

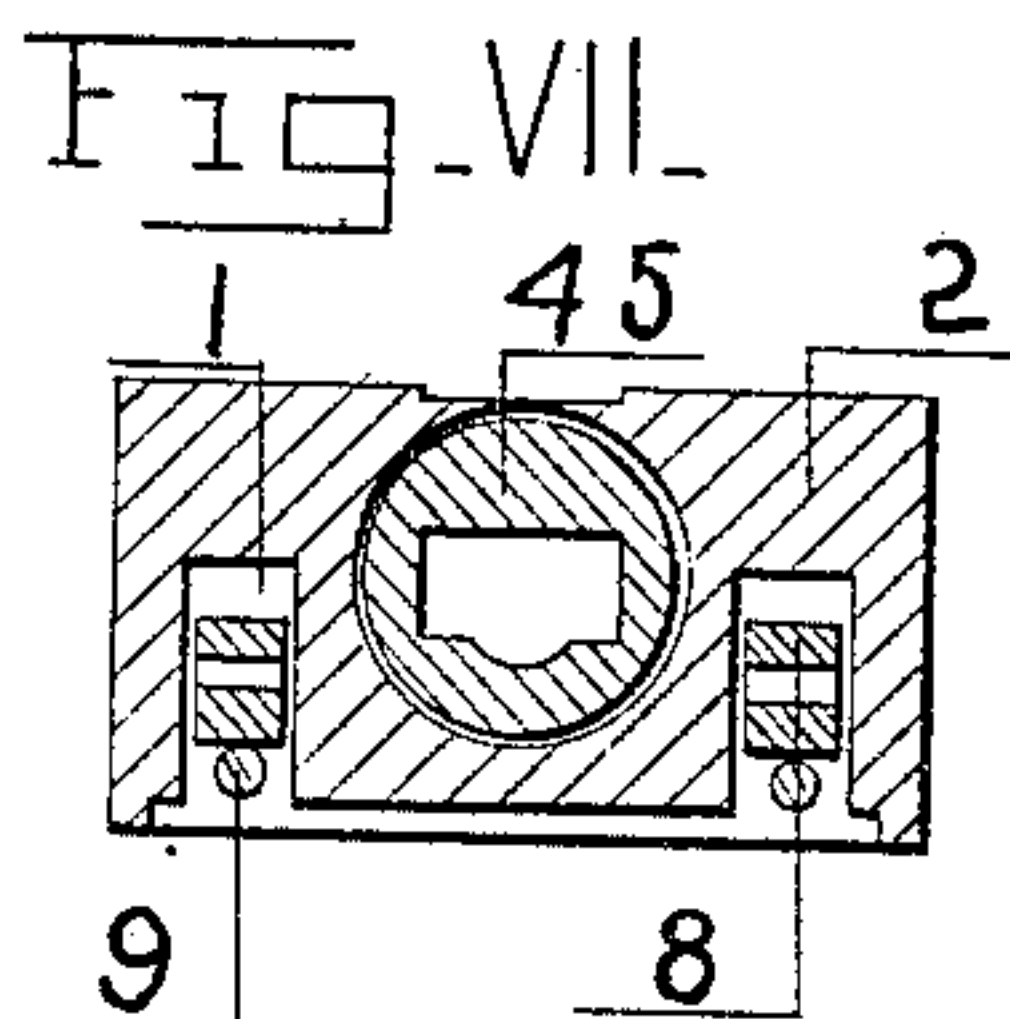
