

M. TELECHEFF.

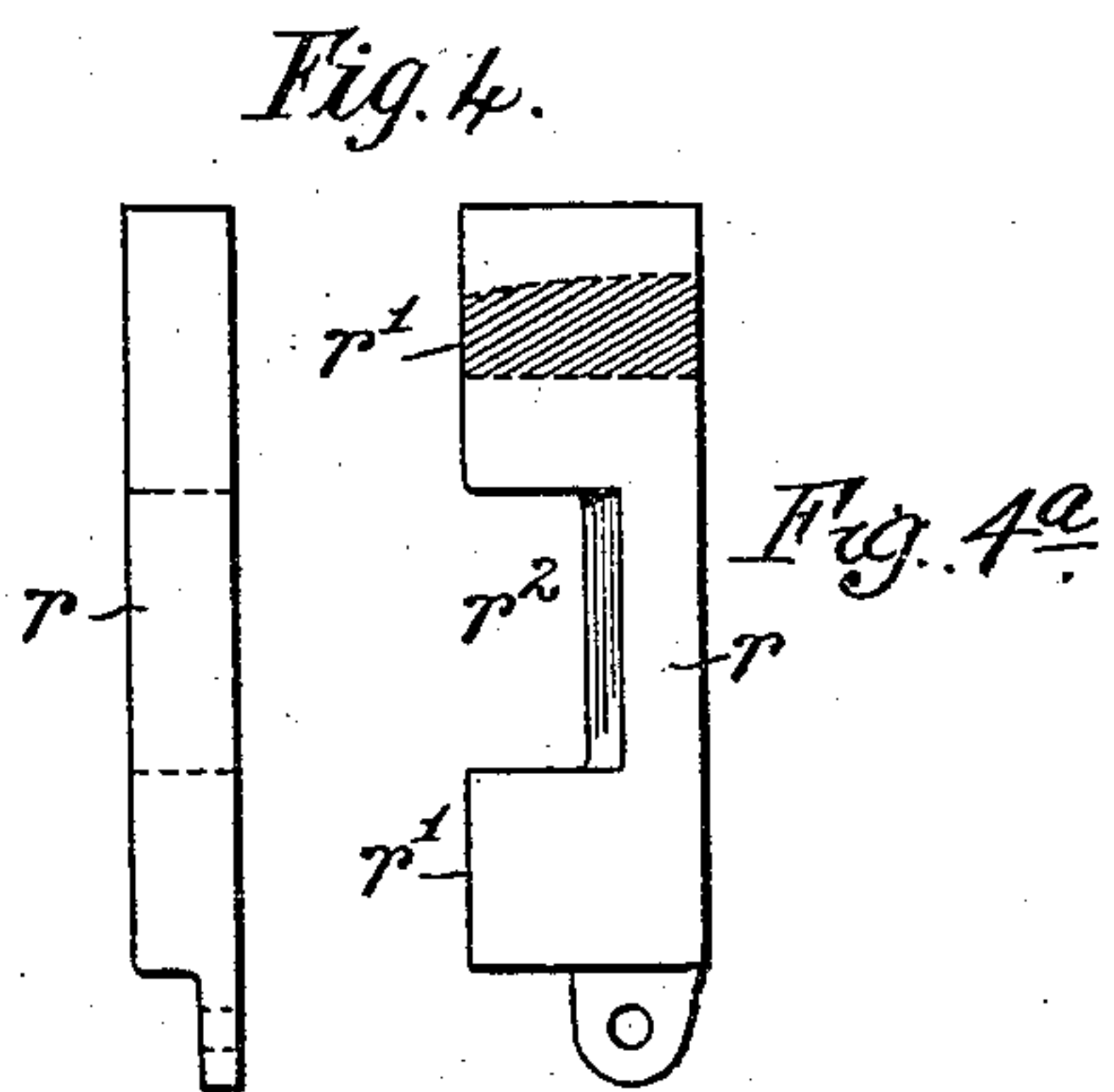
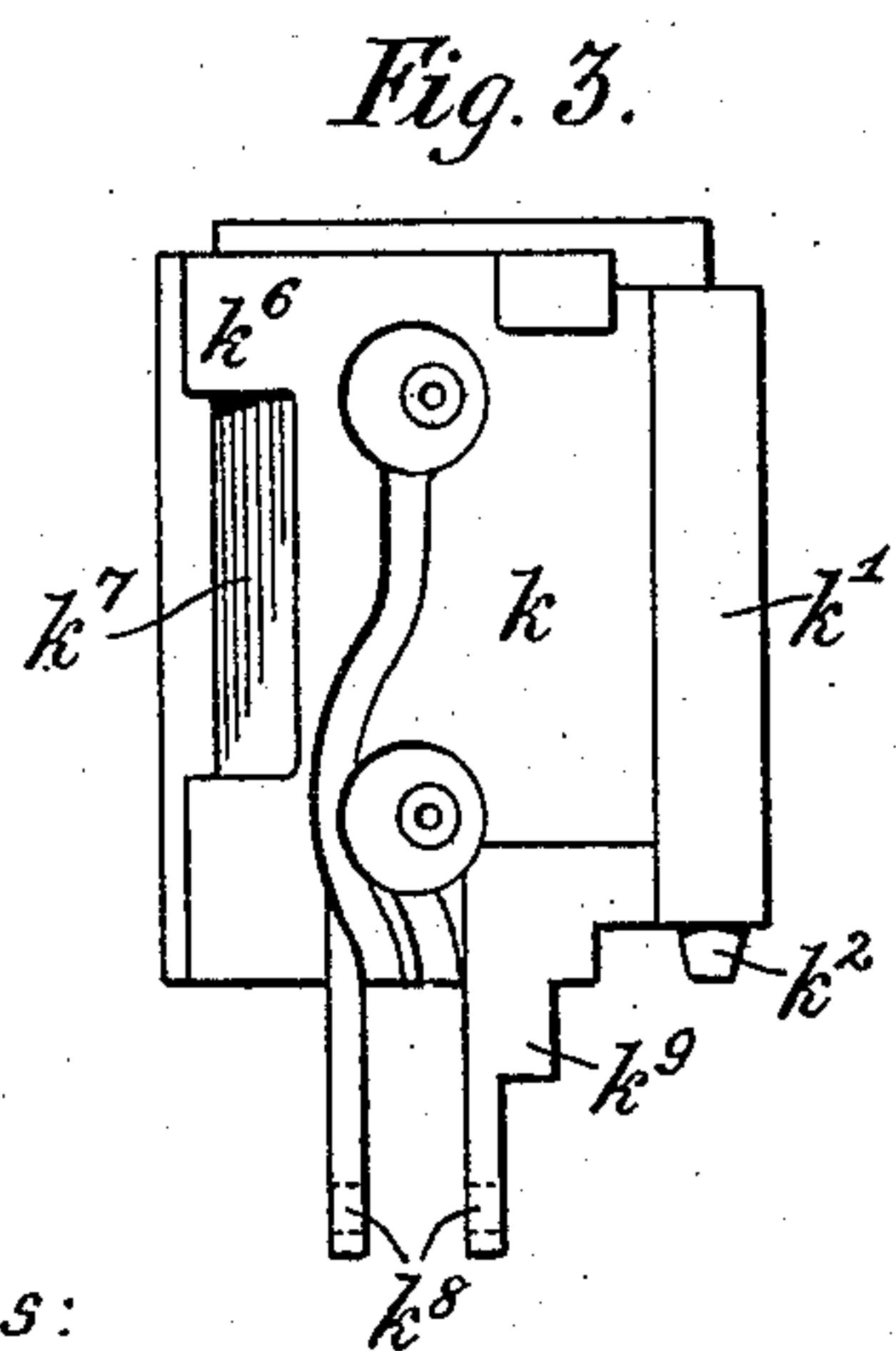
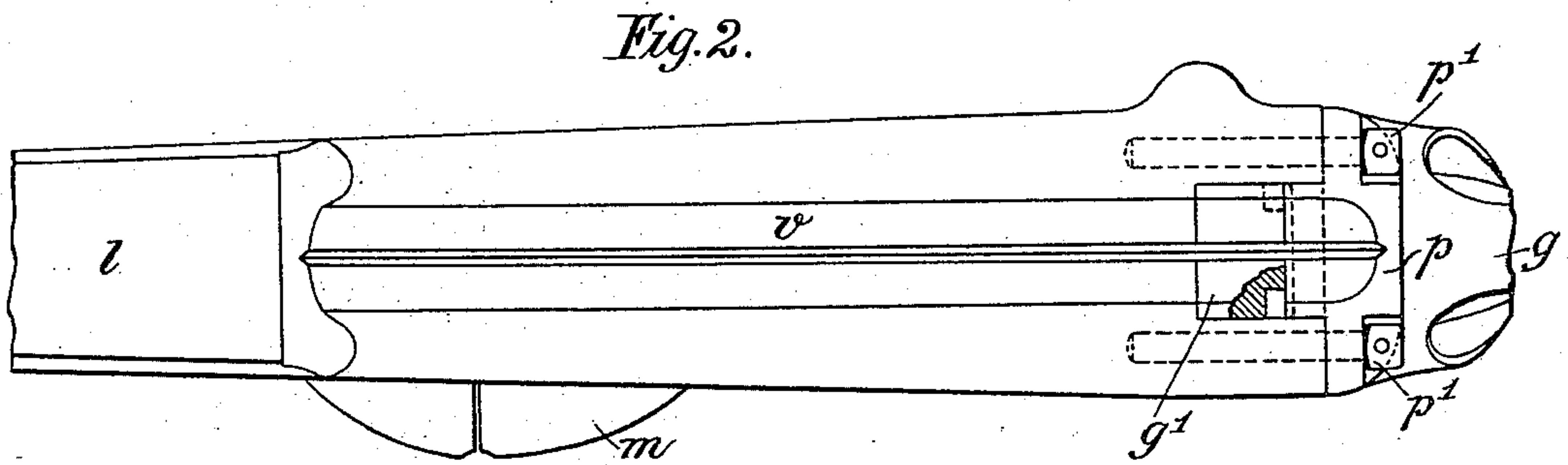
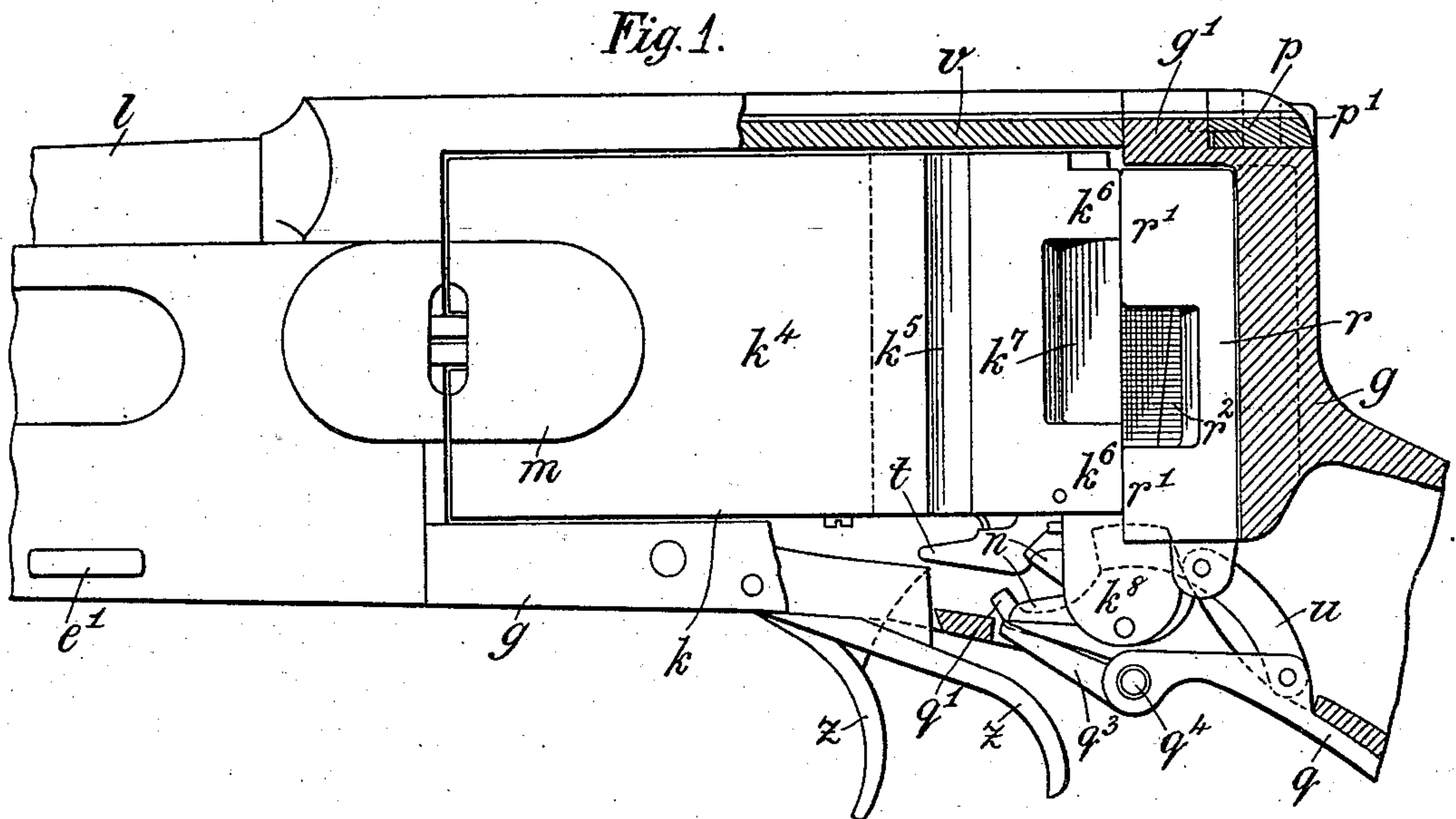
GUN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 27, 1908.

