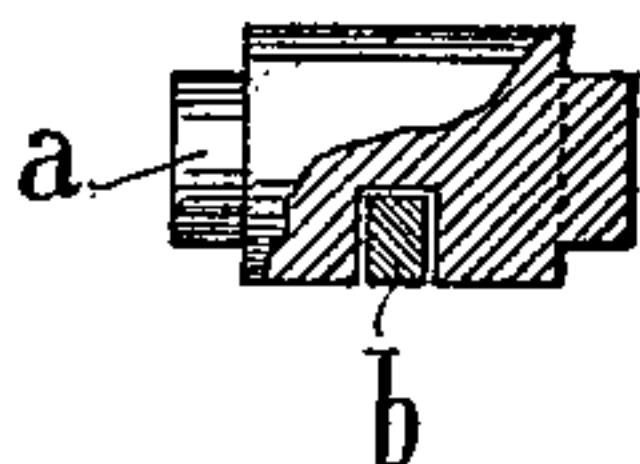
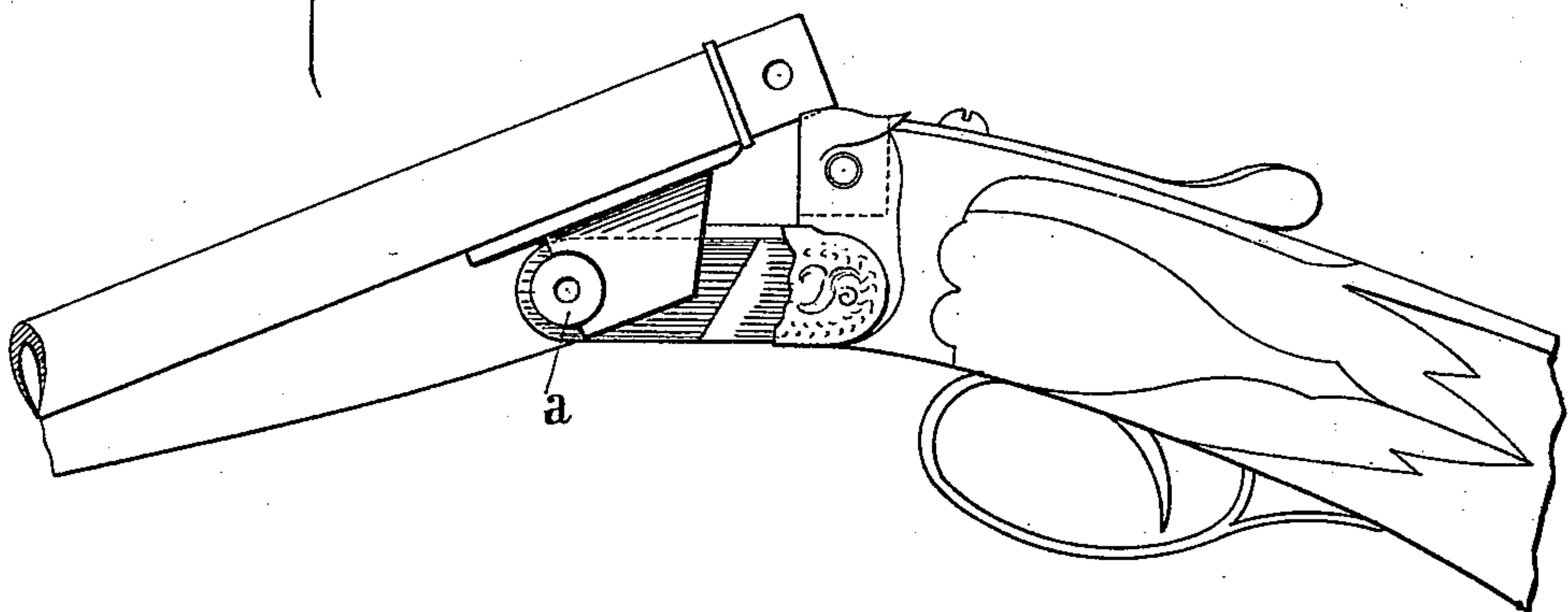
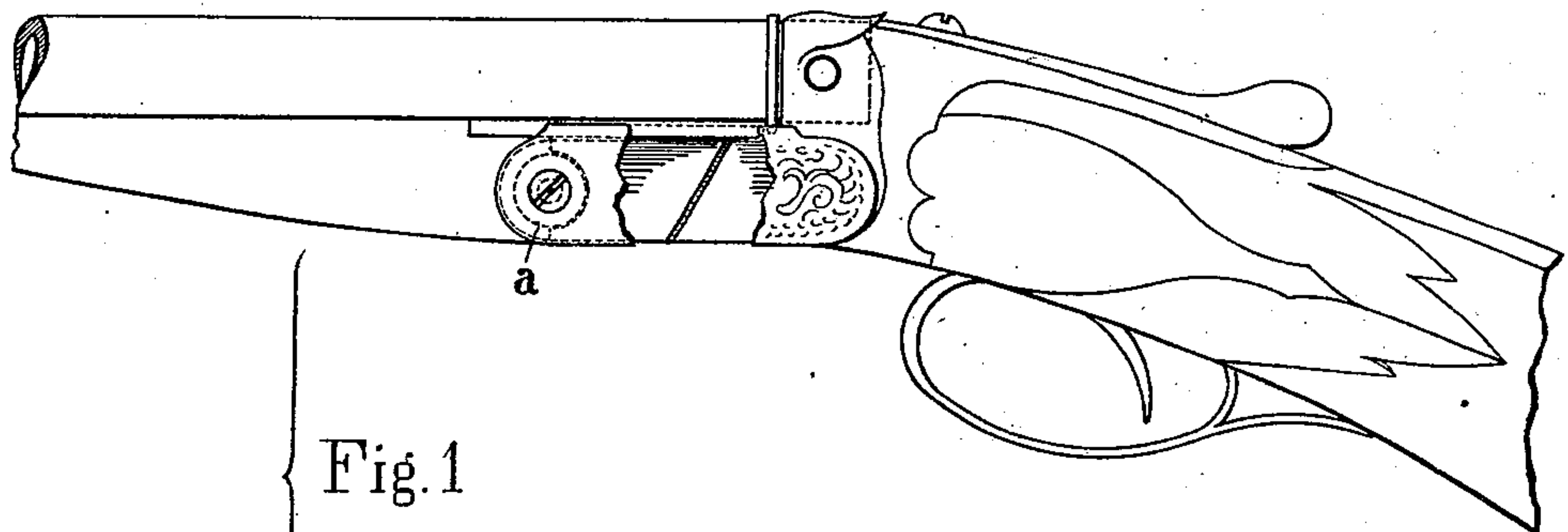