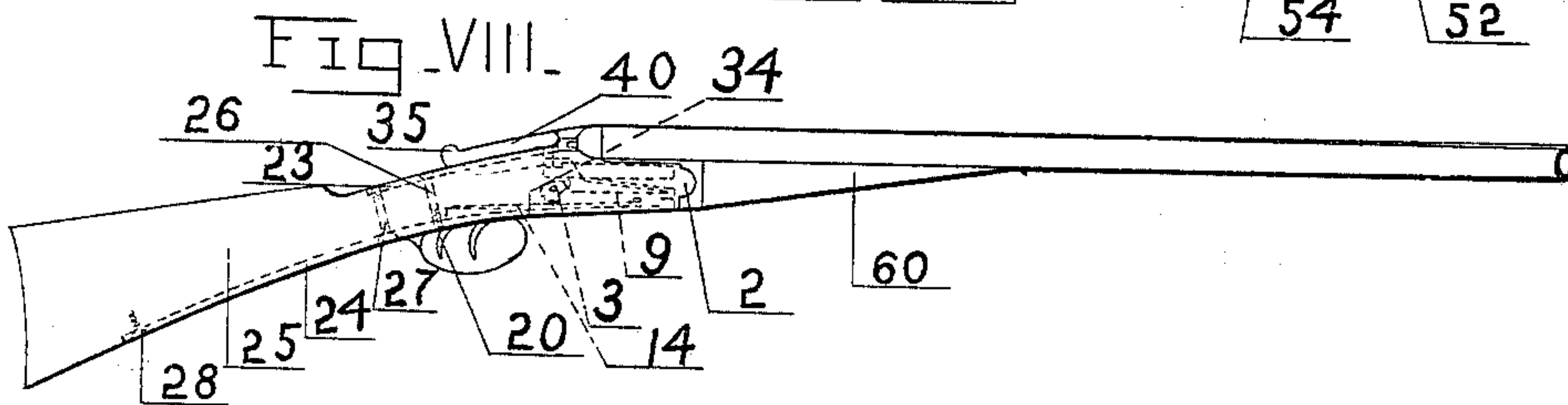
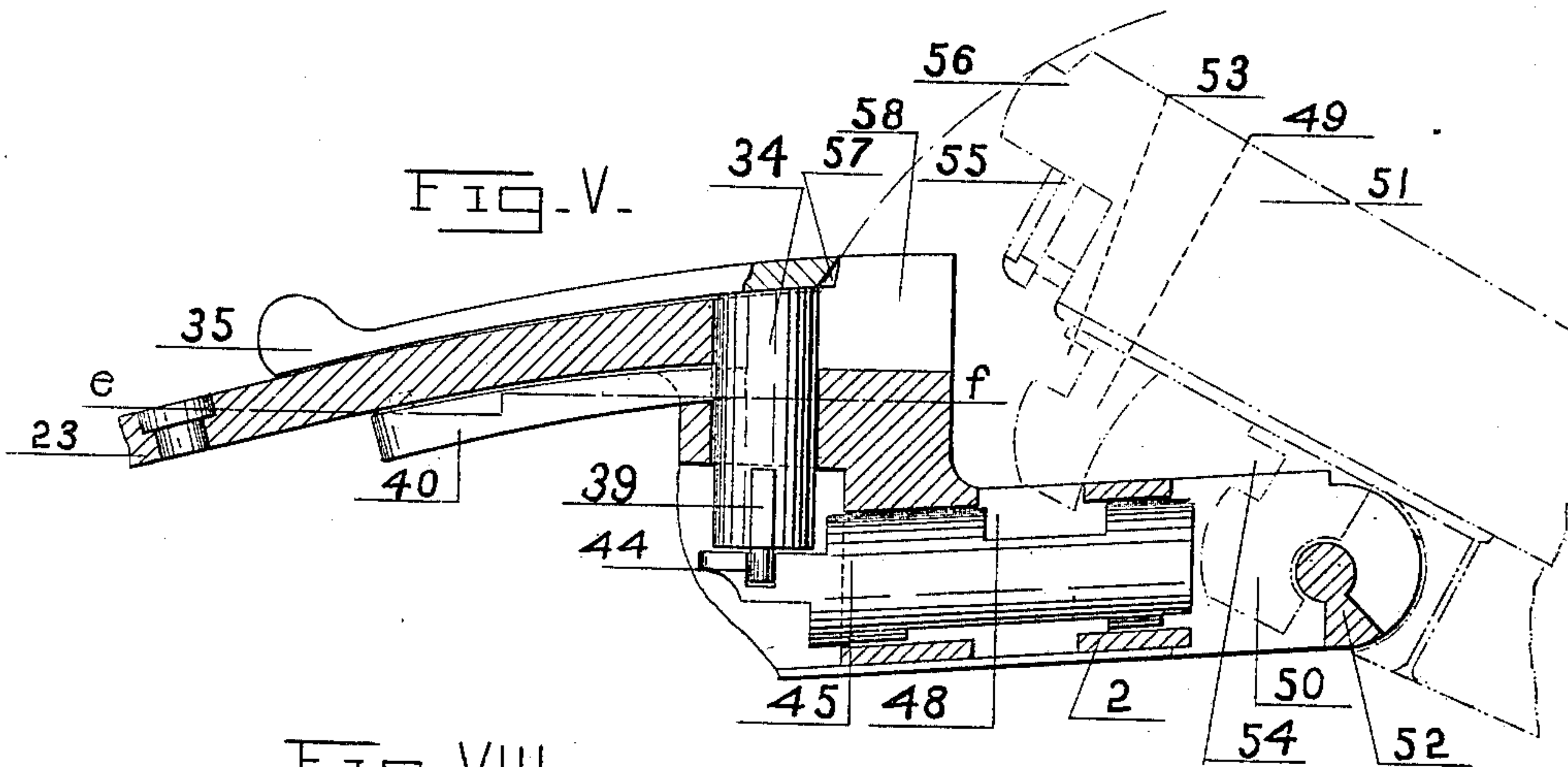
