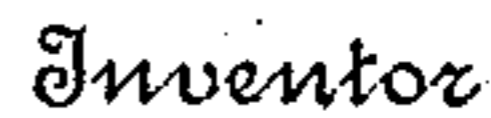


967,123.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



*Jas. Saltsburg*

S. E. Thomas Attorney

C. HAMILTON.

RIFLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1910.

967,123.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

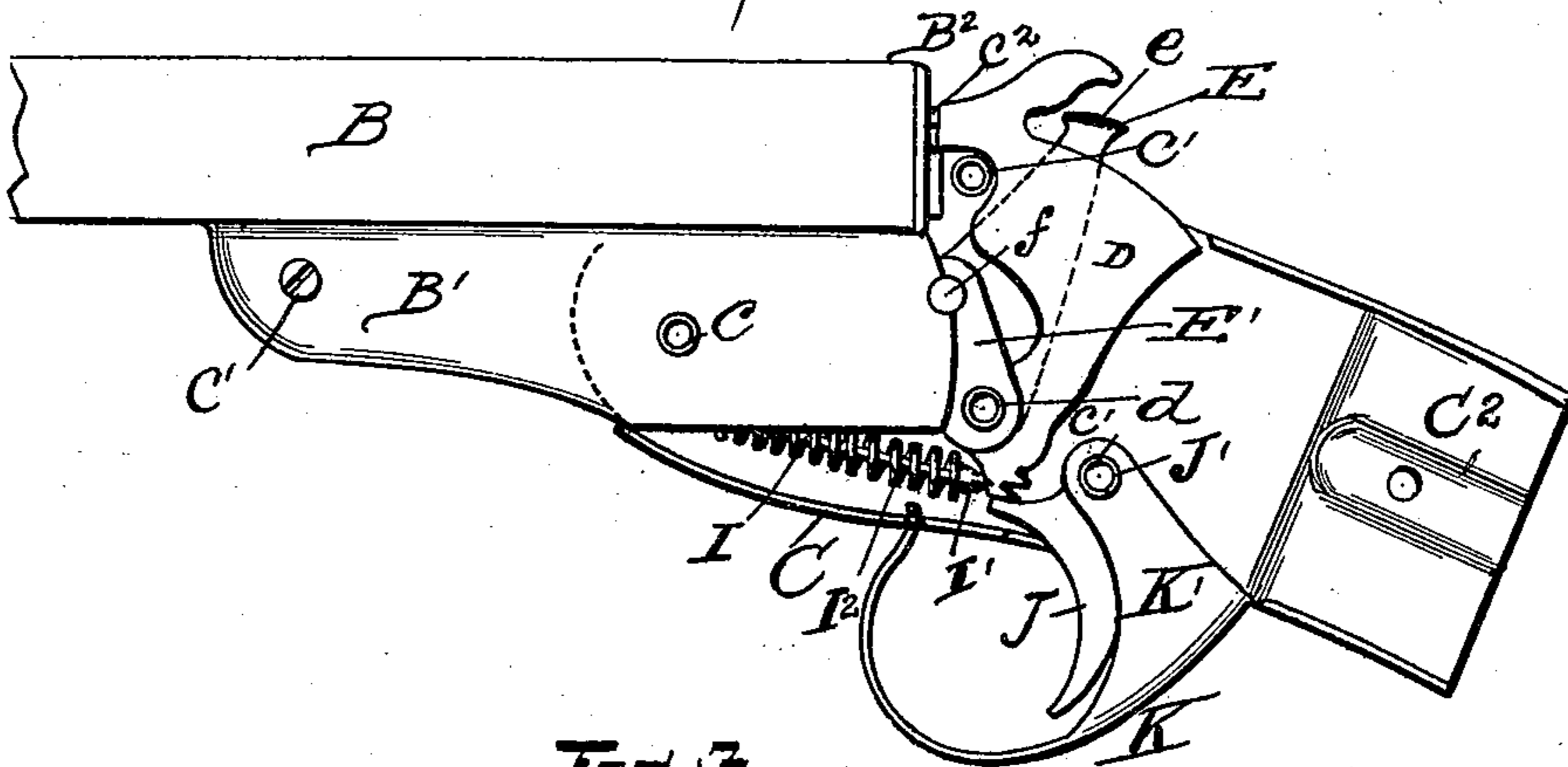


Fig. 3.

