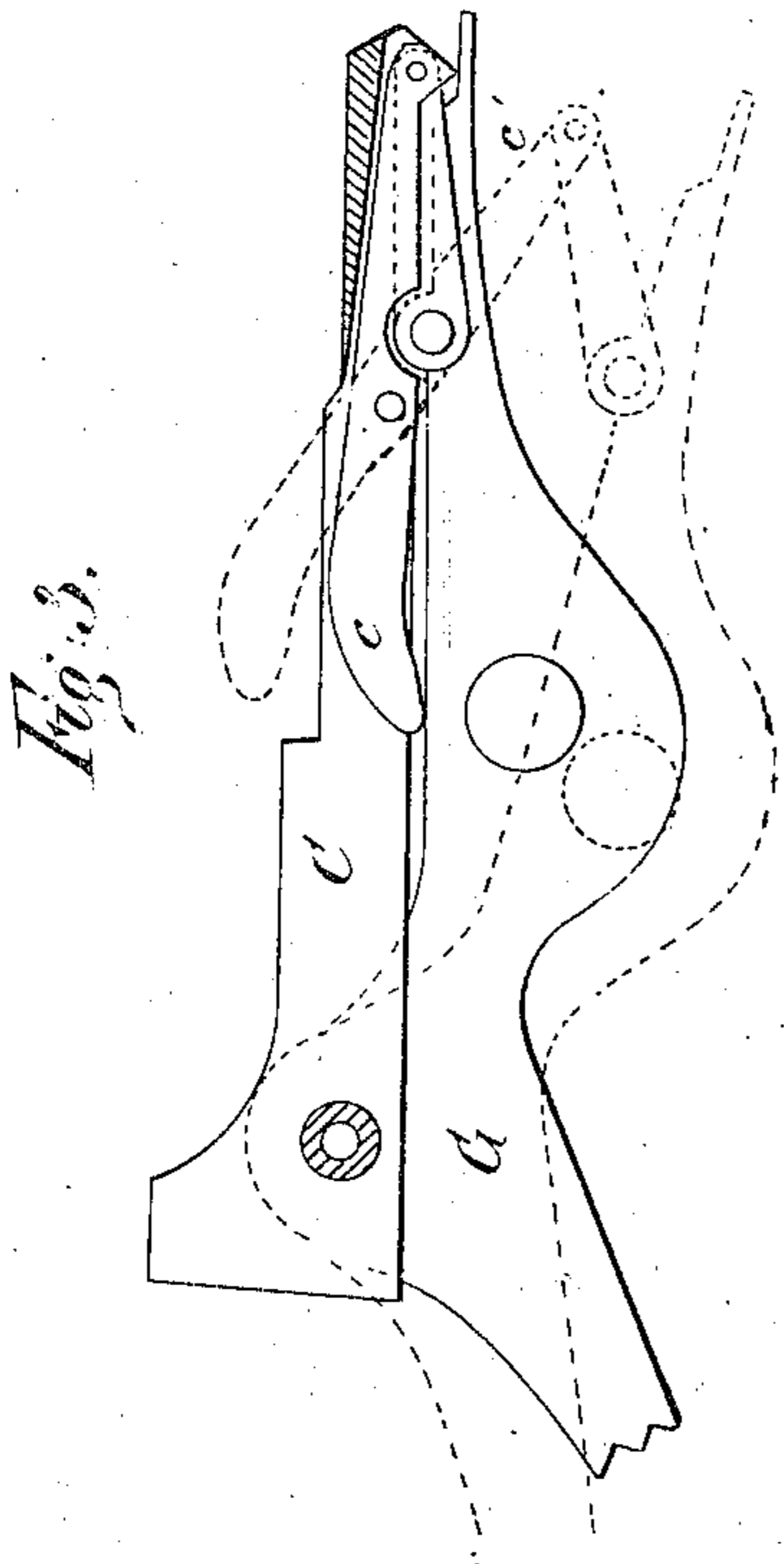
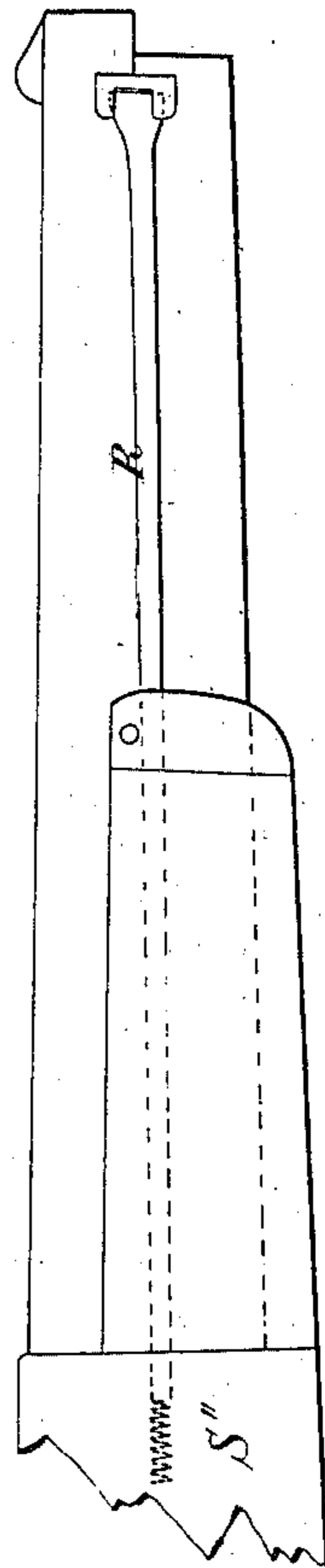


