

S. H. BARTON.
MAGAZINE FIREARM.

(Application filed Apr. 21, 1902.)

(No Model.)

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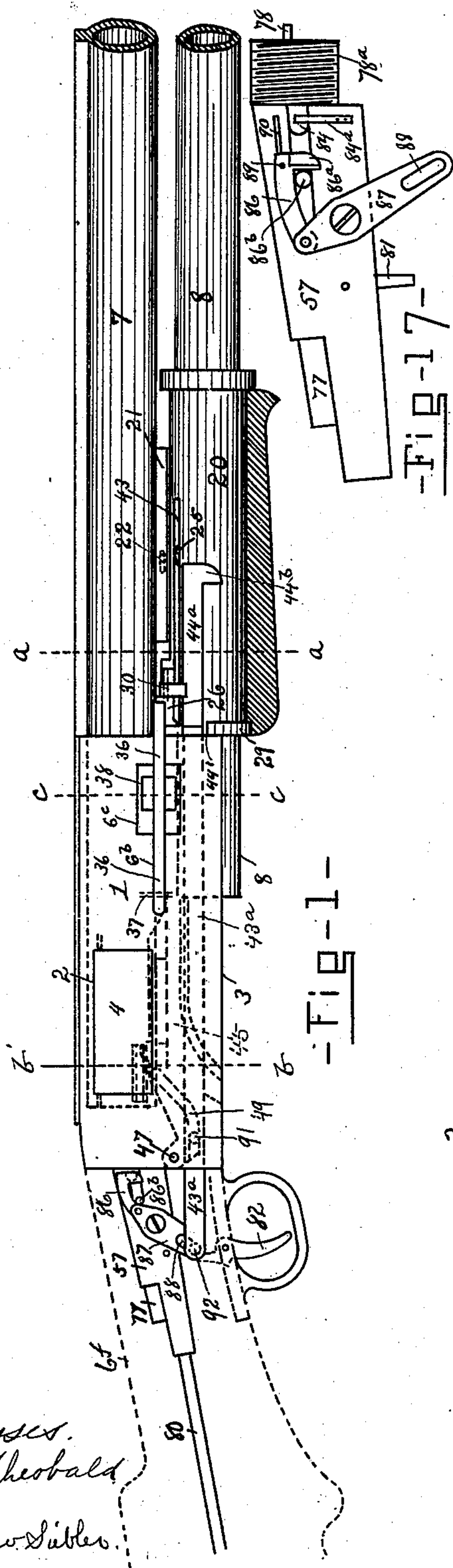


