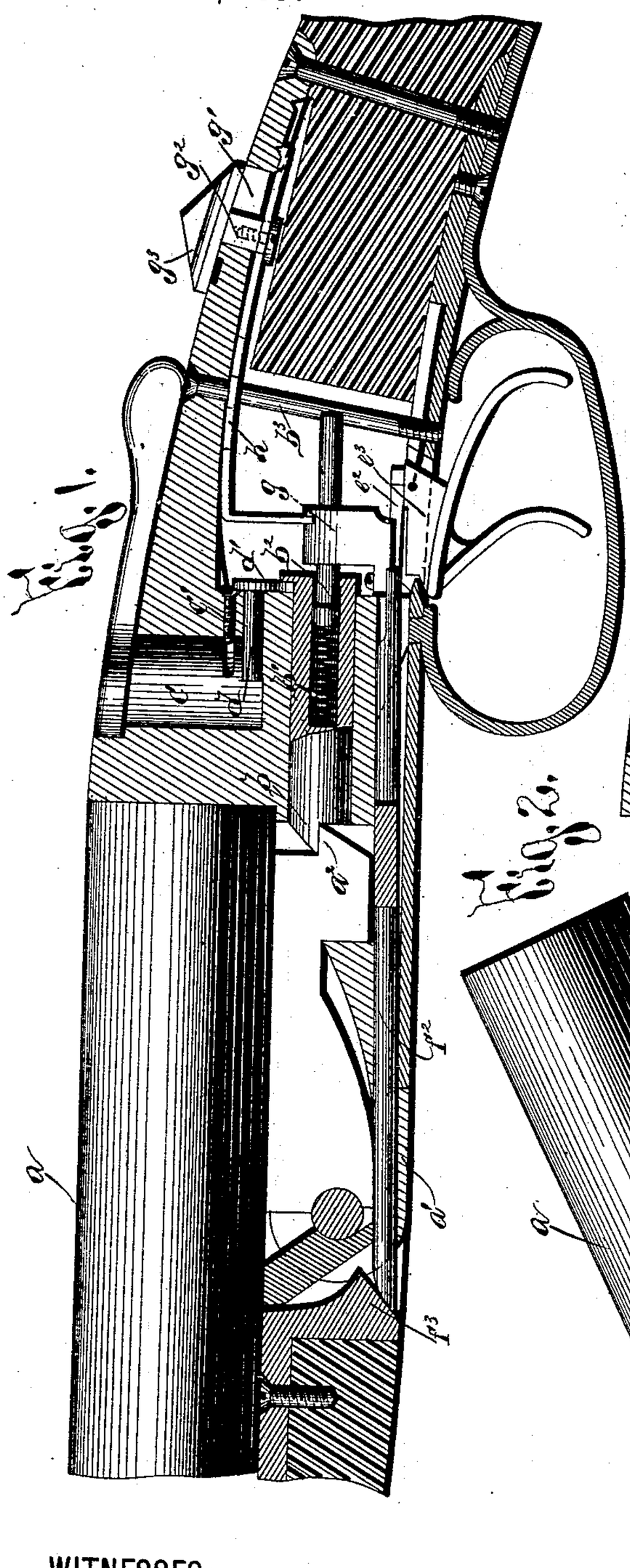
(No Model.)

