

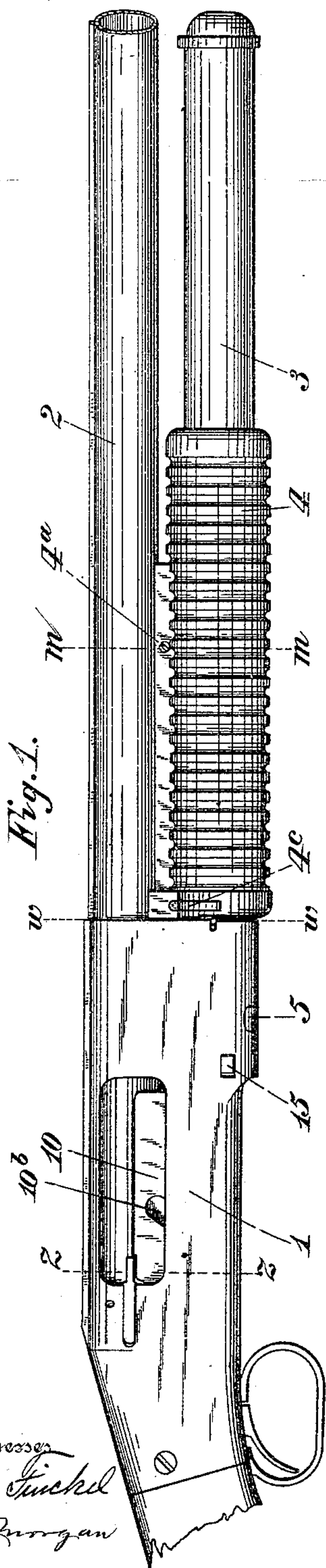
No. 843,542.

PATENTED FEB. 5, 1907.

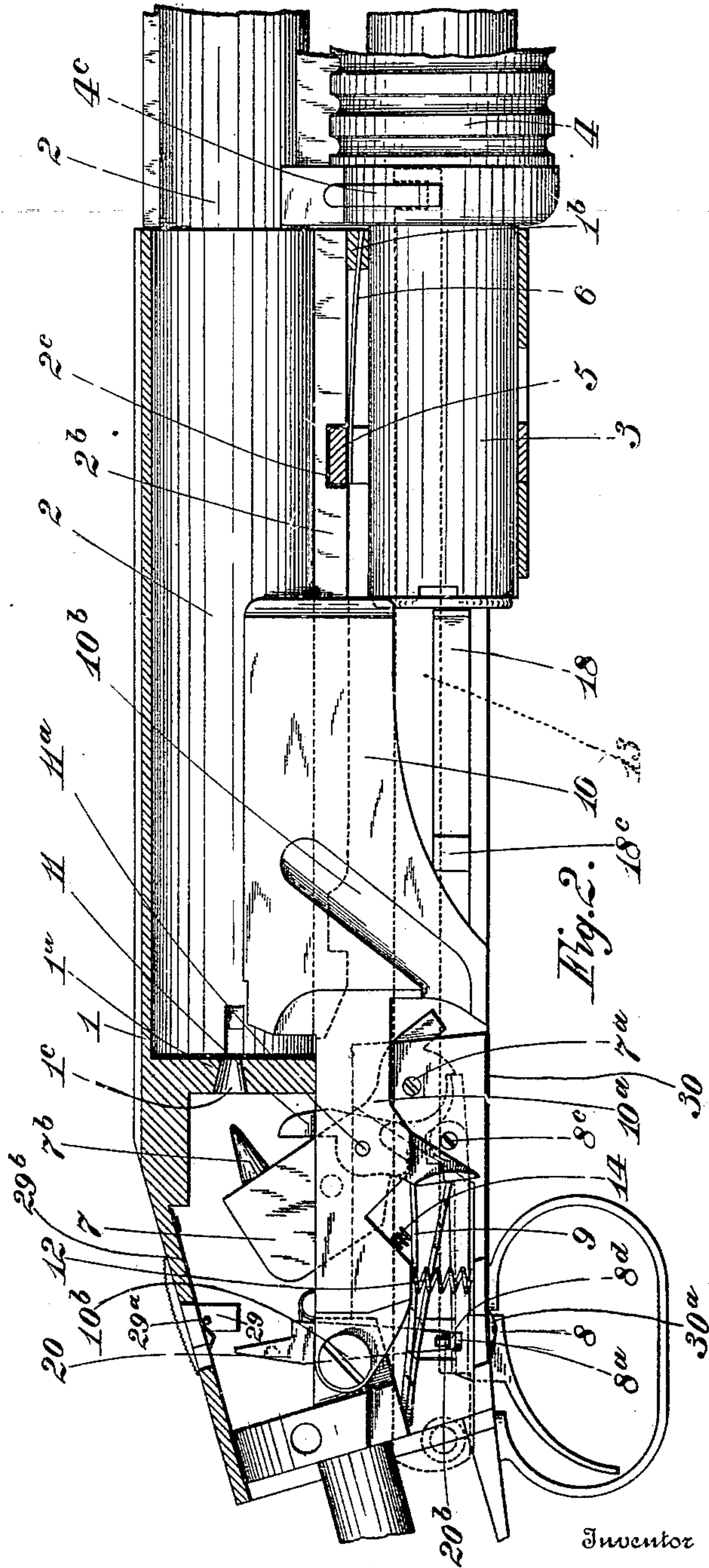
J. E. MASON.
FIREARM.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 10, 1906.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Benj. Finckel
Pres. Morgan



Inventor

John E. Mason

By

Finckel, Finckel

his Attorneys.