959,648.

Patented May 31, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

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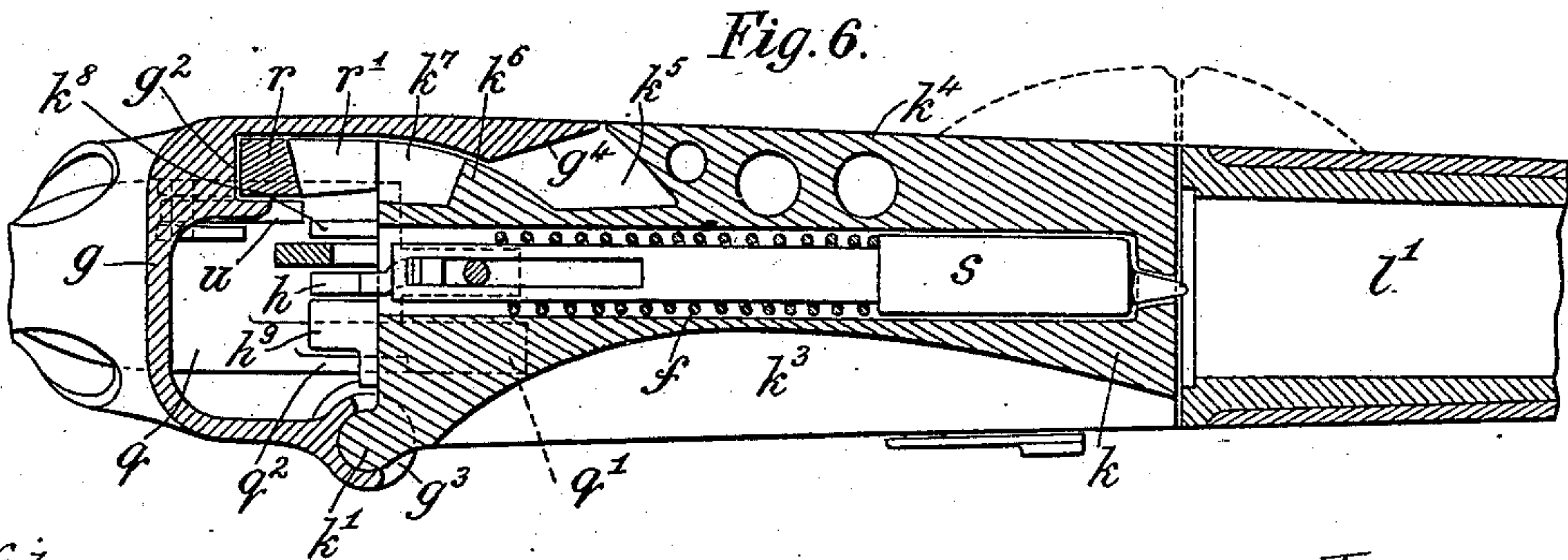
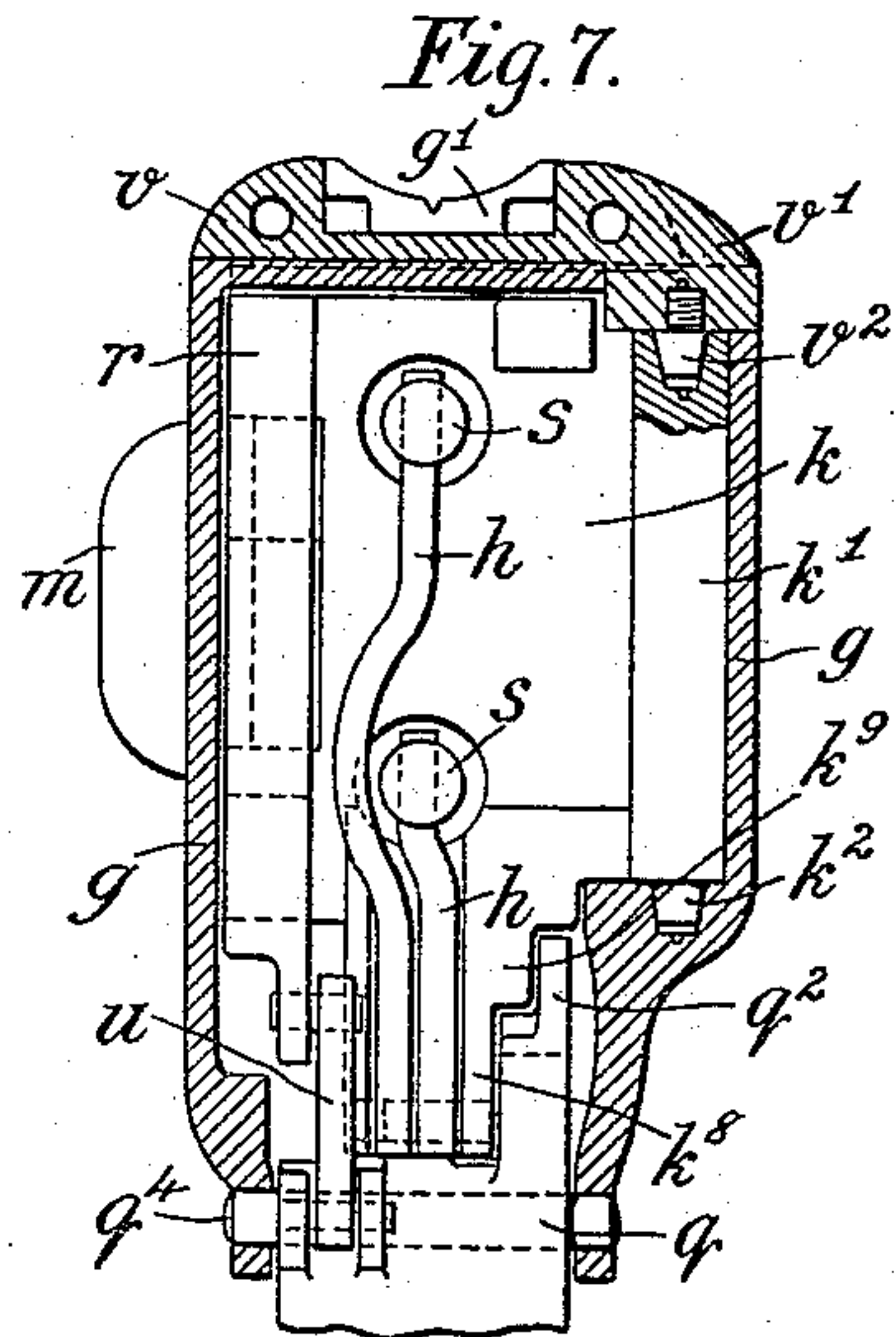
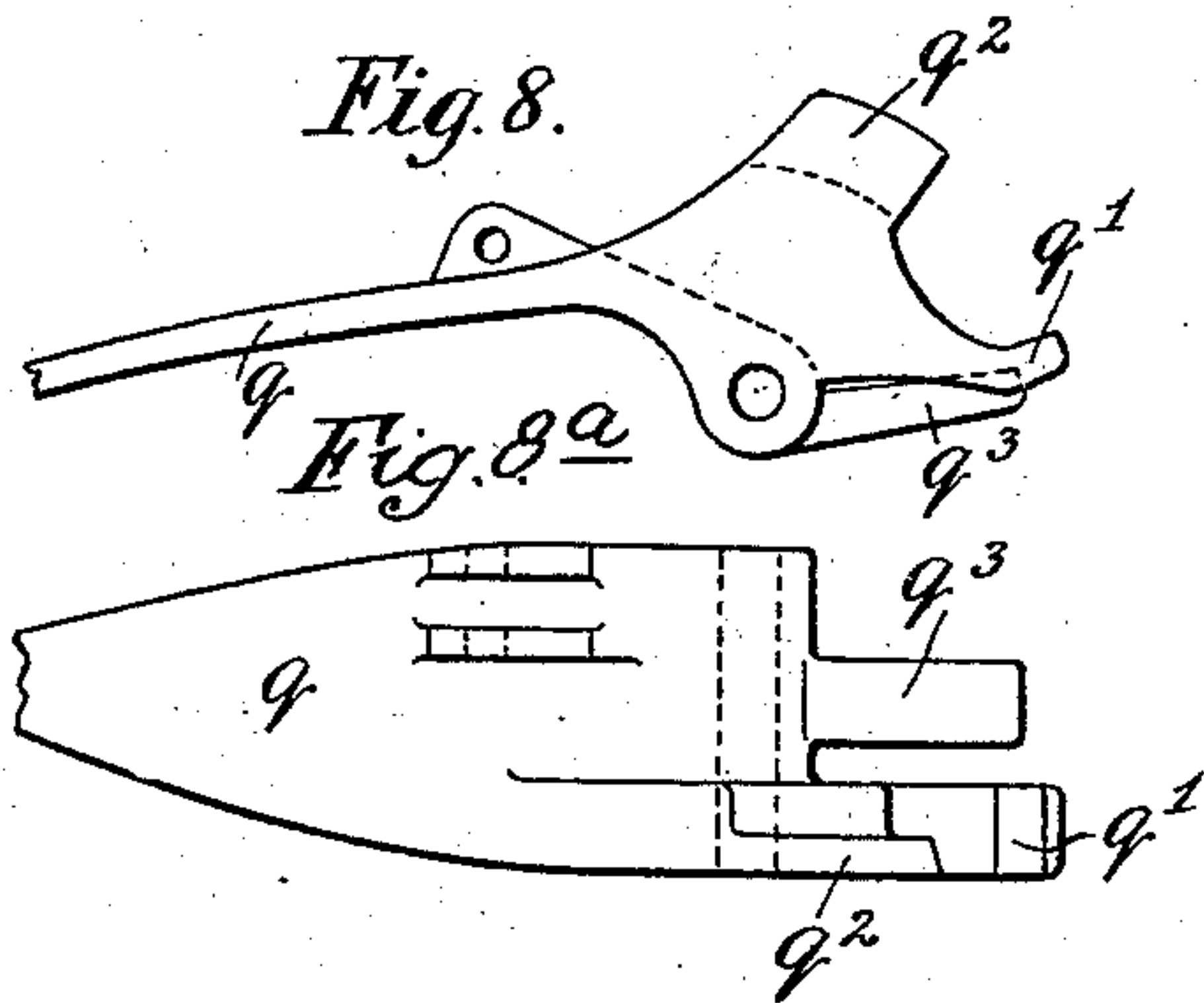
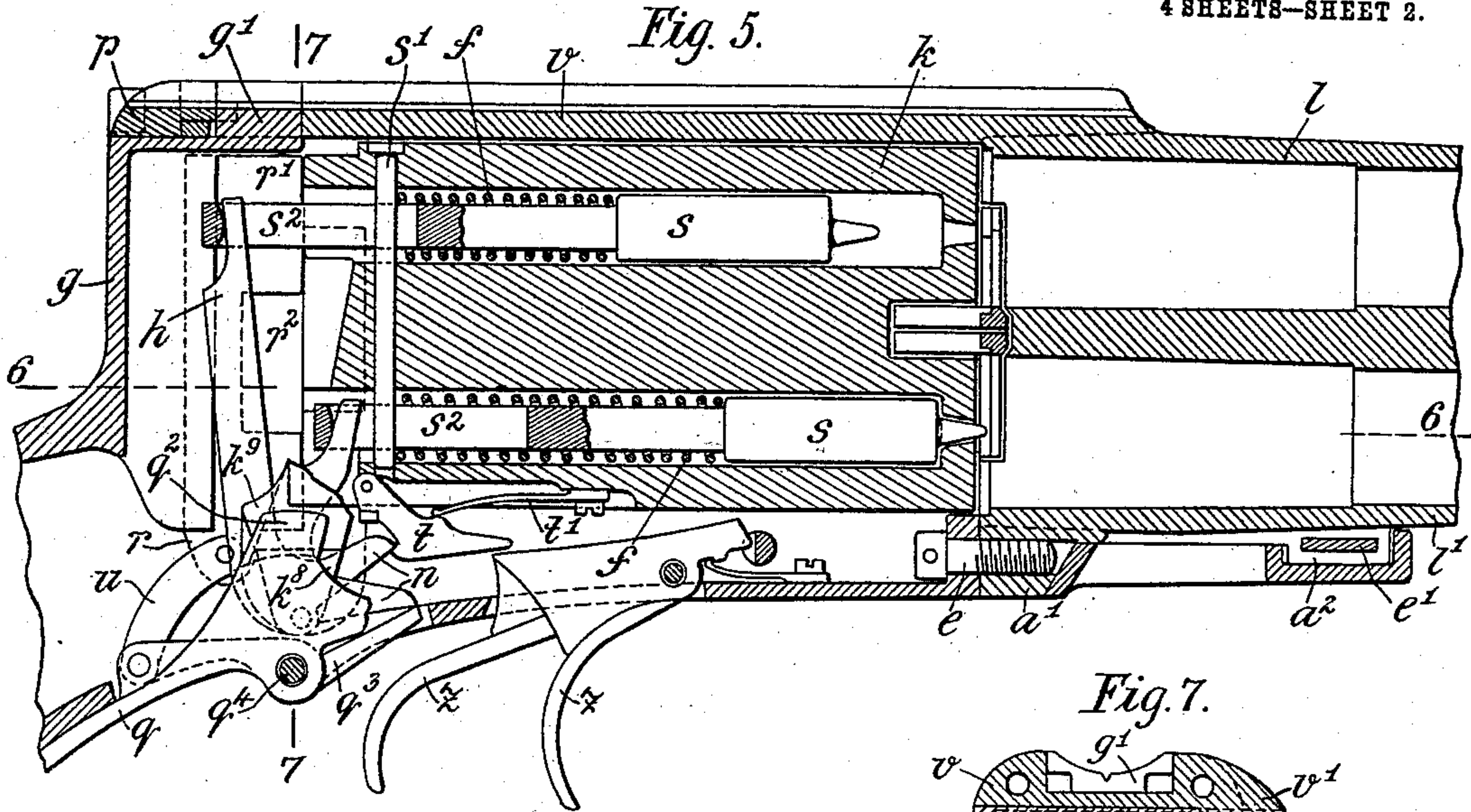
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 9.