Fig-1-

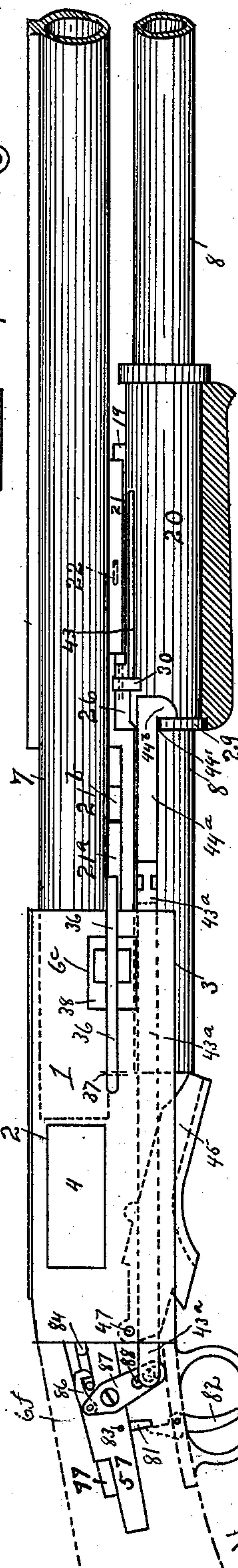


Fig-2-

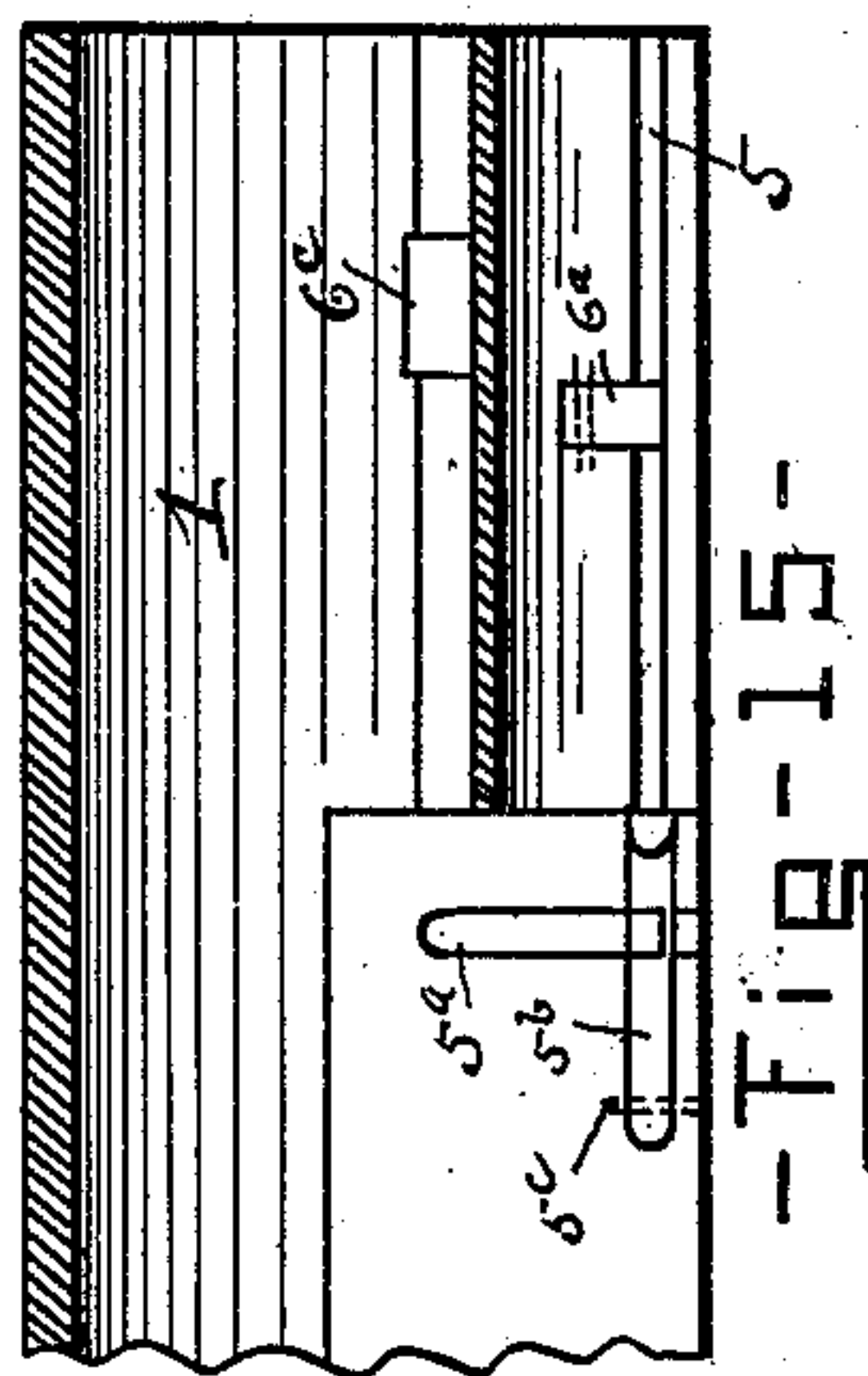


Fig-15-

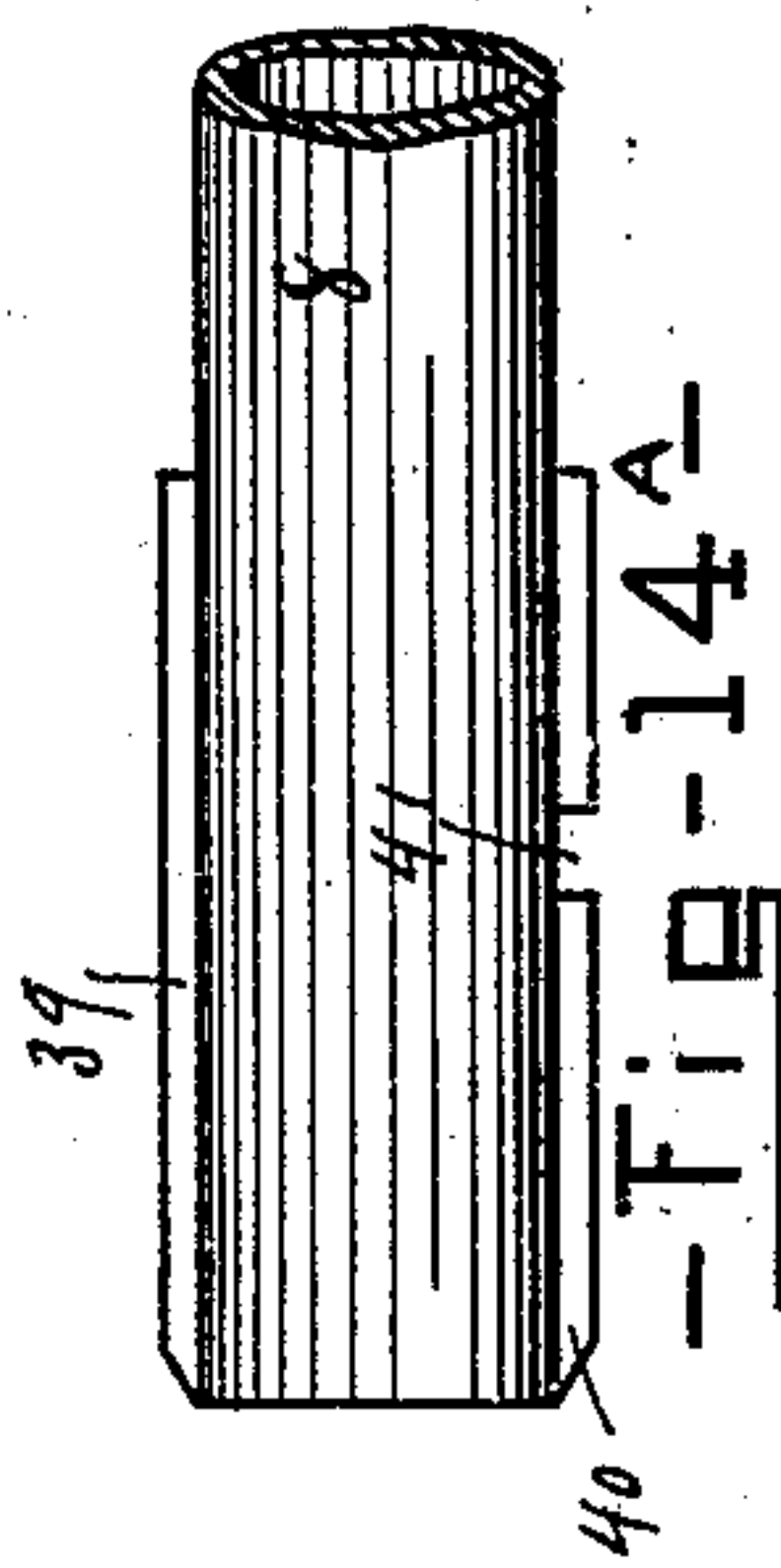


Fig-14A-

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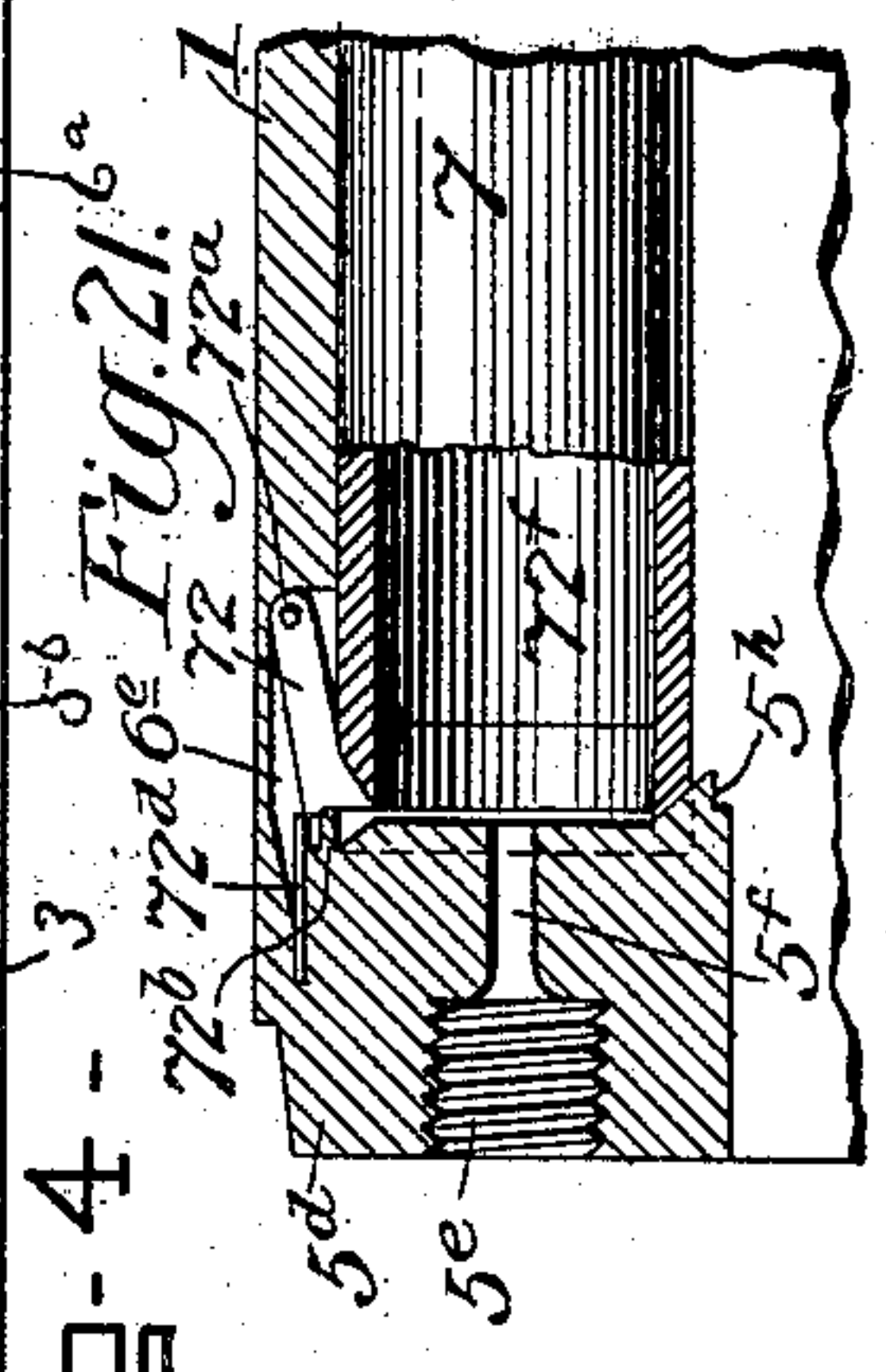
