

(No Model.)

A. BURGESS.
MAGAZINE FIRE ARM.

No. 357,458.

Patented Feb. 8, 1887.

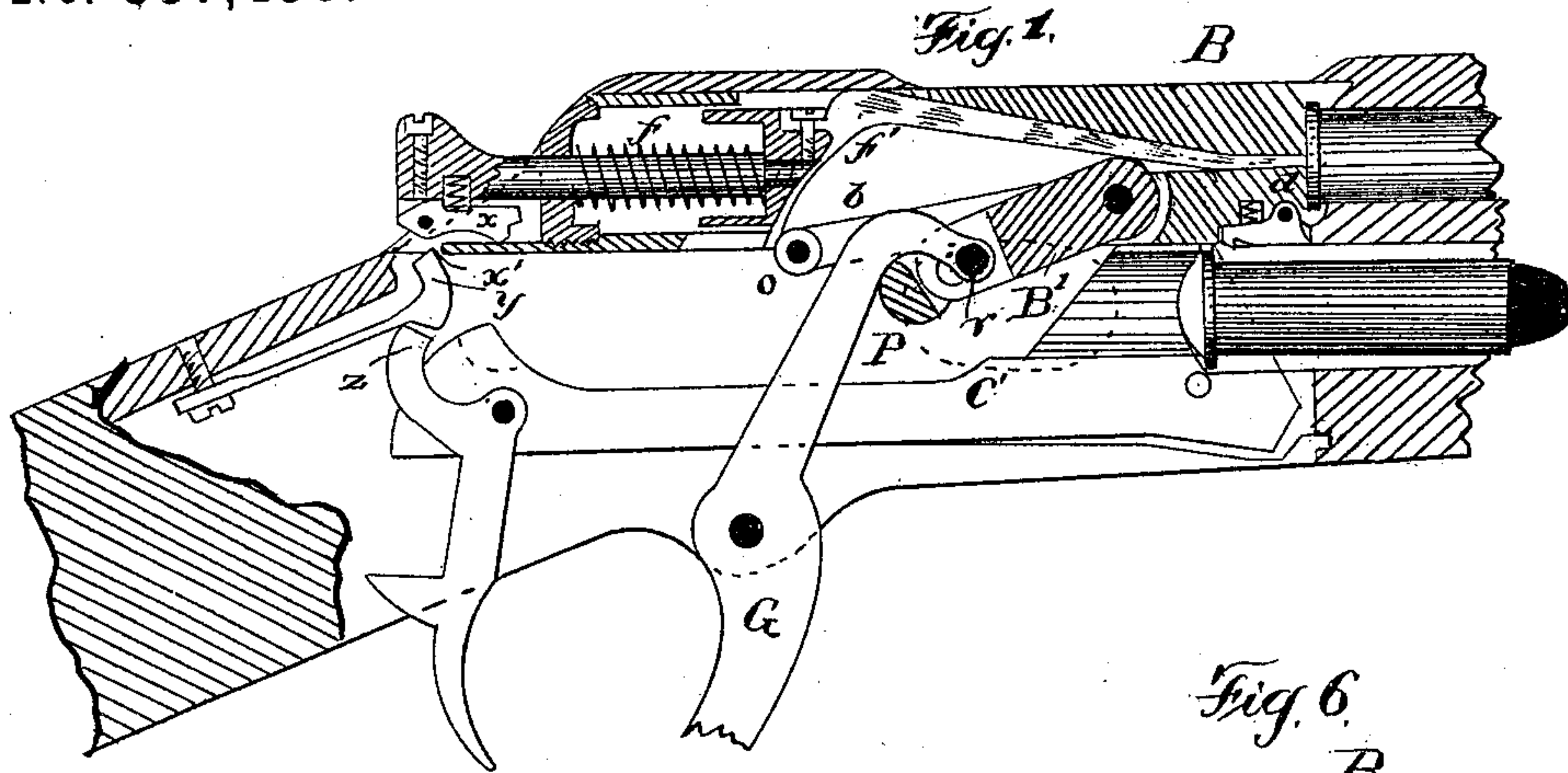


Fig. 1.

B

Fig. 6.

B

Fig. 5.