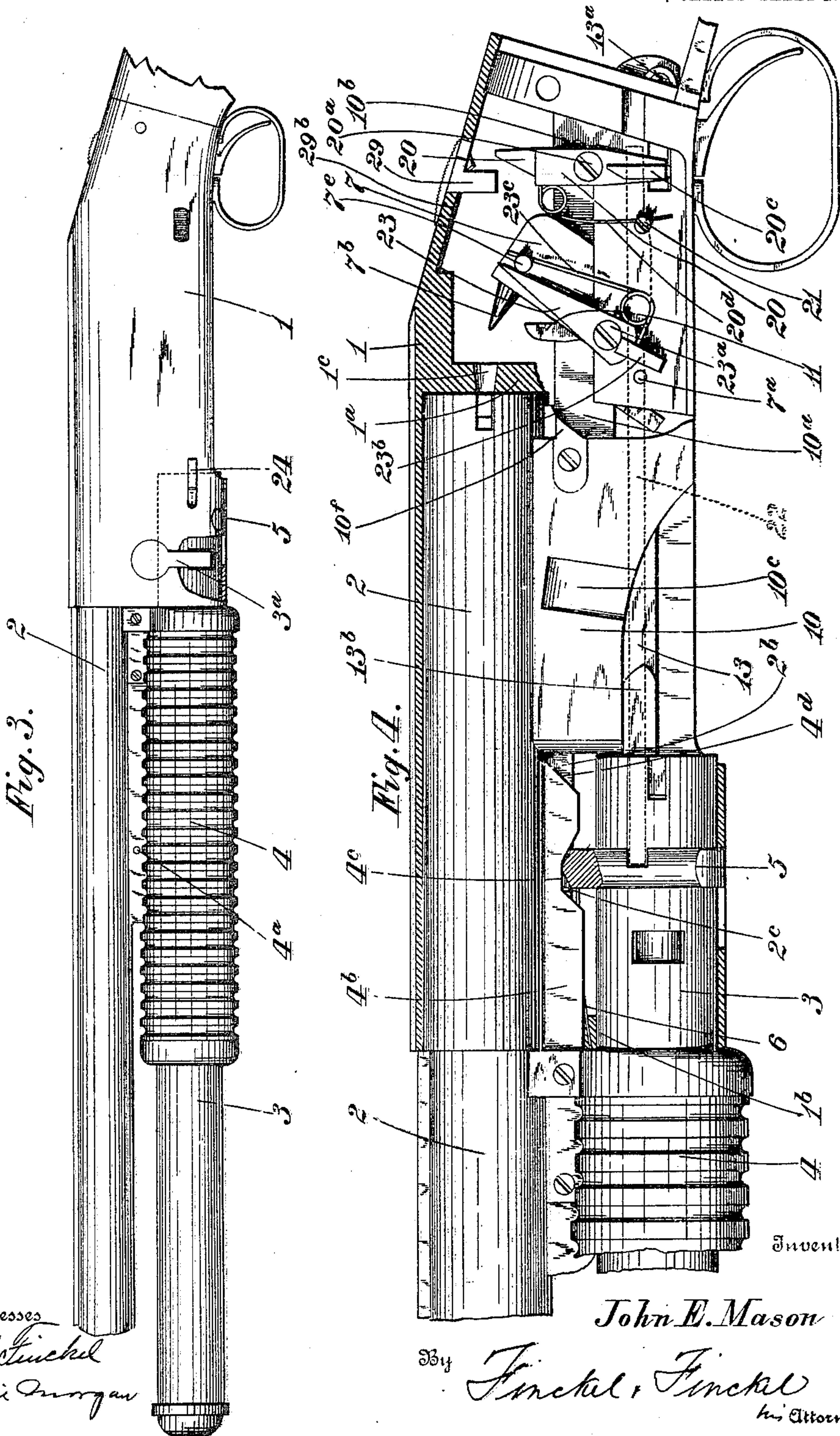
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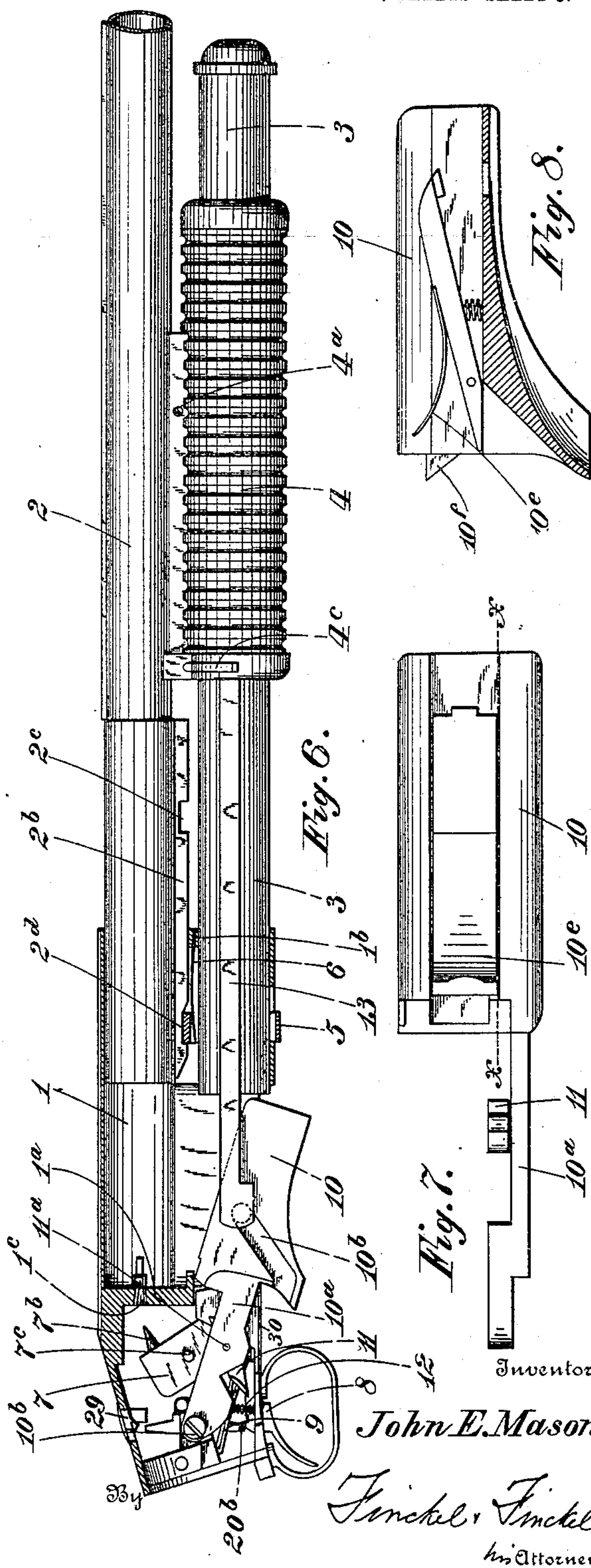
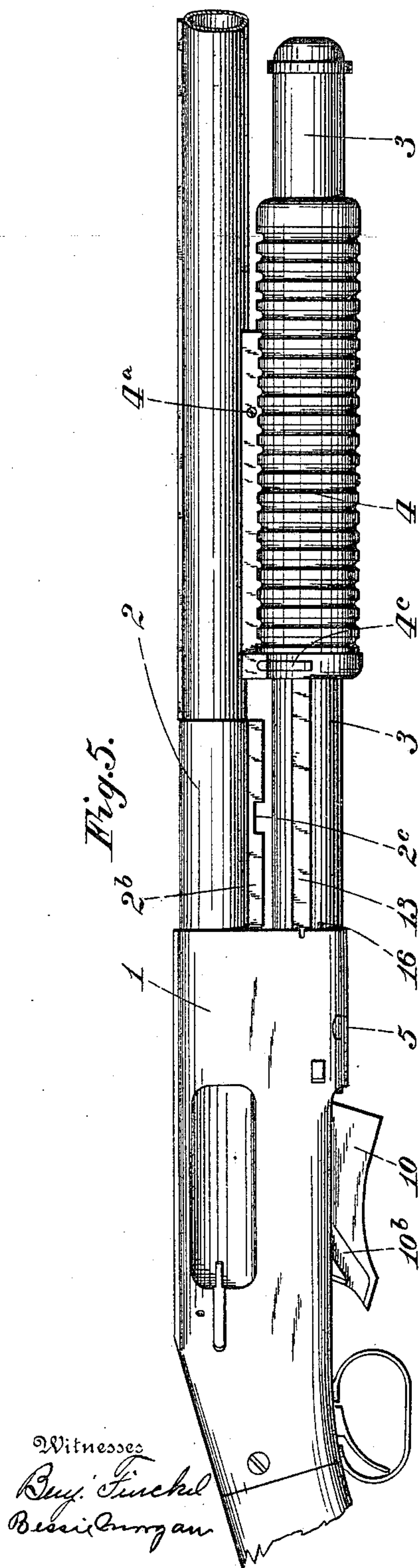
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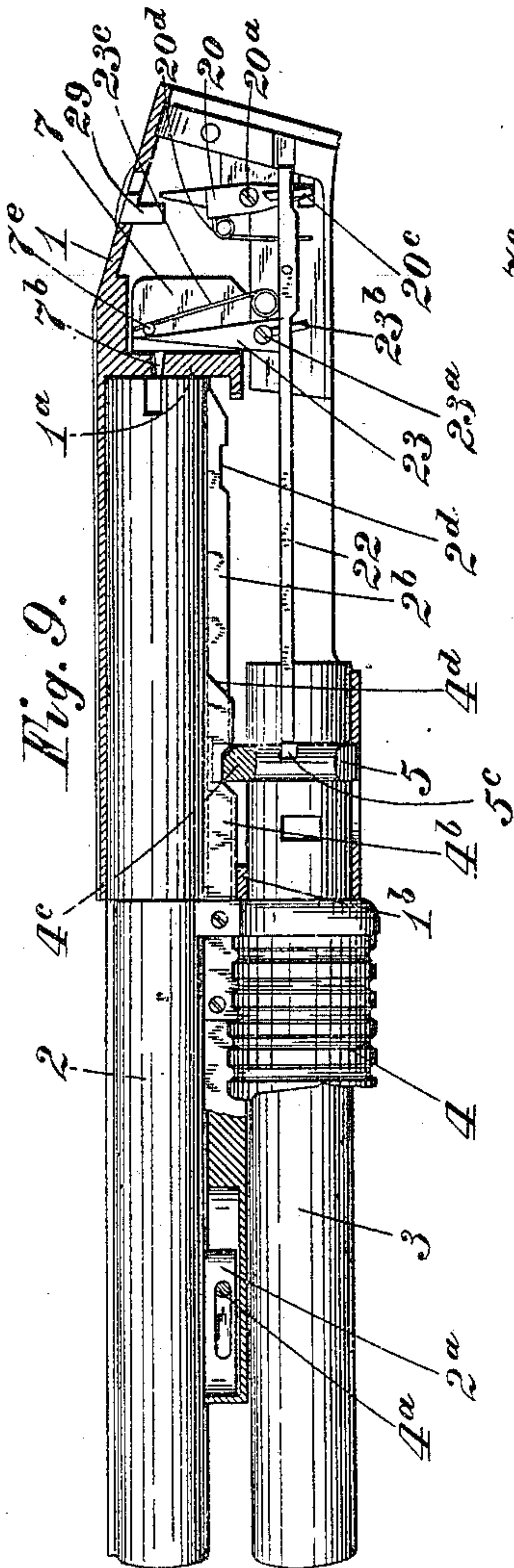
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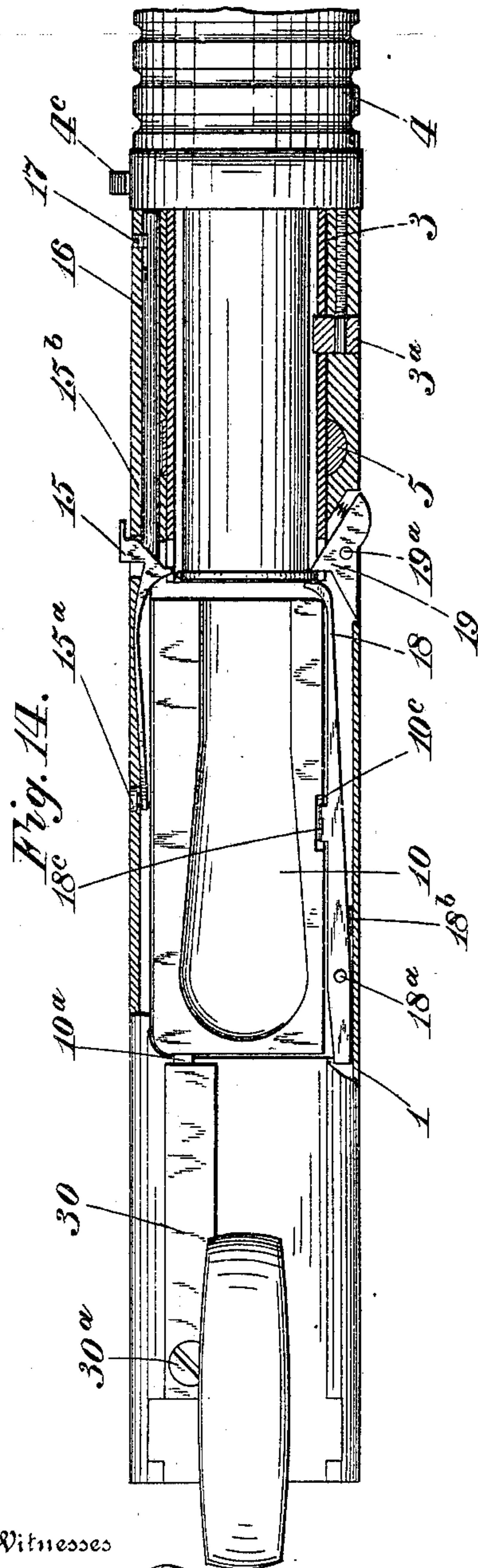
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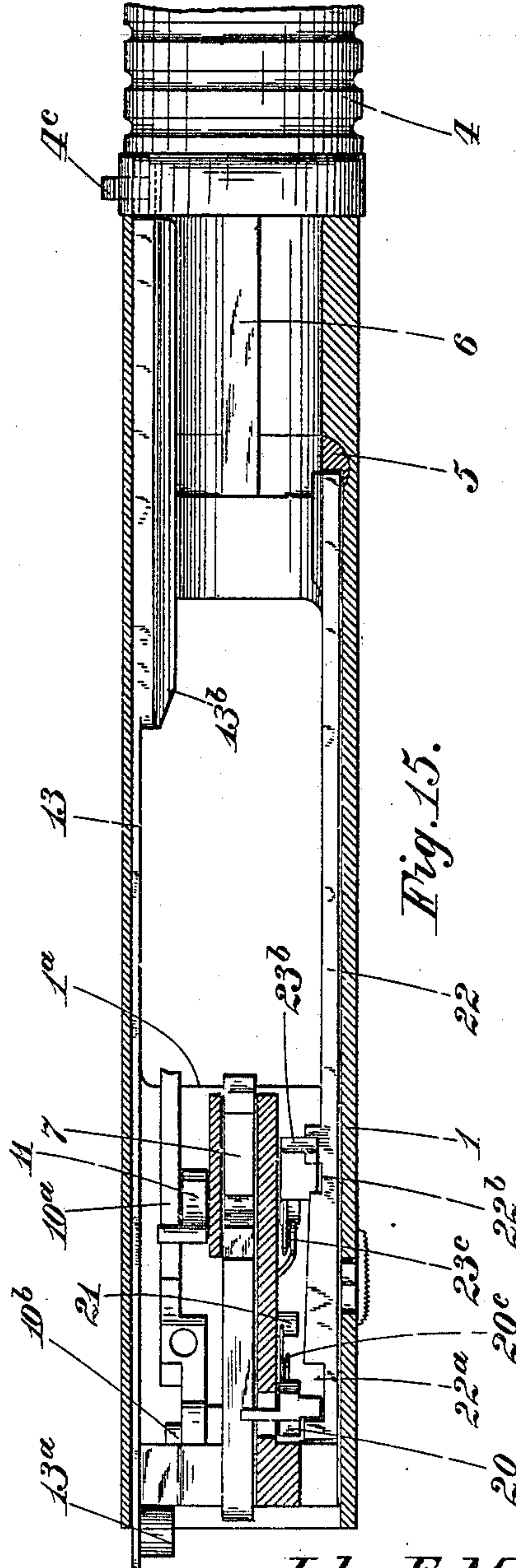
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7 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