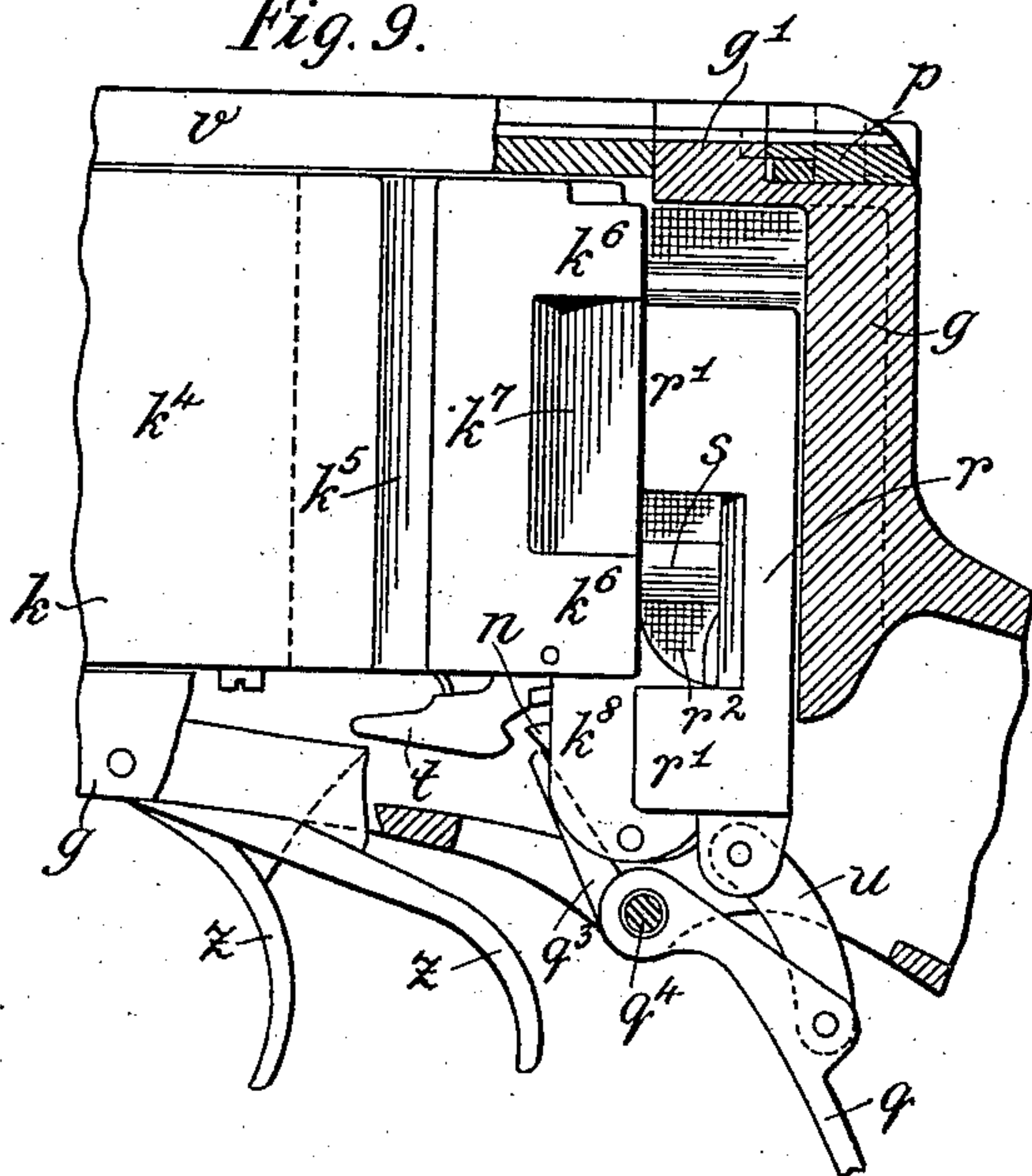


Fig. 11.

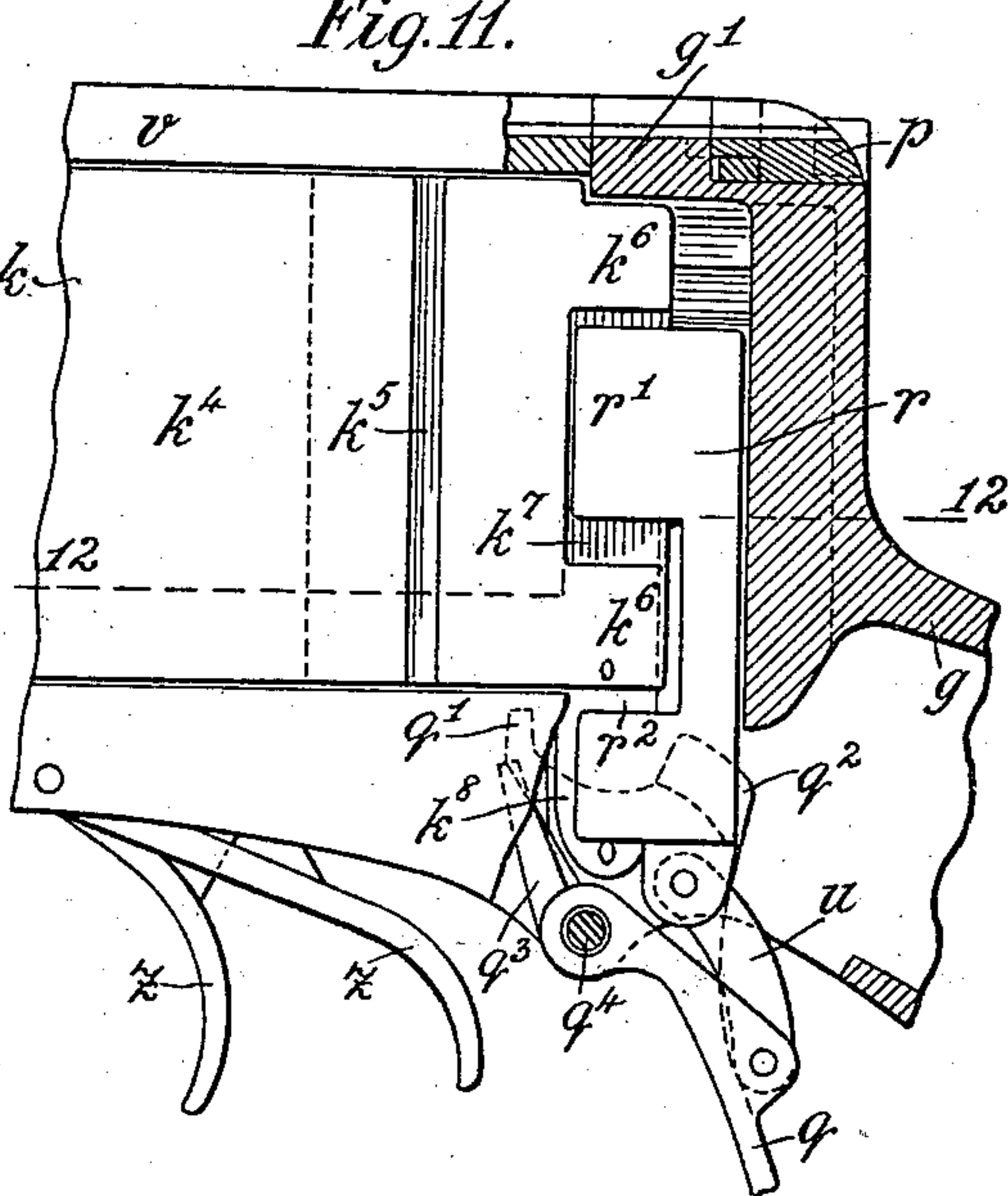


Fig. 10.