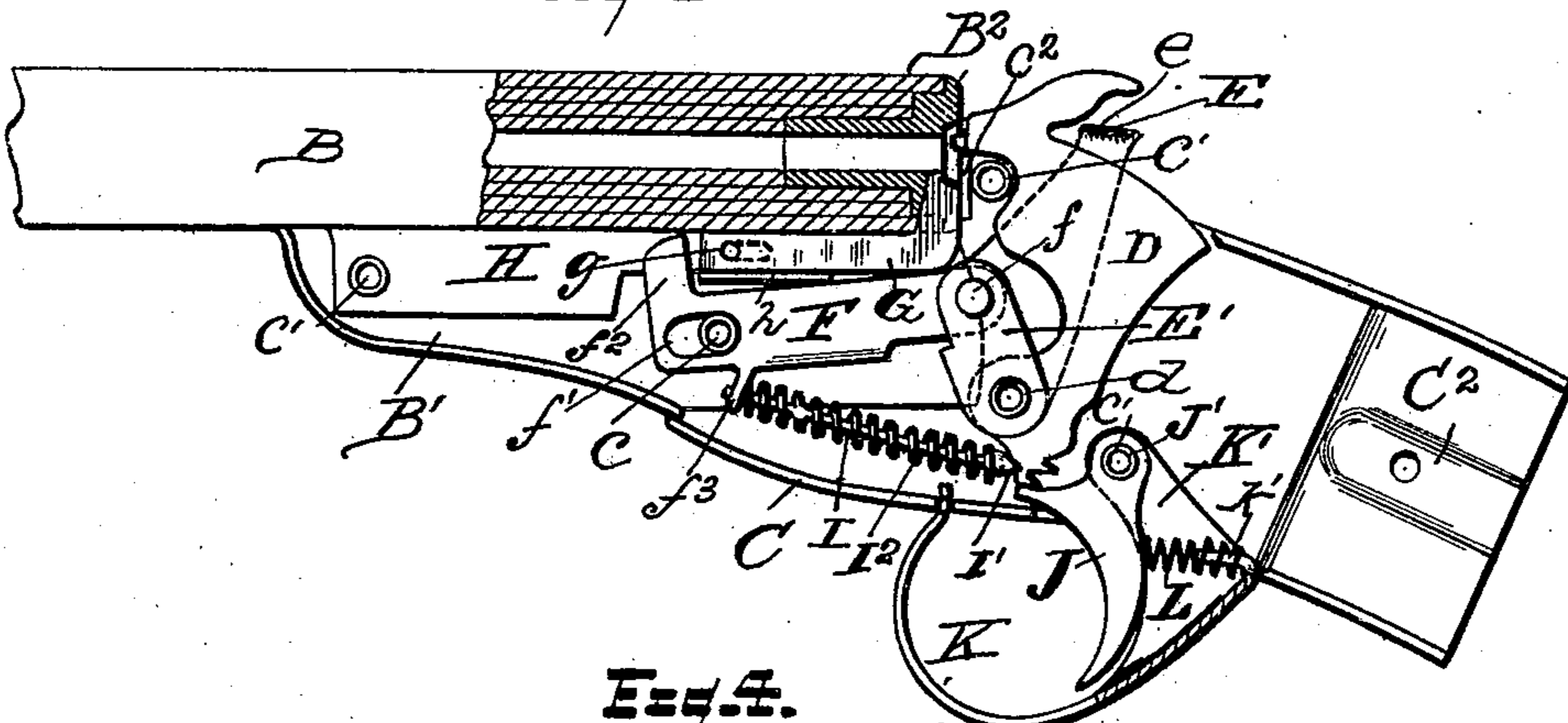
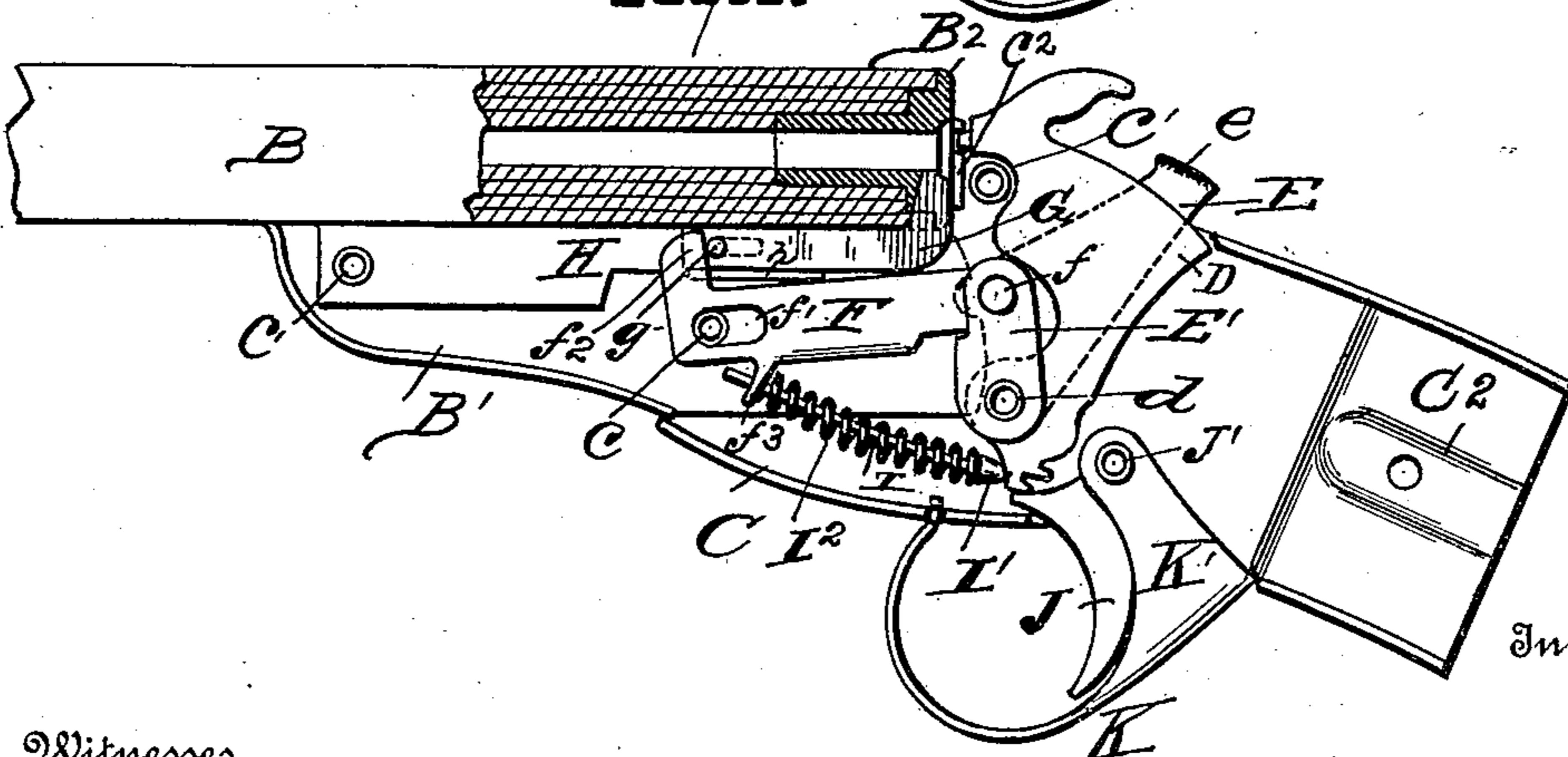


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Grace E. Wyndkoop.

J. A. Schuchman

By

C. Hamilton

S. E. Thomas

Attorney

C. HAMILTON.

RIFLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1910.