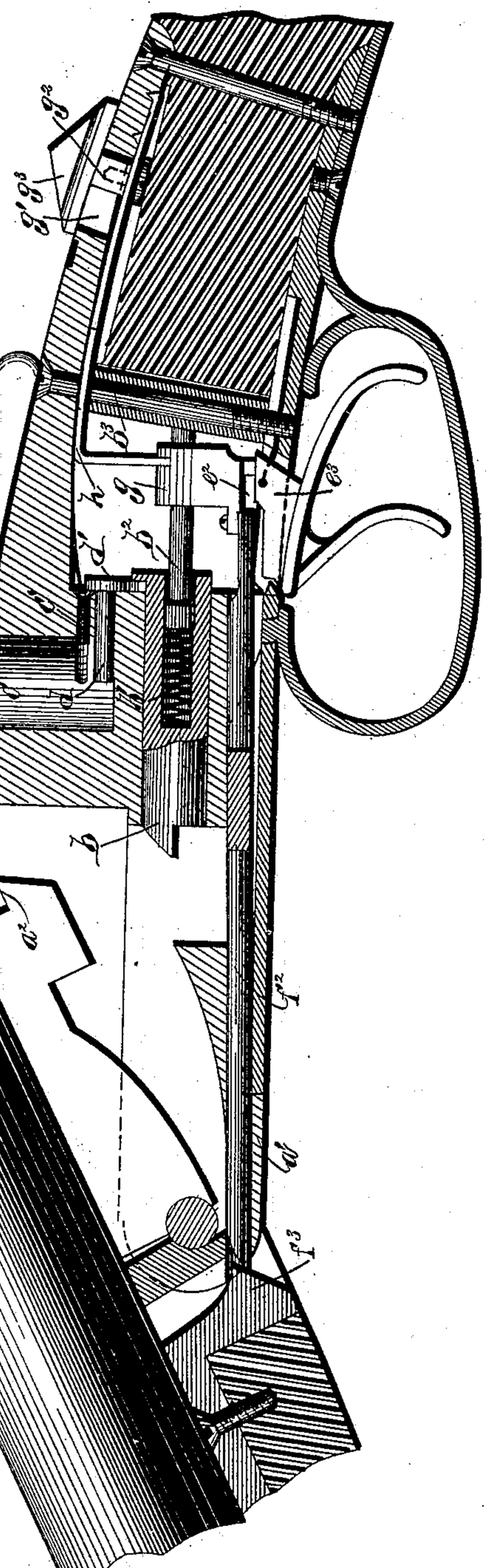
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. G. PARRY.

BREECH LOADING FIRE ARM.

No. 395,849. Patented Jan. 8, 1889.





WITNESSES:

H. C. Parsons.

H. C. McArthur

INVENTOR

Edward G. Parry

BY

Hay & Gibbs.

ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. G. PARRY.

BREECH LOADING FIRE ARM.

No. 395,849. Patented Jan. 8, 1889.

Fig. 3.