Witnesses

Ben. Finckel
Bessie Morgan



Inventor

John E. Mason

By

Finckel & Finckel

his Attorneys.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 6.

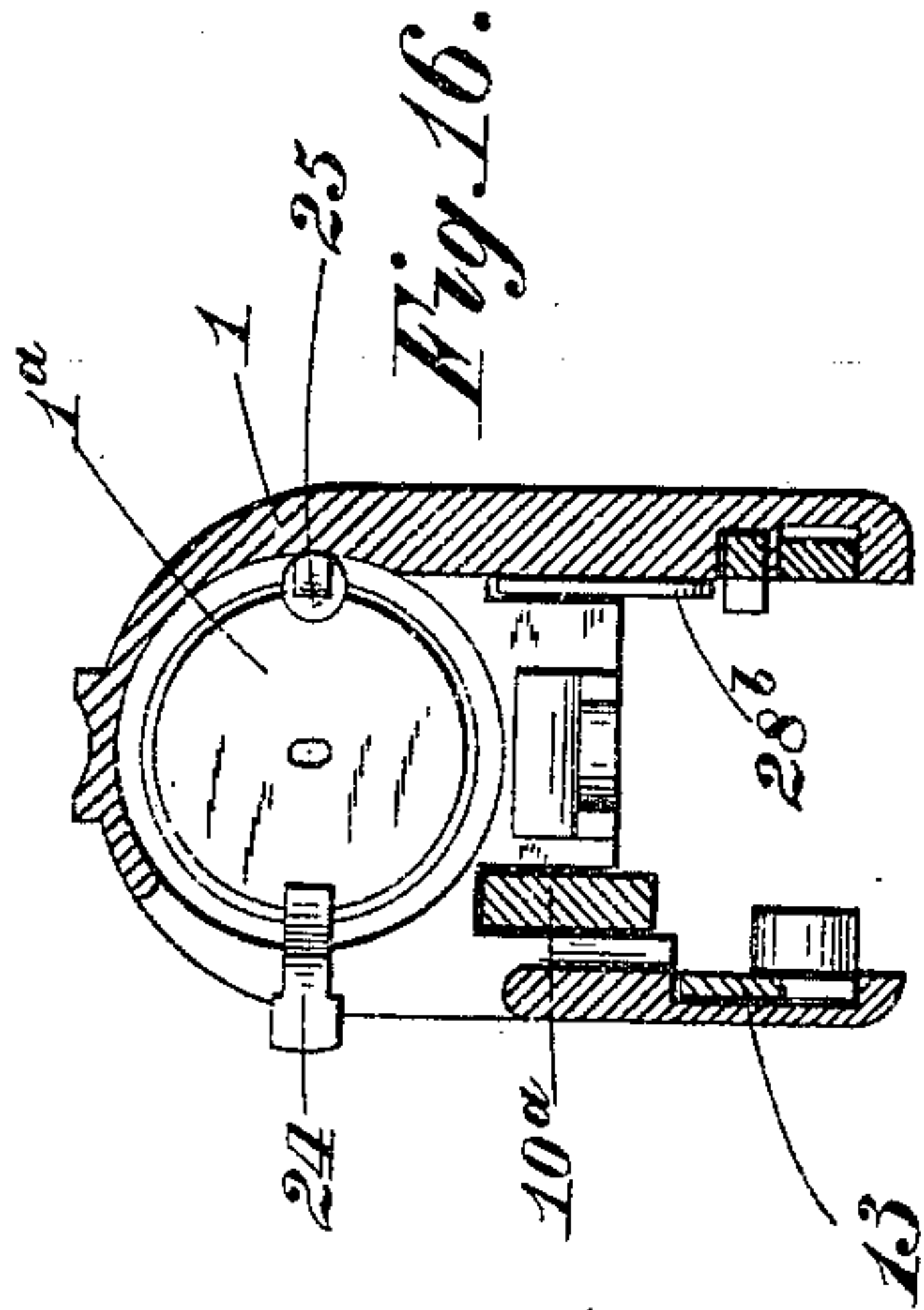


Fig. 16.

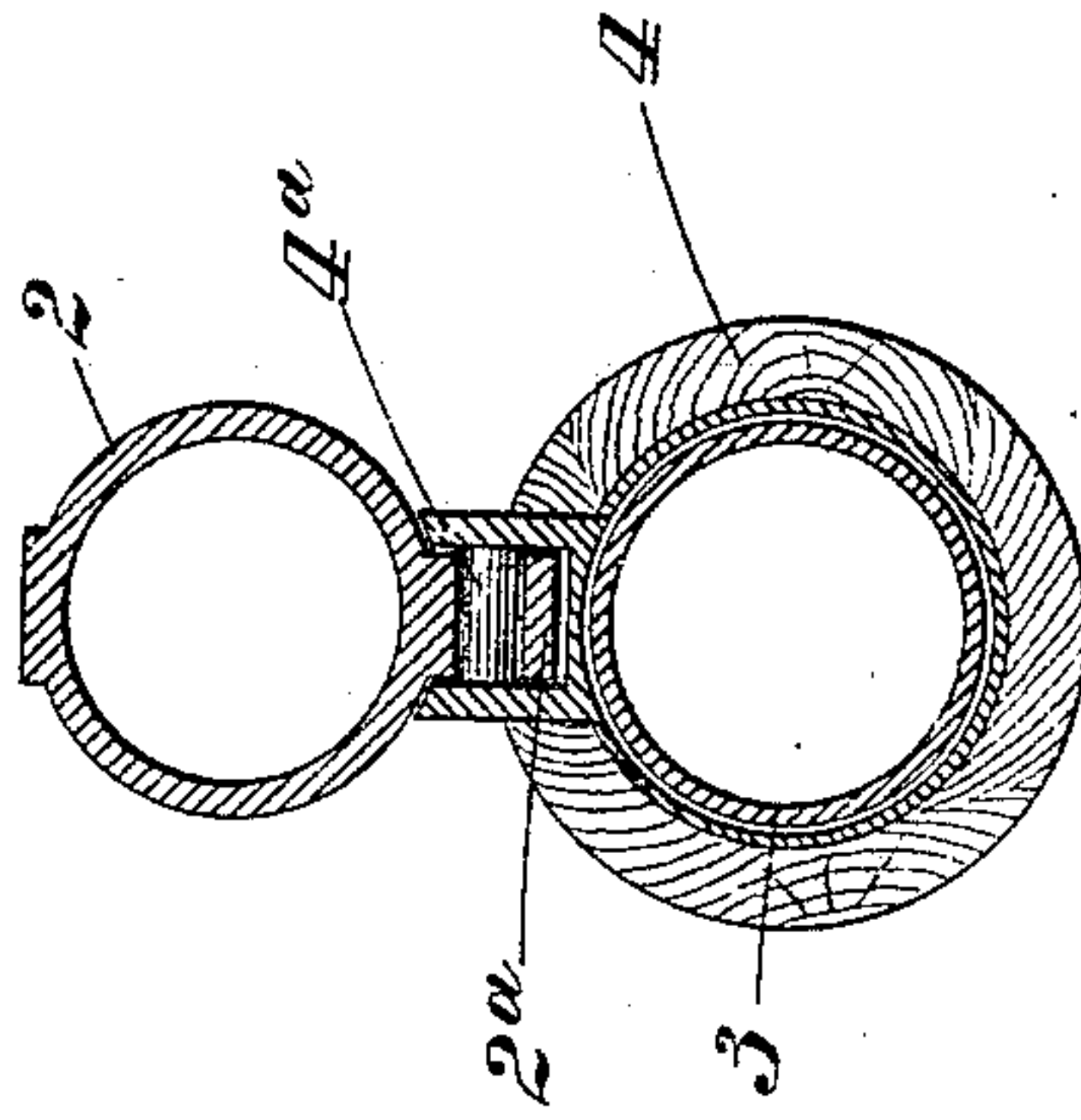


Fig. 18.