967,123.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

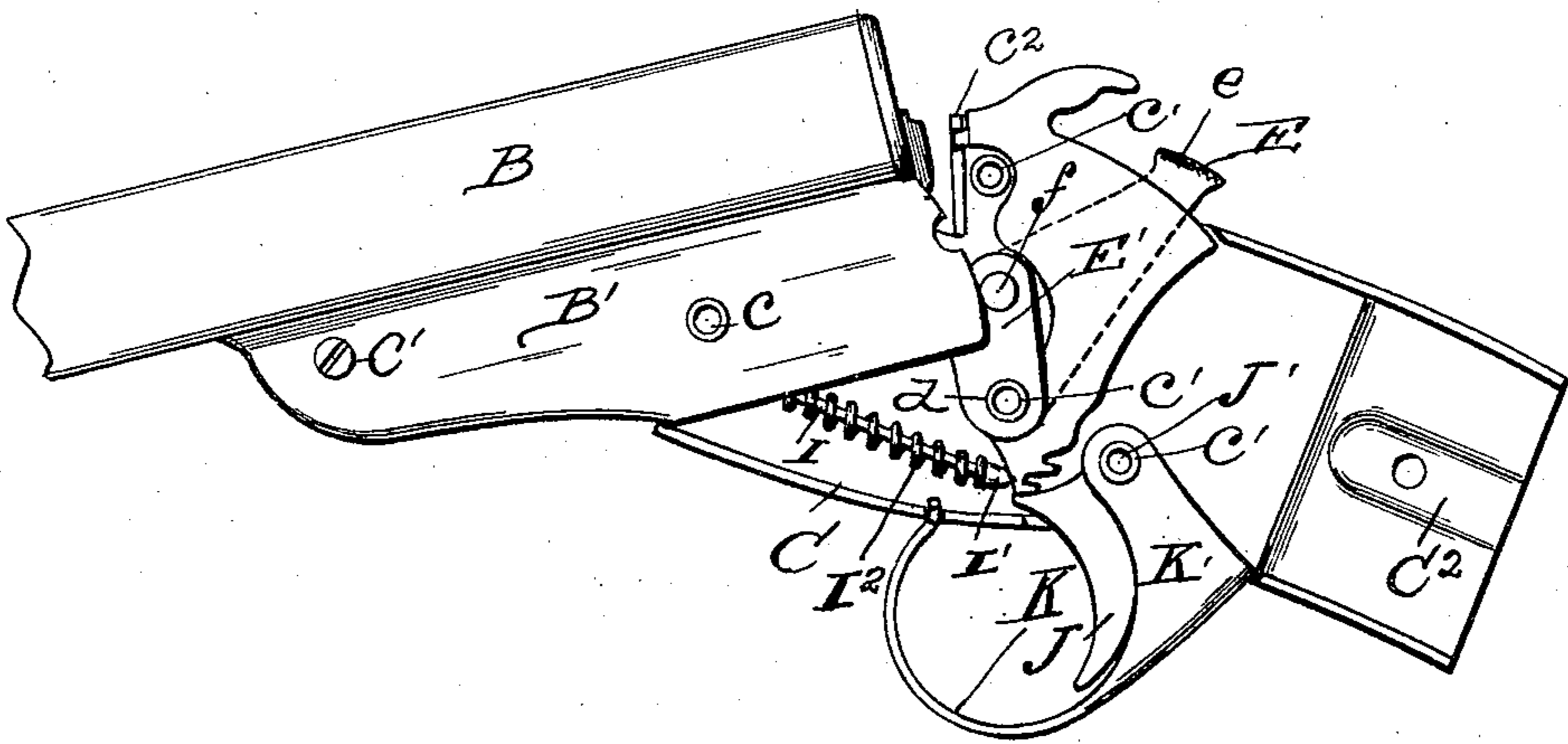
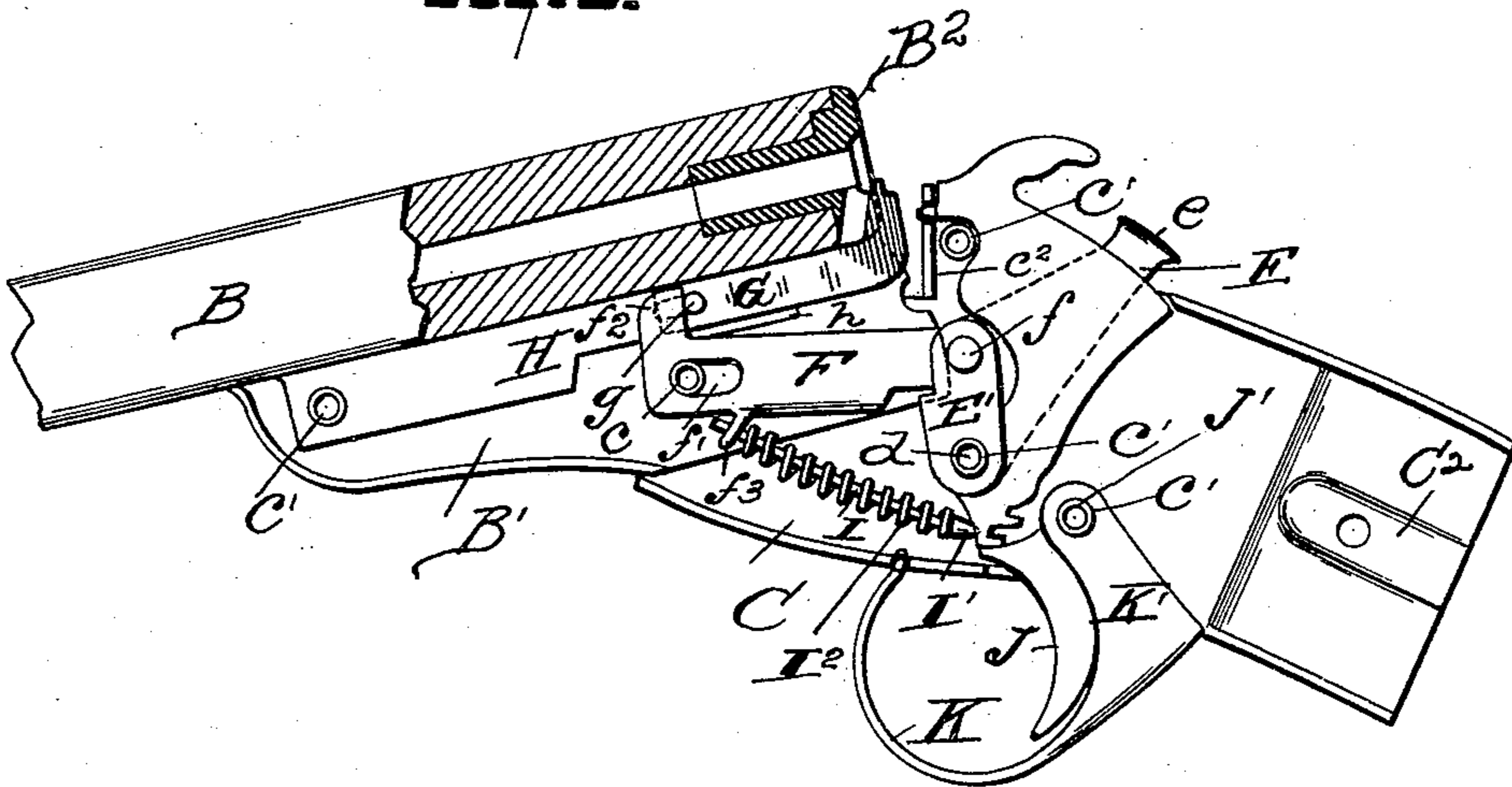


Fig. 6.