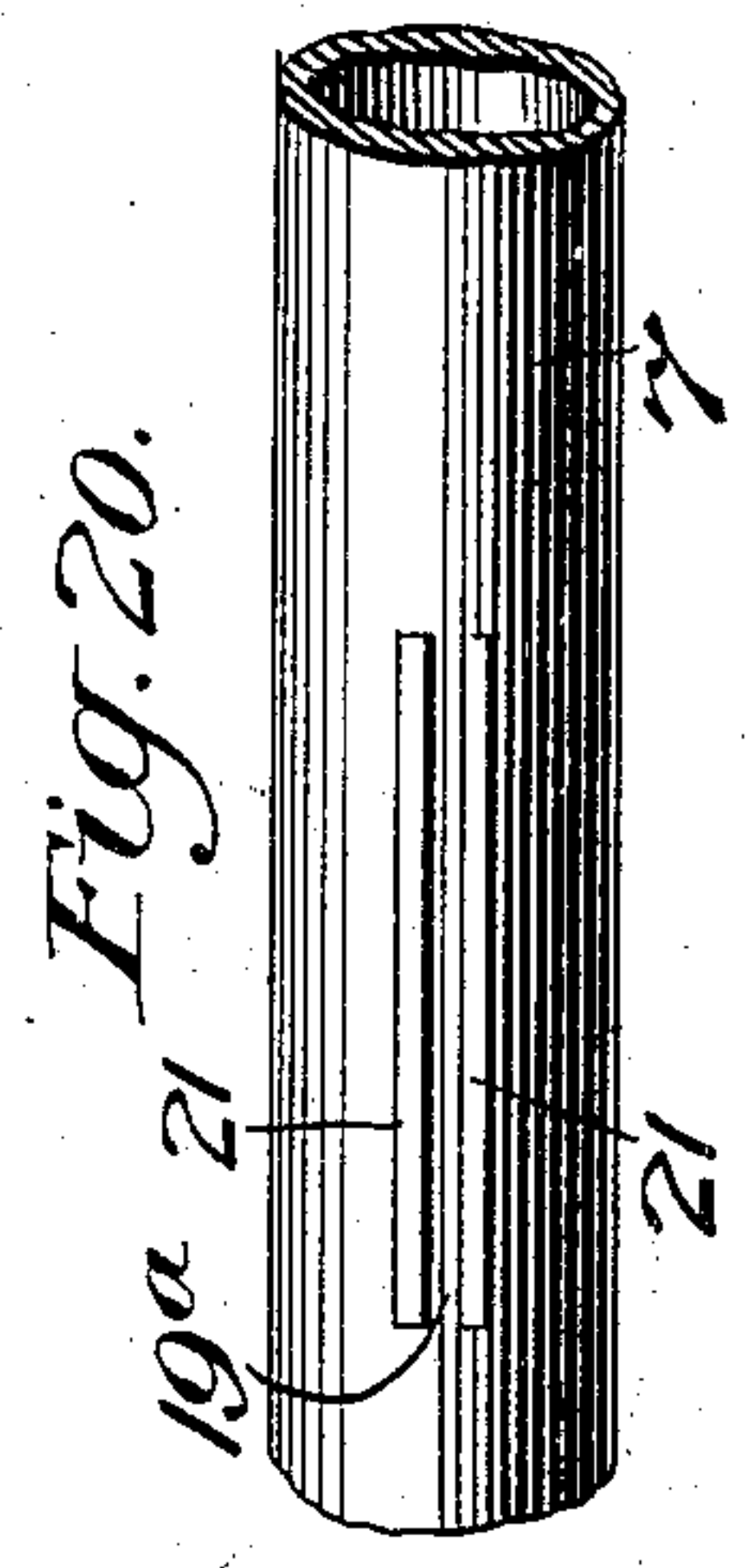
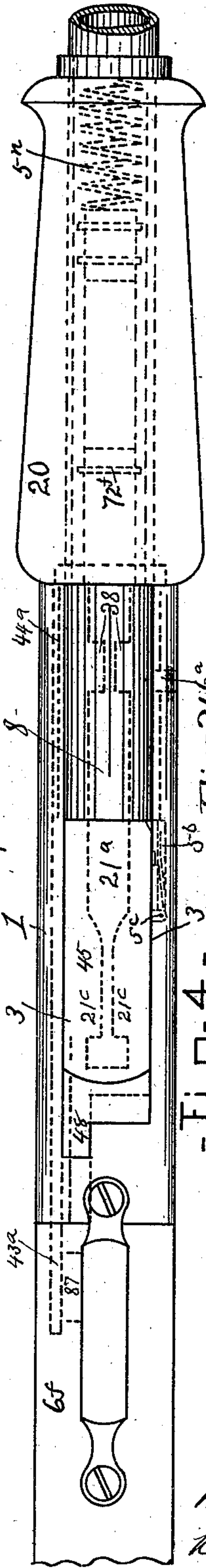
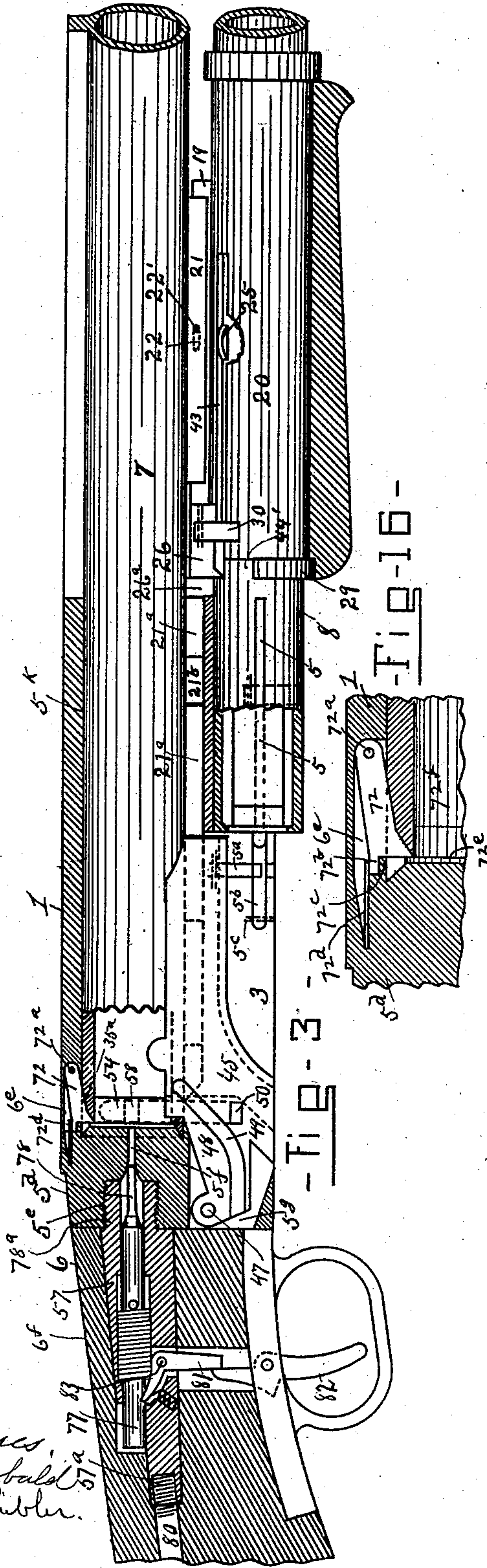
S. H. Barton,
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By R. J. McCarty,
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MAGAZINE FIREARM.