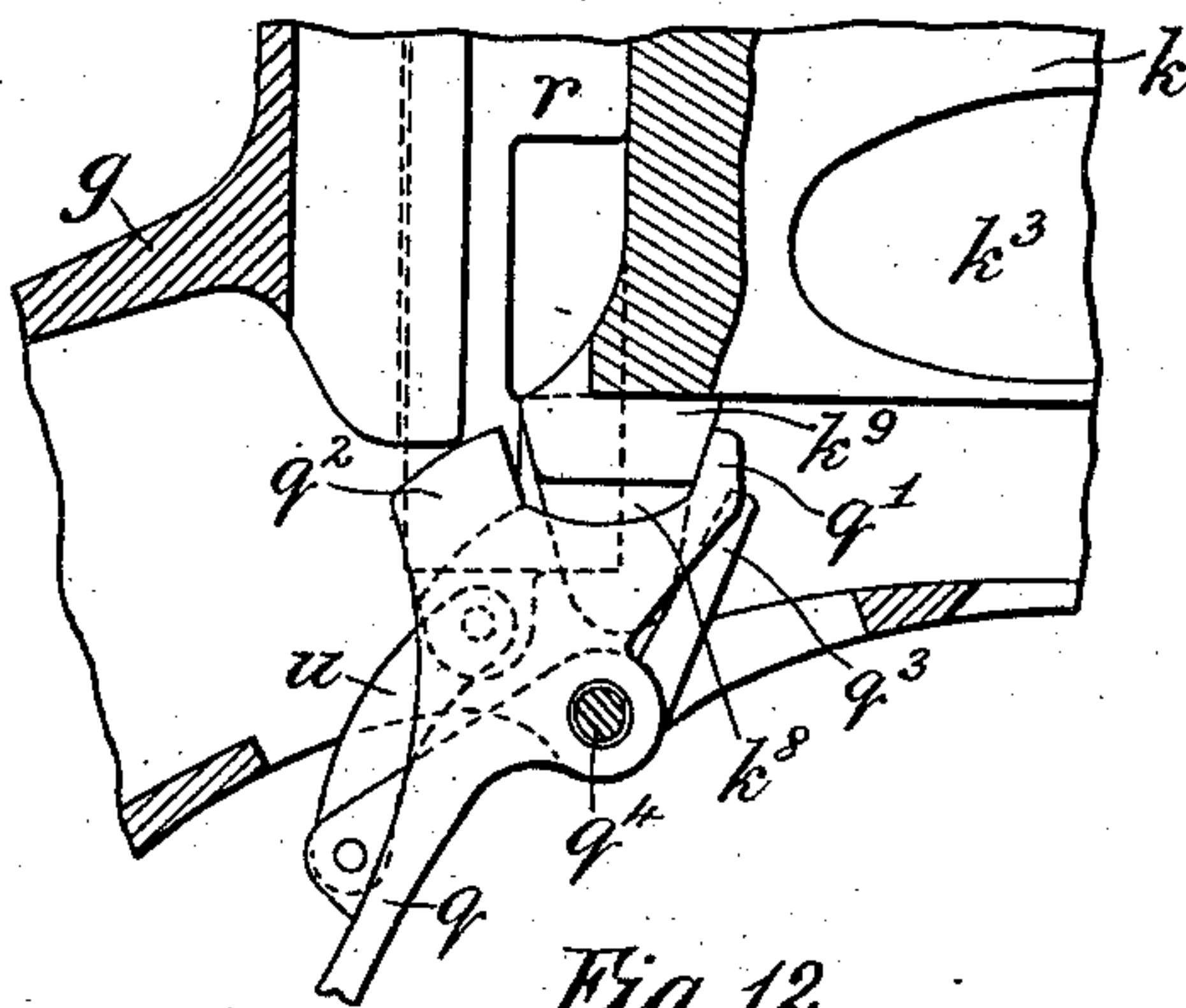
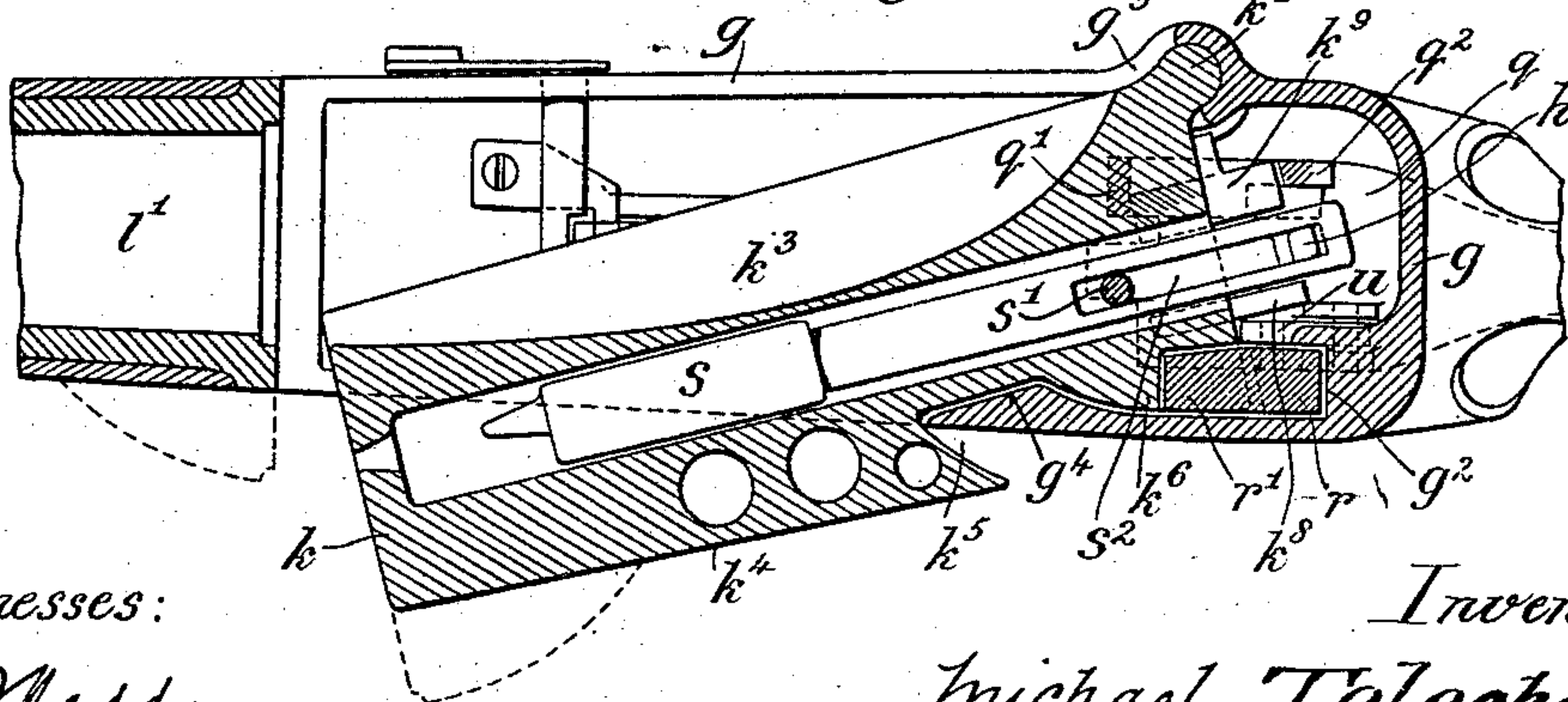


Fig. 12.



