

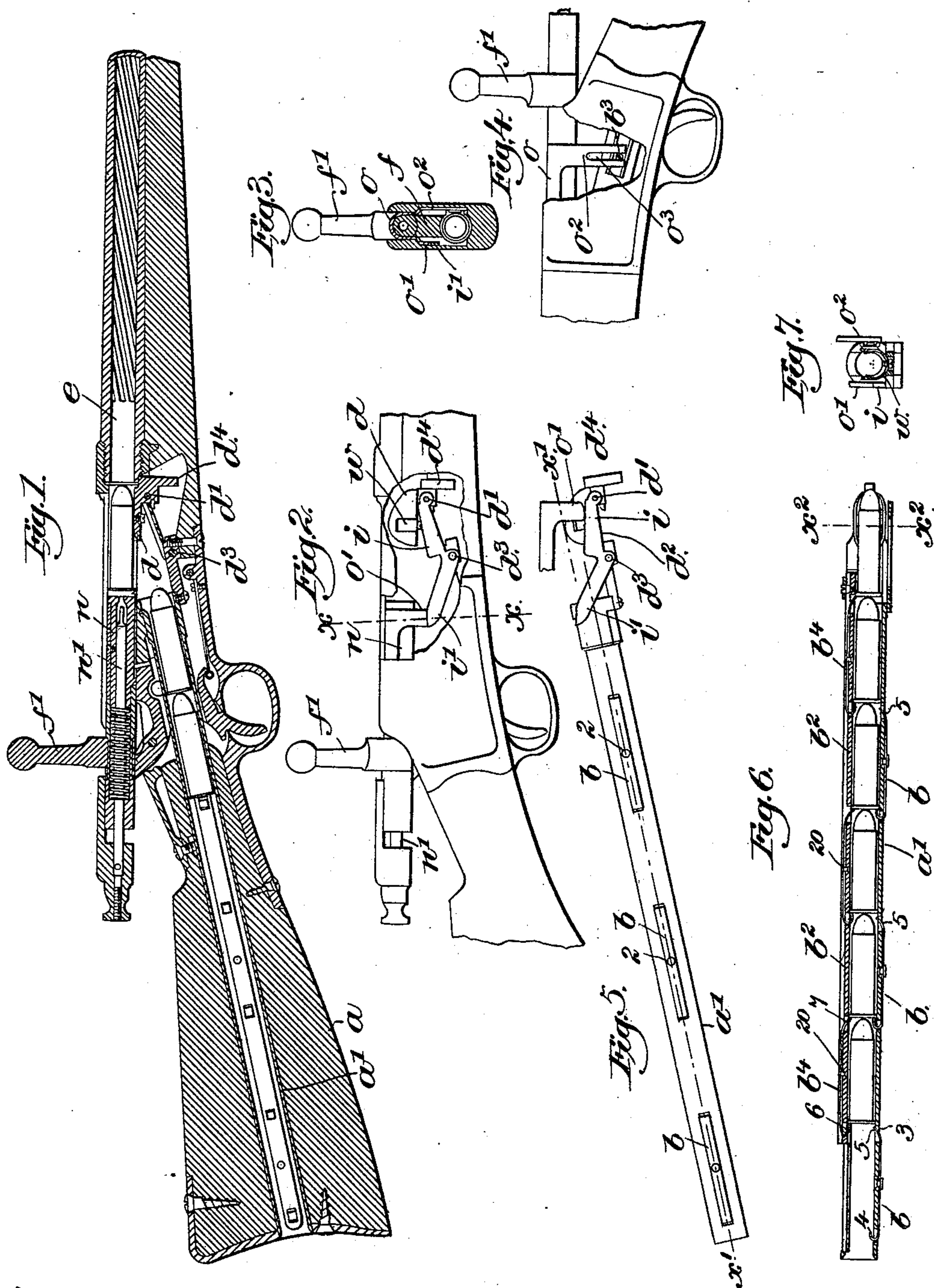
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. F. FOGERTY.
GUN.