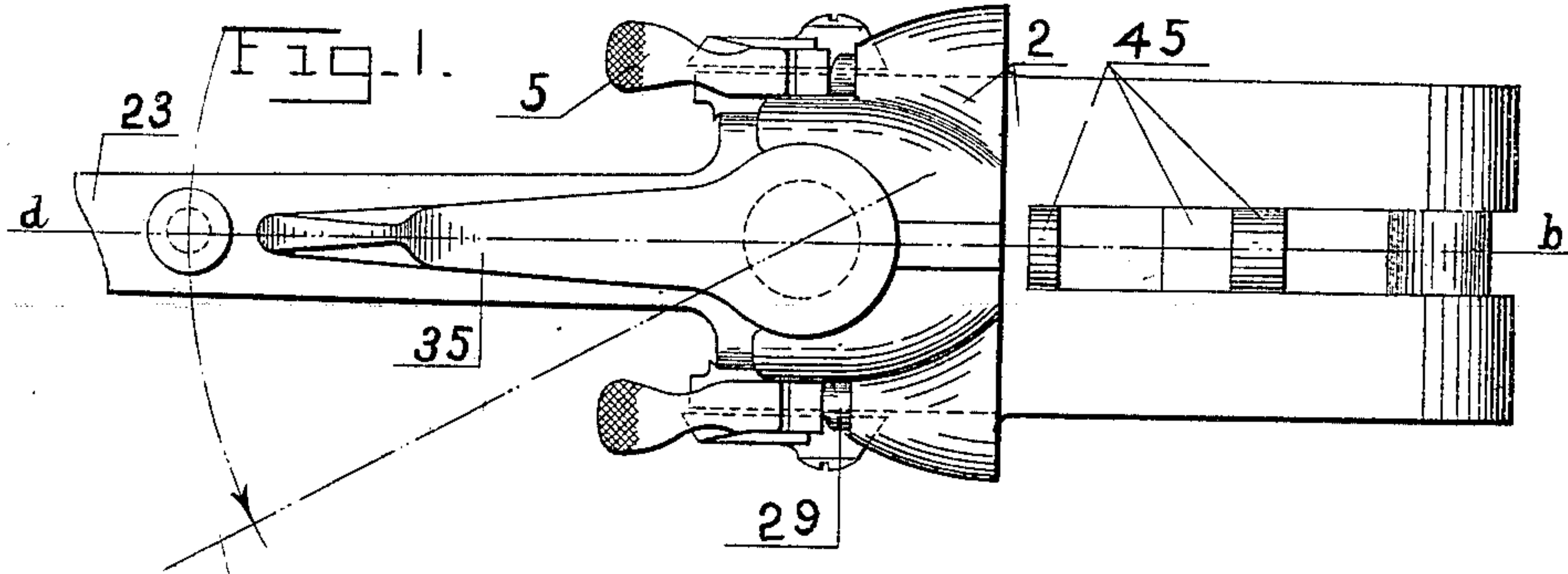
No. 847,564.

PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

P. FITTIPALDI & F. S. LUCIA.
CONSTRUCTION OF SHOTGUNS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Attest:
Edw. L. Tolson
Edward N. Santon

By

Inventors
Pascual Fittipaldi
Frederico Santa Lucia
Richard C. Catty's.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG - II -

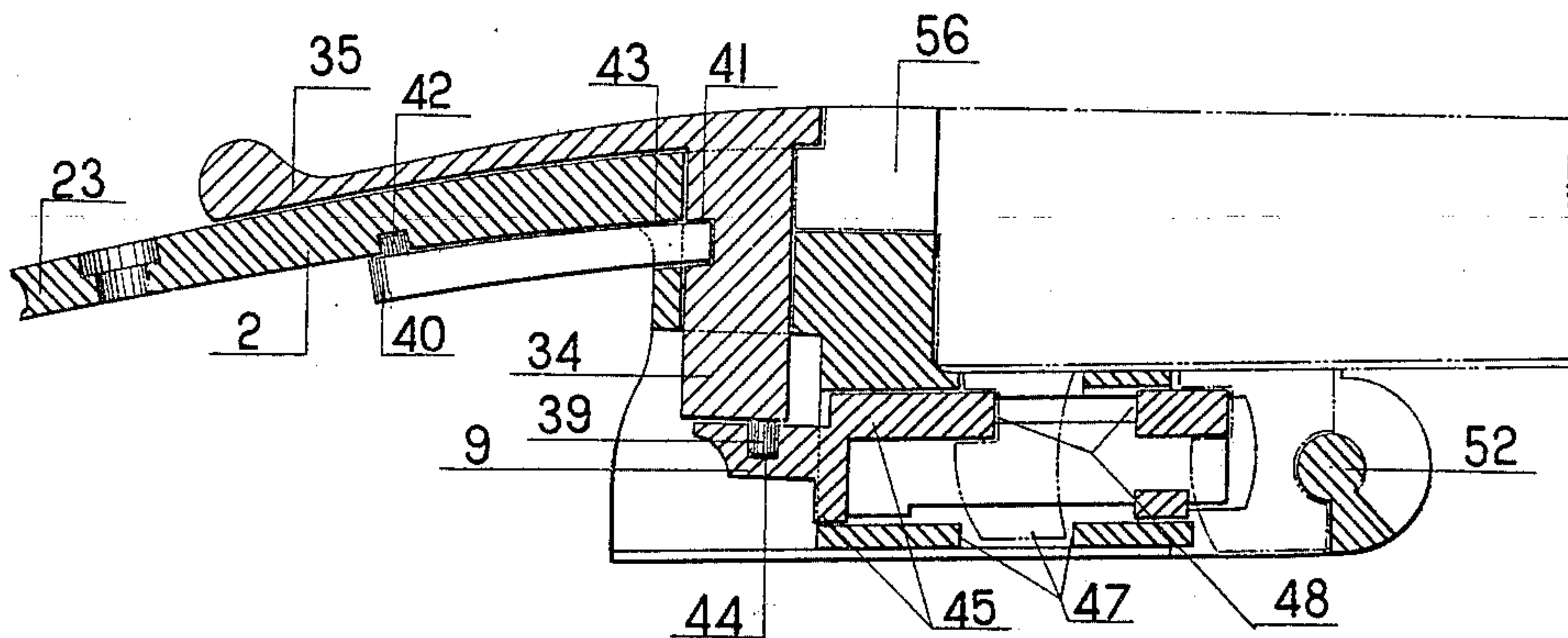


FIG - IV -

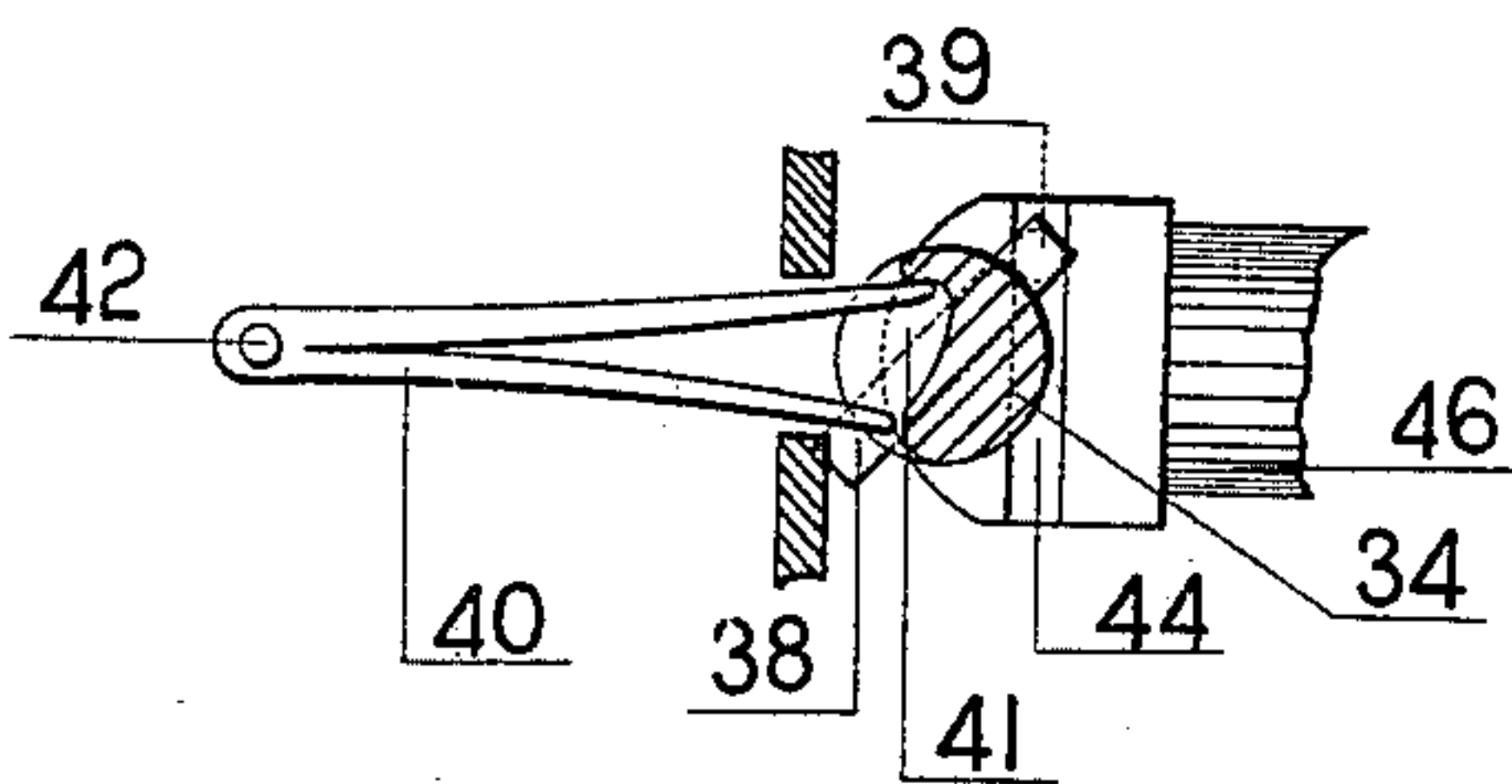


FIG - VI -

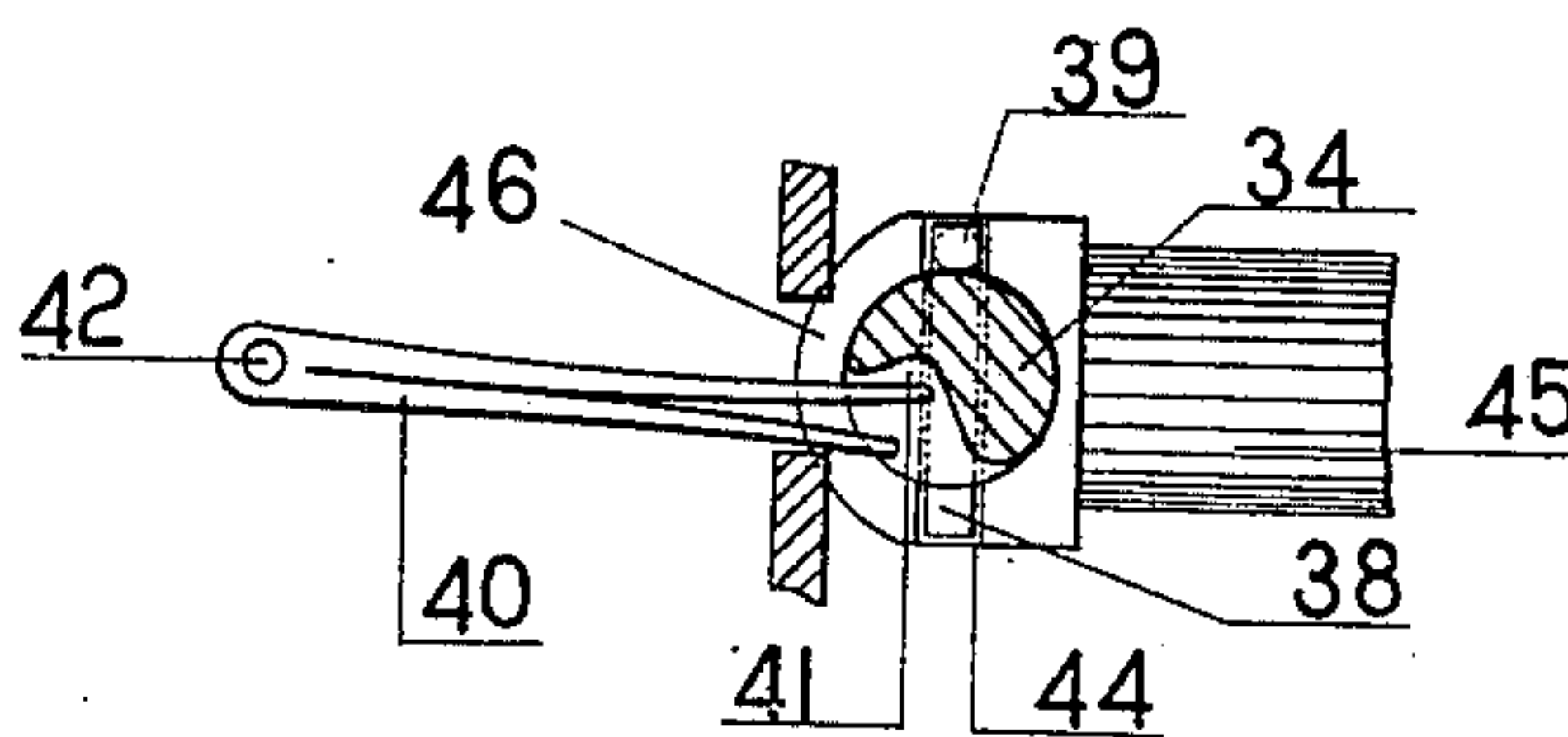
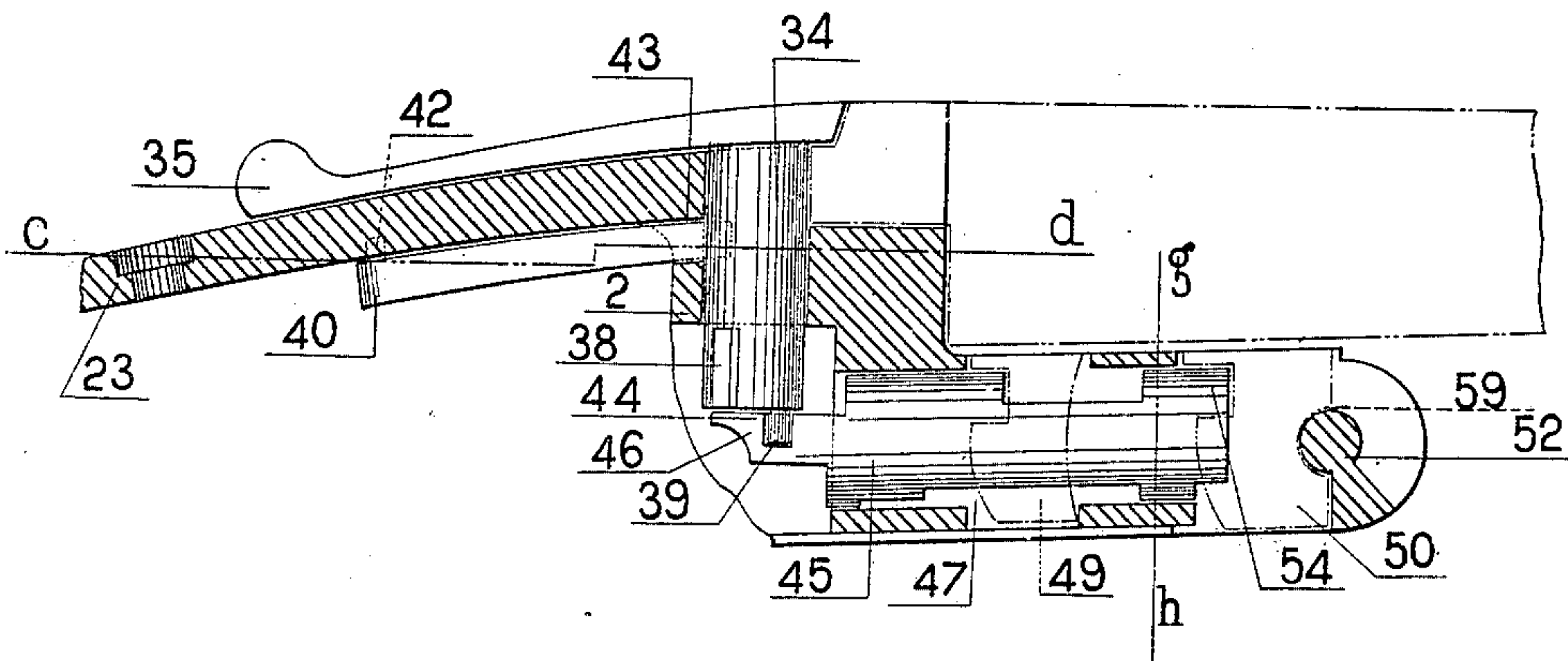