Fig. 4.



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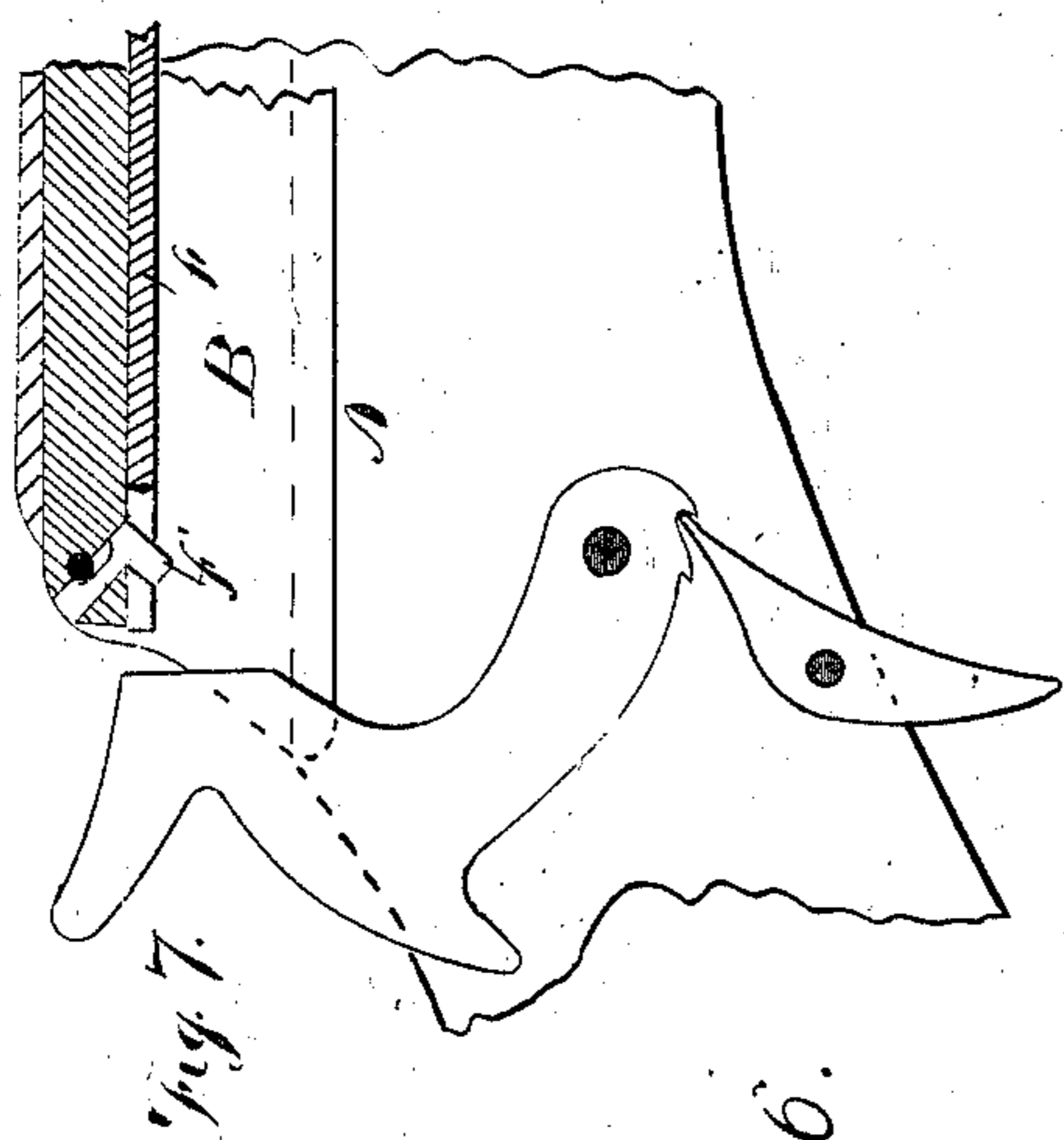


