No. 840,085. PATENTED JAN. 1, 1907.

P. MULOCK.

FIREARM.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1904.

Fig. 1.

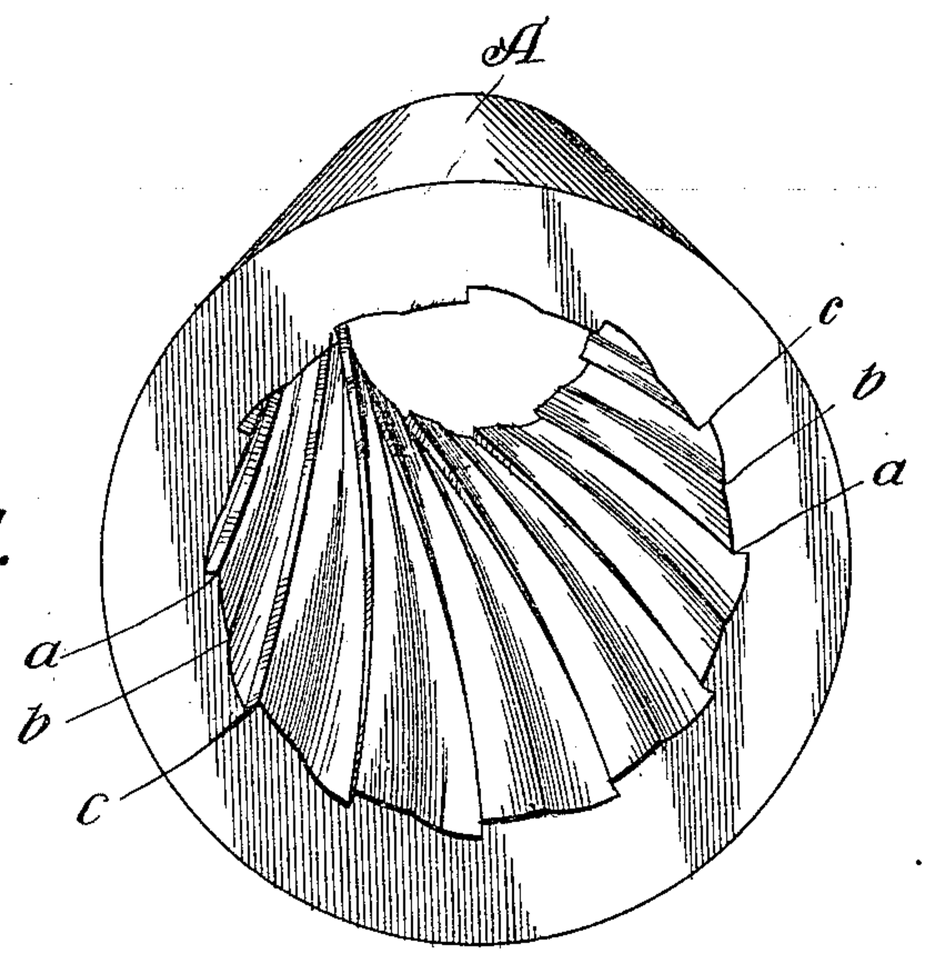
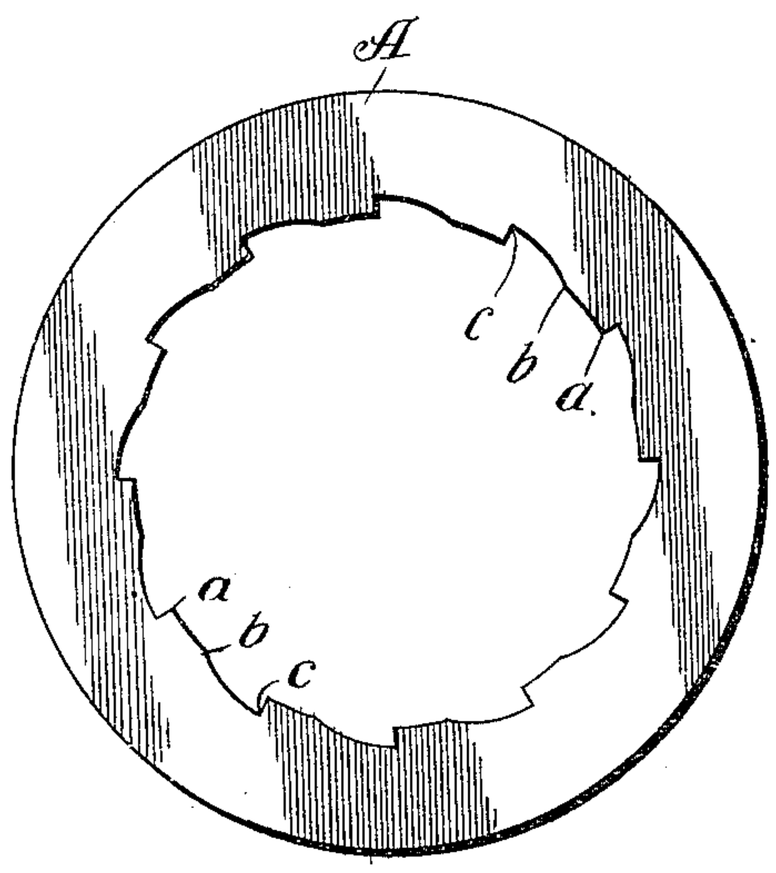


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Milton Lenoir
Carlotta Veitenheimer

Inventor
Peter Mulock
by Arthur E. Hodges
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER MULOCK, OF LEADVILLE, COLORADO.