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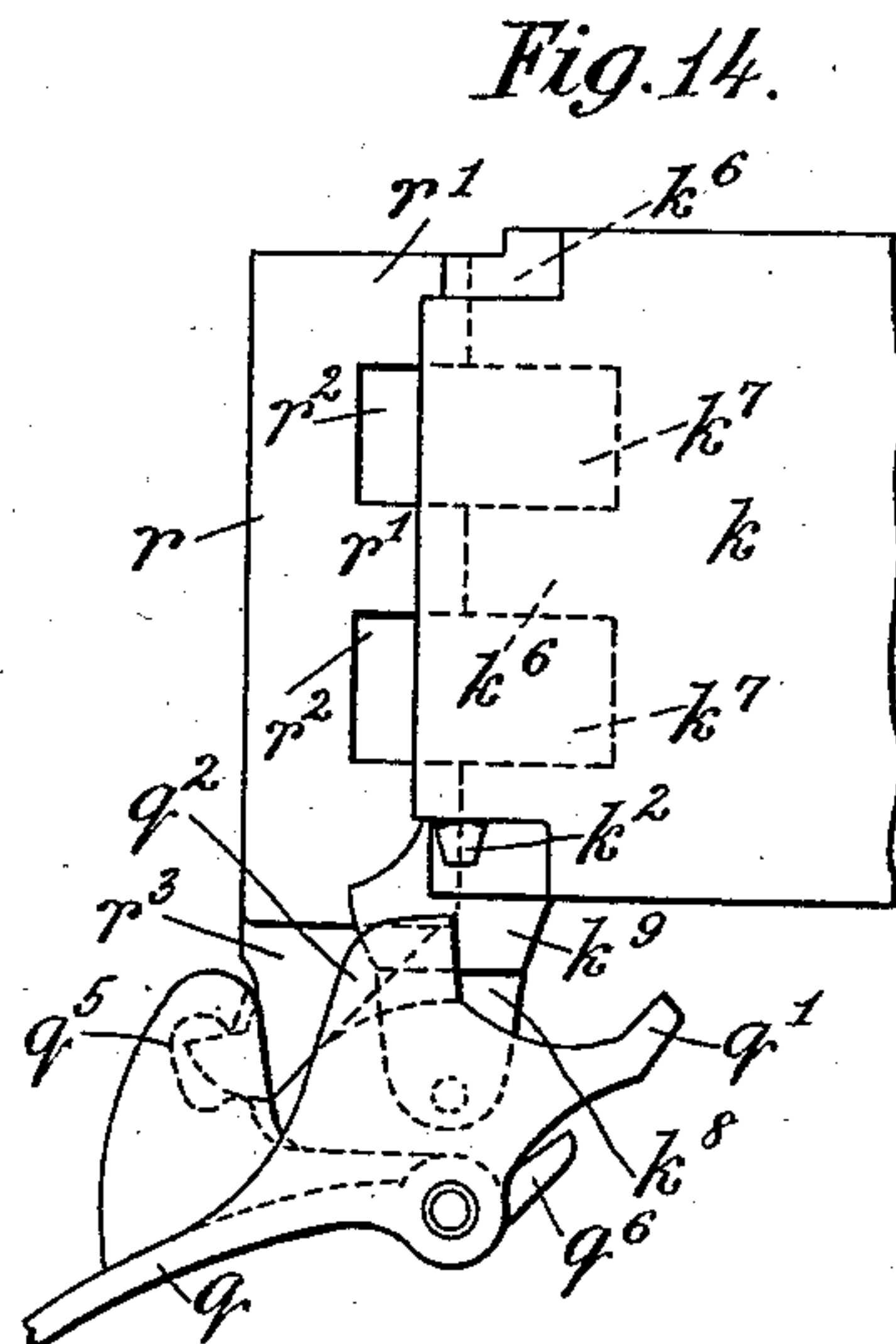