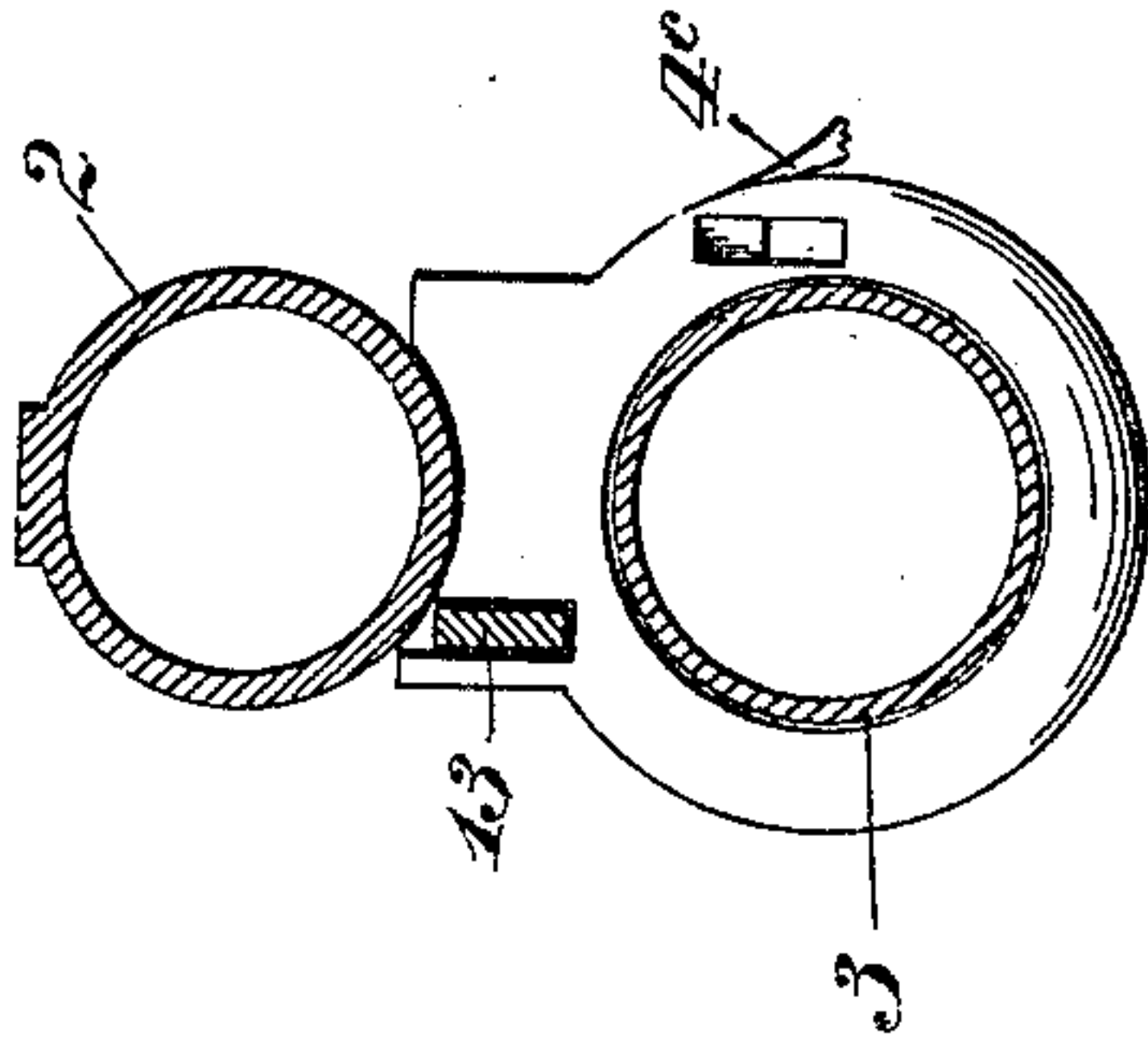


Fig. 17.

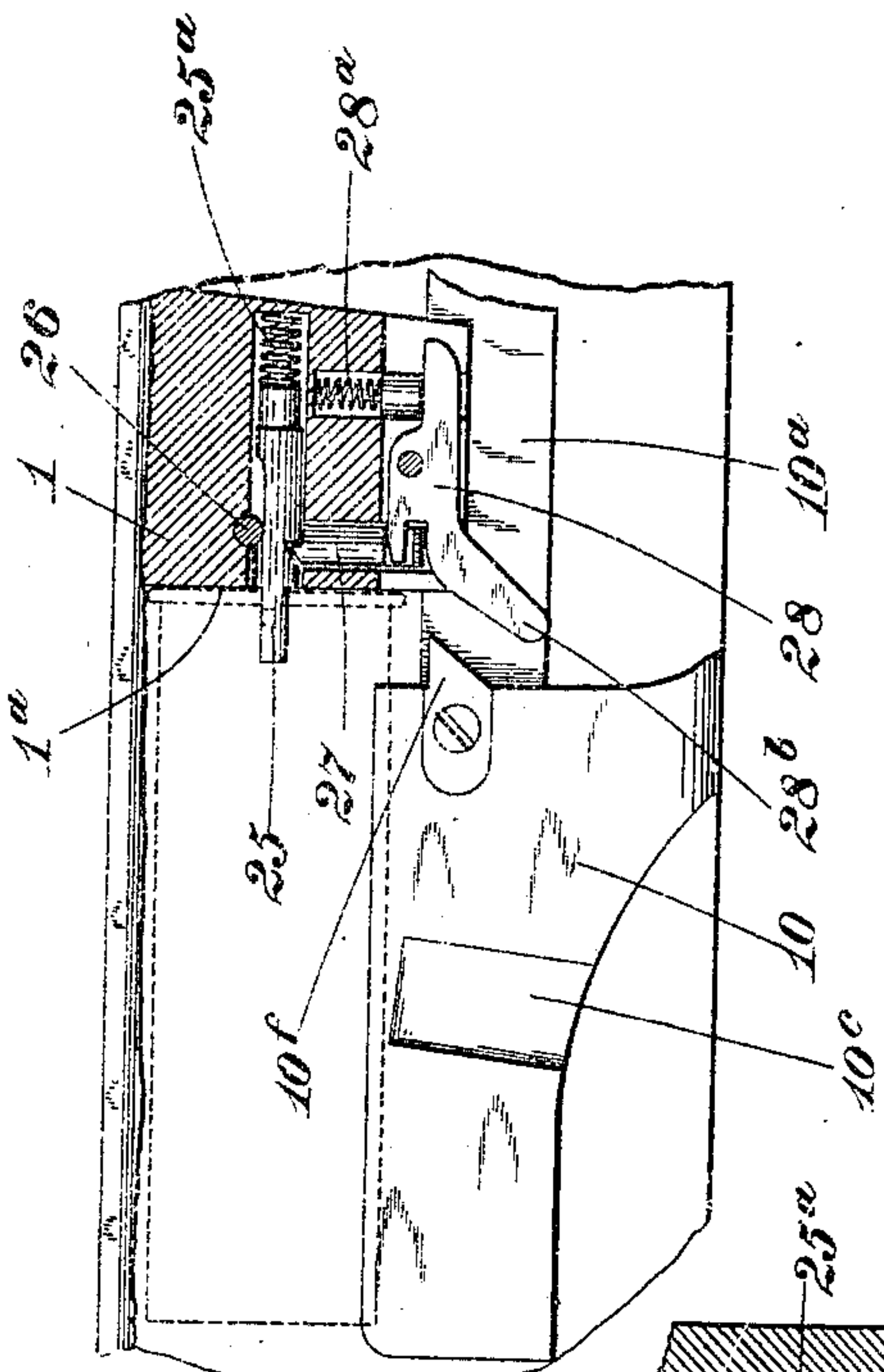


Fig. 19.