(Application filed Apr. 21, 1902.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses:
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Machine Gunner.

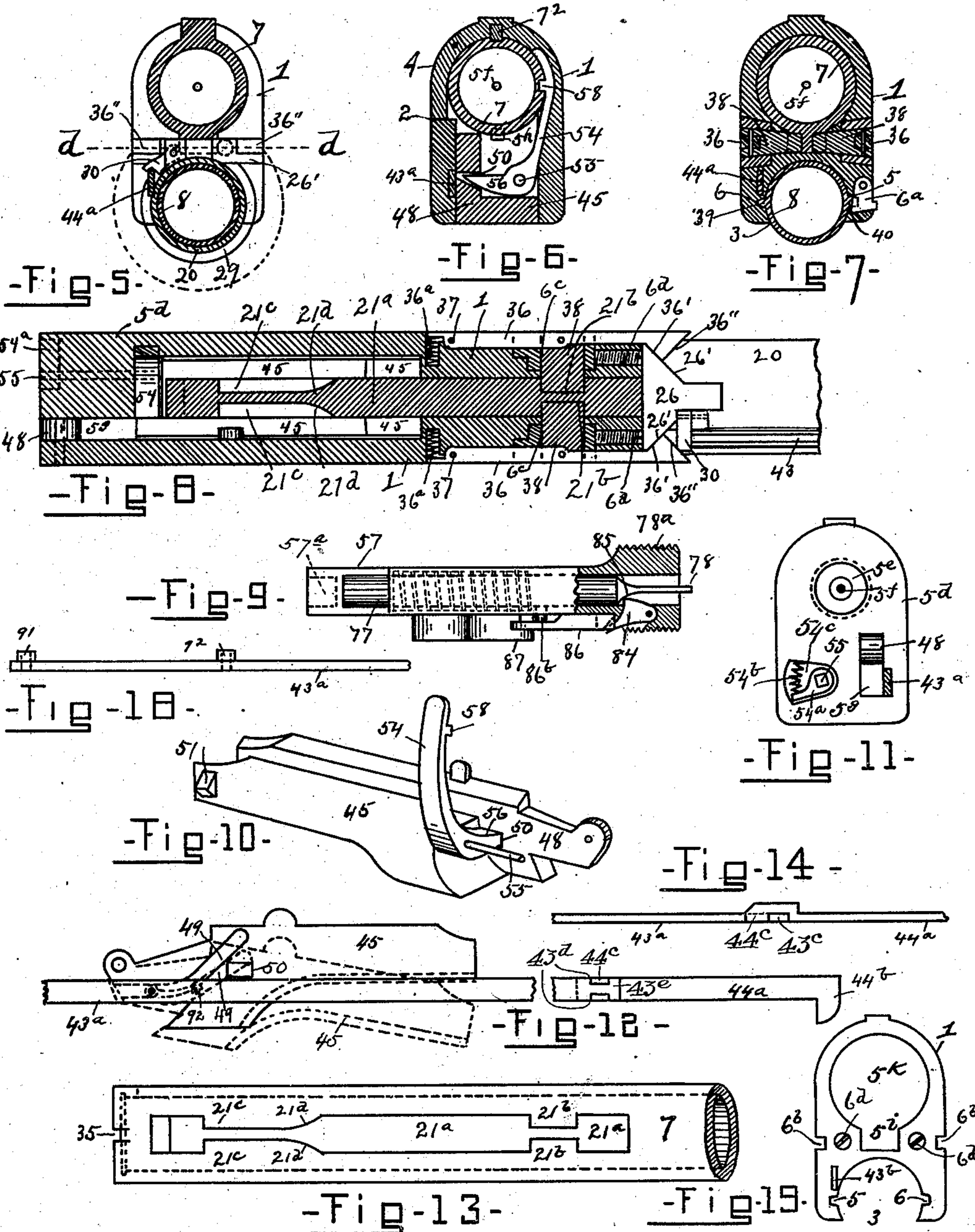
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S. H. BARTON.
MAGAZINE FIREARM.