Witnesses  
Grace E. Wynkoop,  
J. A. Salisbury

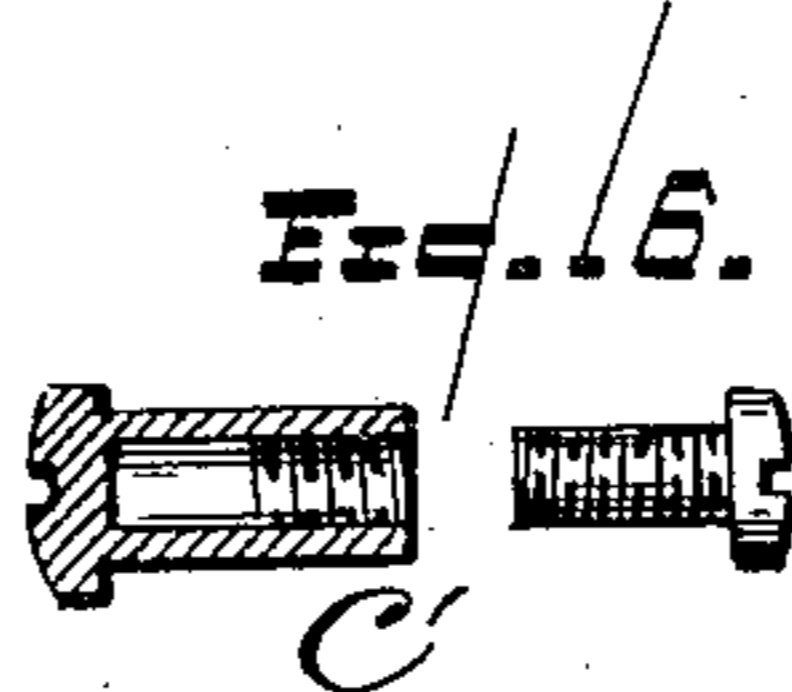
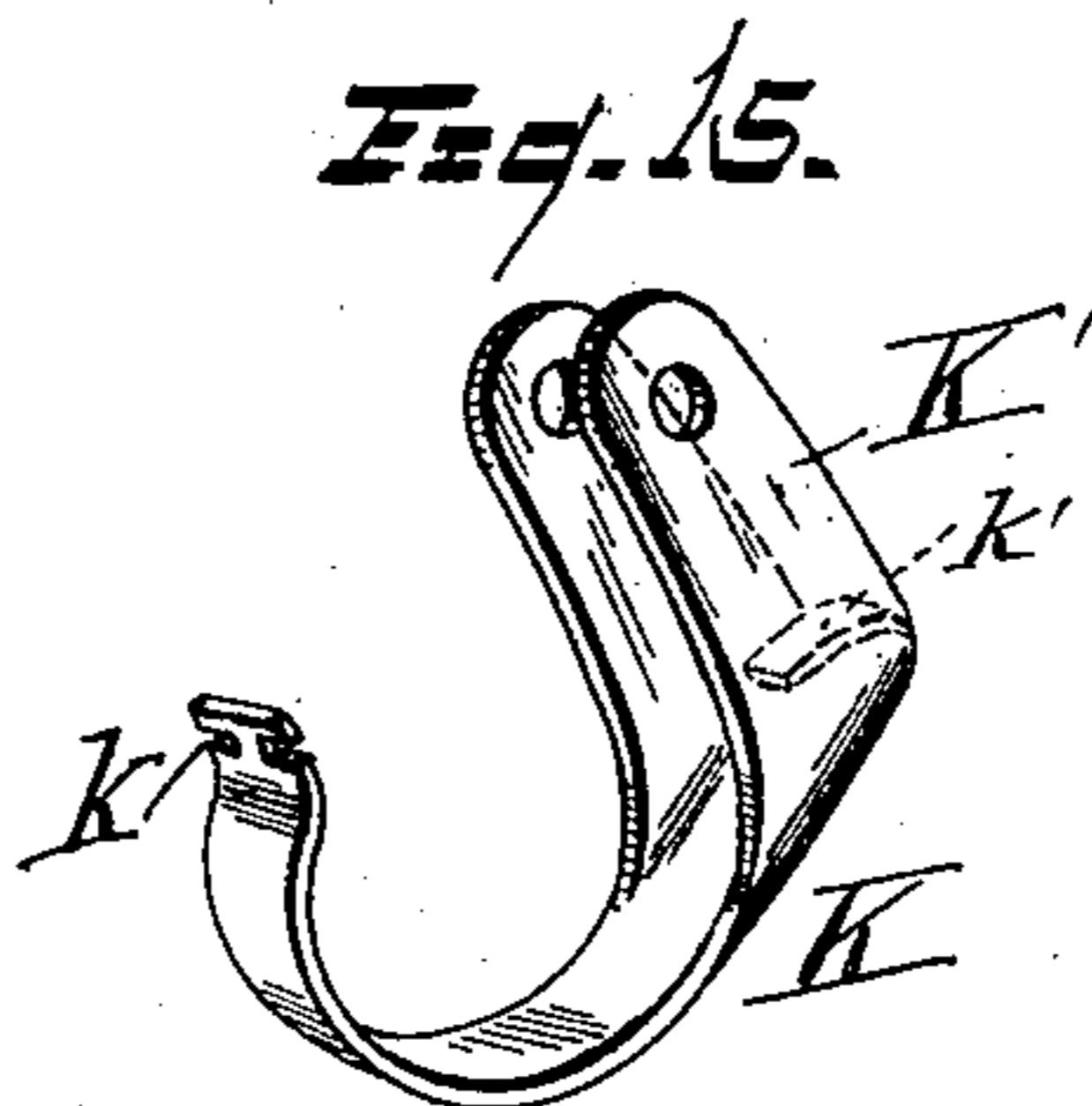
