No. 839,978. PATENTED JAN. 1, 1907.

J. ADRIANSON.

REVOLVER ATTACHMENT FOR GUNS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

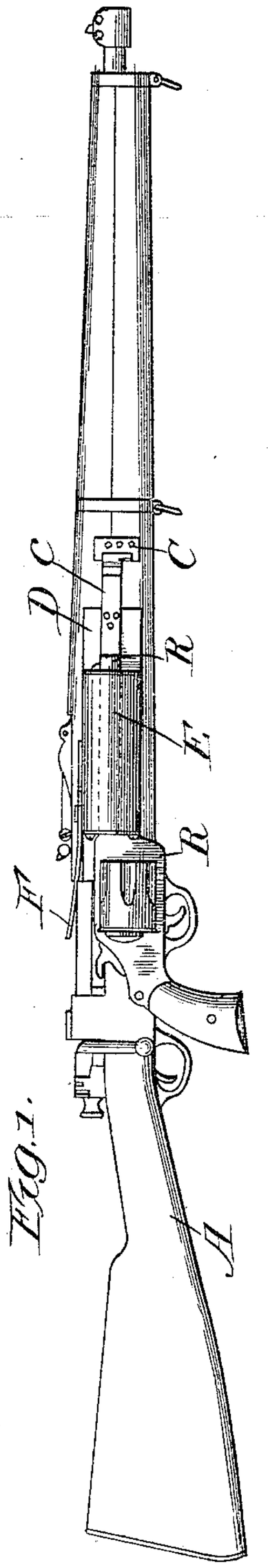

Fig. 1.

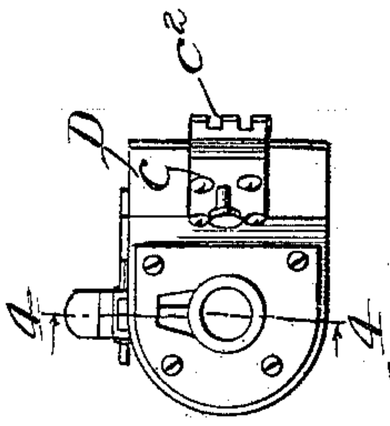

Fig. 3.

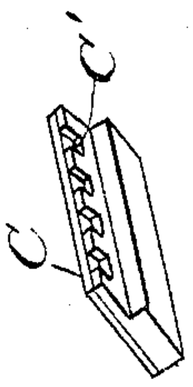

Fig. 5.

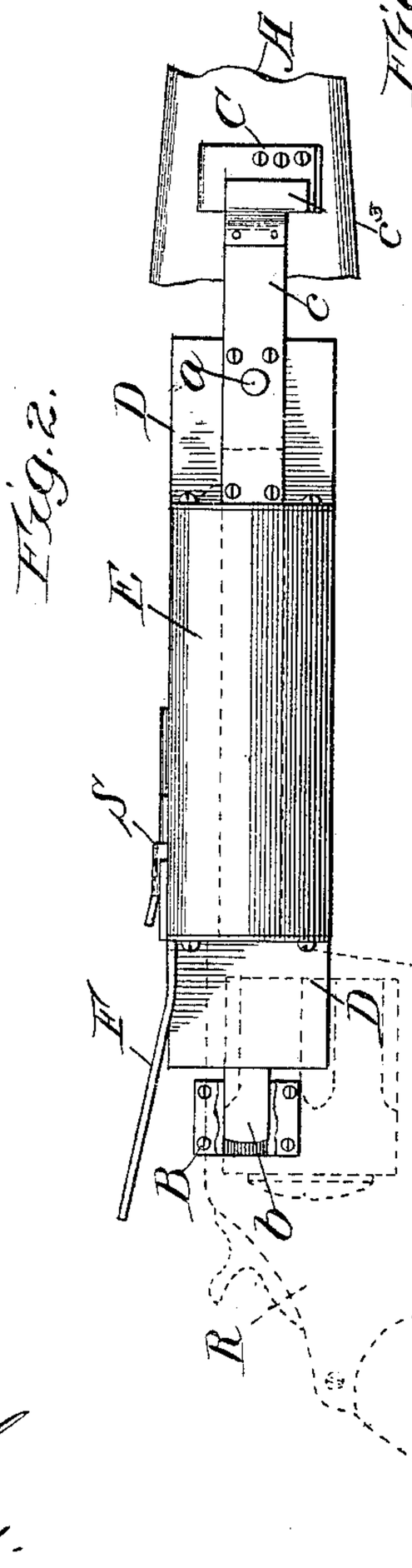

Fig. 2.