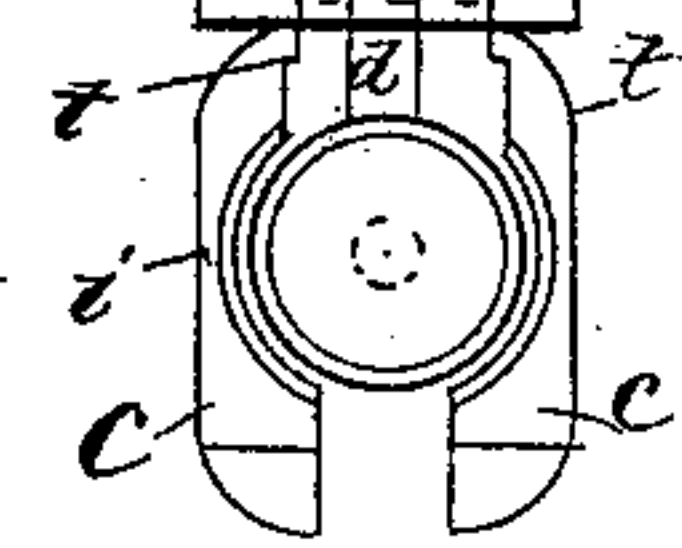
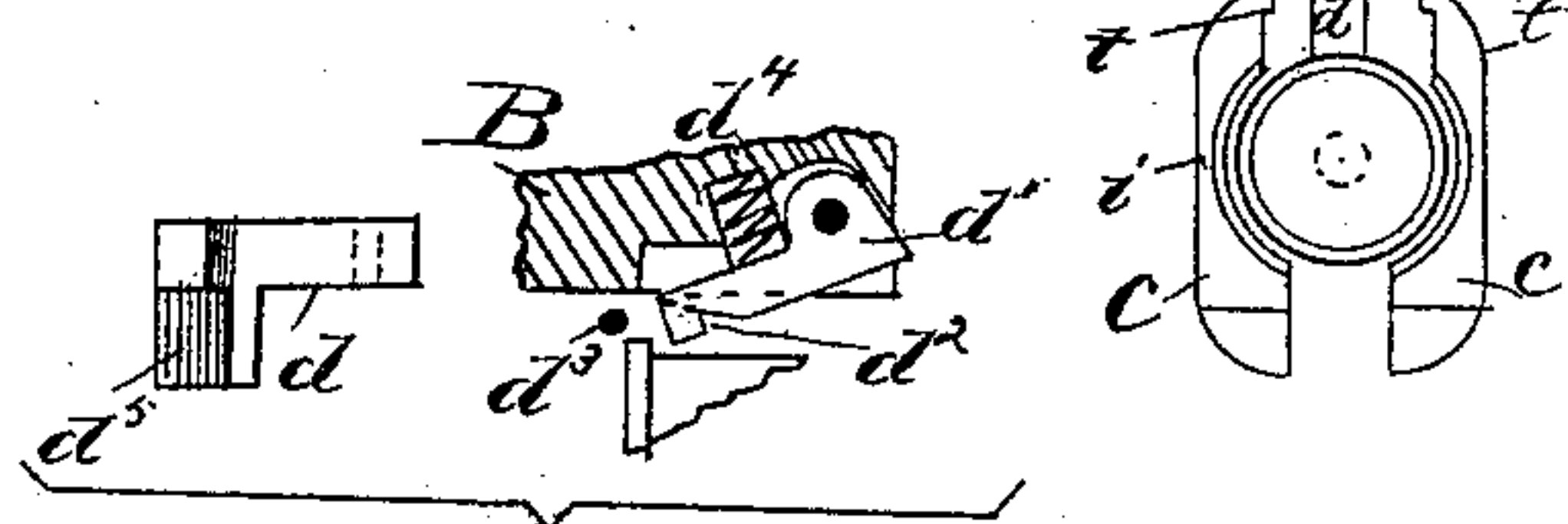


Fig. 2.