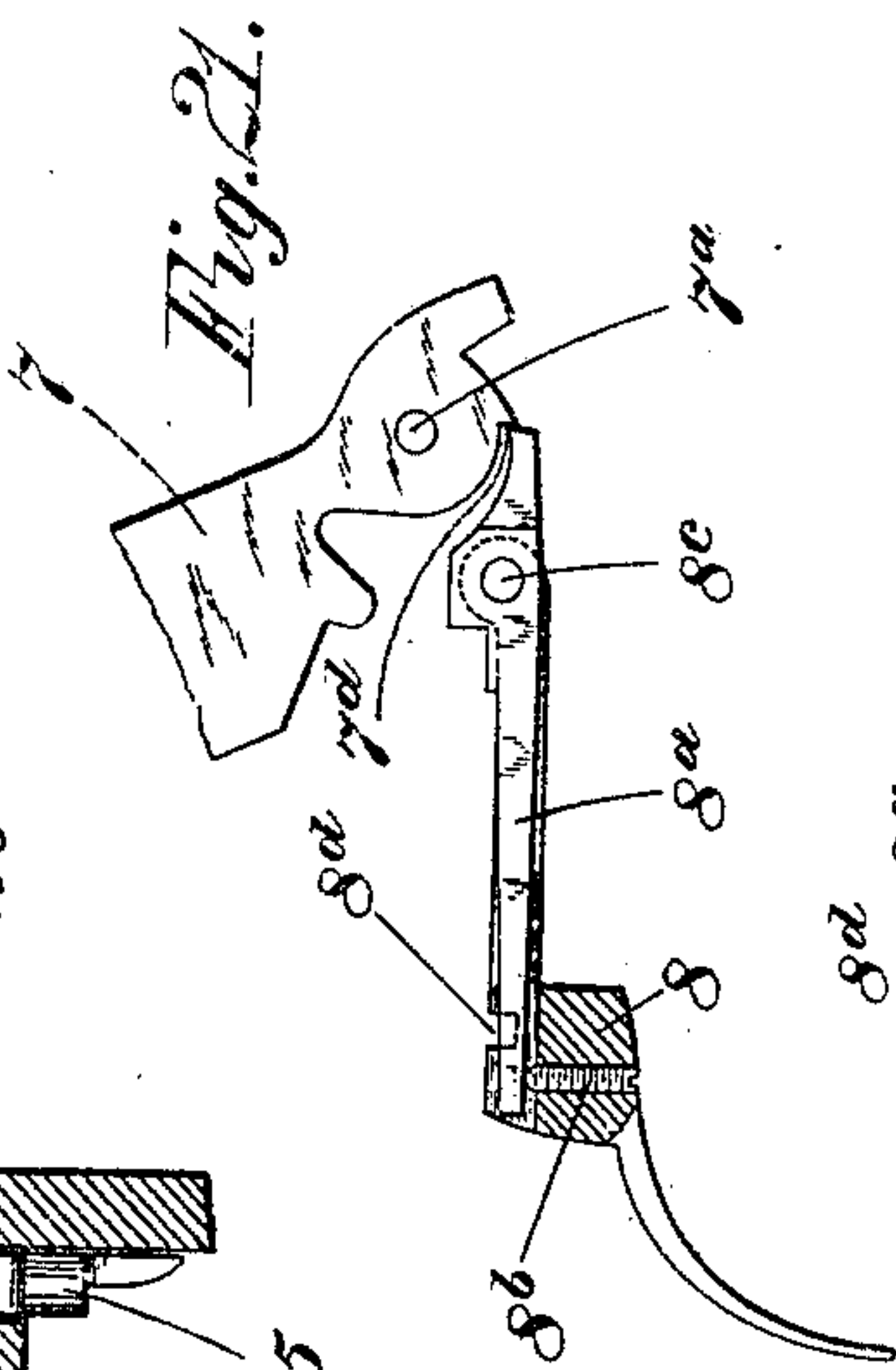


Fig. 21.

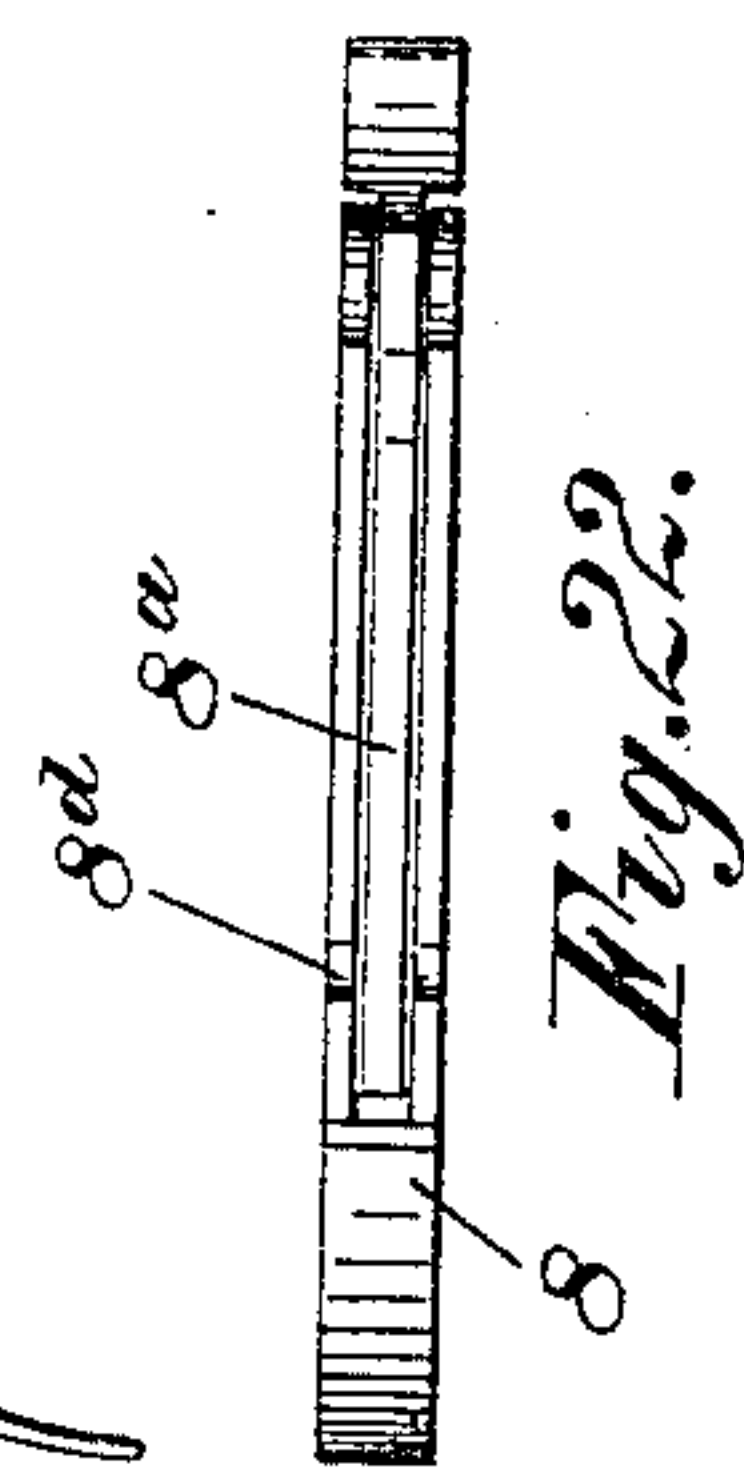


Fig. 22.

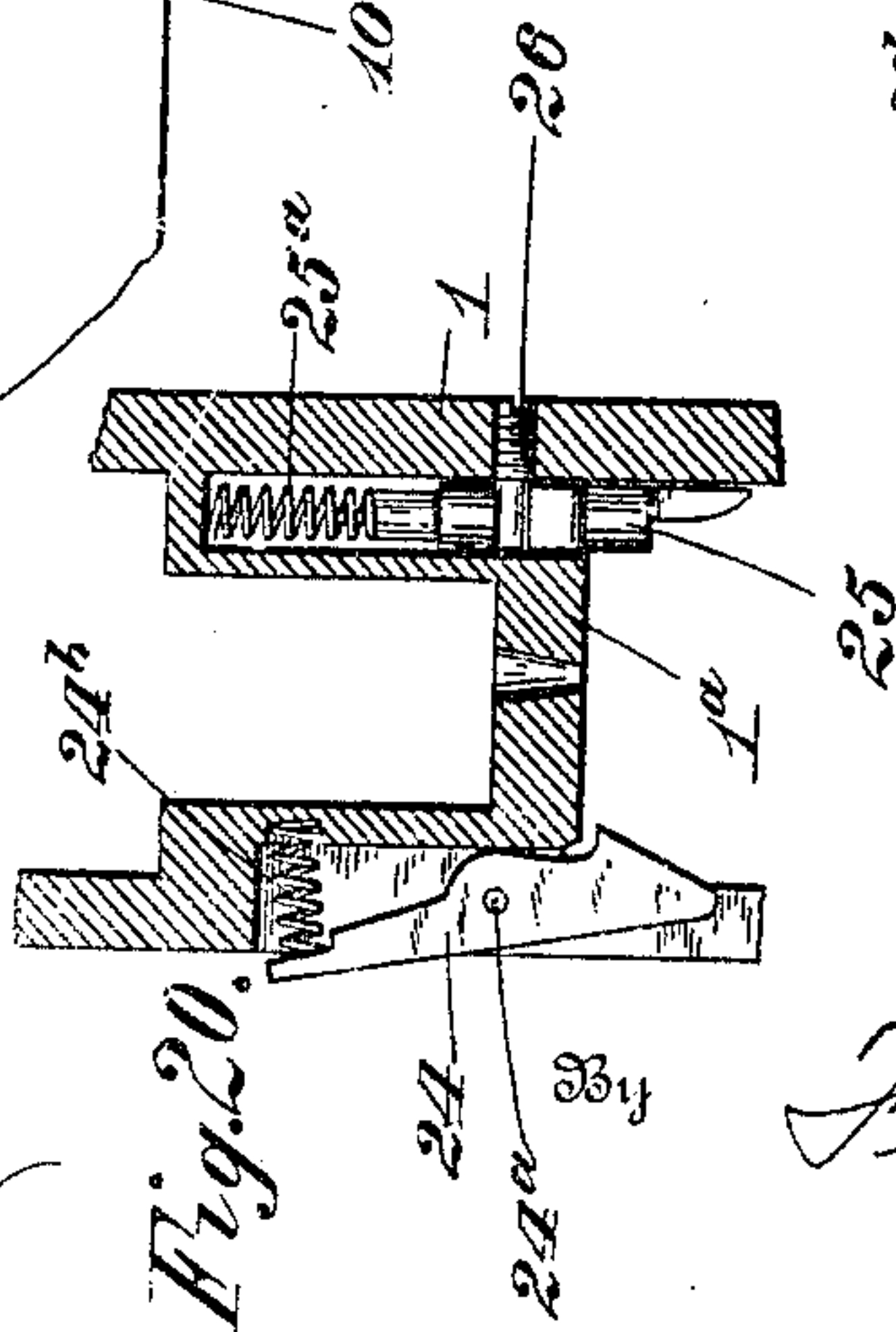


Fig. 20.