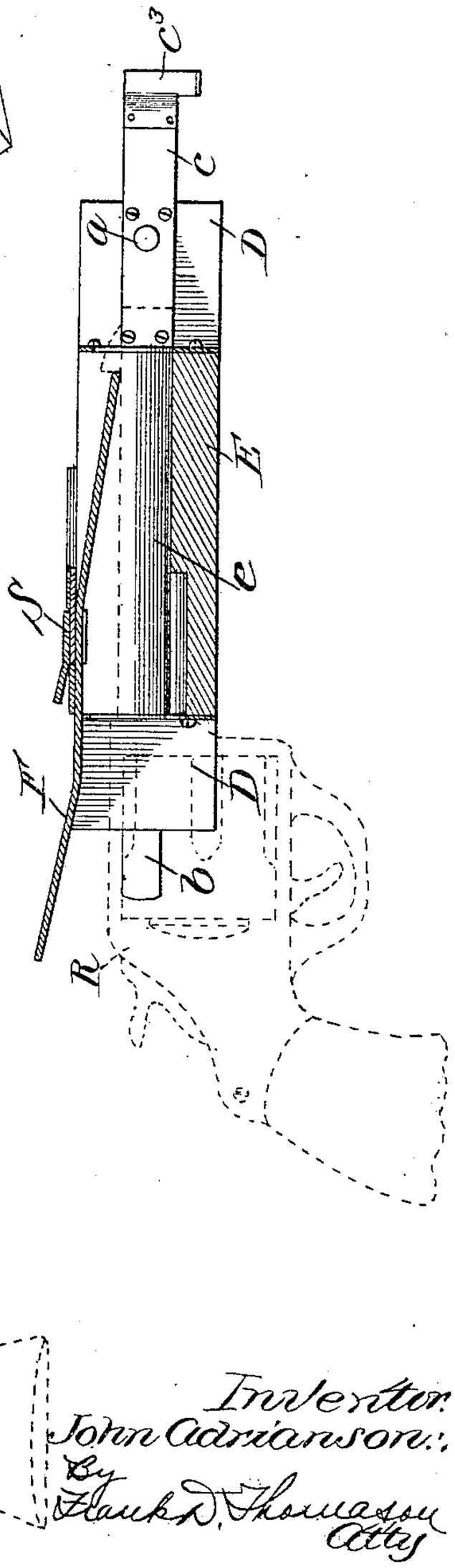

Fig. 4.

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No. 839,978. PATENTED JAN. 1, 1907.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

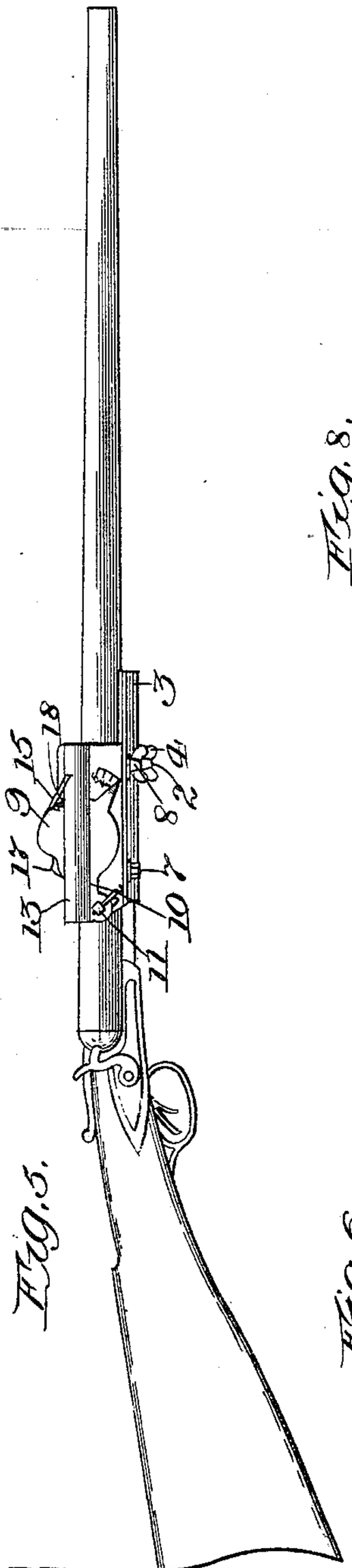

Fig. 5.

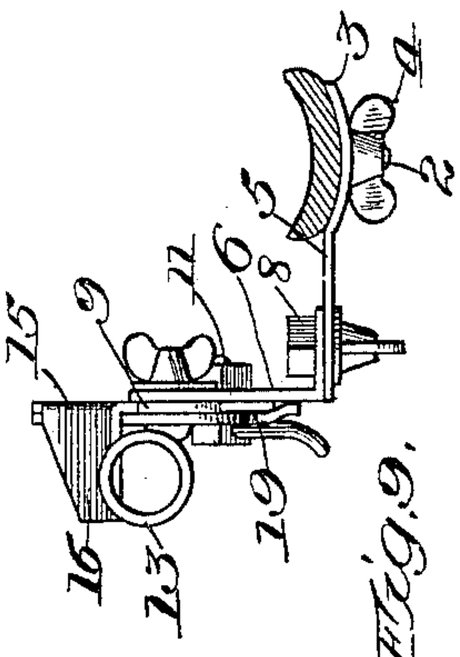

Fig. 8.