FIG - III -



WITNESSES

R. S. Downie
W. J. Donovan

INVENTORS

Pascual Fittipaldi
Federico Santa Lucia
BY *Richardson*
ATTORNEYS..

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PASCUAL FITTIPALDI AND FEDERICO SANTA LUCIA, OF BUENOS
AYRES, ARGENTINA.

CONSTRUCTION OF SHOTGUNS.

No. 847,564.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed December 1, 1905. Serial No. 289,929.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PASCUAL FITTIPALDI, armorer, and FEDERICO SANTA LUCIA, chemist, both subjects of the King of Italy, and residing at the city of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Shotguns; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact specification of the invention.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of shotguns, the advantages of which will hereinafter be described, and in order that the same will be more readily understood it has been illustrated with the following drawings, of which—

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the invention, the barrels being omitted; Fig. 2, a section taken on line *a b* of Fig. 1, in which there is only shown the barrel-locking device, completely excluding the percussion device; Fig. 3, similar to the foregoing, but the barrel-locking device being shut. Fig. 4 is a section taken on line *c d* of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, similar to Fig. 3, but the barrel-locking device being open. Fig. 6 shows a section taken on line *e f* of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 shows a section taken on line *g h* of Fig. 3. Fig. 8 is a view of the whole gun.

In these drawings, 2 is the casing, and 5 are the hammers.