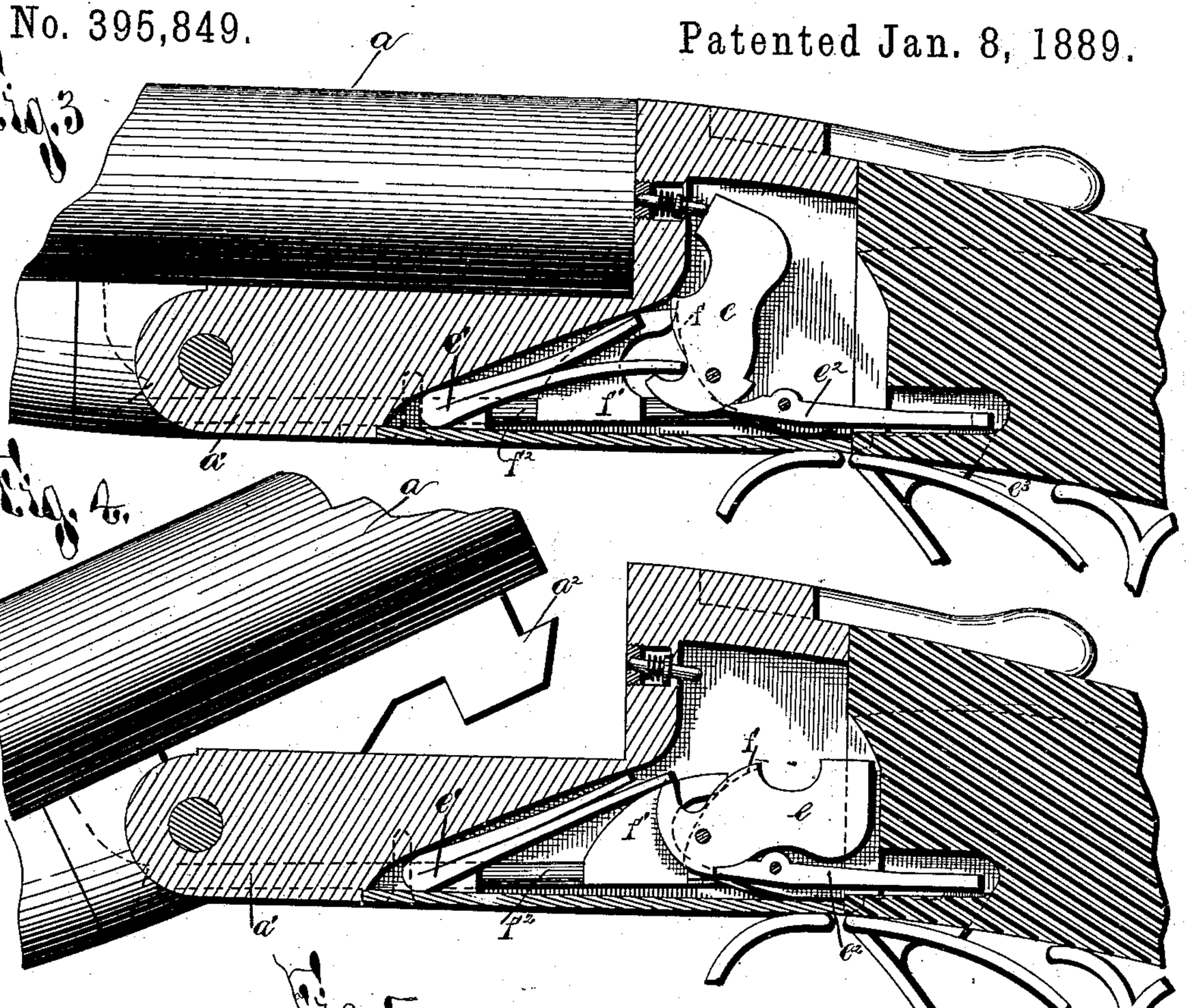


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

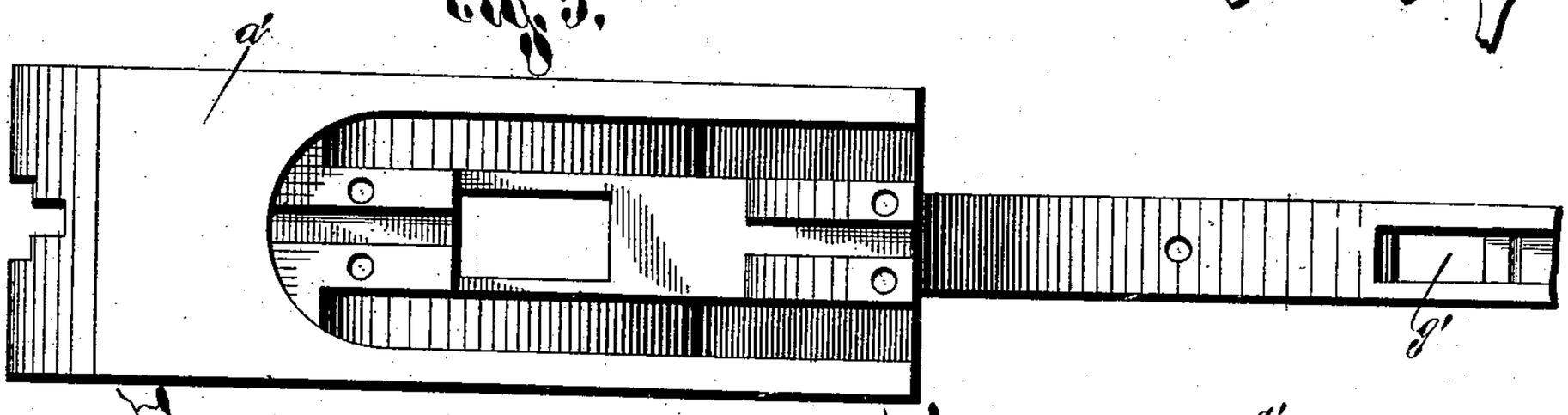


Fig. 6.