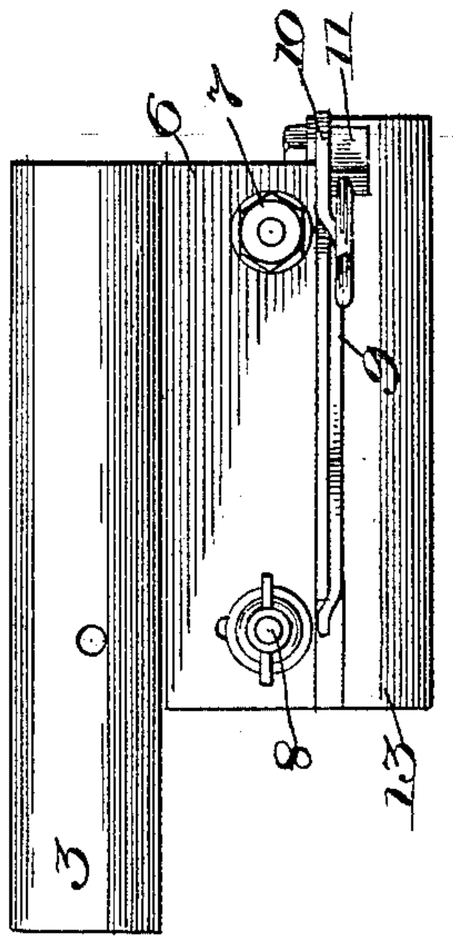

Fig. 9.

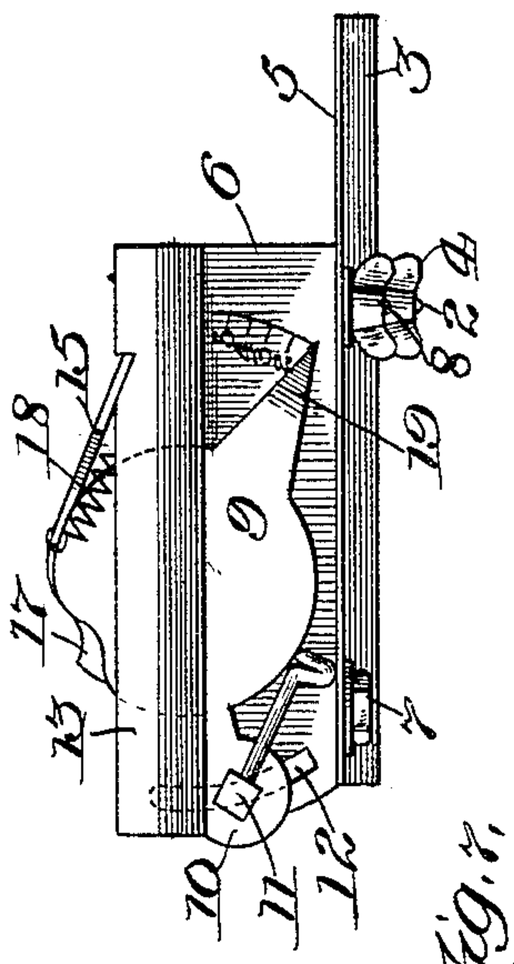

Fig. 6

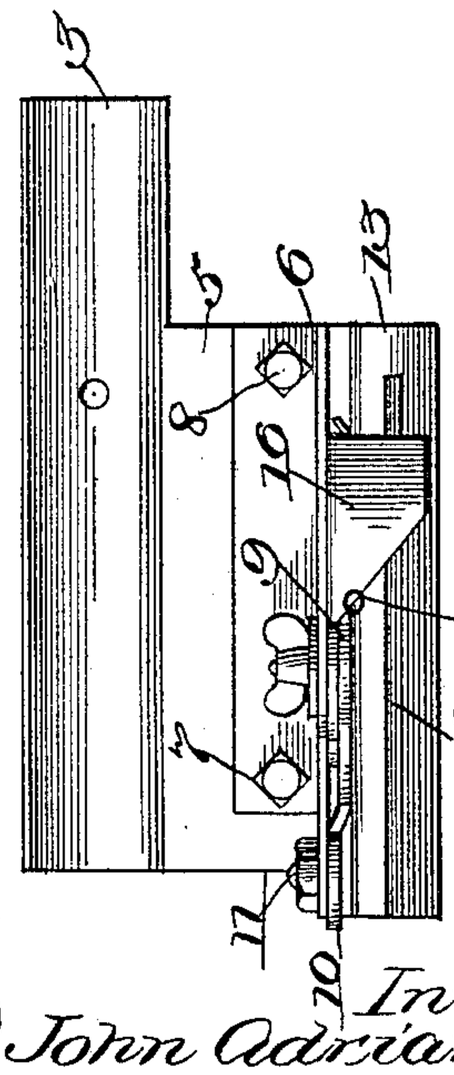

Fig. 7.