Fig. 7.

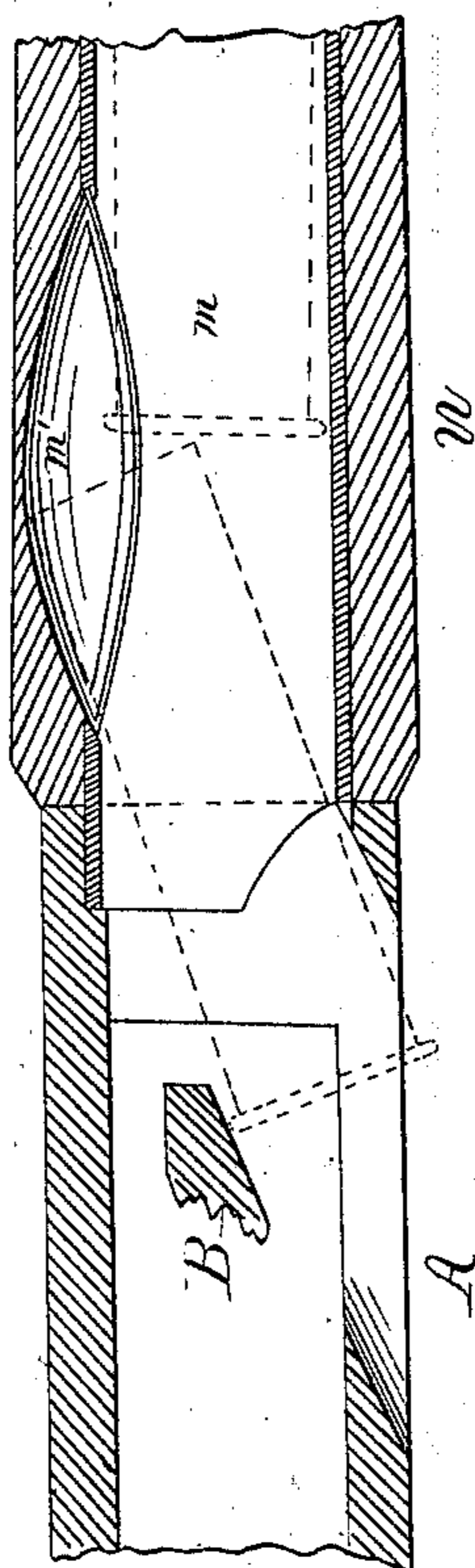


Fig. 6.