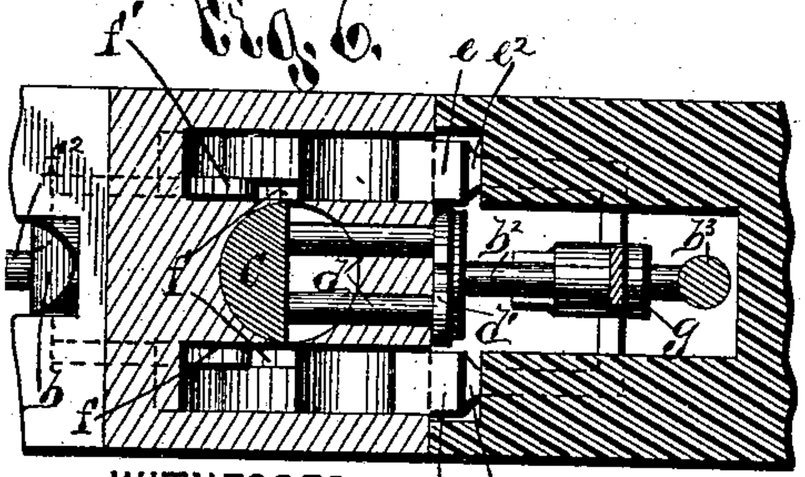


Fig. 7.

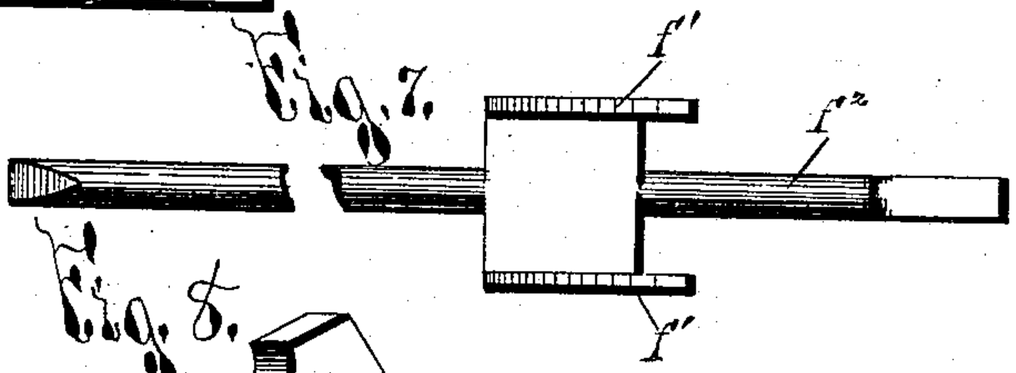
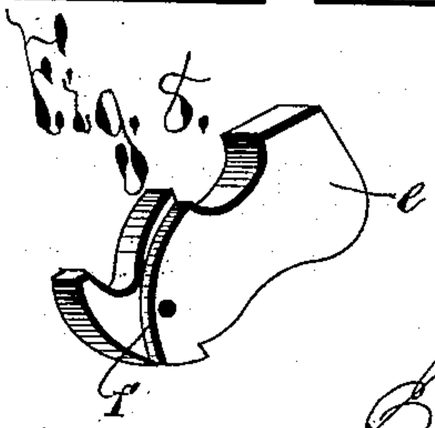


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES:

H. C. Parsons.

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INVENTOR

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD GEORGE PARRY, OF ITHACA, NEW YORK.

BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,849, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed March 19, 1888. Serial No. 267,616. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD GEORGE PARRY, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Breech-Loading Fire-Arms, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in breech-loading fire-arms; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction and arrangement of the same, substantially as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed,

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my gun when ready for firing. Fig. 2 is a similar view after being fired and the barrels broken down for charging. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views in corresponding positions with the section taken upon one side of the center to more fully show the action of the hammer. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the main block or casting with the covering-plate removed to show the interior. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section showing the action of the breaking-pin and its connection to the safety devices. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the cocking-rod, and Fig. 8 a detail view of one of the hammers.

a represents the barrels of my gun hinged, as usual, on the forward end of the breech-block *a'*, so as to "break down" for extracting the old shells and reloading. The breech in this case, it will be particularly noted in Fig. 5, is cast in one piece with recesses for the reception of the hammers, springs, &c., so that little or no machine work is required in making the gun and great strength and economy gained. Upon the under side of the rear ends of the barrels is a beveled catch, a^2, which, when the parts are snapped shut, is engaged and locked by a latch, *b*, set in the breech and having within its hollow body a spring, *b'*. A rod, b^2, enters the rear end of the sliding spring-latch, and has its end bearing against the spring, while its rear end bears against a screw, b^3, and it will be seen that when the sliding latch is pressed back the spring is compressed and serves to return the latch to place as soon as pressure is released.