No. 482,305.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



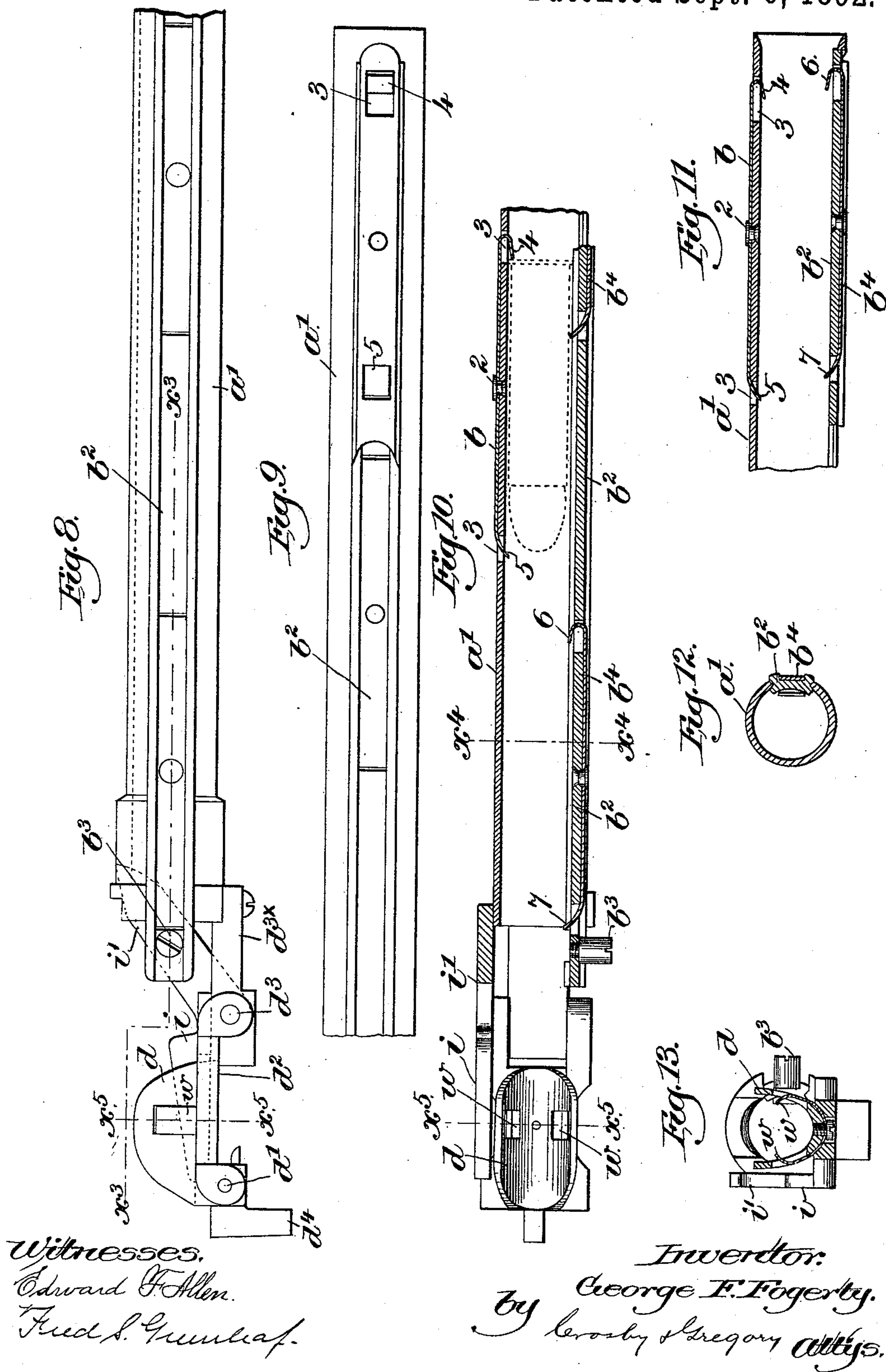
Witnesses.
Edward F. Allen.
Fred S. Grunke.

Inventor:
by George F. Fogerty.
Lerosby & Gregory Attys.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

No. 482,305.

Patented Sept. 6, 1892.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. FOGERTY, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE FOGERTY, OF SAME PLACE.

GUN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,305, dated September 6, 1892.