FIREARM.

No. 840,085. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 1, 1907.

Application filed August 2, 1904. Serial No. 219,209.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER MULOCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Leadville, in the county of Lake and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in firearms, and more particularly to rifle-bores, the object being to prevent gas blow or escape, to provide greater accuracy in the firing, to utilize as far as possible the full force of the powder, to provide a firearm which will shoot with accuracy for a longer distance than heretofore, to decrease the trajectory and increase the velocity, and provide a firearm of increased life and durability and one which may be cleaned with greater ease than heretofore.

With these objects in view my invention consists in a rifling of uniform depth throughout the entire length of the bore of a firearm, the entire periphery of the bore thereof being composed of lands and grooves and having one side radial of the bore and the other extending from the bottom of the radial side to the top of the next consecutive land, as well as in other novel features of construction and combinations of parts, which will hereinafter be described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view looking through the bore of the firearm. Fig. 2 is an end view.

A represents the barrel of my improved firearm, having a so-called "twisted" bore; but in lieu of the ordinary form of bore, in which every alternate corner is a drone corner, my present invention contemplates the omission of these drone corners and the substitution therefor of a concaved incline, still leaving the ordinary cylindrical or concaved intermediate land, which bears closely upon the bullet, as does the corresponding surface in the bores as now commonly constructed.

Referring now to the drawings, the lands *a b* are slightly concave, or they may be said to have a general cylindrical form, and the approximately V-shaped grooves *b c* have one side radial of the bore and the other side extending from the bottom of the radial side to the top of the next consecutive land, forming a more or less sharp angle or shoulder between grooves. The bore thus constructed is provided with grooves of uniform depth throughout its entire length, and the portions *a b* of the lands between each groove serve to steady the bullet and cause the displaced lead to become packed thereagainst and to thereby further assist in preventing a leakage of gas.

The twist is shown in the drawings as turning from left over to the right; but should the rifling be made to turn from right over to the left then all of the other parts are reversed correspondingly.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the plain concave lands *a b*, bearing on the bullet, place more level or flat bearing-surface on the most compressed part of the bullet as it turns through the rifle, and by dispensing with the drone corner hitherto in use it renders cleaning much easier, does not permit the bullet to gas-blow, decreases the curve of the trajectory, increases the velocity of the discharged bullet, and is better adapted to the small caliber of firearms than is the present form of rifling. This style of bore is particularly well adapted for lead bullets, as the corner at *c* is so formed that it does not lead.

The number of riflings may be varied, but the more used the longer the life of the rifle is increased, and the more riflings there are the more level or concave flat bearing-surfaces presented to the bullet. These surfaces are made wider or narrower, according to the size or bore of the rifle it is used in.

It is evident that other slight changes might be made in the form and arrangement of the several parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact constructions herein set forth; but,

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

1. A rifling for firearms extending the entire length of the bore thereof and uniform throughout its length, the entire periphery of the bore being composed of lands and approximately V-shaped grooves of uniform depth throughout the length of the bore, said grooves having one side radial of the bore and the other side extending from the bottom of the radial side to the top of the next consecutive land, the portions of the bore between the grooves serving to steady the bullet and to cause the displaced lead to become packed thereagainst, and thereby further prevent a leakage of gas.

2. A rifling for firearms, extending the entire length of the bore thereof and uniform

throughout its length, the entire periphery of the bore being composed of alternate lands and grooves, the grooves being approximately V-shaped with one side radial of the bore and the other side curving from the bottom of the radial side to the top of the next consecutive land, said grooves of uniform depth throughout the length of the bore and the portions between the grooves serving to steady the bullet and to cause the displaced lead to become packed thereagainst and to thereby further prevent a leakage of gas.

3. A rifling for firearms extending the entire length of the bore thereof and uniform throughout its length, the entire periphery of the bore being composed of lands and approximately V-shaped grooves of uniform depth throughout the length of the bore, said grooves having one side radial of the bore and the other side extending from the bottom of the radial side to the top of the next consecutive land, said rifling being twisted throughout the length of the bore, the portions of the bore between the grooves serving to steady the bullet and to cause the displaced lead to become packed thereagainst, and thereby further prevent a leakage of gas.

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

PETER MULOCK.

Witnesses:
F. L. CRETNEY,
HENRY A. RUPP.