Application filed Apr. 21, 1902.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS H. BARTON, OF ENON, OHIO.

MAGAZINE-FIREARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,276, dated November 11, 1902.

Application filed April 21, 1902. Serial No. 103,837. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS H. BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Enon, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Magazine-Firearms; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful im-
15 provements in magazine-firearms.

The object of the invention is to greatly simplify the loading and firing mechanism by reducing said mechanism to the fewest possible parts and to obtain both positive and accurate
20 movements of the mechanism appertaining to the loading and discharging of the cartridge.

To this end the invention consists in the construction of the receiver, in the mechanism for transferring cartridges to the receiver, in
25 the mechanism for ejecting the exploded shells from the receiver, in the mechanism for actuating the carrier, the ejector, and the firing mechanism, and in other details of construction coöperating with the foregoing mechanisms whereby the loading and firing mechanisms are positively and accurately actuated,
30 all as will be hereinafter fully described in detail and embodied in the claims.

A great advantage in my improved firearm
35 is in the ability to load the magazine while the gun is closed, and it cannot be prematurely fired.

In a detail description of the invention reference is made to the accompanying drawings,
40 of which—

Figures 1 and 2 are elevations of the magazine portion of the firearm, showing the two positions of the loading and firing mechanisms. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the operating parts of the firearm.
45 Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 5 is a section on the line *a a* of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a section on the line *b b* of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a section on the line *c c* of Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a section on the line *d d* of Fig. 5. Fig. 9 is a sectional detail of the firing mechanism. Fig.
50 10 is a detail of the carrier and the ejector.

Fig. 11 is an end view of the receiver. Fig. 12 is a side elevation of the carrier and its actuating mechanism. Fig. 13 is a view of the
55 under side of the gun-barrel. Fig. 14 is a detached detail of the slide-bars, showing the manner of their connection. Fig. 14^A is a top plan view of the inner end of the magazine-tube. Fig. 15 is a detail of an inner side of
60 a portion of the receiver. Fig. 16 is a sectional detail of the breech-block and upper portion of the receiver, showing the cartridge-extractor. Fig. 17 is an enlarged side elevation of the firing mechanism. Fig. 18 is a de-
65 tail view of the sliding bars. Fig. 19 is a front elevation of the receiver removed from the gun. Fig. 20 is a view of the under side of a portion of the gun-barrel. Fig. 21 is a detail sectional elevation of the breech-block.
70

Throughout the specification similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts.

In the construction of the receiver 1 two objects have been kept in view—namely, to impart to the breech portion of the gun a
75 pleasing and symmetrical appearance and to provide a suitable casing for inclosing the carrier and ejector and connecting the magazine and gun-barrel, all as will be hereinafter described.
80

The receiver 1 consists of a thin shell and has its sides and top constructed of one piece of a suitable rounded form to give the desired symmetrical appearance. The bottom of the
85 said receiver is open, as at 3, and at one side thereof there is an opening 2, through which the exploded shells are ejected. The opening 2 is inclosed by a mortise-cover 4, which is suitably hinged. It will be thus seen that the exploded shells are ejected from a side of the
90 receiver. This is a very desirable feature, as thereby the shells are prevented from flying up into the face of the shooter.

5 and 6 designate grooves on opposite inner sides of the receiver, the purposes of which
95 are to maintain the magazine-tube 8 in position in the lower portion of the receiver against any slight rotary movement.

5^a is a vertical groove in the inner side of the receiver, (see Fig. 15,) across which a piv-
100 otal stop 5^b lies, said stop lying in the groove 5 and having its pivot at 5^c.

The purpose of the stop 5^b is to prevent the cartridges from coming out of the magazine-

tube under the pressure of the magazine-spring 5ⁿ. (See Fig. 4.)

6^a designates a locking-piece which is pivoted in an opening in the side of the receiver 5 and lies across the groove 5. (See Fig. 15.)

6^b designates openings in the outer opposite sides of the receiver, which have enlarged mortise-openings 6^c. There are screw-threaded openings in the front end of the receiver 10 which extend into the mortise-openings 6^c. These openings receive adjusting-screws 6^d, which take up the wear of the lock-bolts 38 38. (See Fig. 19.) The breech end of the receiver is closed by a breech-block 5^d, which 15 has an interior screw-threaded opening 5^e, from which extends an opening 5^f for the firing-pin. The lower portion of the breech-block 5^d has a rectangular opening 5^g, which extends through to the interior of the receiver.

6^e designates a recess in the upper interior side of the receiver adjacent to the breech-block and in which is mounted a detent 72 on the pivot 72^a. This detent has a projection 72^b, which rests on a ledge 72^c on the breech-block 5^d and limits the position of said detent. 25 Said detent 72 is pressed down by a plate-spring 72^d. The object of this detent 72 is to hold each cartridge 72^f in the receiver free from any independent movement within the receiver prior to the rearward movement of 30 the gun-barrel 7. In Fig. 16 it will be seen that said detent 72 engages with the flange or cap 72^e of the cartridge. The inner face of the breech-block 5^d has a projection 5^h, which is instrumental in causing the cartridges to properly center in the receiver. (See Figs. 6 and 21.)