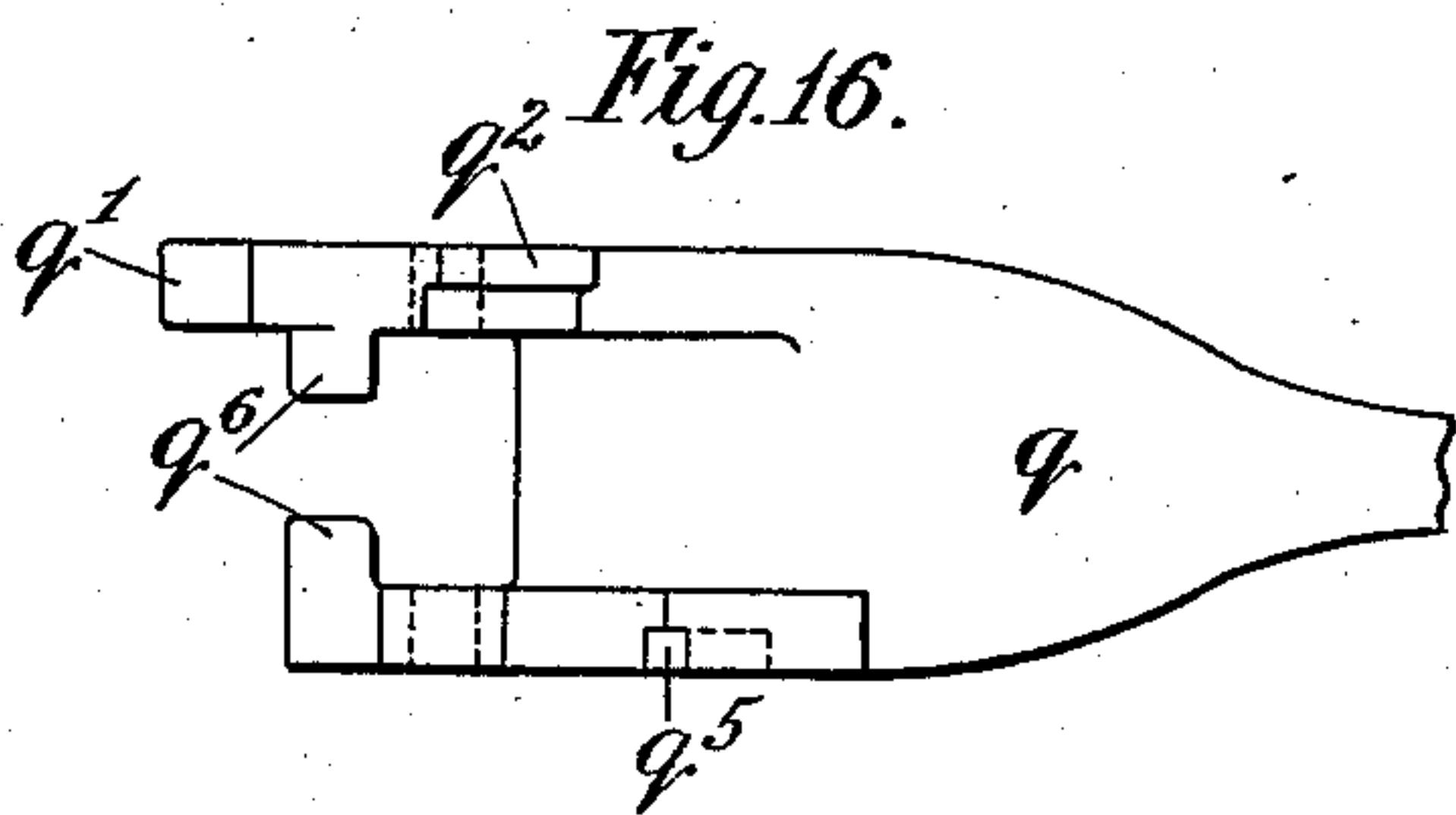
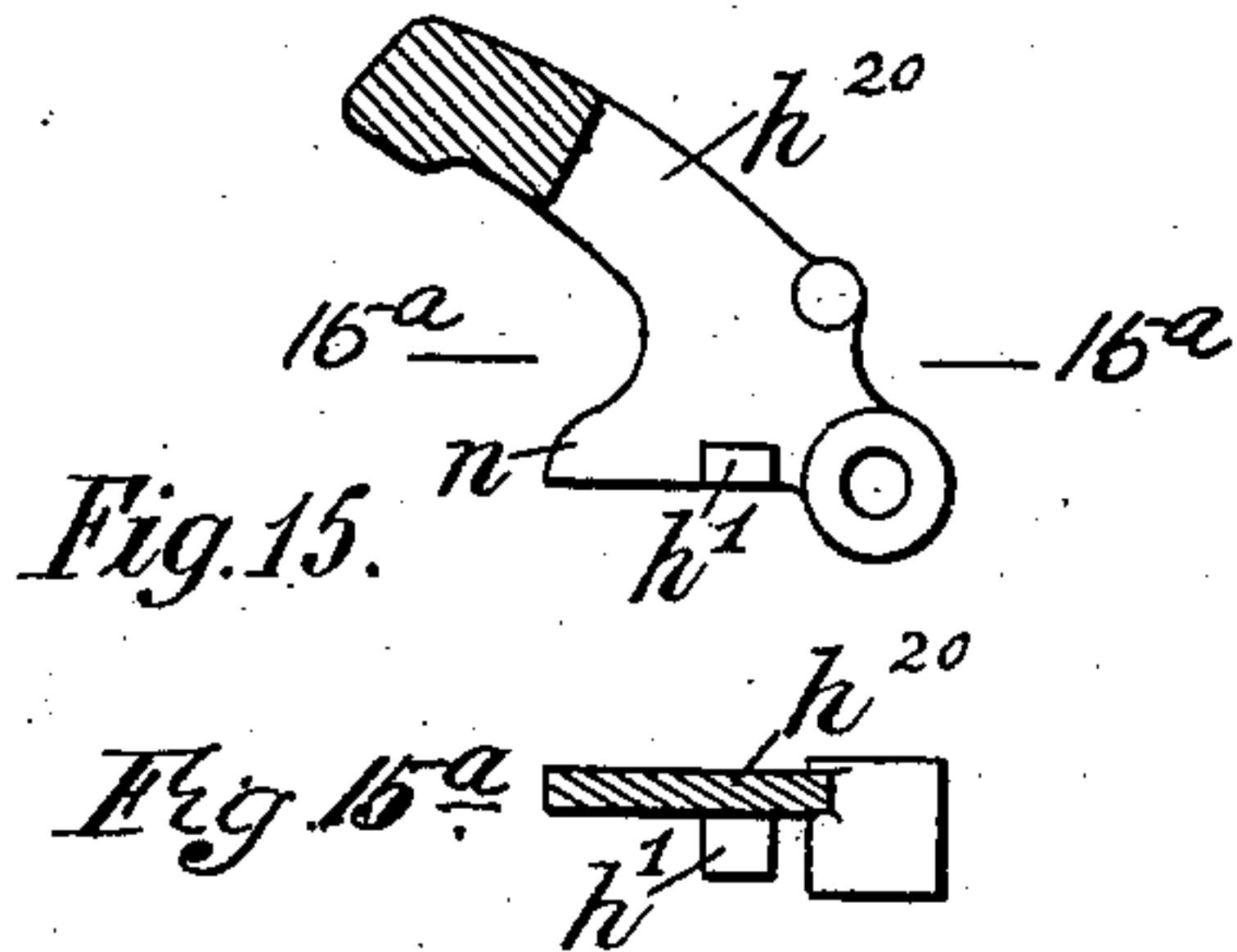
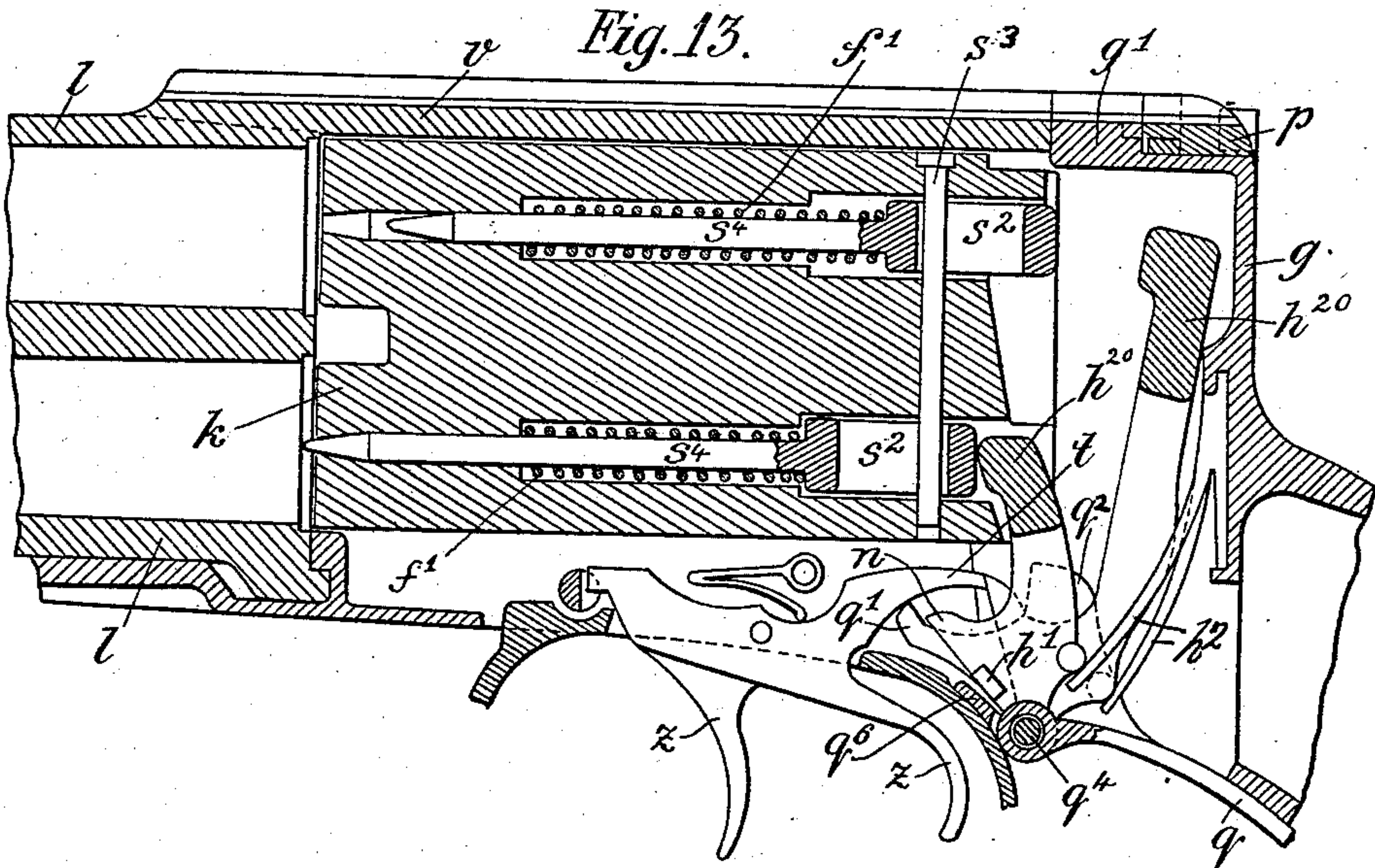
GUN.