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REVOLVER ATTACHMENT FOR GUNS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 10.

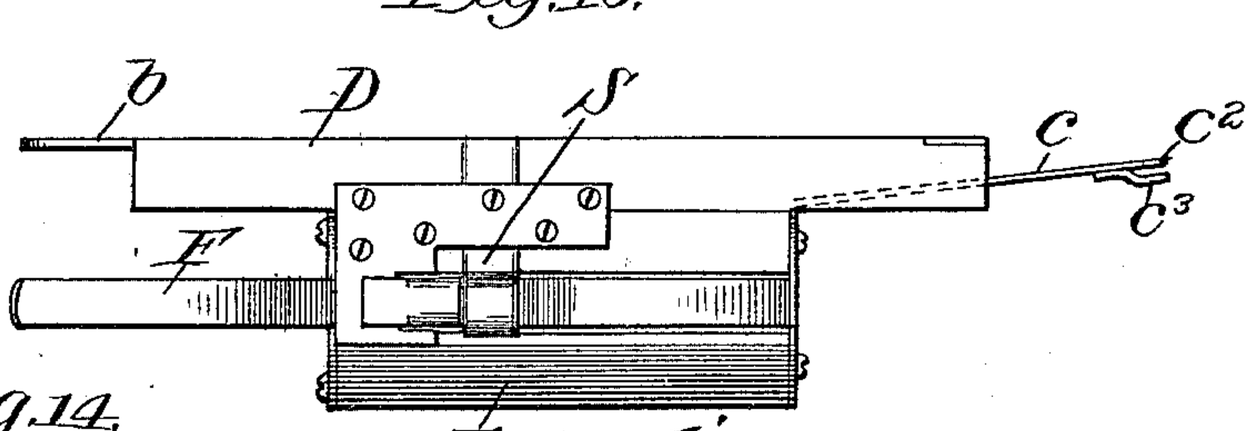


Fig. 14.

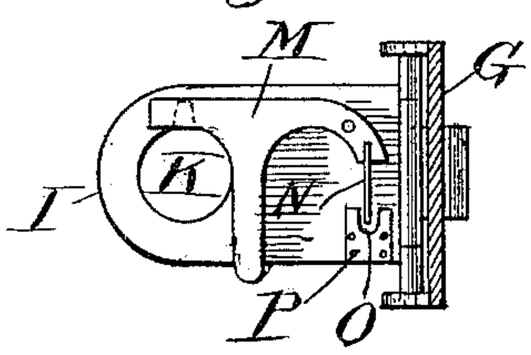


Fig. 11.

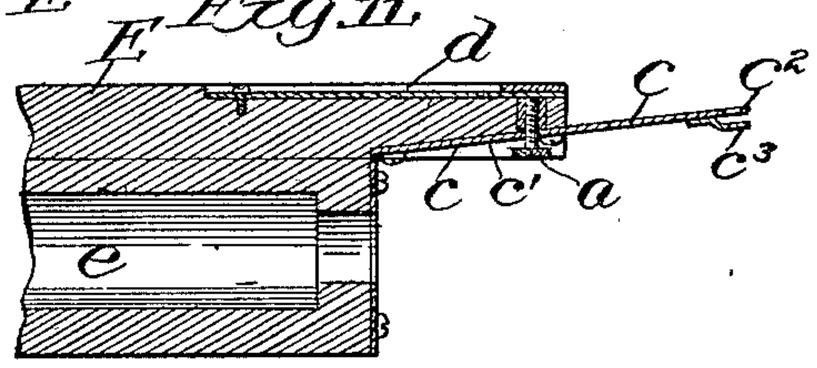


Fig. 12.