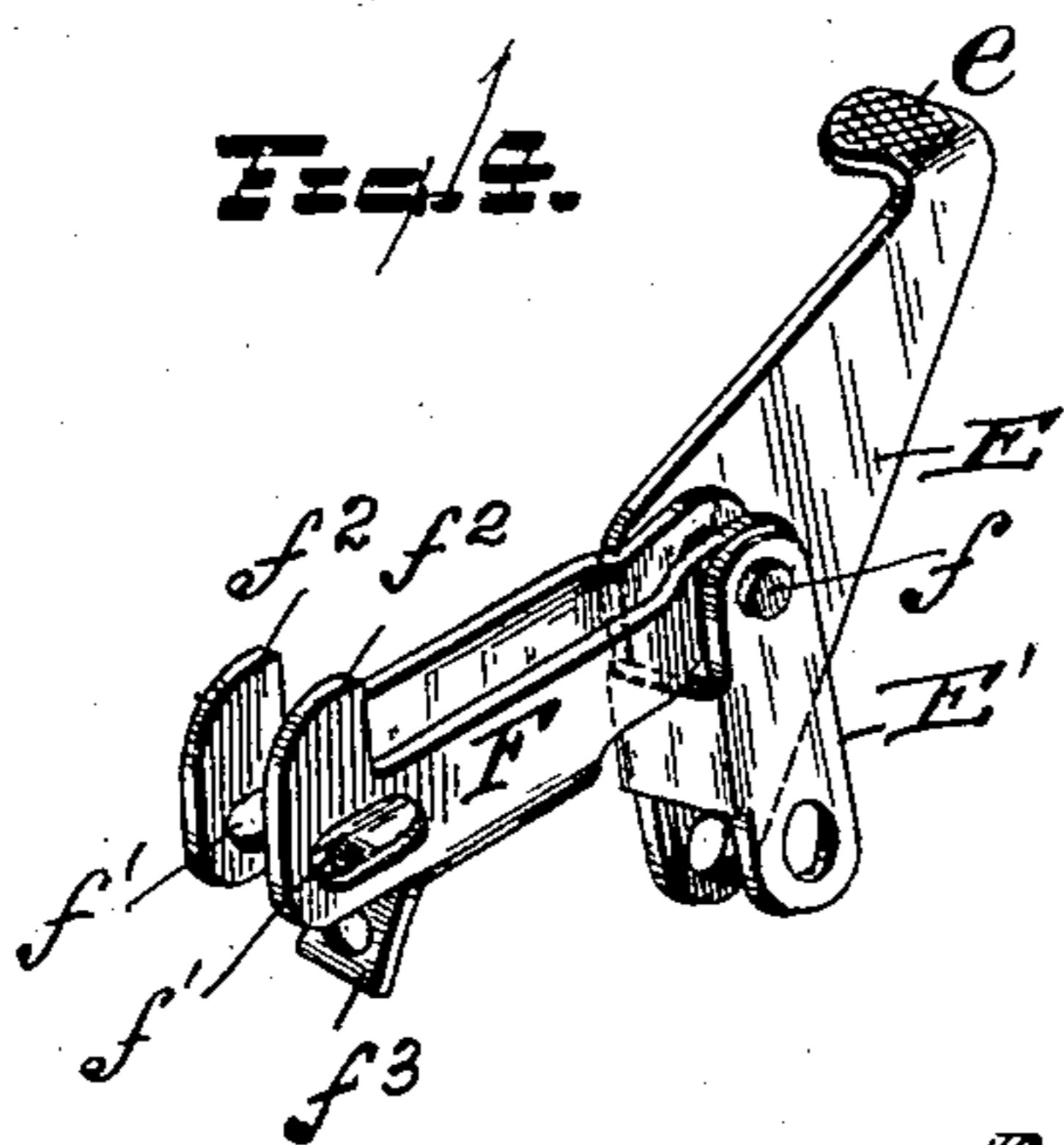
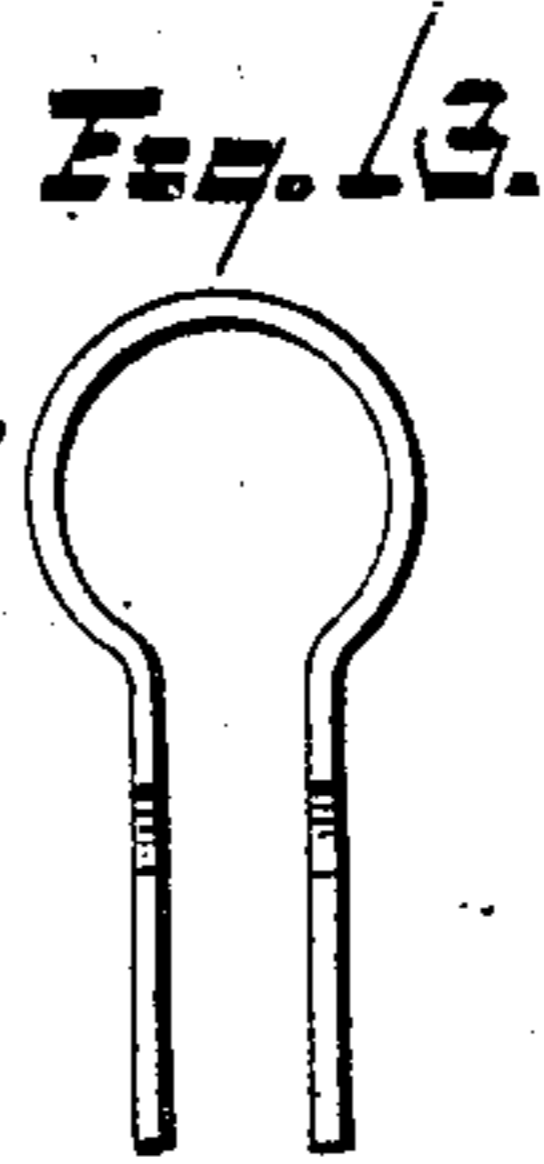
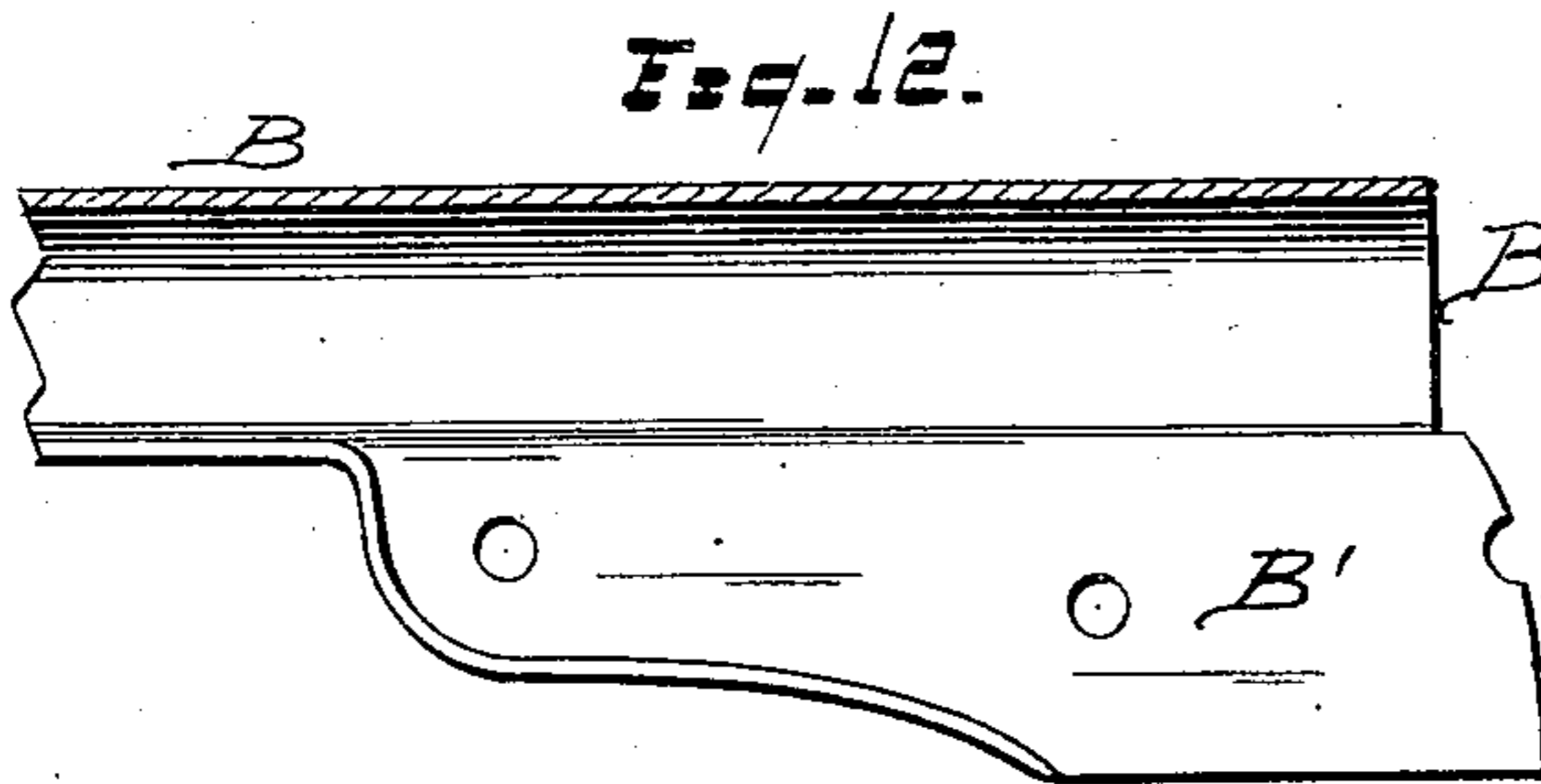