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959,648.

Patented May 31, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL TELECHEFF, OF ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

GUN.

959,648.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed August 27, 1908. Serial No. 450,582.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL TELECHEFF, general-major, subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing at St. Petersburg, Russia, Mitninskaja Quay No. 7, have invented new and useful Improvements in Guns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to firearms having a plurality of barrels located one above the other and the object is more particularly to provide a novel form of gun-lock, which is constructed or formed according to the number of barrels in the firearm, said lock being rotatably pivoted on a vertical axis, placed laterally of the axis of the bore of said barrels. The said lock is held in locked position by means of a bolt having one or more recesses corresponding to other recesses in the lock, in order to permit the opening of the latter before the bolt is entirely withdrawn.

Embodiments of the invention are shown in the annexed drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section of a firearm with two barrels seen from the left showing a closed and bolted lock with the hammers mounted in the movable lock. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the lock. Fig. 4 shows a side elevation of the lock bolt. Fig. 4^a is a rear elevation thereof. Fig. 5 is a partial longitudinal section of the firearm showing the lock closed and bolted. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a cross-section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the closing lever. Fig. 8^a is a plan view thereof. Fig. 9 is a partial sectional side elevation from the left hand side showing the lock released. Fig. 10 is a partial sectional side elevation from the right hand side showing the lock and bolting parts in the same position as shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a similar view to Fig. 9, showing the lock open. Fig. 12 is a section on the line 12—12 of Fig. 11. Fig. 13 is a partial longitudinal section of a modification of the invention, the lock being shown in closed position. Fig. 14 is a detail elevation showing the lock and bolting parts of the construction of Fig. 13 from the right hand side of said figure. Fig. 15 is a sectional detail view of the hammer shown in Fig. 13. Fig. 15^a is a section on the line 15^a—15^a of Fig. 15. Fig. 16 is a plan view of the closing lever shown in Fig. 13.

The firearm is provided with two, three,

or more barrels located one above the other, the casing *g*, the breech block *k*, the bolt *r*, the closing lever *q* and the triggers *z*. The casing *g* is connected in any suitable manner to the barrels, and the upper barrel *l* carries the sight bar *v* which is provided with a groove in which a projection *g*¹ of the casing *g* engages while a plate *p* bears against the rear surface of said projection *g*¹ and is fixed to the bar *v* by means of screws *p*¹. The lower barrel *l*¹ with its extensions *a*¹ and *a*² is secured to the casing by means of a screw *e* and a bolt *e*¹.

