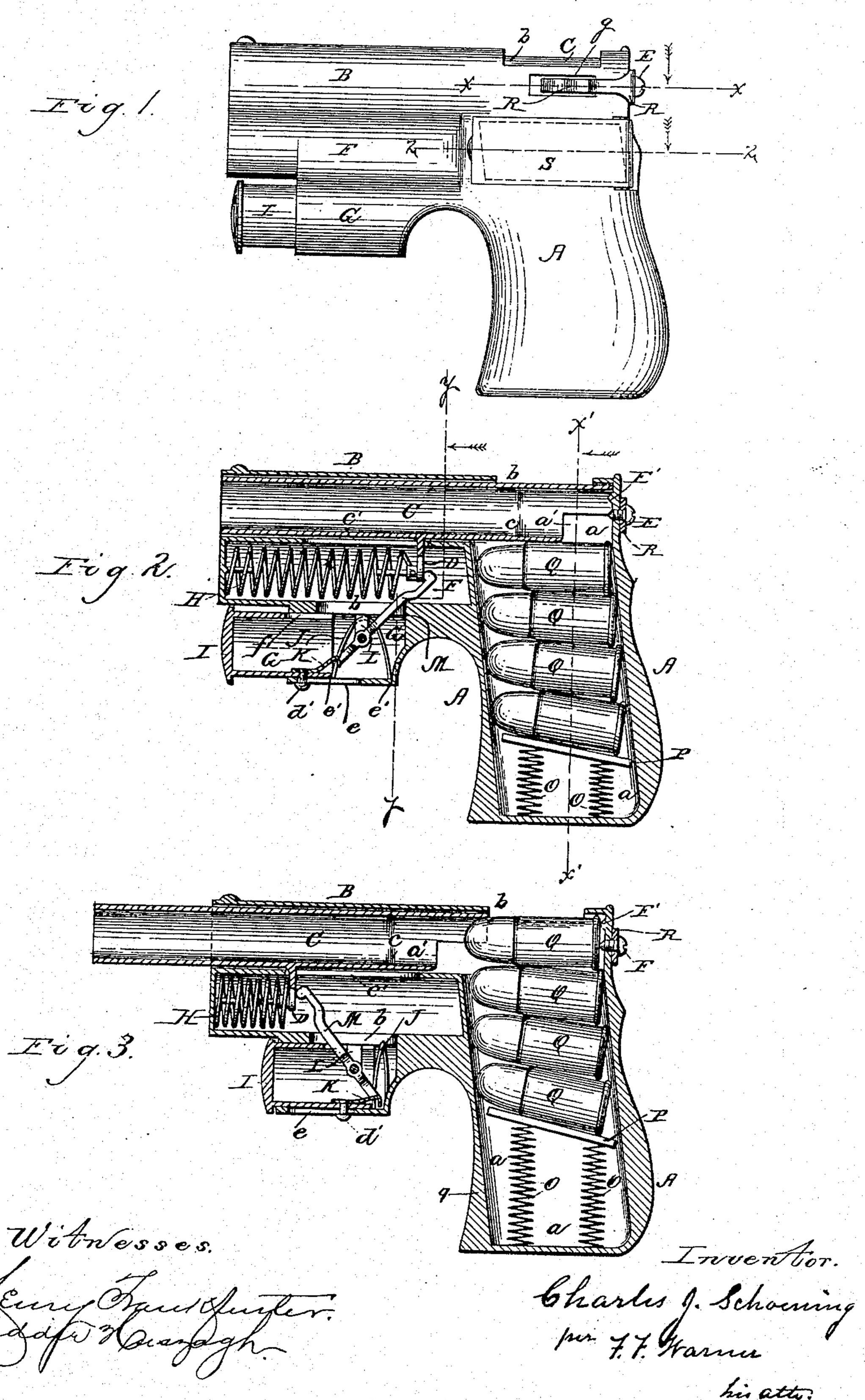
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BREECH LOADING MAGAZINE PISTOL.

No. 350,565.