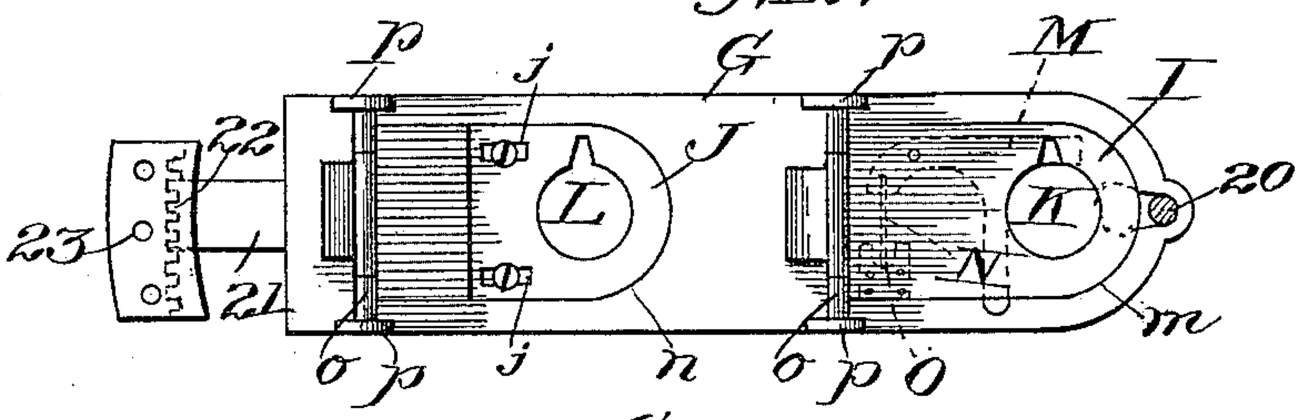
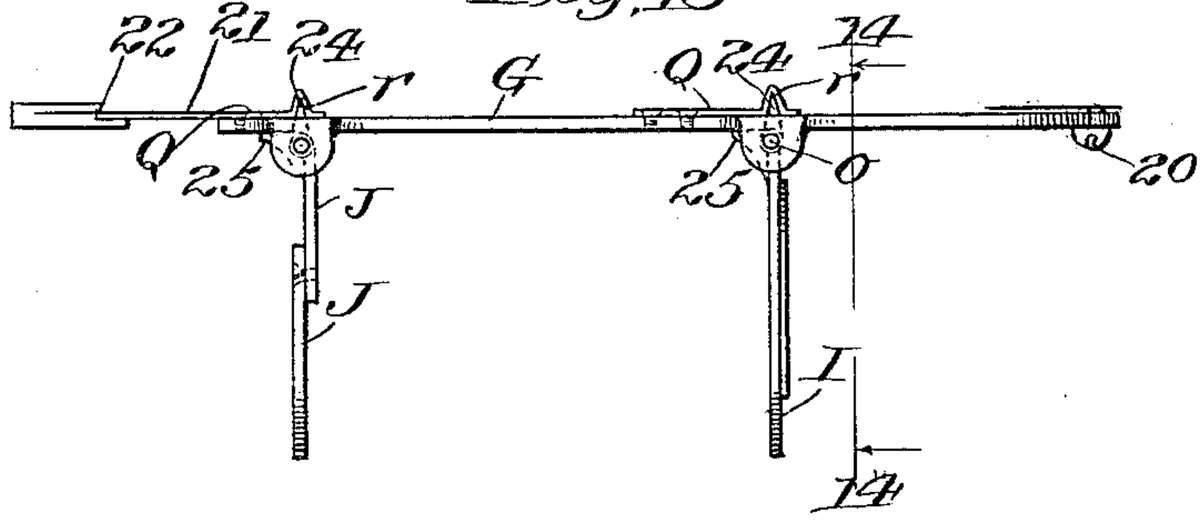


Fig. 13



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ADRIANSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REVOLVER ATTACHMENT FOR GUNS.

No. 839,978. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 1, 1907.

Application filed February 10, 1906. Serial No. 300,487.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ADRIANSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolver Attachments for Guns, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

My invention relates to firearms, and is particularly adapted for use in connection with a rifle or with a shotgun. The most effective weapon that can be used for both offense and defense by a soldier is a rifle that can be loaded rapidly and fired quickly; but there are emergencies where even such a weapon is practically useless except as a club. An emergency of this kind is where a charge is being made and the magazines of the guns held by the defending forces are empty and there is no time to reload. Another emergency is when a bayonet charge is ordered and the soldier cannot take the time to stand and aim and fire. My invention is also useful in connection with shotguns. A shotgun is seldom effective more than one hundred feet away, and oftentimes when wandering through the wilds a hunter could reach big game if he had some weapon by means of which he could fire and hit the game at a much greater distance away than he could with a shotgun and he would not be likely to scare off the game before making the shot.

The object of my invention is to enable a revolver to be quickly and securely fitted against the side of a rifle or shotgun and sighted by the act of aiming a rifle or shotgun and fired either from the side or the shoulder, at short range in the former instance and at long range in the latter instance, substantially as hereinafter fully described and as particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a service-rifle, showing my improvements applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a side view of the portion of the gun to which my improved revolver attachment is applied drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 3 is an end view of said attachment removed from the gun. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section taken on dotted line 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a side view of a shotgun having a different form of my improved attachment applied thereto. Fig. 6 is a side view of the improvement shown in Fig. 5 removed from the gun and drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 8 is a front end view thereof. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the under side of the shotgun attachment. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the attachment illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Fig. 11 is a transverse horizontal section of one end portion of the same. Fig. 12 is a side view of yet another form of my improved attachment. Fig. 13 is a top edge view of the same, showing the arms thereof open. Fig. 14 is a transverse vertical section taken on dotted line 14 14 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 15 is a detail view.