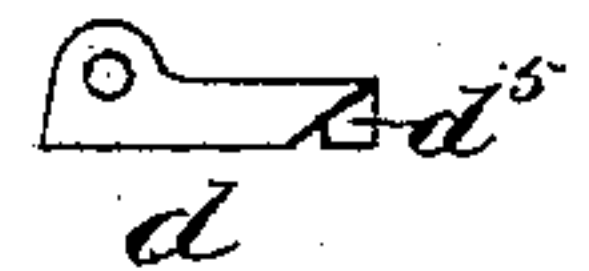
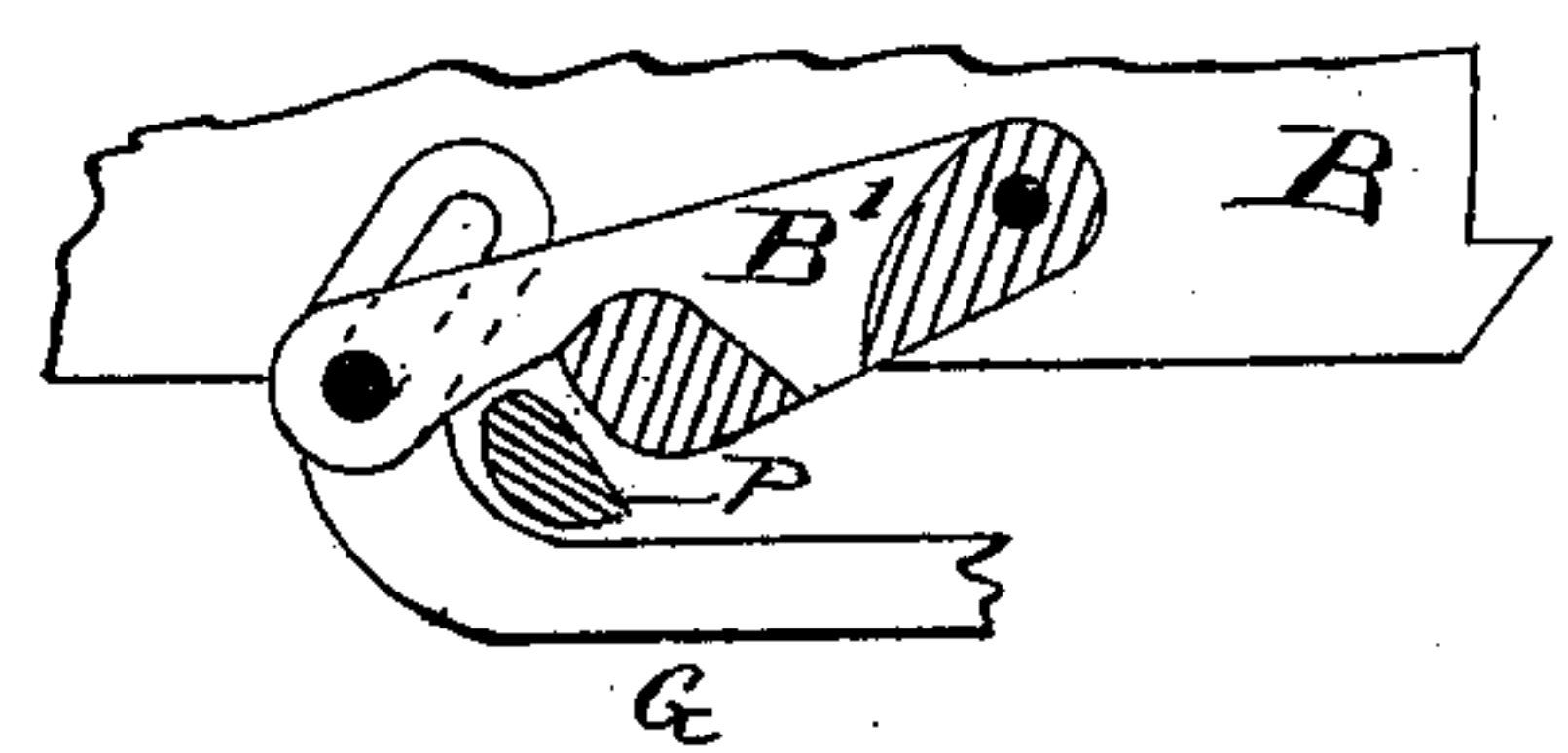


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW BURGESS, OF OWEGO, NEW YORK.

MAGAZINE FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 357,458, dated February 8, 1887.

Application filed November 17, 1883. Serial No. 112,070. (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; and it consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as hereinafter pointed out and claimed.

The object of my invention is to produce a gun of easy manipulation by means of the peculiar movement of the operative parts, hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the working parts of a magazine-gun according to my present invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 a perspective, of the dog, hereinafter referred to. Fig. 4 is a detail showing pin-and-slot connection to the locking-brace. Fig. 5 is a detail showing dog which engages the flange of cartridge. Fig. 6 is a front view of split carrier and the bolt.

B indicates the bolt, which reciprocates in line with the barrel to close the breech, as is usual in bolt-guns.

B' is a locking-brace pivoted in said bolt near the front thereof, and so arranged as to close up into the bolt to unlock the same, but to drop down at an angle with the bolt and bear against an abutment, P, in the frame to lock the bolt in its closed position. When turned into the bolt, the brace B' partakes of the longitudinal movement of the bolt.