20 are the triggers actuating the hammers by means of the connection 14 and tumbler 3, which is controlled by the spring 9.

23 and 24 are projections on the casing 2, which are secured to the butt-end 25 by means of screws 26, 27, and 28.

The barrel-locking device comprises two parts, one of them being formed by a vertical cylinder 34 with a more or less horizontal handle 35. The cylinder 34 is provided with diametrically opposite lateral projections 38, one of which carries a depending crank-pin 39. This cylinder 34 in order that the handle 35 will remain constantly in the position indicated in Fig. 1 is provided with a spring 40, the ends of which project through an opening 43 in the frame, one arm of which spring enters a notch 41, made in the cylinder 34. The spring 40 is provided with a small bolt 42 to fix said spring to the projection 23.

The crank-pin 39 engages in the groove 44

of the second cylinder 45, the object of which will hereinafter be explained.

The second part of the device comprises the cylinder 45, which possesses a rectilineal reciprocatory movement obtained through the circular movement of the cylinder 34 and the crank-pin 39. This cylinder 45 possesses at one end a prolongation provided with a groove 44, the cylindrical body being hollow and provided with several notches, the most important being the notches 47 and 48. These notches are provided to allow the passage of the barrel-lug 49, fixed to the extremities of the barrels 51. These barrels 51 pivot on a shaft 52, forming part of the casing 2, and when occupying the position as in Fig. 3 they cannot drop down, owing to the fact that the notches 53 and 54 of the barrel-lugs 49 and 50 are occupied by the edge of the notch 48 and by the end of the cylinder 45, respectively, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) and the cylinder 34 cannot move the cylinder 45 on account of the spring 40 being in unstrained position (see Fig. 4) and could only move (see Fig. 6) when making pressure in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1. Nevertheless, the said closing will always occupy the position seen in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

Regarding the extractor 55, this works automatically through the pivoting movement of the barrels and in a similar manner to the existing shotguns and is therefore not described. Finally, the barrels 51 are provided with a projection 56, which is located in a cavity 58, formed in the casing 2, and the projection is retained in this cavity by the lever 35, which possesses a bevel 57, which allows the projection 56 to penetrate therein, and when the lever 35 returns to its position through the action of the spring 40 it remains imprisoned and will only come out when making pressure in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, when breaking the barrels.

In order to adjust the barrels, the seat 59 of the catch 50 is placed in relation to the shaft 52, and making pressure on the lever 35 in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 1, the barrels are brought to the position shown in Fig. 3, and then releasing the lever 35 the latter will by itself occupy its normal position, Fig. 1, through the action of the spring 40. With this we will have the barrels locked in place by engagement of the locking-

bolt with the notches 53 and 54 of the barrel-lugs 49 and 50 and the projection 56 imprisoned in the cavity 58 through the lever 35, and, finally, we place the fore end 60, 5 Fig. 8.

With what has been so far described we can explain the operation: To load the gun, it is necessary to make pressure on the lever 35 until the shaft of same occupies the position indicated in Fig. 6. Then tilting the 10 barrels we shall have the gun occupying the position as shown in Fig. 5. The cartridges will here be introduced, after which the barrels are returned to their normal position.

15 Having now fully described and ascertained the nature of our said invention, what we claim is—

In a shotgun the combination with the barrel having lugs on its rear end with notches 20 therein, of a casing, a cylindrical vertical portion therein, an operating-lever secured

thereto, said portion having a recess therein, a spring having its ends engaging in said recess to hold said portion in normal position, two diametrically opposite lateral projections 25 on the lower end of said vertical portion, one of which is adapted to abut a stationary part of the casing, a depending crank-pin 39 on the other projection, a hollow cylindrical horizontal portion 45 having slots therein 30 with which the barrel-lugs engage to lock the barrel and a projection at one end of said portion 45 having a groove therein with which the crank-pin 39 engages.

In testimony whereof we have signed our 35 names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PASCUAL FITTIPALDI.

FEDERICO SANTA LUCIA.

Witnesses:

RAFAEL FITTIPALDI,

JUAN AAL CARVAL.