Three different forms of my invention are shown in the drawings, and while all possess some features in common and each might be more desirable for some particular use than the others, I prefer that form shown in the last three figures of the drawings.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, and 11 of the drawings, A represents the rifle to which one form of my revolver attachment is secured, and for this purpose it is provided with a clip B, consisting of a rectangular plate secured to the side of the stock in the transverse plane of the breech of the gun and is also provided with a plate C, which is secured to the side of the stock about six to eight inches in front of clip B in such manner that it is held out from the stock of the rifle a slight distance. The fillet interposed between plate C and the stock of the gun leaves the edges of the plate facing the clip free, and these free edges have secured against their inner side a vertical series of serrations C′. My improved attachment consists of a longitudinally-elongated plate D, having a flat metallic spur or blade *b* secured, preferably, to its inner side and extending a suitable distance to the rear thereof and having a flat arm *c* secured in a suitable groove *c′* in the outer surface of its forward end, which extends longitudinally a suitable distance in front of the plate in an oblique direction toward the gun. The forward edge of this arm *c* is provided with equidistant niches or serrations c^2, corresponding to those of the clamping-plate C, and is also provided with a guard c^3, which is separated therefrom by being bent outward from said arm and then parallel thereto until it ter-

minates in the same transverse plane as the forward end of the arm *c*. This guard c^3 is also provided with a downwardly-projecting extension. Near its forward end plate D is provided in the side next the gun with a longitudinal depression, which serves as a seat for a flat T-shaped gage-spring *d*, whose rear end is suitably secured to said plate and whose forward loose end has a tendency to spring or bear against plate D. The forward transverse bar of this T-shaped gage-spring *d* is normally kept pressing against the stock of the gun by a gage-screw *a*, which latter extends through a suitable opening in the arm *c* and is tapped through the plate D and bears against the gage-spring, as shown. Plate D is secured to the stock of the gun by placing it flatwise against the same and then inserting spur *b* under the clip B, which permits plate D to be moved up or down to a limited extent. When the forward end of plate D is raised so that the end of arm *c* is above the plate C, said arm is sprung inward as the forward end of said plate is lowered, so that it can pass back of plate C, and then allowed to spring outward so that the serrations thereof will engage the serrations of the inner side of the plate and securely hold it in any position it is desired to adjust it so as to get the proper elevation. Projecting outward from the central portion of plate D is a wooden or metallic block E, the length of which, preferably, corresponds to nearly that of the barrel of the revolver R, and is provided with a longitudinal channel *e*, the width of which corresponds to the diameter of the barrel of revolver R, which latter is adapted to be inserted and removably retained therein by a lever F. Lever F is placed in the upper portion of channel *e* and extends from the rear end thereof nearly to the front of the same and is pivoted or fulcrumed by a suitable hinge S, which keeps the front end of the lever normally bearing downwardly upon the barrel of the revolver back of the sight and prevents the displacement of the lever by the "kick" of the revolver. The rear branch of the lever extends up over the cylinder-frame of the revolver, where it can be readily moved downward by the thumb, so as to lift the forward end thereof from back of the sight, and permits the withdrawal of the revolver from the block when desired.

By adjusting the forward end of plate D up or down, as may be necessary, the proper elevation is given to the barrel of the revolver to shoot the distance desired, and when the gage-screw *a* is manipulated to make the axes of the barrel of the gun and revolver parallel the marksman takes his sight along the barrel of the gun and simply pulls the trigger of the revolver. When all the cartridges are fired in the revolver, it can very easily be withdrawn and returned to its holster or reloaded and used again more easily than the gun, on account of its lesser weight and rapidity of firing.

In Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 I illustrate a form of my invention which is particularly applicable to a shotgun. In order to properly fasten this particular form of revolver attachment to the gun, I provide the forward end of the stock with a downwardly-projecting screw-threaded stud 2. The means for attaching the revolver-supporter to the gun comprise a concave metallic plate 3, which extends from the breech of the gun to the forward end of the stock, and it is secured in position against the under side of the stock by stud 2, which extends through an opening therein, and a thumb-nut 4, which engages stud 2. This concave plate 3 is provided with a lateral extension which constitutes a platform 5, upon whose outer portion the longitudinally-disposed edge of an angle-iron frame 6 is secured by means of a pivot-bolt 7, extending down through the rear end portion of the horizontal flange of the angle-iron frame, and by means of a gage-bolt 8, extending down through a transversely-slotted opening in the forward end portion of said horizontal flange, substantially as shown. These bolts extend down through the platform 5 and are provided with suitable nuts on their lower ends, so that the angle-iron frame can be adjusted to make it parallel with the axes of the barrel of the gun and be securely held in this position by tightening the nuts of the bolts 7 and 8. Pivoted to the angle-iron frame 6 about its center of length is a rotatable plate 9, which is preferably circular and is provided with a rearwardly-extending arm 10, that is bent laterally slightly toward and bears against the angle-iron frame 6. A bolt 11 is passed through an opening in the end of arm 10 and through a segmental slot 12, struck from the center of plate 9, and is provided with a nut on its inner end. The outer end of bolt 11 is provided with a short arm, and the threads of the bolt are of such a pitch that a slight movement of the bolt-arm will clamp the radial arm of the plate 9 in a fixed position. This enables the plate 9 to be adjusted circumferentially to the extent of the movement of the bolt 11 in slot 12. Secured to and extending diametrically across plate 9 is a tube 13, whose bore corresponds to about the diameter of the barrel of the revolver. The normal position of tube 13 is horizontal, and it is provided on the top with a longitudinal slot 14, extending from its rear end to near its forward end for the accommodation of the sight of the revolver. This slot is provided near its forward end with transverse recesses, and when the revolver-barrel is thrust into the tube as far as it will go it is retained therein by a pawl 15. This pawl consists of a flat metal body pivoted upon a

washer interposed between plate 9 and the angle-iron frame 6, and its upper end is provided with a lateral extension 16, which has a transverse straight engaging edge. The engaging edge of pawl 15 is kept normally pressing down upon and seated in the transverse recesses of slot 14, back of the sight of the revolver, by means of a spring 18, secured at its ends to the angle-iron frame and plate 9, respectively, and prevents the acccidental withdrawal of the revolver while in use. When it becomes necessary to remove the revolver, all that has to be done is to press down upon a shoulder 17, built out from the central boss portion of the pawl, substantially as shown. When the fingers release from this shoulder the pawl will gravitate back until the straight edge is in the recesses of slot 14. When the revolver is inserted in the tube 13, the sight of the barrel of the revolver projecting through slot 14 strikes against the transverse extension of the pawl and pushes said pawl up so that the straight edge will ride over it and drop down back of it, when it is in proper position for firing. Projecting forward and downward from the edge of plate 9 is an index-finger 19, which points to suitable graduations on the angle-iron frame, whereby the angle of elevation of the tube 13 and the revolver-barrel can be easily and quickly ascertained.

In Figs. 12, 13, and 14 of the drawings I show yet another form of my invention, which can be applied to either a rifle or a shotgun. This form consists of a comparatively long and narrow metal plate G, which is pivotally secured at its forward end to the side of the stock of the gun by means of a screw 20 and is secured at its rear end to the stock in such manner that it is capable of a limited adjustment up and down. I accomplish this adjustment by means of an arm extending longitudinally from the rear end of plate G and having its rear edge 22 serrated. This serrated end of arm 21 is adapted to be caught under and engage the serrations on the inside of a clip 23, secured in proper position to the stock of the gun in substantially the same manner as the end of arm *c* of the attachment shown in the first four figures of the drawings engages plate C. Near the front end of plate G and also near its rear end it is provided with wings I and J, respectively, which when not in use lay flat against the same. The hinged edges of the said wings are at right angles to the length of the plate G and are provided with trunnions *o o*, that extend laterally and are journaled in bearings in the lugs *p p*, projecting outward from the side edges of plate G. Mediate the bearings of these trunnions the wings have offsets 24, extending diametrically opposite the same, that extend through suitable openings in the plate and enter transverse grooves or seats *r* in the ends of springs Q, suitably secured to and arranged flatwise against the inner surface of plate G. When the wings are moved so as to stand out at right angles to plate G, offsets 24 will be seated in grooves *r* in the ends of the springs and will hold the wings secure in their open position. When the wings are closed parallel against the side of the plate, the offsets will move out of said seats and the pressure of the flat springs against their sides will keep the wings closed. In their open position the wings are further reinforced against the kick of the revolver by making the ends next plate G thicker and providing them with a rearwardly-projecting foot 25, which will bear against the outer marginal surface of the said plate next the rear edges of the openings in which said offsets move. The unsecured ends of wings I J are provided with corresponding openings K L, the diameters of which correspond to that of the barrel of the revolver and are provided with vertical offsets through which when the revolver-barrel is inserted the sight thereof can pass. In the rear wing, however, this opening is in a separate plate that is secured to the main portion J′ of the wing by suitable small screws and is so constructed that it constitutes the outer end of said wing. The screws pass through suitable elongated openings or slots *j j*, made near the end of this outer plate, and by suitable manipulation the latter can be adjusted lengthwise with relation to the body portion of the wing. The front wing is provided with a dog M, which consists of a somewhat T-shaped piece of flat metal, one of whose alining arms has its end downturned and provided with a straight spring N, projecting from its extremity, that enters a recess O in the adjacent edge of a small plate P, secured to said wing. The dog is pivoted at about the bend of its said downturned alining arm, and the opposite alining arm passes in front of the offset of the revolver-opening in the wing. When the revolver-barrel is thrust into place, the inclined forward edge of the sight of the barrel engages the dog and pushes it up out of the way until it passes under the same, whereupon the latter will snap back into place and hold the barrel against accidental withdrawal and until the finger of the marksman is pressed up against the lower extremity of the vertical arm of said dog, projecting below said wing, and raises the dog so that the sight can pass under the same as the revolver is withdrawn.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination with a gun, of an attachment for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver adjacent to the barrel thereof.