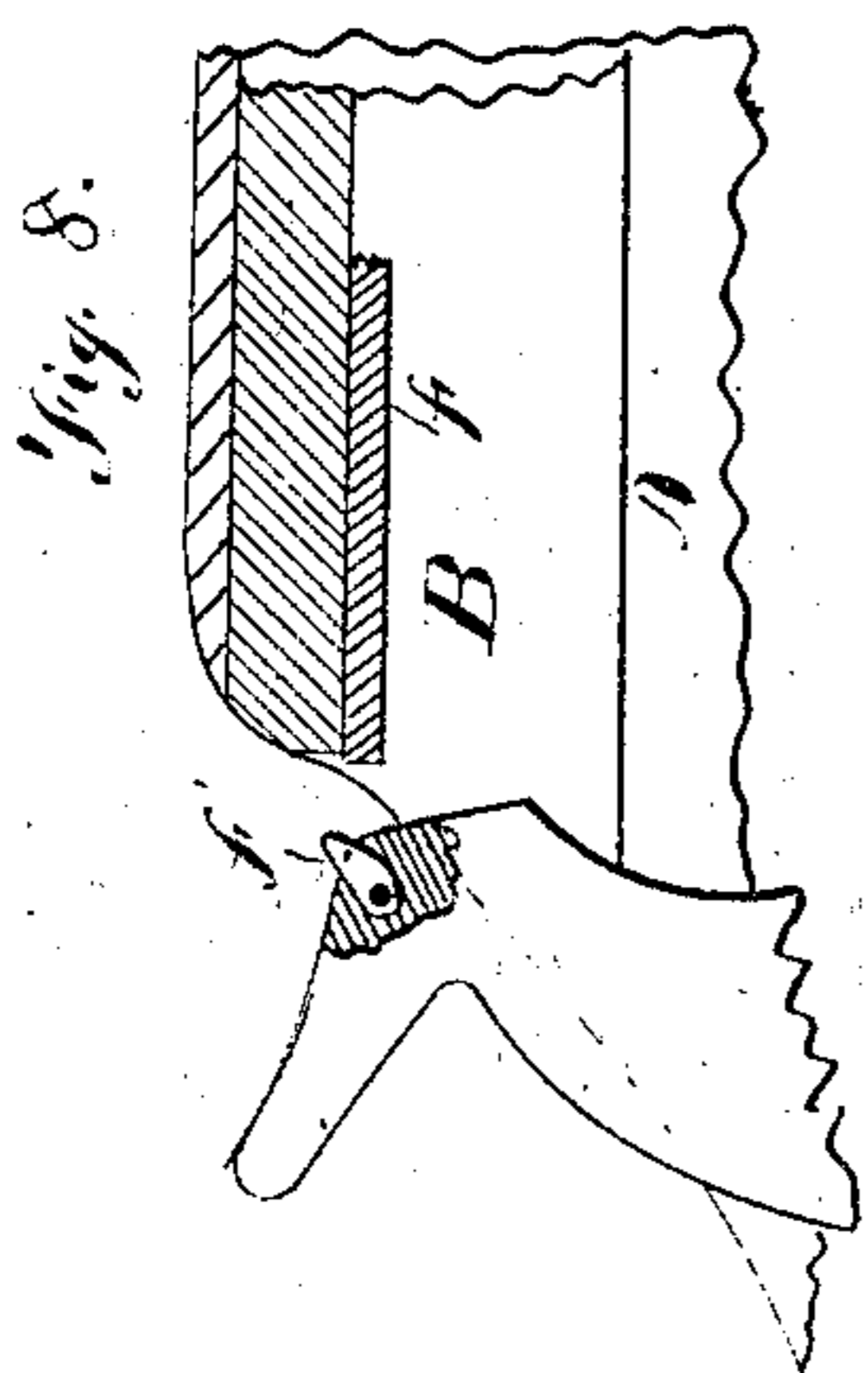


Fig. 8.

Witnesses.

G. W. Brown.
W. L. Bartlett.

Inventor.

Andrew Burgess

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW BURGESS, OF OWEGO, NEW YORK.

MAGAZINE-GUN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 337,239, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed April 26, 1882. Serial No. 59,623. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW BURGESS, of Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Magazine Fire-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of a gun, showing some of my improvements. Fig. 2 shows the carrier in a raised position. Fig. 3 shows a modification of the carrier, and Figs. 4 and 5 show my method of attaching a rod to the gun. Fig. 6 shows a horizontal longitudinal section of part of the frame and magazine through the loading-opening and recessed portion of the magazine, showing manner in which the cartridges enter the magazine, their ends turning in the recess. Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate modifications of my fly device.

A is the frame of the arm; B, the bolt; C, the carrier; *c*, an accelerating-lever connected to the carrier.

s is a bent lever, which is operated to withdraw the firing-pin by the projection *p* on the locking-link.

f' is a fly in the firing-pin.

s' is a set-screw to regulate the forward movement of the lever L.

G is the guard strap or bottom of frame, *m* the magazine, and *m'* is a depression in the magazine.

The bolt B is moved and locked by the lever L and link L', forming an oblique locking-brace having its bearing in the bolt at one end and in the lower part of the frame at the other. A bent lever, *s*, is pivoted in the bolt forward of said link, and has a vertical arm which projects into a notch in the firing-pin, as shown in Fig. 1, and also a horizontal arm extending back under a projection, *p*, of the link L', so that when said link rotates to start back the bolt the projection *p* bears on the horizontal arm of the lever *s*, to turn said lever on its pivot and thereby withdraw the firing-pin by the engagement of its vertical arm with said pin.