5ⁱ designates a groove in the lower side of the bore 5^k of the receiver. (See Fig. 19.) 40 The gun-barrel 7 fits into the said bore 5^k and possesses the following structural characteristics which cooperate with the mechanism of the receiver. (See Figs. 1 and 13.) The lower surface of the gun-barrel 7 has ribs 21, with 45 intervening slot 19^a, and a rear rib 21^a, with locking-recesses 21^b and 21^c, the latter locking-recess having rounded or tapering surfaces 21^d. The rearward end of said gun-barrel also has a suitable notch 35, which receives the support 50 5^h for the cartridges and enables the end of the barrel to be brought in proper contact with the breech-block to receive the cartridges as they are delivered in position in the receiver. The upper side of said gun-barrel 7 55 is tapered, as at 35^a, to admit of the detent 72 occupying a proper position in the receiver, as shown in Fig. 3. The locking-recesses 21^b and 21^c on the rear rib 21^a lie within the groove 5ⁱ of the receiver, and cooperating with these 60 locking-recesses are levers 36 36, which are pivoted at 37 37 within the openings 6^b, and mortise locking-bolts 38 38, which are secured to the levers 36 36 midway of the length of said levers and lie within the openings 6^c in the 65 sides of the receiver. These bolts 38 38 project through the sides of the receiver and are normally pressed inwardly by pressure which

is applied to the levers 36 36 through springs 36^a. (See Fig. 8.) The locking-bolts 38 38 ride into the rear recesses 21^c, and thus hold 70 the gun-barrel in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 8. The said locking-bolts 38 38 ride into the front recesses 21^b when the gun-barrel is moved to its rearward or operative position, and said barrel is locked thereby in 75 such position against recoil. The front ends of the levers 36 36 are provided with tapering surfaces 36^f, by means of which they are moved outwardly in a manner hereinafter described to remove the locking-bolts 38 38 from the 80 recesses 21^b 21^b to permit the gun-barrel to be moved forwardly after the discharge of a cartridge. The means for thus actuating the levers 36 36 will be presently described.

8 designates a magazine-tube which is 85 mounted in the lower portion of the receiver 1. This magazine-tube has two longitudinal ribs 39 and 40, the latter of which has a locking-notch 41. (See Fig. 14^A.) These ribs 39 and 40 fit in the longitudinal grooves 5 and 6 on 90 the interior of the receiver, and thereby the said magazine-tube 8 is locked against any slight rotary movement within the receiver. The locking-piece 6^a normally presses inwardly by suitable spring-pressure and enters 95 the locking-notch 41 on said magazine-tube, and thereby locks said magazine-tube from longitudinal movement in the receiver.

25 designates a cam or projection on the magazine-tube which lies within the longitudinal slot 43 in the slide-handle 20. The cam 25 presses outwardly a detent 30, pivoted to the upper side of the slide-handle 20 and lying across said slot 43 at one end thereof, said 105 detent 30 being pressed inwardly by a suitable spring.

26 is a projection on the upper side of the slide-handle 20, which has two tapering surfaces 26^f. (See Fig. 8.) This tapering projection engages the hook ends 36^f of the locking-levers 36 36 when the slide-handle 20 is 110 moved forwardly on the magazine-tube. This causes said locking-levers 36 36 to move outwardly, and thereby move the locking-bolts 38 38 out of the locking-recesses 21^b on the 115 lower side of the gun-barrel 7, and thereby permits the gun-barrel to be moved forwardly until the locking-bolts 38 38 enter the rear locking-recesses 21^c. In the movement of the slide-handle 20 which returns the gun-barrel 120 to its rearward position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the curved surfaces 21^d cause the locking-bolts 38 38 to ride out of the recesses 21^c until they enter the locking-recesses 21^b.

29 designates an annular projection around 125 the rear end of the slide-handle 20 and through which there is a slot 44', the object and purpose of which will be hereinafter described.

19 designates a rib projecting from the upper side of the slide-handle 20 and entering 130 the slot 19^a between the ribs 21, which project from the lower surface of the gun-barrel 7. (See Figs. 3 and 20.) The rib 19 has an oblong slot 22 therein. 22' is a pin projecting

through said ribs 19 and 21 and through said oblong slot 22. This pin and the ribs 19 and 21 constitute the connection between the slide-handle 20 and the gun-barrel 7.

5 The slide-handle 20 by reason of the oblong slot 22 has some independent movement outwardly or forwardly, which is essential to enable the tapering projection 26 on the slide-handle to perform its function of spreading
10 the locking-levers 36 36 to thereby unlock the gun-barrel, and the said projection 26 abuts with the outer end of said rib 21^a on the gun-barrel in the inward or rearward movement, and thus the said gun-barrel is moved back
15 in the receiver.

45 designates a carrier the lower surface of which is recessed to conform to the rounded upper surface of the magazine-tube and to thereby permit of the cartridges being inserted in the magazine-tube 8 when said carrier is elevated in the receiver, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, thus enabling the magazine to be loaded while the gun is closed, which is an important feature of my invention. 47 designates a pivot-pin by means of which said carrier is mounted within the lower portion of the receiver 1, the pivotal end 48 of said carrier being projected into the opening 5^s in the breech-block 5^d. 49 is a cam-slot in a
30 side of the carrier. 50 designates an opening through said carrier below said cam-slot 49. The side of the carrier opposite to that having the cam-slot 49 has mounted within it a pivotal trip-piece 51, which is pressed normally upward by a suitable spring. This trip-piece 51 lies within the vertical groove 5^a (see Figs. 10 and 15) on the interior side of the receiver and rides across the stop 5^b to remove
40 said stop away from the end of the magazine-tube 8 when the carrier is moved to its lower position, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 12, at which time a cartridge is permitted to pass from the magazine to said carrier.

The normal position of the stop 5^b is such
45 that it prevents the spring 5ⁿ, Fig. 4, from removing the cartridges from the magazine until said stop is moved away from the magazine-tube by the trip-piece 51.

54 designates an ejector, by means of which
50 the exploded shells are thrown from a side of the receiver 1 through the opening 2. The said ejector is mounted within the receiver 1, adjacent to the front face of the breech-block 5^d, and consists of a curved arm, which is pivoted at 55 to the lower portion of the breech-block and has its lower end 56 projected into the opening 50 in the side of the carrier and by means of which connection said ejector is moved upon its pivot across the front face of
60 the breech-block to eject the shells. The position of the ejector 54, as shown in Fig. 6, is its normal position, and from this position it is moved across the face of the breech-block to eject the exploded shells and is then moved
65 back to its normal position, both of such movements being through the carrier. In order to make certain the position of the

ejector, as shown in Fig. 6, an arm 54^a is placed fast on the pivot 55 of said ejector, and against this arm an expansion-spring 54^b 70 presses. This spring acts as a compensator against any looseness between the carrier and the ejector. The spring 54^b has its upper end inclosed by the upper wall of a recess 54^c in the front face of the breech-block 5^d. (See 75 Fig. 11.) The recess 54^c constitutes a housing for the arm 54^a and the spring.

58 designates a lug projecting from the upper inner side of the ejector 54, which, together with the lug 5^h on the front side of the 80 breech-block, holds the cartridges in place within the receiver.

57 designates a casing for the firing-pin 77 78. This casing has a screw-threaded end 78^a, which screws into an opening 5^e in the breech- 85 block. The part 78 of the firing-pin projects through the opening 5^f in the breech-block to make contact with the cartridge. The casing 57 has also a screw-threaded opening 57^a to receive a bolt 80, by means of which the 90 butt-stock 6^f is secured to the breech-block.