Witnesses
Benj. Finckel
Boris Morgan

Inventor
John E. Mason
Finckel, Finckel
his Attorneys

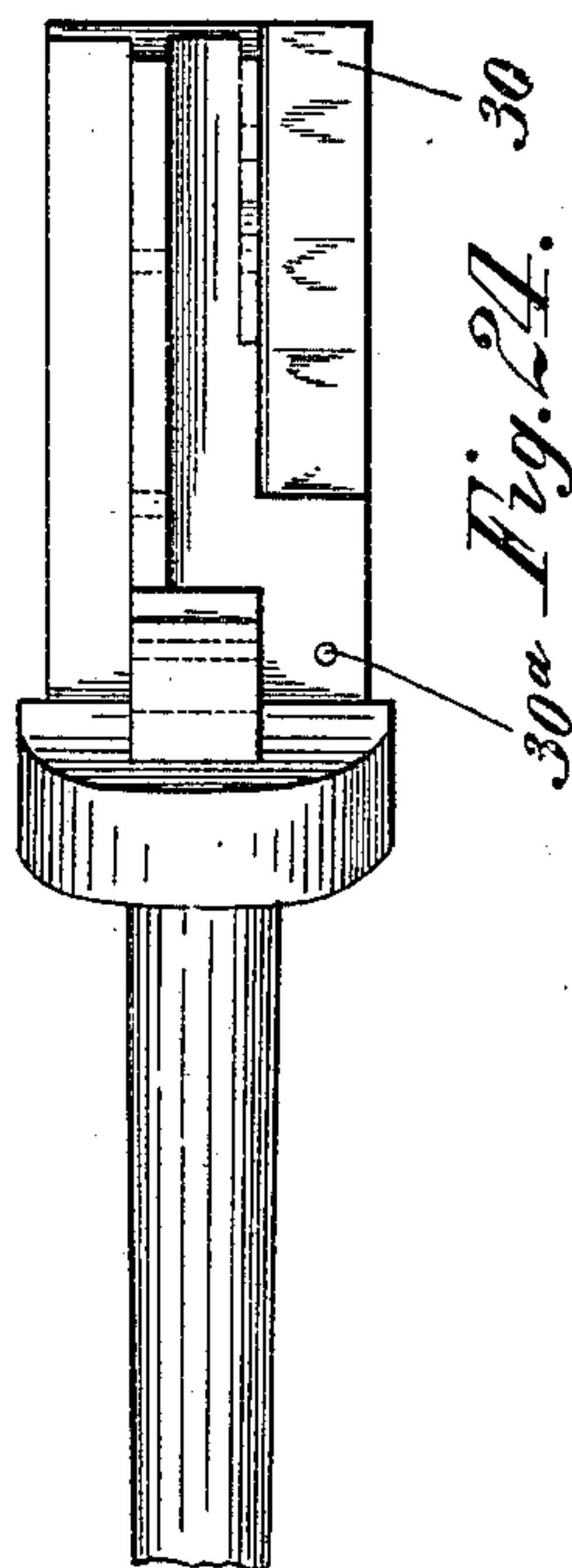
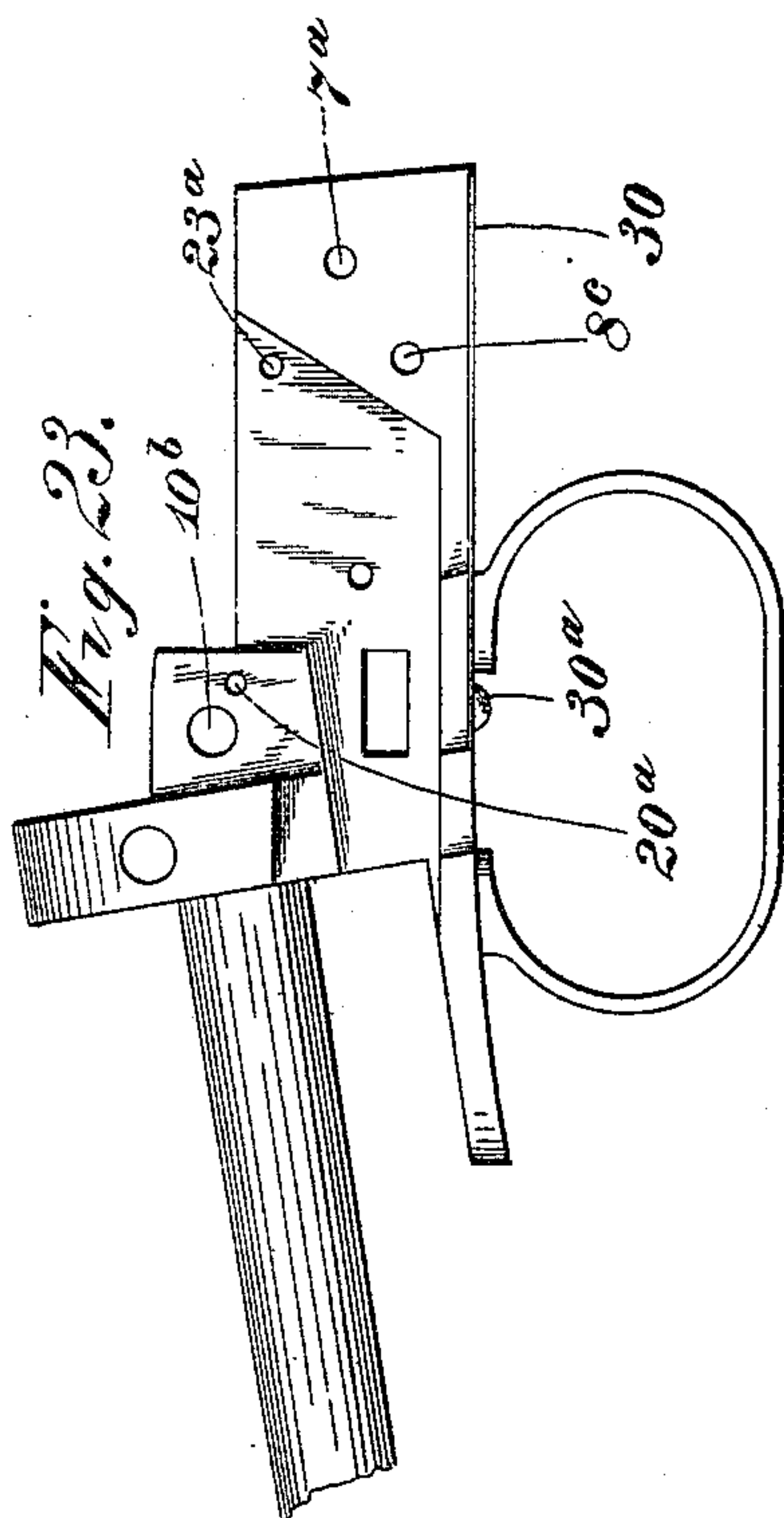
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J. E. MASON.
FIREARM.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 10, 1906.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 7.



Inventor

Witnesses

Benj. Finckel
Bessie Morgan

By

John E. Mason
Finckel, Finckel
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. MASON, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO JOHN H. SMITH AND THREE-EIGHTHS TO CHARLES E. HOLSTEIN, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

FIREARM.

No. 843,542.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 5, 1907.

Application filed September 10, 1906. Serial No. 333,884.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. MASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates more especially to magazine-firearms, and has for its object to simplify the construction and render more nearly perfect the operation of such implements.

The invention is embodied in the construction hereinafter described and claimed, the invention not being confined in its embodiment to the precise forms of parts shown in the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the right-hand side of the gun with parts broken off, the gun being closed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view taken longitudinally of the breech-frame, on a larger scale, looking at the right-hand side of the gun and showing most of the operative parts in full, the gun being closed and cocked. Fig. 3 is a view mainly in side elevation, on the same scale as Fig. 1, with parts broken off and looking at the left-hand side of the gun, the gun being closed. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view on a larger scale (the scale being the same as that of Fig. 2,) looking at the left-hand side and showing most of the operative parts in full. Fig. 5 is a view similar to that shown in Fig. 1 except that the gun is open. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view of the breech-frame, disclosing the interior mechanism, mostly in full, but in the open position of the gun and looking from the right-hand side. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the shell-carrier removed from the gun. Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on the line *x x*, Fig. 7, looking up. Figs. 9, 10, and 11 are detail longitudinal sectional views with the shell-carrier and trigger omitted and looking from the left-hand side, showing chiefly the barrel-latch and trigger-locking device and the different positions of those parts and the parts operating in conjunction therewith. Fig. 12 is an elevation of the barrel-latch looking at its rear face. Fig. 13 is a sectional view of the latch on the line *y y*,

Fig. 12, and looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 14 is a view looking at the under side of the gun, the rear end of the magazine and a portion of the breech-block frame being in section. Fig. 15 is a longitudinal sectional view exposing the lower side of the interior mechanism with parts broken off and removed. Fig. 16 is a transverse sectional view, on a larger scale, on the line *z z*, Fig. 1, with the barrel removed and looking toward the standing breech. Fig. 17 is a similar view on the line *w w*, Fig. 1, looking toward the muzzle of the gun. Fig. 18 is a similar view on the line *m m*, Fig. 1. Fig. 19 is a detail of the shell-ejecting devices. Fig. 20 is a detail of the shell-extractor and shell-ejector. Fig. 21 is a detail in side view of the trigger mechanism, showing also a part of the hammer-lever. Fig. 22 is a plan view of the trigger mechanism. Figs. 23 and 24 are side and plan views, respectively, of the frame in the rear chamber of the breech-frame, showing the trigger-guard thereon.