Patented Oct. 12, 1886.

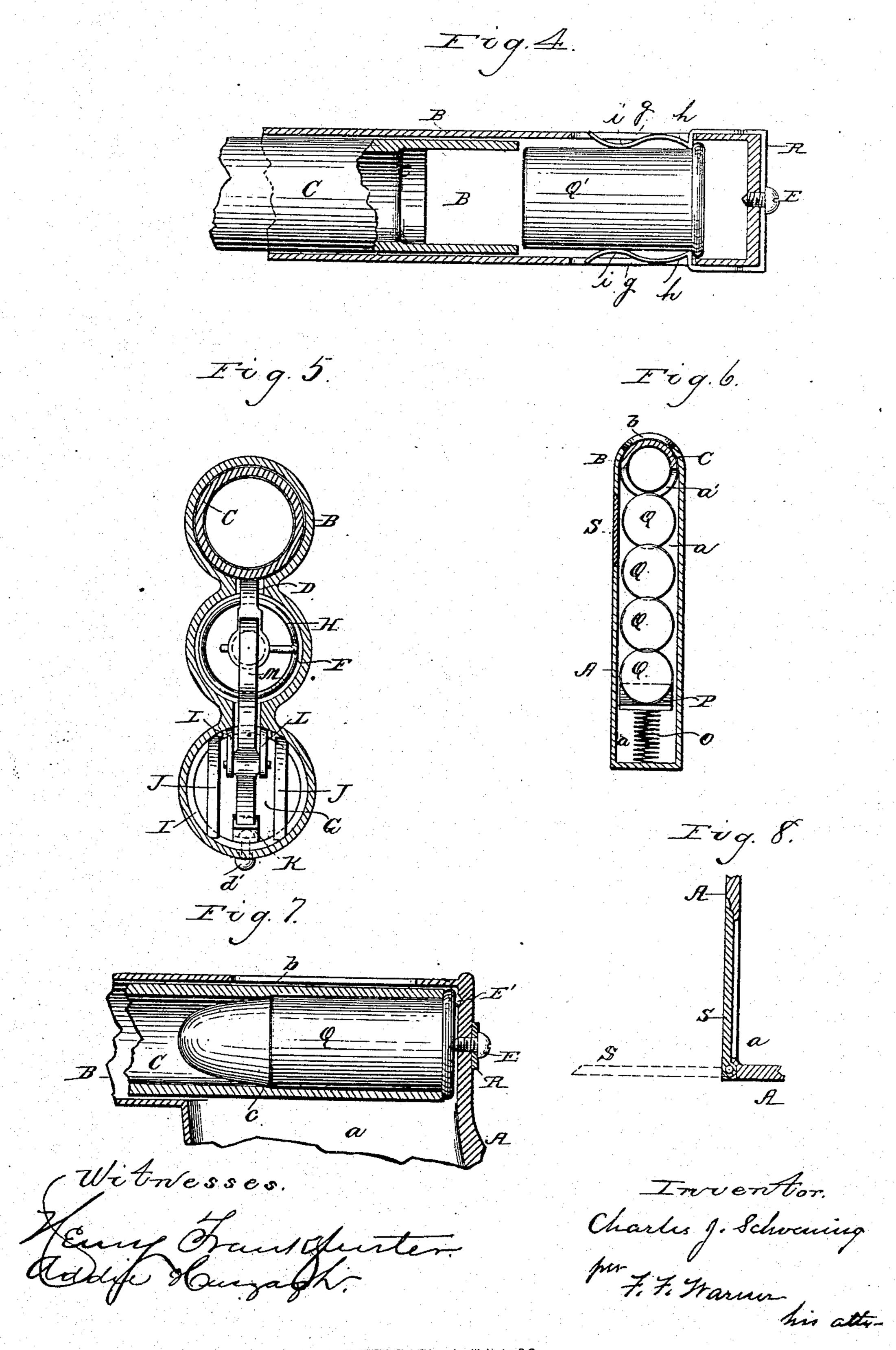


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United States Patent Office.