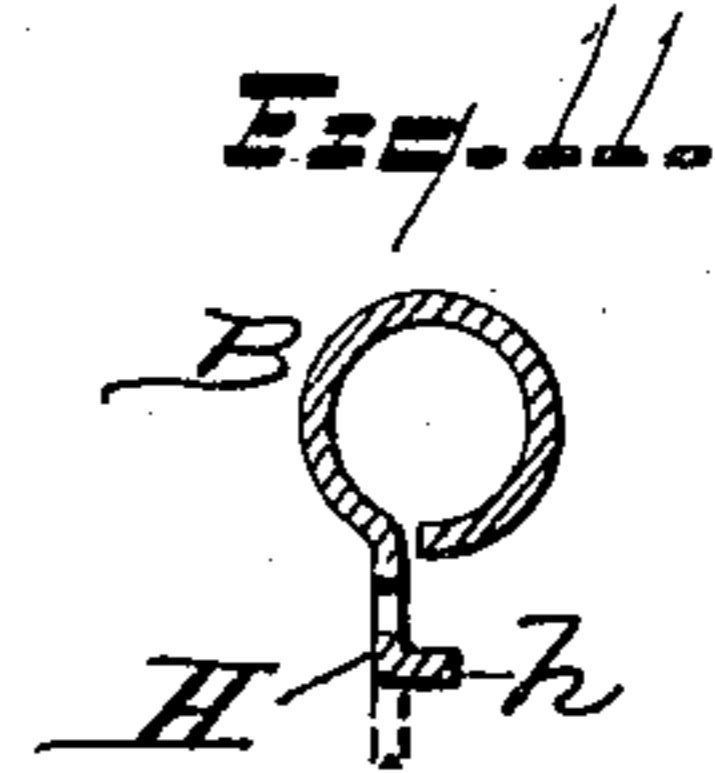
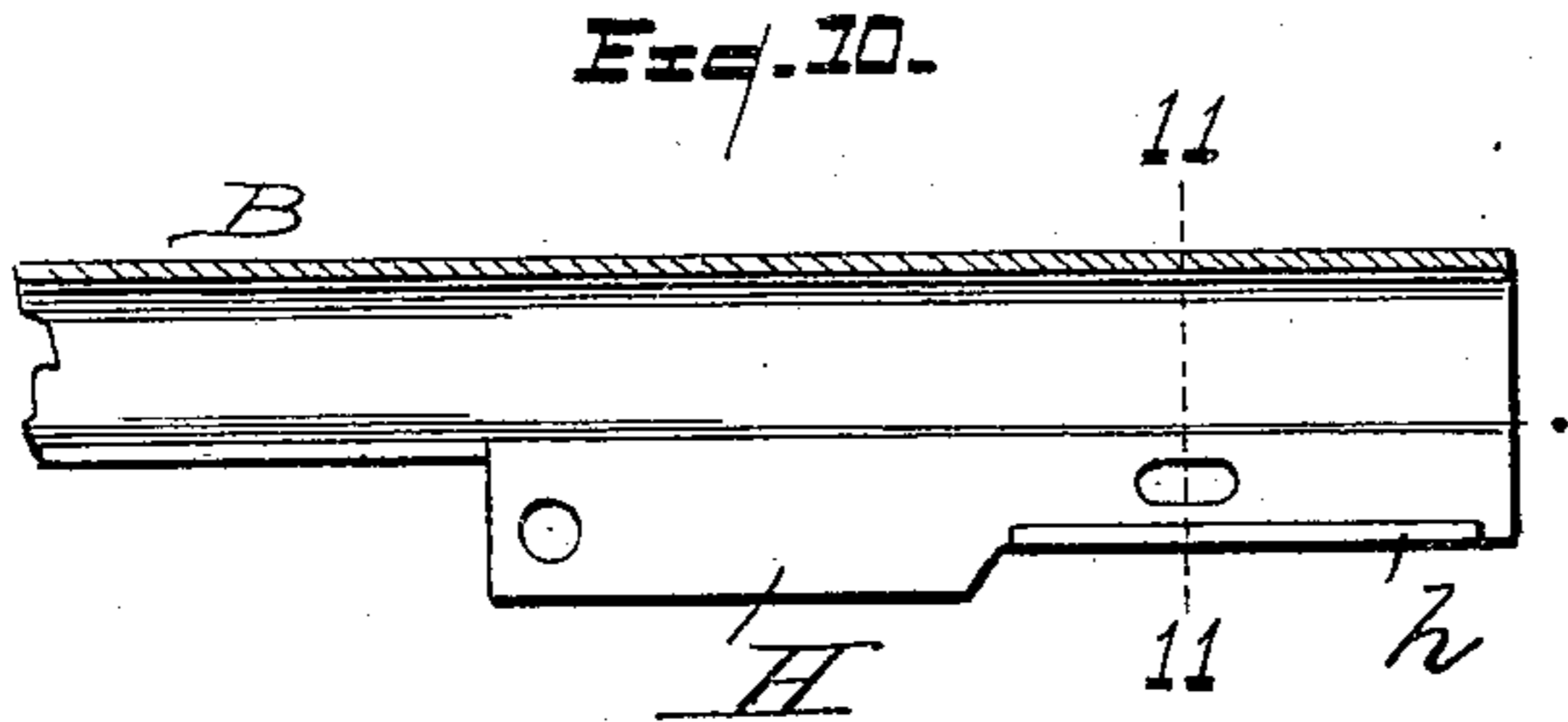
Inventor  
C. Hamilton  
By J. B. Thomas  
Attorney