In the views, 1 designates the breech-frame, which is a hollow structure open at its bottom and provided with a shell-ejecting opening near the top of its right-hand side.

1^a designates the standing breech, provided with a suitable opening 1^c, through which the firing-pin of the hammer works. The standing breech divides the breech-frame into two chambers, hereinafter referred to as "forward" and "rear" chambers.

2 designates the barrel, that has a sliding connection with the forward upper portion of the breech-frame, so that it can be moved to and from the standing breech. The barrel is furnished at the under side of the breech portion with a longitudinal tongue 2^b, having notches 2^c and 2^d. The outer notch 2^c is square-cornered and of greater depth than the notch 2^d. The outer wall of the notch 2^d is inclined.

3 designates the magazine, which is removably attached to the forward end of the breech-frame below the barrel by means of a suitable spring-actuated latch 3^a. (See Figs. 3 and 14.)

4 designates a sliding grip or fore-end consisting of a metallic tube cased with wood, said grip encircling the rear portion of the

magazine and being connected with the barrel by means of a transverse pin 4^a on the grip passed through a slot in a longitudinal tongue 2^a on the under side of the barrel, so that the grip has a limited sliding connection with the barrel. The barrel is moved to and from the standing breech by means of the grip.

5 5 designates the barrel-latch, (see particularly Figs. 12 and 13,) which slides in suitable
10 grooves in the opposite sides of the breech-frame. The barrel-latch is generally of the form of the letter capital C, as seen in Figs. 12 and 13, the elongated central opening thereof permitting it to work vertically with
15 reference to the rear end of the magazine, which it embraces. The barrel-latch is pressed upward or toward the barrel by a flat metal spring 6, secured to a rigid cross-piece 1^b, extending between the sides of the forward end of the breech-frame, so that the
20 latch is thrown into the notch 2^c when the barrel is closed against the standing breech and into the notch 2^d when the barrel is slid outward to the intended limit of its outward
25 movement in the shell ejecting and reloading operations. The square-cornered edge 5^a of the barrel-latch engages the notches 2^c and 2^d. To release the latch from the notch 2^c, so as to permit the forward sliding of the barrel in the breech-frame and the ejection of a
30 fired shell, the sliding grip is provided at its rear end with a finger 4^b, having a notch 4^c in its lower edge with beveled end walls. The rear end of the said finger 4^b is beveled, as seen at 4^d. The finger 4^b engages the barrel-latch at the edge 5^b, which is countersunk below the barrel-engaging edge 5^a. The said
35 edge 5^b of the barrel-latch is suitably beveled to permit the easy depression of the latch by the finger 4^b when the grip is slid forward. The finger 4^b is made of sufficient length and depth to depress the latch out of the notch 2^c and hold it disengaged from the barrel until the movement of the grip carries the barrel
40 to a point where the latch will be pressed by the spring 6 against the tongue 2^b, and against this tongue the latch will remain until the notch 2^d comes into position to receive it. The notch 2^d is designed, in conjunction with
45 the barrel-latch, to automatically limit the forward movement of the barrel and prevent its accidental removal from the breech-frame in the ordinary operation of the gun. The inclined forward wall of the notch 2^d, it will
50 be observed, permits the barrel to be easily slid rearward in its initial closing or rearward movement. It will be noted that the limited sliding movement of the grip with reference to the barrel permits the operation of the finger 4^b to disengage the barrel-latch preparatory to the forward movement of the barrel
60 itself.

7 designates the hammer, which is pivoted at 7^a in the frame in the rear chamber of the
65 breech-frame. The hammer has an ordinary

firing-pin 7^b, that works, as before stated, through the hole 1^c in the standing breech. The hammer is also furnished on its right-hand side with a laterally-projecting pin 7^c, against which the cocking-lever presses to
70 cock the hammer, as hereinafter described.

The trigger is compounded mainly of two parts—namely, the part 8, that is directly operated by the finger of the hand, as usual, and a part 8^a, that engages the hammer and is adjustable with reference to the part 8 for the purpose of regulating the sensitiveness of the operation of the trigger. The forward end of the part 8^a engages a toe 7^d on the hammer to hold the latter in cocked position, and the extent of the engagement of said part 8^a with said toe is controlled by means of a set-screw 8^b in the part 8, which regulates the angular relation of said parts 8 and 8^a. The parts 8 and 8^a are pivoted on the same pin at 8^c between the walls (see Figs. 23 and 24) of the frame in the rear chamber of the breech-frame. The part 8 rests upon the bottom piece of the frame in the rear chamber of the breech-frame and is limited in its downward
80 movement by said bottom piece. Hence the hammer-engaging point of the part 8^a has a definite upward limit of movement that is determined by the position of the adjusting-screw 8^b, and because that screw can be adjusted to an indefinite variety of positions the sensitiveness of the trigger can be correspondingly varied and made precisely as may be desired. The part 8 is notched, as seen at 8^d, to permit the operation of the trigger, as
90 hereinafter described.

9 designates a V-shaped spring, one arm of which presses upward against and operates the hammer, while the other presses downward against the part 8 of the trigger.
105

10 designates the shell carrier or elevator, that swings vertically in the forward chamber of the breech-frame. This carrier has an arm 10^a, that extends into the rear chamber of the breech-frame, said arm being pivoted at 10^b to the frame in said chamber. The carrier 10 has pivoted to it at 11^a in the rear chamber a hammer-cocking lever 11, the upper arm of which when properly operated is adapted to strike against the laterally-extending pin 7^c to throw the hammer to cocked position. The shell-carrier is adapted to be depressed into position to receive a shell from the rear end of the magazine; but it is normally pressed upward by means of a
110 spring 12, operating against the lower edge of the arm 10^a. The carrier is provided with an inclined groove 10^b in its outer right-hand side, said groove being open at its lower end.
115

13 designates the cocking-rod. This rod is located and slides in a groove in the inner right-hand side of the breech-frame and is removably attached at its forward end by means of a spring-actuated latch 4^c to a metallic ferrule at the rear end of the sliding
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125
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grip. The rear end of the cocking-rod when the gun is closed reaches back into the rear chamber of the breech-frame and behind the lower end of the cocking-lever, as indicated by broken lines, Fig. 2, and by full lines, Fig. 15. The rear end of the cocking-rod is made with a lateral stud or projection 13^a, preferably having thereon a roller to reduce friction. The lower arm of the cocking-lever lies in the path of the projection 13^a, and when the grip is moved forward to open the gun the projection 13^a strikes the cocking-lever, which in turn throws the hammer to cocked position. In the farther forward movement of the cocking-rod the projection 13^a enters the inclined groove 10^b in the right-hand side of the carrier and draws it downward into position to receive a loaded shell from the magazine.

14 is a spring on the carrier-arm 10^a, adapted to return the lower arm of the cocking-lever down into position to be operated by the cocking-rod after that lever has been pushed rearwardly beyond it into its normal place upon the closing of the gun. The cocking-rod is made with a laterally-enlarged portion 13^b, that when the gun is closed reaches under the forward end of the carrier and locks it firmly in place in elevated position.

The magazine contains the ordinary spring-actuated follower (not shown, but well understood) for feeding the shells rearward toward and into the carrier. In order to prevent the crowding of the shell behind the leading one into the carrier, there is provided what might be termed a "first-shell stop" consisting, essentially, of a head portion 15, containing an inward projection adapted to extend into the path of the rim of the shell on a spring-arm attached, as seen at 15^a, to the side of the breech-frame. The head portion 15 also contains an outward projection extending through an opening in the wall of said frame and bent to engage the outer side thereof, and so limit the inward movement of the inward projection. The head portion 15 contains an inclined edge 15^b, against which abuts the inner end of a sliding pin 16, the forward end of which is projected beyond the end of the breech-frame when the grip is moved outward to open the gun. The pin 16 is held in proper position and from accidental removal by means of a short screw 17, entering an elongated recess in the side of the pin 16, said recess permitting longitudinal movement of the pin. When the gun is closed, the contact of the ferrule at the rear end of the grip impels the pin 16 rearwardly, and so releases the shell against the second stop. This second stop (designated 18) consists of a projection or head portion on the forward arm of a lever that is pivoted at 18^a, said headed arm being normally pressed inward by a spring 18^b. The stop 18 is released from the shell by the

descent of the shell-carrier, which has in its outer side a groove 10^c, provided with an inclined or cam-like bottom that becomes shallower or vanishes at the top, said cam-like bottom working against a projection 18^c on said lever. When the stop 18 is thus actuated, the shell is released from the magazine into the carrier and is held, by means of the curved rear edge of a spring 10^e in the bottom of the carrier, ready for elevation into position for loading. In order to secure the shell while in the depressed carrier from accidental movement back into the magazine and after it has passed the first stop 17, a spring-actuated catch 19, pivoted at 19^a in the walls of the breech-frame is provided, said catch having an angular projection or tooth adapted to project under the rim of the shell. The catch 19 has its forward edge inclined, as shown, to permit the easy passage of the rim of the shell onto the tooth of the catch.