81 82 designate, respectively, a sear and a firing-trigger, the former of which is pivoted at 83 in the casing 57 and engages with the part 77 of the firing-pin to hold the same cocked, as 95 shown in Fig. 3. The firing-pin is controlled by safety devices consisting of a detent 84, which is pivoted in an opening in the side of the casing 57 and is normally pressed in a position by a spring 84^a to engage with the shoulder 85 on the firing-pin and to thus prevent
100 a firing movement of said pin. (See Fig. 9.) The safety-detent 84 is in this position at such times when the gun is being loaded from the magazine and is removed from such position 105 after each charging or loading of the gun by a dog 86, which is pivoted to a lever 87, said lever 87 having an oblong slot 88 in its lower end for a connection with the operating devices hereinafter described. The dog 86 is 110 guided in moving by a pin 89, which passes through said dog and enters a slot 90 in the side of the casing 57. When said dog 86 and the lever 87 are in positions as shown in Fig. 17, the firing-pin is locked; but when said 115 dog and lever are in the positions shown in Fig. 1 the detent 84 is moved away from the shoulder 85 of the firing-pin by the tapering end 86^a of said dog which engages with the inner side of the detent 84. 120

86^b is a pin projecting from the portion 77 of the firing-pin through an opening in the side of the casing 57 and in the path of the projection 86^a of the dog 86. When the lever 87 is moved from the position shown in Fig. 125 17 to that shown in Fig. 1, the firing-pin is in a firing condition, or, in other words, the gun is ready for firing. The means for actuating the carrier 45, and through said carrier the ejector 54 and the safety devices, consisting of the dog 86 and the lever 87, as shown in Fig. 17, consists of a reciprocating driver 130 comprising two connected sliding bars 43^a and 44^a. These sliding bars have a locking-

joint, which prevents them becoming disengaged when the sliding handle 20 is operated. This connection or joint is illustrated in Figs. 2, 14, and 15, and consists of a head 43^c and side notches 43^d 43^d, which are on the end of bar 43^a and interlock with lugs 44^c 44^c on the adjacent end of bar 44^a. One of these sliding bars—to wit, 43^a—moves in a groove 43^b in the inner surface of the receiver 1 (see Fig. 19) and has pins 91 and 92. (See Fig. 18.) The latter—to wit, the pin 92—enters the cam-groove 49 in the side of the carriers and imparts movement to said carrier, and 91 enters the slot 88 in the lever 87 of the safety devices, as shown in Fig. 2, and imparts movement to said safety devices. In the sliding movement of these connected bars 43^a and 44^a, which are actuated through the movement of the slide-handle 20, as will be presently described, it is necessary that said slide-handle should complete its rear movement to place the gun-barrel 7 in the rear position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, after the sliding member 43^a is moved sufficiently to actuate the carrier 45 in its upper position to place a cartridge, and to actuate the safety devices 86 87 84 to place the firing-pin in a condition for firing, as in Figs. 1 and 3. To enable this, the front member 44^a of the sliding bars has its front end connected with the slide-handle and controlled in the following manner: The said end passes through the slot 44ⁱ in the annular projection 29 on the slide-handle 20 and terminates in a hook 44^b. The end of the sliding member 44^a is prevented from leaving said slot 44ⁱ by means of said hook 44^b when the slide-handle is moved forwardly to lower the carrier 45, as shown in Fig. 2. In the rearward movement of the slide-handle 20 the detent 30, carried thereon, causes the said member 44^a to move with the slide-handle until the said detent 30 is moved over the projection 25 on the magazine-tube 8. At this time the said projection 25 elevates said detent 30 away from the end of the bar 44^a and permits said bar to remain stationary while the slide-handle continues to move rearwardly, as shown in Fig. 1. This movement of said sliding member 44^a takes place when the rear member 43^a has completed the operation of elevating the carrier, with a cartridge thereon, and moving the safety devices 86 and 87 to the positions shown in Fig. 1.

The operation of the firearm is as follows: In Fig. 1 it is shown ready for firing, the carrier 45 being in the elevated position wholly within the receiver 1, and the safety devices 84 86 87 are coöperating to release the firing-pin for the action of trigger. The firearm being discharged while in said condition leaves the exploded shell in the barrel where it had been placed by the carrier 45. The slide-handle 20 is then moved forward along the magazine-tube 8. This causes the tapering projection 26 to spread the locking-levers 36 36, and thereby remove the lock-bolts 38 38 from the locking-recesses 21^b 21^b on the under side of

the gun-barrel 7. The continued forward movement of said slide-handle 20 moves the gun-barrel until the locking-notches 21^c 21^c come in line with the bolts 38 38, at which time said bolts enter said recesses under the action of springs 36^a, and thus lock the gun-barrel in the forward position, Fig. 2. When the gun-barrel has nearly reached the limit of its forward movement, the hook 44^b on slide-bar 44^a is engaged by the flange 29 on the rear end of the slide-handle 20, and thus the sliding bars 43^a and 44^a begin their forward sliding movement. This movement lowers the carrier 45 through the connection of pin 92 on slide-bar 43^a and the cam-slot 49 on the side of the carrier, Fig. 3. Simultaneously with the lowering of the carrier the ejector 54 is moved across the front face of the breech-block 5^d to sweep the shell out of the side opening 2 in the receiver 1. The connection between the carrier and the ejector is at 56 and 50, Fig. 10. Concurrently with this movement of the carrier and ejector the safety devices 86 and 87 are moved in the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 17 to free the detent 84 and hold the firing-pin, as in Fig. 9, this operation being completed by the movement of the slide-handle 20 to its forward limit, as in Fig. 2. In the lowering of the carrier the trip-piece 51 rides across the stop 5^b in groove 5^a on the inner side of the receiver and moves the stop 5^b away from the mouth of the magazine, and thus permits the spring 5ⁿ within said magazine to deliver a cartridge to the upper side of the carrier. The rearward movement of the slide-handle 20 actuates the slide-bars 43^a and 44^a, owing to the stop or detent 30 abutting with the end 44^b of slide-bar 44^a. The said slide-bars are actuated to elevate the carrier, with the cartridge thereon, to return the ejector 54 to its outer normal position, as shown in Fig. 6, and to unlock the firing-pin 77 78 by moving the detent 84, as in Fig. 1. Up to this point the gun-barrel 7 has been moved but slightly toward its position in the receiver. In order to complete the movement of said gun-barrel, it becomes necessary to free the end of the slide-bar 44^a to permit the handle to move along to the rear, as in Fig. 1. This is accomplished by the cam or projection 25 on the magazine-tube 8. This cam, as before stated, elevates the detent 30 away from the end of the said bar. This is accomplished after the bars 43^a and 44^a have performed their functions. The gun-barrel becomes locked in the rearward position by the lock-bolts 38 38 entering the recesses 21^b 21^b. In this rearward movement of the slide-handle 20 the straight side of projection 26 thereon comes against the outer tapering sides 36^{''} of the levers 36 36 and spreads said levers, after which the said ends of said levers drop on the tapering sides 26ⁱ of said projection 26, and thereby permit the bolts 38 38 to enter said recesses 21^b 21^b. In dismantling the gun the barrel 7 is drawn forward to its limit with the