No. 822,668.

PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

F. JÄGER.  
RIFLE WITH HINGED OR TILTING BARREL.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 18, 1905.



Witnesses:  
Ella L. Corbett  
W. C. Critchett,

Frang Jäger,  
Inventor  
By H. C. Everett & Co.  
his Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANZ JÄGER, OF SUHL, GERMANY.

## RIFLE WITH HINGED OR TILTING BARREL.

No. 822,668.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed September 16, 1905. Serial No. 278,762.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANZ JÄGER, of Suhl, Thuringia, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented a new Improvement in Rifles with Hinged or Tilting Barrels, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

A considerable number of the guns or rifles with hinged or tilting barrels hitherto used, with the exception of those provided with a trunnion on the barrel, have loose hinge-pins, which are inserted into the breech and much weaken the hinge. As a consequence it often occurs, especially owing to the more and more extended use of smokeless ammunition, that the hinge is broken. Such inserted hinge-pins are necessarily of small diameter, (otherwise the hinge would be still more weakened,) and as a consequence they have only a small surface of wear in opening and closing the breech, which surface is quickly worn out when the gun is much used, the hinge becoming loose.

According to the present invention the above-mentioned drawbacks are avoided by making trunnions in one piece with the breech-frame.

In the accompanying drawings the subject of this invention is represented.

Figure 1 is a side view. Fig. 2 is a section through the trunnion.

The trunnions *a* have a large diameter and have consequently a much larger surface of wear than loose hinge-pins. By omitting the grooves and bores of the hinges heretofore used the construction is much simplified.

In the ordinary guns or rifles provided with hinged action there is a hinge-hook arranged in the middle between the two barrels, and the breech is provided with a corresponding slot in which the hook engages. This arrangement of the hinge causes a lateral pull or lever action to be exerted on the hinge-hook in firing either one of the barrels,

which is a further cause of the hinge becoming loose.

Attempts have been made to overcome this drawback by providing two lateral hinge-hooks in order to form, as it were, two hinges arranged underneath the axes of the separate barrels. In that case, however, the hinge-pins were also loosely inserted, so that the drawbacks mentioned above—weakness of the breech and small surface for wear—were present. Now most rifles with hinged action are so made that on tilting the barrels the locks are brought under tension. This is done by means of tension-levers *b*, provided in the breech, which project at the front through the hinge. In the breeches having a single hook between the barrels two tension-levers are provided, one on each side, while when a barrel-hook is provided on each side said tension-levers can only be arranged in the middle of the breech—that is, between the two hooks. This arrangement of the tension levers, in the case of breeches with hooks at the sides, is, however, only possible according to the present invention, because the slots for the tension-levers in the older constructions rendered a sufficiently strong attachment of the loose lateral pins impossible.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

In a firearm, the combination with the breech-frame having integral laterally-projecting trunnions, of a barrel having two spaced hinge-lugs adapted to be engaged with said trunnions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 4th day of September, 1905, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANZ JÄGER.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,  
WOLDEMAR HAUPT