The lock bolt *r* is displaceably located in a vertical recess *g*² in the interior of the casing *g* while a second vertical recess *g*³ receives the pivot *k*² of the laterally oscillating lock *k*. The rotary axle *k*¹ of the said lock *k* bears between the pivot *k*² and the pivot *v*² carried by one of the projections *v*¹ of the bar *v*. The wall of the casing opposite the axle *k*¹ is slightly curved and provided with an inclined extension *g*⁴. The closing lever *q*, the triggers *z* and the safety device hereinafter described are located in the lower part of the casing. The lock *k* is provided at one side with cavities *k*³ corresponding in number to that of the barrels and which serve to facilitate the introduction of the cartridges. The other side of the lock is provided with a straight or smooth surface *k*⁴ at the front part of which is located the enlargement *m*. A recess *k*⁵ is provided at the rear of the surface *k*⁴ into which the extension *g*⁴ of the casing *g* enters when the lock is rotated or opened. Curved projections *k*⁶ are provided at the rear of the lock, the center curve of which is the axle *k*¹ of the lock *k*. A recess *k*⁷ corresponding to the recess *r*² in the bolt *r* lies between said projections. In the lock itself are housed the hammers *s* and their springs *f* to which the bar *s*¹ serves as an abutment. The trigger lever *t* and spring *t*¹ acting thereon are located in the lower part of the lock, while projections *k*⁸ are provided at its rear part between which the cocking levers *h*, engaging slots *s*² in the bolts, are located. The bolt *r*, which secures the lock during firing, has in cross-section the shape of a prism or a frustum of a pyramid and is provided with the recess *r*² which as previously mentioned corresponds to the recess *k*⁷ in the lock *k*. The parts of the bolt adjacent said recess *r*² above and below same form projections *r*¹. Said projections *r*¹ and

the recess r^2 as well as the projections k^6 and the recess k^7 of the lock k are given such dimensions that the projections can enter the corresponding recesses each time the lock is opened. If now the bolt r is placed in such a position that the lower projection k^6 of the lock enters the recess r^2 in the bolt, then the lock is released and can be rotated into the open position shown in Fig. 12. If the bolt, however, is raised, the projections on both parts bear against each other and thus prevent rotation of the lock. The bolt r will thus receive the recoil of the lock k during firing and transmit same to the casing g .

The cocking levers h disposed between the extensions k^8 at the rear part of the lock are each provided with an extension or nose n which bears upon the levers t in a tensioned position. A closing lever q pivoted at q^4 in the lower wall of the casing g is connected to the bolt r by means of a link u . The said closing lever q has two noses q^1 , q^2 at its right hand side which produce the opening and closing of the lock k by either the nose q^1 or q^2 respectively acting against a projection k^9 provided on the right hand attachment k^8 of the lock. The closing lever q is also provided with an extension q^3 which when the lock is opened bears against the extensions n of the cocking levers and locks the latter. When the lock is closed, the said extension q^3 prevents premature release of the cocking levers.

The operation of the firearm thus far described is as follows: When after firing, the breech is to be opened, the lever q is moved downward about its pivot q^4 , and upon this movement the extension q^3 commences to cock the cocking levers h by acting upon the extensions n thereof. The bolt r which as aforesaid is connected to the lever q by the link u will be simultaneously moved downward in the recess g^2 , and as soon as the upper projection r^1 of said bolt arrives opposite the recess k^7 in the lock k (Fig. 9), the projection q^1 on the lever q has moved into contact with the projection k^9 of the extension k^8 provided at the right side of the lock (Fig. 10) and when the lever q is moved farther bears against the front surface of said extension, thus producing the rotation of the lock k about its axle k^1 and unchecked by the projection r^1 of the further downwardly sliding bolt r , the lock moves to its completely open position shown in Fig. 12 which it assumes as soon as the interior wall of the recess k^5 bears against the inclined extension q^4 of the casing wall. At this moment the bolt r has also reached the end of its movement (Fig. 11). When the lock k is to be closed, the lever q is returned to its original position whereupon the projection or nose q^2 which during the open position of the lock bears against the pro-

jection k^2 of the attachment k^8 (Fig. 12) now abuts against the projection k^9 which causes the lock to be rotated back into its closed position. Simultaneously with the rotation of the lock the bolt r is moved upward without affecting the movement of the lock. When the latter has reached its closed position (Figs. 6 and 9), the projection k^9 is out of the path of the nose q^2 on the closing lever q (Fig. 6). By further moving said lever q , the extensions n of the cocking levers engage the levers t and the bolt r slides into locking position, that is to say, its projections r^1 engage the projections k^6 of the lock k . Release of the cocking levers h is consequently impossible until the lock k has reached its closed position.

A modification of a firearm with two barrels is shown in Figs. 13 to 16 according to which the laterally oscillating lock k is located in the casing g and is locked by a bolt r . This form differs from that one shown in Figs. 1 to 12 by the fact that the springs h^2 of the hammers h^{20} are secured at the rear wall of the casing g , said hammers being pivoted on the pin q^4 of the closing lever q . The triggers z are also formed in one piece with the levers t and the bolt r as well as the lock have several co-acting projections and recesses. The bolt r has also a nose r^3 which engages a hook q^5 of the closing lever q .

When releasing the lock the bolt r moves under the influence of the hook q^5 of the lever q so far downward, that its projections r^1 are opposite the recesses k^7 in the lock. At the same time the hammers h^{20} are tensioned by the extensions q^6 of lever q acting against the abutments h^1 on the hammers. By further turning the closing lever q about the pivot q^4 , the nose r^3 and the hook q^5 are disengaged and meanwhile the nose q^1 of the lever q has arrived in contact with the projection k^9 and opens the lock by the pressure exerted upon said projection k^9 . When the lever q is returned to original position, the lock is closed in the same way as already described with reference to Figs. 1 to 12. When the lock has reached its closed position the hammers bear against the extensions t of the triggers z , that is to say, they are tensioned. Release of the hammers was consequently impossible previous to this position of the parts since the projection q^6 of the lever q prevented engagement with the extensions t of the triggers z . Directly the lock has reached its final closed position, the nose r^3 of the bolt r engages again the hook q^5 on the lever q and the bolt can be moved back to its locking position. It is to be remarked that the closing lever q can also be located in front of the trigger bow if required.

In Fig. 13 s^4 indicates the firing pins acted on by the hammers h^{20} and s^2 enlarged

slotted ends of said pins traversed by a pin s^3 . f^1 f^1 designate springs acting on said pins to return them to normal position.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. In a firearm the combination of a plurality of superposed barrels, a lock for the breech end of said barrels, said lock being rotatable about a vertical axis disposed laterally of the axes of said barrels and a vertically movable bolt adapted to secure said lock in closed position, substantially as described.

2. In a firearm the combination of a plurality of superposed barrels, a lock for the breech end of said barrels rotatable about a vertical axis disposed laterally of the axes of said barrels, a vertically movable bolt adapted to secure said lock in closed position, a pivoted lever and a connection between said bolt and lever, substantially as described.

3. In a fire arm the combination of a plurality of superposed barrels, a lock for the breech end of said barrels rotatable about a vertical axis disposed laterally of the axes of said barrels, said lock having a recess, a vertically movable bolt adapted to secure said lock in closed position and having a recess coacting with the recess in the lock whereby the lock may be opened before complete withdrawal of said bolt, substantially as described.

4. In a firearm the combination of a plurality of superposed barrels, a lock for the breech end of said barrels, rotatable about a vertical axis disposed laterally of the axes of said barrels, a firing pin for each barrel movable longitudinally within said lock, a hammer co-acting with each of said firing pins, a vertically movable bolt adapted to secure said lock in closed position, a manually operatable lever and a connection be-

tween said bolt and lever, substantially as described.

5. In a firearm the combination of a plurality of superposed barrels, a lock for the breech end of said barrels rotatable about a vertical axis disposed laterally of the axes of said barrels and at the end of the lock remote from said breech end, said lock having a recess, a firing pin for each barrel movable longitudinally within said lock, a hammer co-acting with each of said firing pins and mounted within said lock, a vertically movable bolt adapted to secure said lock in closed position and having a recess co-acting with the recess in the lock whereby the latter may be opened before complete withdrawal of said bolt, a manually operatable lever and means actuated by said lever whereby the bolt is caused to secure and release said lock, substantially as described.

6. In a firearm the combination of a plurality of superposed barrels, a lock for the breech end of said barrels rotatable about a vertical axis disposed laterally of the axes of said barrels, a firing pin for each barrel movable longitudinally within said lock, a hammer co-acting with each of said firing pins, a vertically movable bolt adapted to secure said lock in closed position, a manually operatable lever, means actuated by said lever whereby the bolt is caused to secure and release said lock, and co-acting means on said lever and hammers whereby premature operation of the latter is prevented, substantially as described.

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

MICHAEL TELECHEFF.

Witnesses:

H. A. LOVIAGUINE,
AUG. MIGHIS.