2. The combination with a gun, of a removable attachment for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver adjacent to the barrel thereof.

3. The combination with a gun, of an attachment for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver adjacent to the barrel thereof and is adjustable both vertically and laterally.

4. The combination with a gun, of an attachment for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver adjacent to the barrel thereof and is adjustable vertically.

5. The combination with a gun, of a removable attachment for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver adjacent to the barrel thereof and is adjustable both vertically and laterally.

6. The combination with a gun, of a removable attachment for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver adjacent to the barrel thereof and is adjustable vertically.

7. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate removably secured to said gun, and means projecting from said plate for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver.

8. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate one end of which is pivotally secured to said gun and the other end adjustably held thereto in the arc of its pivot, and means projecting from said plate for automatically locking and removably holding a revolver.

9. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate one end of which is pivotally secured to said gun, and the other end provided with a longitudinally-extending arm having its end serrated, means projecting from said plate for removably holding and aiming a revolver, and a plate secured to said gun having a guarded series of serrations engaged by the serrated end of said arm.

10. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate removably secured to said gun, means projecting from said plate having an opening therein for the reception of the barrel of a revolver, and devices for automatically engaging and preventing the involuntary removal of said revolver-barrel from said opening.

11. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate removably secured to said gun, means projecting from said plate having an opening therein for the reception of the barrel of a revolver, and devices carried by said means for automatically engaging and preventing the involuntary removal of said revolver-barrel from said opening.

12. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate removably secured to said gun and adjustable vertically independently of the same, means projecting from said plate having an opening therein for the reception of the barrel of a revolver, and devices engaging and preventing the involuntary removal of said revolver-barrel from said opening.

13. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate removably secured to said gun and adjustable vertically independently of the same, means projecting from said plate having an opening therein for the reception of the barrel of a revolver, and devices carried by said means engaging and preventing the involuntary removal of said revolver-barrel from said opening.

14. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate, wings hinged thereto and adapted to be moved at right angles thereto having openings in their ends that have lateral offsets, and devices connected with the front wing for preventing the involuntary withdrawal of the revolver-barrel when inserted through said openings.

15. The combination with a gun of an attachment comprising a plate, wings hinged thereto and adapted to be moved at right angles thereto having openings in their ends that have lateral offsets; the rear wing having its opening in a plate constituting the end of said wing and adjustable lengthwise to the body portion of said wing.

16. The combination with a gun of an attachment comprising a plate, wings hinged thereto and adapted to be moved at right angles thereto having openings in their ends that have lateral offsets; the rear wing having its opening in a plate constituting the end of said wing and adjustable lengthwise to the body portion of said wing and a device connected with the front wing for preventing the involuntary withdrawal of the revolver-barrel when inserted through the opening of said front wing.

17. The combination with a gun, of an attachment comprising a plate adjustable vertically independently of said gun, wings hinged thereto and adapted to be moved at right angles thereto having openings in their ends that have lateral offsets, and devices connected with the front wing for preventing the involuntary withdrawal of the revolver-barrel when inserted through said openings.

18. The combination with a gun of an attachment comprising a plate adjustable vertically independently of said gun, wings hinged thereto and adapted to be moved at right angles thereto having openings in their ends that have lateral offsets; the rear wing having its opening in a plate constituting the end of said wing and adjustable lengthwise to the body portion of said wing.

19. The combination with a gun of an attachment comprising a plate adjustable vertically independently of said gun, wings hinged thereto and adapted to be moved at right angles thereto having openings in their ends that have lateral offsets; the rear wing

having its opening in a plate constituting the end of said wing and adjustable lengthwise to the body portion of said wing and device connected with the front wing for preventing the involuntary withdrawal of the revolver-barrel when inserted through the opening of said front wing.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 2d day of February, A. D. 1906.

JOHN ADRIANSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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