In the top of the breech is recessed a rocking pin or stud, *c*, having a thumb-lever on its outer end for convenience of operation. This pin or stud is held in place by a small screw, *c'*, the point of which lies in a groove formed in the stud or pin, and thus holds it in place without in any manner interfering with its movement. The lower end of this stud or pin *c* is cut away upon one side, as will be most clearly seen in Fig. 6, and two sliding pins, *d*, recessed in the breech, bear against this cut-away part of the stud *c*, and are formed with flanged heads *d'*, which engage a similar flange on the inner end of the spring-latch *b*, and it will be seen that the thumb-lever may be pushed either to the right or left and the stud *c* rocked accordingly. This rocking motion of the stud causes its lower end to force out one or the other of the pins *d*, which in turn draw back the latch *b* and release the barrels, allowing the gun to be broken down for loading, &c.

On each side, as clearly seen in Figs. 3 and 4, are pivoted the hammers *e* in suitable recesses of the cast breech-block, each hammer being formed with the usual toe for engagement with the spring *e'*, and also with a shoulder for engaging the sear e^2. The rear ends of the sears rest upon the triggers e^3, and are lifted to release the hammers when the triggers are pulled. Each hammer is also formed on its inner side with a curved or cam shoulder, *f*, as in Fig. 8, with which engages the point of an arm, *f'*, on the cocking-rod f^2, which is arranged to slide in the forward part of the breech, and the forward end of which is operated on by a shoulder, f^3, on the hinged fore-end, as in Figs. 1 and 2.

It will be particularly noted that I only use one cocking-rod, f^2, and provide it with two arms, *f'*, one for engaging each hammer, thus simplifying the parts and cheapening the gun.

The rear end of the cocking-rod f^2 is in Fig. 2 shown as connected to the safety-block *g*, which slides back and forth on the rod b^2 in its rear position, resting on the ends of the sears and effectually locking these parts and the triggers, so the gun cannot be fired.

In the tang of the breech-block, which ex-

tends back to connect with the stock, is formed a slot, g', in which moves the shank g^2 of a thumb-piece, g^3, sliding upon the outside of the tang, where it is not only readily operated, but it is also easily noted from its position whether the safety is or is not in operative position. The shank g^2 of this thumb-slide is connected to a slide, h, within the breech, the forward end of which slide is connected to the safety-block g.

The operation of this gun will be readily understood from the foregoing description.

The breaking down of the gun, as in Fig. 2, forces back the cocking-rod and cocks the hammers, as in Fig. 4, both hammers being thrown back at once by the arms of the single cocking-rod. This rod at the same time pushes back the safety-block till it rests over the sears and triggers, and at the same time, through its connections, the thumb-slide on top of the tang is pushed back to show "safety" to the eye.

It will thus be noted that the gun is automatically made safe after each discharge, and that it cannot again be fired till the "safety" has been purposely thrown off by pushing forward the thumb-slide g^3. It is obvious that the cocking-rod and safety-block need not necessarily be rigidly connected, as in the drawings; but they may equally well be separate, so the safety-block is kept in the path of the rod, so as to be operated by it as it slides back.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the simplicity of this invention, its few parts, and the breech-block cast in one piece recessed to receive the working parts. This is not only far stronger than where the stock is cut out to hold the hammers, &c., but is more economical to make and less liable to get out of order in use.

It will be understood that I do not confine myself to casting the breech-block in one piece, but shall forge or otherwise form it in one, as may appear most desirable in practice.

The cocking-rods act as a stop to the barrels, preventing their breaking down any farther than is necessary to give adequate room for extracting the empty shells and inserting loaded ones. This will be seen at a glance by reference to the drawings.

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

In a breech-loading gun, the combination, with the hinged barrels provided with a beveled catch, of a beveled spring-latch in the breech having its rear end flanged, a pair of headed pins engaging the flanged latch, and a breaking-lever having a rocking stud cut away on one side to engage and operate the pins, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 21st day of February, 1888.

EDWARD GEORGE PARRY.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK H. GIBBS,

W. C. MCARTHUR.