To prevent the release of the cocked hammer until the gun is closed—that is, until the breech of the barrel is firmly against the standing breech with the barrel latched—a "safety-lever" is pivoted at 20^a, said lever having at the right-hand side of its lower end a lateral projection 20^b, that extends over the side of the trigger member 8, said member being provided at its left-hand side with a lateral projection 20^c. The lever 20 is also provided with a spring 20^d, working against a stationary pin 21, said spring tending to throw the lower end of the lever rearward, as seen in Figs. 9, 10, and 11. The projection 20^c extends into an elongated notch 22^a in the rear end of a rod 22, said rod sliding in a groove at the inner side of the left-hand side of the breech-frame. The rod 22 extends forward and is adapted to have its forward end projected into a square-cornered notch 5^c in the left-hand side of the barrel-latch only when that latch is engaged with the forward notch 2^c on the barrel. It will be observed that when the forward end of the rod 22 is engaged with the notch 5^c the latch and barrel are locked and that the gun cannot be opened until said rod is withdrawn. The rod 22 is directly operated by means of a spring-actuated lever 23, pivoted at 23^a on the frame in the rear chamber of the breech-frame, said lever having at its lower end a lateral projection 23^b, that engages a notch 22^b, (see Fig. 15,) in said rod 22. The spring 23^c and the lever 23 embrace a lateral pin 7^e on the left-hand side of the hammer 7, and the lever and spring are carried by the hammer when the gun is fired, thus releasing the rod 22 from the barrel-latch 5. The position of these parts after the gun is fired is indicated in Fig. 9. In Fig. 10 the sliding grip is depicted as moved forward far enough to disengage the barrel-latch, but not so far as to cock the hammer. In Fig. 11 the grip is shown as having been carried forward to the

limit in ordinary operation of the barrel's forward movement and the hammer cocked. In this last-stated figure it will be observed that the lever 23 is held in substantially the same position it occupied in the fired position of the parts, Fig. 9, because the forward end of the rod 22 is in contact with the face of the latch 5, the notch 2^d not being deep enough to permit the notch 5^c of the latch to rise to a position opposite the end of the rod 22. Because the rod 22 is held in the position it occupies when the gun is fired, as seen in Figs. 9 and 10, and when the gun is open and cocked, as seen in Figs. 6 and 11, the lever 20 is held by its spring 20^d in the position seen in those views and with projection 20^b in position to prevent the operation of the trigger, and therefore the firing of the gun. The position of the parts when the hammer is cocked and the gun closed—in other words, ready for firing—is best seen in Figs. 2 and 4. The lever 20 may appropriately be nominated the "safety-lever," because it directly precludes the operation of the trigger and hammer until the gun is closed.

The extractor consists of a small lever 24, (see Fig. 20,) pivoted at 24^a at the right-hand side of the breech-frame and a little in rear of the standing breech, said lever having a hook that reaches around the forward side of the standing breech to engage the usual flanged rim of the shell, said lever being also pressed at its rear arm by a spring 24^b to yieldingly hold inward the rim-engaging hook. The extractor retains the empty or fired shell against the standing breech while the barrel is being moved forward to extract the fired shell and preparatory to its ejection.

The ejector 25 is located in the breech-frame at its left-hand side and opposite the extractor, and the extractor coöperates with it to effect the removal of the empty shell. The ejector consists of a sliding pin backed by a spring 25^a, that presses the pin forward; but the pin is limited in its outward movement by means of a cross-pin 26, passed through an elongated recess in the upper side of the pin. The ejector-pin is latched in its rearward or ejecting position by means of a latching-bolt 27, that is moved to and automatically held in latching position by means of a lever 28, one arm of which is acted on by a spring 28^a and the other arm of which engages the latching-bolt. The latter arm is also extended, as seen at 28^b, to be acted on by a cam projection 10^f on the carrier (see Fig. 19) to release the ejector. The ejection of the shell is effected, as will be readily understood, by the release of the spring-pressed ejector-pin 25 upon the depression of the carrier 10 to a point where it will not interfere with the passage of the shell out of the opening for that purpose at the right-hand side of the forward breech-

frame chamber and when the grip and cocking-rod are moved forward to open the gun. The sidewise movement of the shell out of the chamber is due to the pressure of the ejector at one side while the extractor is engaging the rim of the shell at the other side.

Because the notch 22^a in the rod 22 is elongated the lower end of the safety-lever 20 is movable from the position seen in Fig. 4—that is, the position it occupies when the gun is loaded and capable of being fired. In order to preclude accidental firing of the gun, a manually-operative slide 29 can be provided to act on the upper end of the lever 20, so as to displace the lower end and put it in position to prevent operation of the trigger. A bent spring 29^b, coöperating with a pin 29^a on the slide, will serve to retain the slide in position to hold the safety device either in position to lock the trigger or to permit its operation. A spring 30, attached by means of a screw 30^a to the frame in the rear chamber of the breech-frame, closes the opening at the lower end of that frame and forms a yielding wall, permitting the depression of the cocking-lever when the gun is opened. Assuming that the gun has been fired (which act releases the barrel-latch lock 22) and the magazine supplied with additional loaded shells, the operation is briefly this: The forward movement of the grip first withdraws the barrel-latch, then cocks the hammer, then withdraws the barrel from the shell, and finally depresses the shell-carrier. Incidentally in its depression the carrier first operates the ejector and then releases into itself a shell from the magazine. At the moment the barrel is closed against the standing breech the barrel-latch operates to latch it there and the safety-lever is drawn into position to permit the operation of the trigger, the closing of the gun also releasing the rearmost shell in the magazine from the first stop to the second.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a firearm the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a grip sliding with the barrel, a shell-carrier, a firing mechanism including a cocking device, and a single sliding rod operated by the sliding grip said rod being provided with a single projection that operates in its forward movement both the cocking device and the shell-carrier.

2. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a grip sliding with the barrel, a shell-carrier, a firing mechanism including a cocking device, and a single sliding rod operated by the sliding grip said rod being provided with a single projection that operates successively the cocking device and shell-carrier.

3. In a firearm the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted

therein, a grip sliding with the barrel, a hammer, a pivoted shell-carrier, a cocking-lever fulcrumed on the shell-carrier, a sliding rod operated by the sliding grip to operate successively the cocking-lever and the carrier.

4. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a grip sliding with the barrel and having a limited sliding movement with reference thereto, a barrel-latch, a hammer, a pivoted shell-carrier, a lever fulcrumed on the shell-carrier, a sliding rod operated by the sliding grip to operate successively the cocking-lever and the carrier, and means on the grip for operating the barrel-latch.

5. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a grip sliding with the barrel and having a limited sliding movement with reference thereto, a barrel-latch, a hammer, a pivoted shell-carrier, a lever fulcrumed on the shell-carrier, a sliding rod operated by the sliding grip to operate successively the cocking-lever and the carrier, means on the grip for operating the barrel-latch when slid forward on the barrel while the latter is in closed position, the aforesaid rod operating successively the cocking-lever and the carrier after the operation of the barrel-latch.

6. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a grip slidably attached to the barrel, a firing mechanism including a cocking device, a shell-carrier, a cocking-rod attached to the grip, said rod provided with a projection to successively operate the cocking device and the shell-carrier, and said rod provided with a projection to lock said carrier in closed position with the gun after the shell-carrier-operating projection is disengaged from the carrier.

7. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a barrel-latch, firing devices including a trigger, a trigger-locking device, and means adapted to lock the barrel-latch operated by the firing devices when the gun is closed to unlock the barrel-latch and lock the trigger.

8. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a barrel-latch, firing devices including a trigger, a trigger-locking device, means adapted to lock the barrel-latch operable by the firing device when the gun is closed to unlock the barrel-latch and lock the trigger, and means to hold said barrel-latch in position to prevent the operation of the first-mentioned means until the gun is closed.

9. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a latch for latching the barrel in its closed position, a trigger-locking device, a hammer, means for locking the barrel-latch and operating the trigger-locking device, said

hammer being operative independently of said means, and a spring adapted to be placed under tension by the cocking of said hammer, said spring to operate the means for locking the barrel-latch and the trigger-locking device.

10. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a latch for latching the barrel in its closed position, a sliding grip for operating said barrel and barrel-latch, a trigger, a trigger-locking device, means for automatically moving said device into trigger-locking position when the gun is fired and for retaining it in said position until the gun is opened and closed.

11. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a latch for latching the barrel in its closed position, a grip for operating the barrel and barrel-latch, a trigger, a spring-actuated trigger-locking device, spring-actuated means operative upon the firing of the gun to release the trigger-locking device to trigger-locking position, the barrel-latch being constructed to permit the last-named device to move the trigger to releasing position when the gun is closed.

12. In a firearm, a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a device for latching the barrel in its closed position, a grip for operating the barrel, a spring-actuated trigger-locking device, spring-actuated means operable by the hammer in firing the gun to permit the trigger-locking device to move into trigger-locking position, the barrel-latch being constructed to permit the last-named device to move the trigger-locking device to release the trigger when the gun is closed.

13. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a latch for latching the barrel in its closed position, a grip for operating the barrel and barrel-latch, a spring-actuated trigger-locking device, spring-actuated means operative upon the firing of the gun to permit the trigger-locking device to move into trigger-locking position, said trigger-locking device being movable independently of said last-named spring-actuated means.

14. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a latch for latching the barrel in its closed position, a trigger-locking device, and means operable by the firing of the gun to release the barrel-latch and move the trigger-locking device to trigger-locking position.

15. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a barrel slidably mounted therein, a latch for latching the barrel in its closed position, a trigger-locking device, a hammer, means for locking the barrel-latch and operating the trigger-locking device, means operatively connecting the hammer and the means for locking the barrel-latch

and operating the trigger-locking device, said hammer being also operative independently of said means.

16. In a magazine-firearm, the combination with a breech-frame and a sliding barrel therein, of a shell-carrier, means for raising and depressing the carrier upon the movement of the barrel, an extractor, a spring-actuated shell-ejector, devices to latch the ejector in ejecting position when the gun is closed, and means on the carrier for operating said latching devices to liberate the ejector upon the depression of the carrier.

17. In a firearm, a magazine, a first and a second shell-stop in said magazine, combined with a device cooperating with the second

stop to retain the shell from movement longitudinally in the magazine.

18. In a firearm, the combination of a breech-frame, a sliding barrel therein, a magazine, a shell-carrier and means for operating it, a first and a second shell-stop in said magazine, means for releasing the first stop by the closing of the barrel, the shell-carrier constructed to release the second stop, and a device cooperating with the second stop to retain the shell from movement longitudinally in the magazine.

JOHN E. MASON.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN FINCKEL,
H. E. LUTZ.