slide-handle, the bars 43^a and 44^a are disconnected by pressing the front bar 44^a inwardly at the connected ends, the detent 6^a is moved out of notch 41 in the magazine, and the magazine, gun-barrel, handle, and member 44^a are removed together from the receiver.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a magazine-firearm, a receiver consisting of side walls joined by a top portion and having an opening between said side walls at the bottom, and an opening in the side of said receiver through which the exploded shells are ejected, a carrier located in the lower interior of said receiver and adapted to receive cartridges from the magazine and deliver them into said receiver, and an ejector connected to said carrier and adapted to remove the exploded shells from the side opening in the receiver, and means for actuating said carrier and therewith the said ejector.

2. In a magazine-firearm, a receiver having an opening in a side thereof through which the exploded shells are ejected, a carrier within said receiver and through which the cartridges are delivered from the magazine to the receiver, an ejector through which the exploded shells are ejected through the opening in the side of the receiver, the said ejector having its operative connection with the carrier and whereby it is actuated to eject the burned shells upon the lowering of the carrier to receive a cartridge from the magazine, a slide-handle, and means interposed between said carrier and said slide-handle for transmitting movement to said carrier.

3. In a magazine-firearm, a receiver having a side opening therein through which the exploded shells are ejected, an ejector on the interior of said receiver, said ejector having an arc movement and whereby the exploded shells are ejected through the side opening in said receiver, a carrier with which said ejector is connected and through which it is operated to eject the exploded shells, slide-bars through which said carrier is actuated, a slide-handle through which said slide-bars are actuated forwardly to lower the carrier and actuate the ejector, and means on said slide-handle controlling said slide-bars in the reverse movements thereof.

4. In a magazine-firearm, a receiver consisting of side walls joined by an imperforate top, one of said side walls having an opening therein through which the exploded shells are ejected, a cover closing said opening, a carrier within said receiver adapted to deliver the cartridges from the magazine to the receiver, an ejector connected to said carrier and actuated thereby to eject the shells through the side opening in the receiver, sliding bars having suitable connection with said carrier and by means of which movement is transmitted to said carrier and thence to the ejector, a slide-handle, and means thereon for engaging with the sliding bars to impart reverse movements thereto.

5. In a magazine-firearm, the combination

of a gun-barrel and a magazine, the latter having a cam on the surface thereof, a receiver having a side opening through which the exploded shells are ejected, a slide-handle, co-operating means mounted respectively in the receiver and on the slide-handle for automatically locking the gun-barrel in rearward and forward positions in the receiver, a carrier to deliver cartridges from the magazine to the receiver, an ejector connected to and actuated by said carrier to eject the exploded shells through the side opening in the receiver, and means interposed between the slide-handle and the carrier for transmitting reversed movements to the carrier and the ejector.

6. In a magazine-firearm, the combination of a receiver having side walls joined by an imperforate top, and an opening in one of said walls through which the exploded shells are ejected, a breech-block closing the butt-stock end of said receiver, firing mechanism mounted in said breech-block, safety devices controlling said firing mechanism, a carrier within the receiver adapted to deliver cartridges from the magazine to said receiver, an ejector connected to and actuated by said carrier, a slide-handle, and means interposed between the slide-handle, the carrier and the safety devices for the firing mechanism whereby said safety devices, the carrier, and the ejector are simultaneously actuated to perform their functions, substantially as set forth.

7. In a magazine-firearm, the combination of a gun-barrel having locking-recesses, a magazine, a slide-handle mounted on said magazine and having a tapering projection, a receiver, levers pivoted in the sides of said receiver, locking-bolts on said levers adapted to engage the locking-recesses in the gun-barrel to lock said gun-barrel in the rearward and forward positions, said levers being actuated by the projection on the slide-handle to release the gun-barrel from its rearward position, and means on the gun-barrel for actuating the locking-bolts to release the gun-barrel from its forward position.

8. In a magazine-firearm, a magazine-tube having a cam or projection on the surface thereof, a slide-handle having a longitudinal slot into which said cam projects, a pivotal detent on said slide-handle lying across said longitudinal slot, said detent being actuated out of said longitudinal slot by said cam in the sliding movement of the handle, a receiver in which the magazine-tube is mounted, a carrier pivoted in said receiver, an ejector pivoted within the receiver and actuated by said carrier, and slide-rods connected to said carrier and transmitting movement thereto, said slide-rods extending to the slide-handle and given their forward movement to lower the carrier and thereby actuate the ejector to remove an exploded shell by said slide-handle, said slide-rods receiving their rearward movement to elevate the carrier and to replace the

ejector to its normal position, by the detent on said slide-handle.

9. In a magazine-firearm, the combination of a receiver having a side opening through which the exploded shells are emitted, a carrier pivoted in said receiver, an ejector pivoted in said receiver and actuated by said carrier, a slide-handle, and means for actuating the carrier from the movement of the slide-handle.

10. In a magazine-firearm, the combination of a receiver having a side opening through which the exploded shells are ejected, an ejector pivoted in said receiver and movable across the interior thereof to eject the burned shells through said side opening, a carrier to which said ejector is connected and by which said ejector is actuated, safety devices controlling the firing-pin, slide-rods controlling the carrier and said safety devices, a slide-handle, and means on the slide-handle for imparting the necessary movements to said slide-rods.

11. In a magazine-firearm, the combination

of a gun-barrel, a receiver having a side opening, of a carrier, an ejector connected to and movable by said carrier, and means for maintaining said ejector normally on one side of the interior of said receiver and from which position the exploded shells are ejected through the side opening in the receiver.

12. In a magazine-firearm, the combination of a gun-barrel, a receiver having a side opening therein through which the burned shells are ejected, means for automatically locking said gun-barrel in the receiver, a carrier to deliver cartridges from the magazine to the receiver, a stop in said carrier adapted to normally hold the cartridges in the magazine against the pressure of the spring substantially as set forth.

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

SILAS H. BARTON.

Witnesses:

R. J. MCCARTY,
A. J. FIORINI.