CHARLES J. SCHOENING, OF RAVENSWOOD, ILLINOIS.

BREECH-LOADING MAGAZINE-PISTOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,565, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed March 8, 1886. Serial No. 194,367. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. SCHOENING, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Ravenswood, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Breech-Loading Pistols, of which the following, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a pistol embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical central longitudinal section of the same. Fig.3 is a like representation showing certain parts in different positions from

those represented in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section, enlarged, in the plane of the line x x of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow there shown. Fig. 5 is a section in the plane of the line y y of Fig. 2,

viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow there shown. Fig. 6 is a section in the plane of the line x' x' of Fig. 2, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow there shown. Fig. 7 is a detail, the same being a vertical sectional

representation of the upper rear portion of the pistol; and Fig. 8 is a sectional detail, the same being a section in the plane of the line z z of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow there shown.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts. A represents the butt or handle of the pistol, which is hollow or has therein a chamber or magazine, a.

B is the barrel of the pistol, and b is an open-35 ing therein.

C is a sliding supplemental barrel arranged within the barrel B. The barrel C fits nicely within the tubular part or barrel B, and is capable of being moved back and forth therein in the direction of its length. The rear end of

in the direction of its length. The rear end of the sliding barrel C is slightly greater in diameter than the remaining portion thereof—in other words, there is a slight annular inwardly-projecting shoulder, c, therein.

D is an arm depending from the lower central portion of the barrel C. The lower rear portion of the barrel is cut away, as shown at a'.

E is a screw, the point of which enters the chamber in which the barrel C is located, and E' is a small protuberance, also entering the same chamber.

F is a chamber underneath the chamber or

barrel B, and G is a chamber below the chamber F.

b' is an opening or slot between the chamber F and G.

H is an open spiral spring in the chamber F. One end of this spring bears against the forward end or wall of the chamber F, and the 60 other end of the said spring bears either directly or indirectly against the arm D.

c' is a slot or opening between the chamber or barrel B and the chamber F, and the arm D projects through this slot.

I is a sliding tubular part in the chamber G, and d' is a headed pin projecting rigidly from the slide I and passing freely through a slot, e, in the bottom of the chamber G.

f is a deep notch in the rear edge of the slide I. 70 J is a spring in the chamber G. One end of this spring bears against the slide I and the other end against a fixed part, as indicated at e'e'.

K is a spring rigidly attached to the slide I, 75 and having a bent beveled or somewhat hookshaped end, as shown.

L L are lugs depending from the upper part of the chamber G.

M is a lever pivoted to the lugs L L. The 80 upper end of this lever bears against the rear side of the arm D and the lower end against the bent end of the spring K when the parts are in the position represented in Fig. 2. I also slightly bevel the lower end of the arm 85 or lever M, for the purpose hereinafter referred to.

O O are open spiral springs arranged vertically in the chamber a in the butt of the pistol, and P is a small bar or rest supported on 90 the springs O O.

Q Q are cartridges arranged one above the other in the chamber α .

R is a spring secured to the rear end of the barrel B.

g g are slots in the sides of the barrel B, near the rear end thereof. The spring R enters the slots g g, as is clearly indicated in Fig. 4. The spring R is bent quite abruptly or sharply, as shown at h h, and is also bent or curved, as 100 shown at i i.

Q' (shown in Fig. 4) is simply the cartridgeshell, and this shell, as there shown, is clasped by the spring R, and the rim of the shell, as will be perceived, is engaged by the shoulders 105 formed by the abrupt bends hh in the spring R. S is a small self-closing door in the side of the chamber a.