I hang a fly in the firing pin or bolt, as described, but not claimed, in my Patent No. 235,204. When the bolt moves back, this fly forces the nose of the hammer so far back and downward, where it is held by the sear, that

it will no longer bear against the firing-pin, and when the bolt moves forward the fly rotates easily back without farther depressing the nose of the hammer or causing unnecessary friction. The fly *f'* may consist of a slide, instead of being pivoted, as here shown, or it may be attached to the bolt or nose of the hammer and produce the same result.

I place a set-screw or movable stop, *s'*, in the guard strap or frame to regulate the limit of the forward movement of the lever and link when locking the bolt. This enables me at will to bring the center pivot of the link and lever exactly in line with the other two, or either back or forward of said line, so as to make the locking and unlocking "easy" or "hard," as may best suit the peculiarities of the cartridges or operator.

In the magazine opposite the loading-trap, and forward of said trap, I cut out the inside of the magazine to leave a depression, as shown at *m'*. This depression is wide enough to admit the forward end of the cartridge, so as to enable it to turn into and enter the magazine. This construction enables me to charge with long straight shells through a short loading-aperture.

As long straight shells will not feed up an ordinary inclined carrier, I hang a lever, *c*, in the frame or carrier, and connect it to the carrier or frame by a link, *c'*, the distance being greater from the link to the carrier-pivot than that from the link to the pivot of the lever *c*, so that when the carrier rotates to rise upward it acts on the short arm of the lever *c* to accelerate the movement of its long arm and raise the rear of the cartridge above the carrier, as shown in Fig. 2. The lever *c* may be attached to the carrier behind its pivot, as shown at *c'*, or forward, as shown in dotted lines at *x* in Fig. 1, or a pin and slot, or any of the ordinary means of operating a lever, may be substituted for the link.

Fig. 3 shows a carrier with a modification of the accelerating lever and link.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a modification of the method shown in my Patent No. 251,694, of attaching a rod to a gun. The spring *s''* is placed in the frame to push the rod forward into the open thimble or projections on the stud T. This stud or thimble is so cut away as to clasp but little more than half of the cir-

cumference of the rod-head, leaving the extreme end of the head so far exposed as to allow direct vertical contact of the hand of the operator to push down the rod and spring, and then, by swinging the rod laterally, release the rod without the need to grasp its body in the act.

I provide this arm with duplicate ejectors, one on each side of the frame, to raise the shell squarely under the extractor. The left-side one is shown in dotted lines at *e*, Fig. 1, and consists of a flat stud extending inside of the frame and into a groove in the breech-bolt.

The carrier is constructed with one or both sides raised in front to grasp the cartridge. In a shot-gun, or where the diameter of the cartridge about fills the space in the frame, I cut depressions inside the frame from near the bottom to near the top, so that said raised parts of the carrier can open and move in such depressions.

When desirable to operate the arm with the hand which supports its weight in firing, I arrange a forked lever, *L*, as in Fig. 1, in such form as to be conveniently grasped and operated by the left hand; and the same hand, bearing under, with the thumb in the fork, easily supports the weight of the arm while the trigger is being pulled.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a fire-arm, a reciprocating bolt, and a firing-pin with longitudinal movement in said bolt, and a bell-crank lever pivoted in the bolt below the firing-pin, its upper vertical arm engaging a shoulder in the firing-pin and its lower horizontal arm extending in line of

movement of the locking-piece, combined with an oblique locking-piece, so that said locking-piece by turning toward the axis of the bolt turns the lever by engaging its lower arm, and thus forces back the firing-pin, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a pivoted hammer, of a reciprocating bolt, and a fly arranged in the bolt, substantially as described, whereby the fly presses back the hammer as the bolt moves back, but rides easily over as the bolt moves forward.

3. In a magazine-gun, a frame and a carrier therein, combined with a lever fulcrumed in the frame and having its short arm connected to the carrier, whereby the long arm of the lever is operated to raise the rear of the cartridge as the carrier rises, substantially as described.

4. In a magazine-gun, the combination of a frame having a loading-opening to admit the passage of the cartridge into the magazine, and a magazine recessed on the opposite side and forward of said opening in the frame, so that the forward end of the cartridge may partly enter said recess to turn into the magazine, substantially as stated.

5. In a fire-arm, the frame having a socket therein parallel with the barrel, a spring in said socket, a rod, a barrel, and a cut-out thimble at the front of the barrel, whereby the rod is held with part of its face exposed, substantially as described.

ANDREW BURGESS.

Witnesses:

JAS. A. MORRILL,
E. E. GREY.