Application filed November 21, 1891. Serial No. 412,659. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. FOGERTY, of Cambridge, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Guns, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters and figures on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object to improve the construction of magazine-guns; and it consists in details of construction to be hereinafter more fully set forth in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of a portion of a magazine-gun embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a front side view of a portion of the gun broken away to expose some of the operating parts; Fig. 3, a vertical section of the breech-block, taken on the dotted line $x x$, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a rear side view of the portion of the gun shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a frontside view of the cartridge chamber and receiver removed; Fig. 6, a longitudinal section of the cartridge chamber and receiver shown in Fig. 5, taken on the dotted line $x' x'$; Fig. 7, a cross-section of the cartridge-receiver shown in Fig. 6, taken on the dotted line $x^2 x^2$; Fig. 8, an enlarged rear side view of the front end portion of the cartridge chamber and receiver shown in Fig. 5; Fig. 9, an enlarged rear side view of the rear end portion of said cartridge chamber and receiver; Fig. 10, a horizontal section of a portion of the parts shown in Fig. 8, taken on the dotted line $x^3 x^3$; Fig. 11, a horizontal section of the rear end portion of the cartridge chamber and receiver with the cartridge-moving device in its rearmost position; Fig. 12, a cross-section of the parts shown in Fig. 10, taken on the dotted lines $x^4 x^4$; and Fig. 13, a cross-section of the cartridge-receiver shown in Figs. 8 and 10, taken on the dotted lines $x^5 x^5$.

The stock a , made in any usual manner, has a hole through it from end to end, in which is placed a tube a' , extending from end to end of said hole. This tube is open at each end and constitutes the cartridge-chamber.

Secured to one side of the tube a' are two or more cartridge-holders, three being herein represented at b , they being made of short strips of steel or like material, secured to the

outside of the tube, as by rivets 2, the ends of said strips passing through openings 3 in said tube to project into the interior thereof. The rear end of each strip b is turned over to present a spring-acting shoulder 4, against which the heel end of a cartridge rests, and the forward end of each strip is formed to present a spring-latch 5. These cartridge-holders b are made of substantially the same length as a cartridge and are located at certain distances apart along the tube a' , which distances are equal to the length of a cartridge, so that a cartridge may be held between the ends 4 5 of each holder and also between the ends 5 of each holder and the ends 4 of the next holder, as shown in Fig. 6. The opposite side of the tube a' is slotted from end to end to serve as a raceway or guide for a slide-bar b^2 , which is provided with a laterally-projecting pin b^3 , by which it may be moved longitudinally in the raceway. A series of cartridge-engaging devices b^4 , made similar to the cartridge-holders b , are secured to the outer side of the slide-bar b^2 , as by rivets 20, the acting shoulders 6 at the rear ends and spring-latches 7 at the forward ends of said engaging devices passing through holes in said slide-bar to act upon the cartridges contained in the tube or chamber. The engaging devices are made substantially the same length as a cartridge, like the holders b , and are arranged in the slide-bar b^2 a certain distance apart, which is also equal to the length of a cartridge. This slide-bar b^2 and cartridge-engaging devices b^4 , carried by it, constitute the cartridge-moving device.

The cartridges are inserted in the tube at the rear end of the stock a , and the slide-bar b^2 is moved rearwardly into the position shown in Fig. 11, whereby the cartridge-holders b and cartridge-engaging devices b^4 will occupy positions opposite each other. When in this position, the spring-acting shoulders 6 will engage the heel ends of the cartridges which are held in position by the holders b . Then by moving the said slide-bar forward the cartridges will all be carried forward a distance equal to the length of a cartridge, as shown in Fig. 6, thereby feeding the cartridges ahead one at a time.

When the cartridges are fed forward, means

must be provided for directing and pushing them into the barrel *e*, and I have herein represented such means as a trough-shaped receiver *d*, pivoted at *d'*, to the outer end of a support *d*², pivoted at *d*³ to a block *d*^{3x}, 5 screwed or otherwise rigidly secured to the tube *a'*. The cartridge-receiver *d* has at its forward end a shouldered end piece *d*⁴, which when the support *d*² is turned upward on its pivot *d*³ strikes against the under side of the 10 end of the barrel *e*, thereby causing the receiver *d* to turn on its pivot *d'* into a position to hold the cartridge in alignment with the barrel, as shown in Fig. 1. A saddle *o* is secured to the breech-block *f*, having a downwardly-extended projection *o'* at one side 15 and a downwardly-extended projection *o*² at the opposite side. The breech-block *f* is reciprocated in any usual way, as by a hand-piece *f'*, arranged on it. The support *d*² has 20 two projections *i i'*, one or the other of which is adapted to be engaged or acted upon by the downwardly-extended projection *o'*, according as the breech-block is moved in one or the 25 other direction. When the projection *o'* is moved forward, it will strike the projection *i* and turn the support *d*² down, as shown in Fig. 5, and when moved in the opposite direction will strike the projection *i'* and turn the support *d*² up, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. 30 When the projection *o'* strikes the projection *i'*, and thereby raises the support *d*² or moves it on its pivot *d'* into the position shown in Fig. 2, the receiver *d*, pivotally connected to it, is raised by it and its shouldered end *d*⁴ 35 will strike the under side of the barrel *e*, causing the receiver *d* to turn on its pivot into the position shown in Fig. 2, so that a cartridge held by it will be in direct alignment 40 with the barrel *e*. When the breech-block is moved in the opposite direction and the projection *o'* strikes the projection *i*, the support *d*² is returned to its normal position, carrying the receiver *d* with it, as represented in Fig. 45 5. The downwardly-extended projection *o*² is slotted, as at *o*³, to receive the pin *b*³ of the cartridge-moving device, so that the cartridge may be fed forward by said handpiece *f'*.