The abutment P may be a pin passing through the frame from side to side and having a flattened face against which the brace is to bear, or it may consist of projections from the opposite sides of the frame, leaving, if desirable, a narrow passage-way between the same.

An operating-lever, G, is pivoted in the lower portion of the frame and extends upward, and may curve over the abutment P to engage with the brace B' by a slot-and-pin connection, it being immaterial whether the slot be in the lever and pin in the brace, or vice versa, it only being essential that there shall be a little lost motion at the point of connection, to per-

mit the lever and brace to turn in their respective arcs.

If the abutments at the sides of the frame are used instead of the pin, the lever G may pass between the same, and need not be curved at its upper end.

The brace B' has a projection, *b*, which extends backward toward the rear of the bolt, and may have an anti-friction roll at the end. This extension or its roll will bear on an inclined shoulder, *f'*, on the firing-pin when the brace is raised or swung into the bolt, and thus serve to move the firing-pin back or to cock the piece.

The firing-pin is held back by a spring-fly, *x*, pivoted in its rear extension, which fly engages with shoulder *x'* in the frame, from which it is forced by sear *y* when the trigger *z* is pulled, the firing-pin being thrown forward by the usual spiral spring.

The bolt B carries a pivoted dog, *d*, at its front end, preferably hung in a slot in the lower corner of the bolt. The dog *d* has a forward extension, *d'*, which projects beyond the front of the bolt when the rear end of the dog is thrown down by its spring, as shown in Fig. 5. When the bolt is closed, this projection *d'* will strike the frame or barrel, and, being pressed back, will act as a bell-crank lever to lift the rear of the dog.

The rear end of the dog has an incline, *d²*, which may be on an offset from the body of the dog, as shown at the left of Fig. 5. This incline engages with a pin or projection, *d³*, from the frame when the bolt is drawn back, which serves to close the dog into the bolt against the force of its spring.

The inclined lower face of the dog has a notch or hook, *d⁴*, which may engage with the head of the cartridge in the moving forward. The carrier is split, as shown at *t t*, Fig. 6, or provided with a spring-incline, *i*, in its face, and exerts a spring-clamping pressure on the cartridge within its jaws, and acts as a stop to the cartridge-flange.

When the cartridge comes back from the magazine partly into the carrier, as in Fig. 1, and the bolt is drawn back, the spring-dog comes down ahead of the flange, and by positive engagement draws the cartridge back, notwithstanding the resistance of the clamping action of the carrier on the flange, until

the dog engages its pin and is lifted out of engagement with the flange, or the rear of the cartridge falls behind shoulder *c* on the carrier. When the bolt is moved forward, if the carrier has not risen to direct the cartridge into the barrel, the hook *d*² on the dog will engage the head of the cartridge and press it forward into the magazine until the dog will be thrown up into the bolt by the engagement of its projection *d*' with the frame or barrel, thus releasing the cartridge to allow it to pass again back upon the carrier.

By stopping the cartridges by the pivoted carrier, they may be loaded through its front by a trap through the side of the frame under the bolt, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

I claim—

1. A reciprocating bolt, a locking-brace pivoted therein, an abutment in the frame against which said brace bears, as described, and a lever pivoted in the lower portion of the frame and connected directly to the locking-brace, all combined substantially as described.

2. A reciprocating breech-bolt, a locking-brace pivoted therein, an abutment in the frame against which said brace bears, as described, and a lever pivoted in the lower portion of the frame and extending over the abutment and connected to the locking-brace above or in front of the same, all in combination, substantially as stated.

3. The combination, with a spring-carrier acting by its spring to clamp the head of a

cartridge, of a reciprocating bolt and a dog therein adapted, substantially as described, to engage with the flange of the cartridge and draw the same backward into the carrier, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a reciprocating bolt, of a spring-dog pivoted therein near the front thereof, said dog having a front projection, *d*', which engages with the barrel or frame when the bolt is closed and closes the dog into the bolt.

5. The combination, with a reciprocating bolt, of a spring-dog pivoted therein near the front thereof, a forward projection, *d*', on said dog to engage the frame or barrel, and a downward projection or hook, *d*², adapted to engage the head of the cartridge in moving forward, substantially as described.

6. The combination, with a split carrier acting, as described, to clamp the head of a cartridge, of a reciprocating bolt, a spring-dog, as *d*, pivoted therein and having an incline at its free end, and a stop in the frame adapted to engage with said incline as the bolt is drawn back and lift the dog into the bolt, substantially as described.

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

ANDREW BURGESS.

Witnesses:

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