C. HAMILTON.  
RIFLE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1910.

967,123.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



Witnesses  
G. E. Wynkoop  
J. A. Lishury

Inventor  
C. Hamilton  
By J. E. Thomas  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

COELLO HAMILTON, OF PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN.

RIFLE.

967,123.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

Application filed May 16, 1910. Serial No. 561,706.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, COELLO HAMILTON, citizen of the United States, residing at Plymouth, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Rifles, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in rifles, shown in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the following specification and claims.

The object of my invention is an improvement in the general construction by which the assembling of the parts is simplified and the cost of manufacture materially reduced.

One of the features of the invention consists in the means employed for locking the barrel and stock in position for firing.

Another feature is the means employed for actuating the shell extractor operated by unlocking or "breaking" the barrel and stock.

Another feature is the means employed for securing the trigger guard to the frame.

Another feature is the employment of a single spring to control both the hammer and barrel locking mechanism.

Another feature of the invention consists in providing means whereby the cartridge cannot be fired if the barrel is not in locked relation with the stock.

Other advantages and improvements will hereafter appear.

In the drawings accompanying this specification: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the rifle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a portion of the rifle with one of the receiving brackets removed to show the firing mechanism,—the barrel being in locked position. Fig. 3 is a similar view partially in section, showing the parts underlying the wall of the brackets in the position indicated in Fig. 2,—one-half of the rifle barrel bracket being removed to disclose the extractor mechanism. Fig. 4 is a similar view indicating the lever controlling mechanism for unlocking the rifle thrown back in position for "breaking" the same. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 2 with the barrel "broken" or unlocked; the extractor being in the position occupied when the shell is ejected,—showing also the manner of locking the hammer

against firing the cartridge when in this position. Fig. 6 is a view with the parts in similar position to that shown in Fig. 5,—the barrel being partially in section and one-half of the depending bracket of the barrel removed to show the operation of the extractor mechanism. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary plan view showing the manner of engaging the receiver bracket of the rifle barrel to the stock. Fig. 8 is a similar fragmentary view with parts in section to more clearly disclose the means employed to secure the receiver bracket to the stock. Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view through the stock on line 9—9 of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a fragmentary view of one of the outer shells of the rifle barrel showing the slotted depending wall and platform upon which the extractor is supported. Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view on line 11—11 of Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a longitudinal section through a fragment of the outer shell of the barrel showing the depending bracket. Fig. 13 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 14 is a perspective view of the lever controlling the operation of the extractor,—the view also shows the extractor connected therewith. Fig. 15 is a perspective view of the trigger guard. Fig. 16 is a sectional view of one of the assembling nuts and screws serving as pivots for the firing mechanism and for engaging the walls of the receiver brackets together.

Referring now to the letters of reference placed upon the drawings:—A indicates the stock. B the barrel preferably composed of a plurality of concentric tubes,—the outer one being provided with a depending bracket B' beneath the breech end B<sup>2</sup>.

C are receiver brackets struck up of sheet metal and formed in two parts embracing the depending bracket of the barrel, the latter being pivoted thereto by the screw and nut c. The opposing walls of the receiver brackets are secured together by like assembling nuts and screws c' which also serve as pivots for the firing mechanism.

D is the hammer pivoted at d between the walls of the receiver bracket.

E is a lever to control the locking of the rifle barrel in position for firing, and also the operation of the link F for actuating the extractor G. The lever E is constructed of sheet metal and fulcrumed upon the hammer pivot d,—its free end being formed with a thumb piece e for convenience in operating it. The pivotal end of the lever is shaped to

form a link  $E''$  pierced to receive a bolt  $f$  connecting the link  $F$  thereto. The link  $F$  is also constructed of sheet metal and is slotted at its forward end as indicated at  $f'$ , for the passage of the pivotal nut and screw  $c$  engaging the walls of the depending bracket of the rifle barrel and by which the receiver bracket is pivoted to the barrel portion.

$H$  is a depending wall preferably integral with one of the tubes forming the rifle barrel, having a ledge  $h$  adapted to partially support the extractor  $G$ . The extractor  $G$  is provided with a projecting transverse pin  $g$  secured thereto which on one side extends through the slot in the depending wall  $H$  of the barrel. Projecting upwardly from the link  $F$  are fingers  $f^2$  spaced apart as indicated in Fig. 14 to receive between them the depending wall  $H$  and the end of the extractor  $G$ , being adapted, however, to encounter the projecting ends of the pin  $g$  whereby the extractor is actuated.

$f^3$  is a depending lug formed integral with the link and pierced to receive the main spring pin  $I$  which is free to move through said aperture. The rear end of said pin is enlarged as indicated at  $I'$  and pointed to enter a suitable depression formed in the lower end of the hammer  $D$ .

$I^2$  is a main spring supported on said pin.

$J$  is the trigger pivoted upon the screw  $J'$  between the up-standing ears  $K'$  of the trigger guard  $K$ . The forward end of the trigger guard is notched as indicated at  $k$  in Fig. 15, to receive the projecting wall of the abutting receiver brackets  $C$ , by which means this end of the guard is secured against displacement;—the trigger pivot  $J'$  extending through the abutting walls of the receiver brackets  $C$  and the guard  $K$  secures the opposite end of the latter against displacement.

Between the ears  $K'$  of the trigger guard and formed integral with the guard, is a projecting portion  $k'$  bent back upon itself to receive the end of a coil spring  $L$ , adapted to bear against the trigger to hold it in locked relation with the hammer.

As indicated in Fig. 7, the receiver brackets  $C$  at the point  $C'$  are formed narrower relatively than between the portion housing the trigger mechanism, whereby a narrower and thereby neater formation at the grip stock is possible.

$A'$  is a lining in the kerf  $A^2$  formed in the end of the stock and shaped to receive the ends of the receiver brackets.  $A^3$  is a screw securing said lining to the stock, provided with a relatively large head tapering at its forward end as indicated at  $a'$ . As shown in cross-section in Fig. 9, the walls of the receiver bracket are given an arc-shaped formation indicated at  $C^2$ , to receive the head of the screw  $A^3$  which upon entering

between the spaced walls of the bracket expands them slightly laterally. The lining  $A'$  is also provided with a complementary arc-shaped formation to receive the round or convex portion of the receiver bracket. It will now be noted that upon forcing the receiver bracket into the kerf formed in the end of the stock that the head of the screw will enter between the opposing walls of the receiver bracket causing them to expand, thereby engaging the lining  $A'$  in the kerf of the stock and thus assist in securing the barrel to the stock. The relatively long convex portion also serves to prevent any tendency of the receiver bracket to rock on the bolt  $M$  by means of which the bracket is secured to the stock. The removable bolt  $M$  is provided with a suitable milled head at one end for facility in operating it,—the other end being screw-threaded to engage the counter-sunk nut  $m$ . The opposite side of the stock is provided with a counter-sunk washer  $m'$  to provide against the wear incident to the entry and removal of the bolt.

Having thus indicated the several parts by reference letters, the operation of the invention will be readily understood. When it is desired to release the locking mechanism for the purpose of inserting a cartridge and to eject the old shell, the lever  $E$  is operated by pressing upon its thumb piece; the pin  $f$  may thus be forced out of locked relation with the notched end of the arc-shaped depending bracket and the fingers  $f^2$  of the link  $F$  drawn toward the projecting pin of the extractor. The adjustment of the parts is such that upon the fingers of the link coming into contact with the projecting pin of the extractor, the locking pin of the lever is released from the notch of the bracket as clearly indicated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The barrel portion may now be "broken" from the stock by forcing it to turn on the pivot  $c$ . This action causes the arc-shaped portion of the bracket to pass in front of the locking pin thereby forcing the link  $F$  to the limit of its movement, at the same time the projecting pin  $g$  of the extractor is brought into operating contact with the up-standing fingers of the link  $F$ ;—this action pushes the extractor rearward discharging the shell. A cartridge may now be inserted and the barrel portion swung back upon its pivot into firing position.

Immediately upon the locking pin returning to the notched portion of the bracket, the spring  $I^2$  becomes active forcing the link  $F$  forward to its normal position and the locking pin into the notch, again securing the barrel and stock portion in firing relation. In returning the parts to their locked or normal position, the end  $c^2$  of the abutting wall of the receiver bracket forces the extractor forward to its initial position.

As indicated in the description of the parts, the receiver bracket and stock may be readily disconnected by releasing the bolt M engaging the receiver bracket and stock.

5 Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. In a fire arm, a stock portion and a barrel portion pivoted together, a depending bracket carried by the barrel portion  
10 notched to receive a locking pin, a lever pivoted in the stock portion carrying a pin adapted to enter the notch in the depending bracket whereby the parts are locked in firing position, and means for maintaining the  
15 pin in notched relation until manually released.