To feed a cartridge forward and insert it in 50 the barrel, the slide-bar *b*² is moved rearwardly by the handpiece *f'* into position for the spring-latch 7 to engage the heel end of the cartridge. The slide-bar is then moved forward, carrying the cartridge with it, until 55 the said cartridge enters the cartridge-receiver *d*, where it is held by the spring-holders *w w*. The breech-block is then again moved rearwardly from the position shown in Fig. 5 to the position shown in Fig. 2, and 60 as the projection *o'* acts upon the arm *i'* the support *d*² is raised, and consequently the cartridge-receiver *d*, containing the cartridge, and the shoulder *d*⁴, striking against the under side of the barrel, causes the receiver to 65 turn on its pivot, bringing the cartridge into direct alignment with the barrel, as in Fig. 1. When the breech-block is next moved

forward, the holder *n* of the firing-pin *n'* will strike against the rear end of the cartridge contained in the receiver *d* and push 70 it ahead into the barrel *e*, while the projection *o'* on the breech-block will strike the projection *i*, and thereby return the support and receiver to their normal positions. As the parts are arranged the projection *o'* will 75 strike the projection *i* and return the support and receiver just as soon as the cartridge contained in the receiver has entered the barrel a short distance, so that the receiver will be returned soon enough to receive the next car- 80 tridge.

I claim—

1. In a magazine-gun, the tube *a'*, fitted in the stock and provided with holders *b* at one side and with a slide-bar *b*², provided with engaging devices *b*⁴, at the opposite side, combined with the cartridge-receiver *d* at the forward end of the tube, the support *d*², to which said receiver is pivoted, and means for moving said support to bring the cartridge into 90 alignment with the barrel, and means for pushing the cartridge into the barrel, substantially as described.

2. In a magazine-gun, the tube *a'* to receive the cartridges and means for feeding them 95 forward, combined with a cartridge-receiver at the forward end of the tube, a support to which said receiver is pivoted, and projections *i i'* on said support, which are engaged and moved by the breech-block to bring the 100 cartridge into alignment with the barrel and to return the support to its normal position, and means for pushing the cartridge into the barrel, substantially as described.

3. In a magazine-gun, a cartridge-chamber 105 and cartridge-holders therein and a cartridge-moving device for feeding the cartridges forward one at a time, combined with a pivoted cartridge-receiver and a pivoted support therefor, means for moving said support on its pivot 110 in either direction, and means for turning said receiver on its pivot to bring the cartridge held by it into alignment with the barrel, and means for pushing the cartridge into the barrel, substantially as described. 115

4. In a magazine-gun, a cartridge-chamber and cartridge-holders therein and a cartridge-moving device for feeding the cartridges forward one at a time, a handpiece, and a projection *o*², connecting said handpiece with 120 the cartridge-moving device, combined with a pivoted cartridge-receiver, a pivoted support therefor, a projection *o'*, connected to said handpiece for moving the said support on its pivot in either direction, and means 125 for turning said receiver on its pivot to bring the cartridge held by it into alignment with the barrel, and means for pushing the cartridge into the barrel, substantially as described. 130

5. In a magazine-gun, a cartridge-chamber and spring-acting cartridge-holders therein, a cartridge-moving device consisting of a slide-bar with cartridge-engaging devices car-

ried by it, and a handpiece connected with said
slide-bar, combined with a pivoted cartridge-
receiver and a pivoted support therefor, and
a projection moved by said handpiece for
5 moving said support on its pivot in either di-
rection, and means for turning the cartridge-
receiver on its pivot, and means for pushing
the cartridge into the barrel, substantially as
described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE F. FOGERTY.

Witnesses:

BERNICE J. NOYES,
EMMA J. BENNETT.