I deem it preferable to make the walls of the barrel B, and the chambers F and G, and the butt or handle of the pistol all in one and the

same part or piece.

as follows: I open the door S and arrange the cartridges in the chamber a one above the other, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. It will be perceived that the door S is just below the plane of the bottom of the barrel B. Having done this I release the door, which then closes automatically. Any suitable or well-known means may be employed for causing the door to close automatically, and as such means are well known I have not here described the same with particularity. When the pistol is loaded and ready for use, all of the parts are in the respective positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

To fire or discharge the pistol I hold upon the stock or handle in the usual manner, and press my forefinger upon the outer end of the slide I with sufficient force to press that slide 25 in toward the stock, the spring J yielding during that movement of the slide. As the slide I moves toward the stock, the beveled or free end of the spring K bears against the lower or beveled end of the lever M. This contact of 30 this spring with the said lever rocks the lever on its pivot or fulcrum or bearing, the lower end of the said lever moving toward the stock and the upper end in the opposite direction. The relative positions of the parts are now as 35 indicated in Fig. 3, which shows the lever M in the position it occupies just after the spring K ceases to push back on the lower end of the lever. This movement of the slide, which may be termed the "trigger," throws the interior 40 barrel, C, forward, for the reason that the lever M bears against the rear side of the arm D, which depends from the said barrel. As the barrel C moves forward, the top or up-

in conjunction with the bar P, move all the cartridges up, so that the upper cartridge is in position for being discharged. As soon as the spring K is pressed down sufficiently by the lever M during the back movement of the slide I to release the said lever, the

per cartridge is released as the springs OO,

spring II returns the barrel C to the position indicated in Fig. 1, and the spring J returns the slide I to its original position, and all of the parts occupy the relative positions indi-

cated in Fig. 2, excepting that a shell now remains in the rear end of the barrel C. As the barrel C moves back in this manner, it strikes the rim of the cartridge with sufficient force to cause the point of the screw E or the nib or

60 protuberance E' to discharge the cartridge. If the cartridge belong to that class so exploded by the concussion against its rim, the nib E' will strike the rim and produce an explosion of the cartridge. If the cartridge belongs to

65 that class which is exploded by concussion against the center of its rear end, the point of the screw E will produce explosion. It will

be perceived, however, that I have made provision for exploding either class of cartridges. The ball passes through the barrel C, but the 70 cartridge-shell remains temporarily in the rear end of the said barrel. The next time the slide or trigger I is actuated in the manner described all the parts move as before, excepting the cartridge-shell, which is held in 75 place temporarily by means of the spring R. The barrel C is now in its forward position, as indicated in Fig. 3, and the cartridge shell is freed to move up and be ejected through the opening b. It should be explained, how-80 ever, that when the cartridge is exploded its shell expands sufficiently to cause the barrel C to draw the exploded shell forward until it is engaged by the shoulders h h of the spring R, and that the next upward movement of the 80 bar P not only forces out the discharged cartridge, but also pushes the next succeeding one into a position to be discharged in the manner already described. It will also be perceived that this pistol is not only a repeating 90 breech-loader, but is also self-acting. It is small and compact, and may be made and used with facility. Its parts are also simple in their construction and operation, and not liable to get out of order.

The barrel C, by being cut away, as shown at a, will not strike the rim of the cartridge below it, and the cartridge, therefore, will

not be accidentally exploded.

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

Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a breech-loading repeating-pistol, of the fixed barrel B, having the opening b in its top, and one or more slots, 105 gg, in the sides thereof, a sliding barrel arranged within the fixed barrel and open at both ends, and having thereon a deep depending arm, a retracting-spring in operative connection with the said arm, a cartridge-tio feeder in the magazine, and a shell-clasp entering the said slots, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination, in a breech loading repeating-pistol, of a magazine in the butt or 115 stock, a cartridge-feeder in the said magazine, a door in the side of the said magazine, a sliding supplemental barrel open at both ends and having thereon a depending arm, a retracting-spring in operative connection with 120 the said arm, a trigger device for operating the said barrel, a clasp for grasping the cartridge-shell and opening for releasing the cartridge-shell, and one or more fixed percussion nibs, all arranged with relation to each other 125 substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereunto aftix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES J. SCHOENING.

Witnesses:

HENRY FRANKFURTER, GEO. W. UNDERWOOD.