2. In a fire arm having a stock portion and a barrel portion pivoted together, a depending bracket carried by the barrel portion  
20 notched to receive a locking pin, a lever fulcrumed in the stock portion, an extractor supported in the barrel portion, a pin carried by the lever adapted to enter the notched portion of the depending bracket  
25 to lock the barrel portion and stock portion in firing position, and means operated by said lever adapted to actuate the extractor simultaneously with the withdrawal of the pin from the notched bracket.

3. In a fire arm, a barrel having a depending bracket portion notched to receive a locking pin, a stock portion pivoted to the barrel portion, an extractor carried by the barrel portion, a lever fulcrumed within  
35 the stock portion carrying a pin adapted to enter the notched portion of the bracket to lock the barrel and stock portions in firing position, a link pivoted to the locking pin adapted to actuate the extractor, and means  
40 for maintaining the pin in locked relation with the notched portion until manually released.

4. In a fire arm, a barrel portion carrying a depending bracket, an extractor supported  
45 in the barrel portion provided with a projecting pin transversely mounted therein, a stock portion pivoted to the depending bracket, a hammer pivoted to the stock portion, a lever fulcrumed on said pivot, a link  
50 pivoted to said lever provided with means adapted to encounter the projecting pin of the extractor, and a spring adapted to actuate said hammer and to normally maintain said link out of actuating relation with the  
55 pin carried by the extractor.

5. In a fire arm, a barrel portion having a depending bracket the wall of which is notched to receive a locking pin, a stock portion carrying a firing mechanism pivoted to  
60 said depending bracket, a lever fulcrumed within the stock portion, a locking pin carried by said lever adapted to enter the notched portion of the depending bracket, an extractor carried by the barrel portion  
65 provided with a transverse projecting pin, a

slotted link pivoted at one end to the locking pin, a bolt engaging the walls of the bracket and projecting through the slotted link, said link provided with up-standing fingers  
70 adapted to engage the pin of the extractor whereby upon operating said lever the locking pin may be withdrawn from the notched portion of the bracket and the extractor actuated.

6. In a fire arm, a barrel portion and a stock portion pivoted together, said barrel  
75 portion provided with a depending bracket having an arc-shaped end wall notched to receive a locking pin, an extractor carried by the barrel portion, a hammer pivoted to the stock portion, a lever fulcrumed upon  
80 the pivot of the hammer, a locking pin carried by said lever adapted to enter the notched portion of the bracket and to ride in contact with its arc-shaped end when  
85 manually released from said notched portion, a link pivoted to said pin adapted to actuate the extractor, and a spring to actuate the hammer and to force the locking pin into engagement with the notch of the  
90 bracket and its arc-shaped end.

7. In a fire arm, a barrel portion provided with a depending bracket notched to receive a locking pin, a stock portion pivoted to the bracket, a hammer pivoted to the stock portion,  
95 a lever fulcrumed upon the hammer pivot, an extractor carried by the barrel portion provided with a transverse pin, a locking pin carried by the lever adapted to enter the notch formed in the bracket, a link  
100 pivoted to said locking pin adapted to actuate the extractor, a spring adapted to operate the hammer and to maintain the locking pin in locked relation with the bracket, and means operated by the lever for forcing said  
105 hammer out of firing contact with the cartridge, substantially as described.

8. In a fire arm, a barrel portion having a depending bracket, a stock portion pivoted thereto, a hammer pivoted to the stock portion,  
110 a lever fulcrumed upon the hammer pivot adapted to lock the barrel portion and stock portion in firing position and to force said hammer out of firing contact with the cartridge upon actuating said lever to unlock the stock and barrel portions.  
115

9. In a fire arm, a barrel portion provided with a depending bracket and having a slotted depending wall formed with a ledge to support an extractor, an extractor supported upon said ledge provided with a transverse pin projecting through the slot in the depending wall, a stock portion pivoted to the depending bracket, a hammer  
120 pivoted in the stock portion, a lever fulcrumed upon the hammer pivot provided with means for locking the stock portion and barrel portion in firing position, a link pivoted to said lever provided with fingers adapted to encounter the projecting pin of  
130

the extractor, and a spring adapted to actuate the hammer and to normally maintain said link out of operating relation with the extractor.

5 10. In a fire arm, a depending bracket carried by the barrel portion, a receiver bracket pivoted to said depending bracket composed of two independent plates forming walls adapted to partially inclose the  
10 firing mechanism, a trigger guard notched to receive the opposing edges of the walls of the receiver bracket and provided with up-  
standing ears pierced to receive the trigger pivot, the trigger housed between said ears,  
15 and a pivotal bolt for said trigger supported in the ears of the trigger guard and engaging the side walls of the receiver bracket.

11. In a fire arm having a stock and a barrel portion, the stock portion having a  
20 receiver bracket pivoted to a depending bracket of the barrel portion, a trigger, a trigger guard notched to receive the walls of the receiver bracket and provided with  
up-standing ears pierced for the passage of  
25 the trigger pivot, said guard also provided with an inwardly projecting finger integral with the guard and disposed between its up-  
standing ears adapted to support a spring designed to actuate the trigger, the spring,  
30 and a trigger pivot journaled in the up-standing ears of the guard and adapted to engage the side walls of the receiver bracket.

12. In a fire arm, a barrel portion having a depending bracket, a receiver bracket com-  
35 posed of two opposing plates pivoted to said depending bracket and adapted to support the firing mechanism, a gun stock provided with a kerf to receive the end of the receiver  
bracket, an expanding element lodged in said  
40 kerf adapted to force the walls of said re-

ceiver bracket into engagement with the walls of the stock, and a transverse bolt projecting through the walls of the stock and the walls of the receiver bracket to se-  
cure the latter to the stock.

13. In a fire arm, a barrel portion pro-  
vided with a depending bracket, a receiver bracket pivoted to the depending bracket composed of two opposing plates between  
50 which is housed the firing mechanism, a gun stock provided with a kerf to receive the ends of the receiver bracket, a metallic lining  
for said kerf, an element adapted to secure said lining to the stock and to expand the  
55 walls of the receiver bracket into frictional relation with the lining, and a retaining bolt to secure the receiver bracket to the stock.

14. In a fire arm, a barrel portion having a depending bracket, a receiver bracket piv-  
oted to the depending bracket composed of  
60 two opposing plates, suitable firing mechanism supported between the walls of said bracket, the projecting ends of said bracket  
provided with a relatively long convex portion, a gun stock provided with a kerf, a  
65 metallic lining lodged in said kerf having a convex portion complementary to that of the receiver bracket, an expanding element  
lodged in said kerf adapted to force the op-  
posing plates of the receiver bracket apart  
70 into frictional contact with the lining, and a transverse bolt adapted to engage the re-  
ceiver bracket and stock, substantially as de-  
scribed.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specifi-  
cation in the presence of two witnesses.

COELLO HAMILTON.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL E. THOMAS,  
GRACE E. WYNKOOP.