

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. MALKOFF & A. & V. PASKIN.  
MAGAZINE FIRE ARM.

No. 262,803.

Patented Aug. 15, 1882.

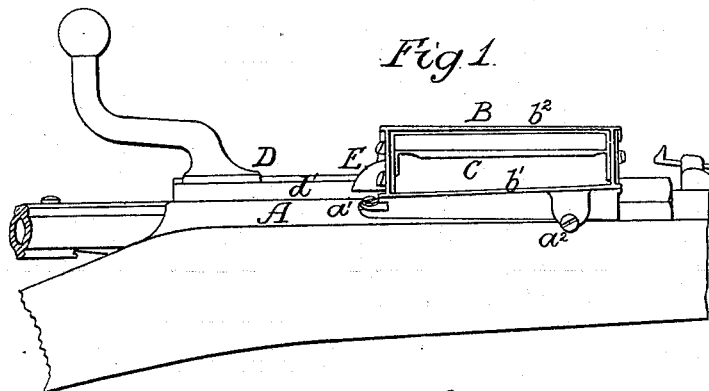


Fig. 1.

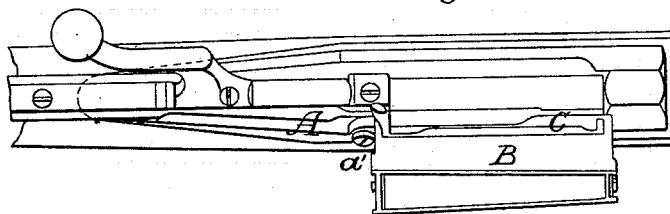


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

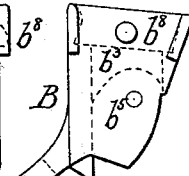
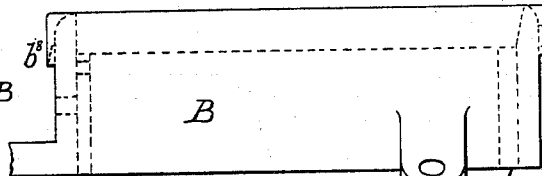
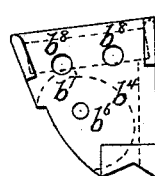


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 8.

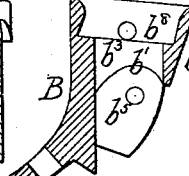
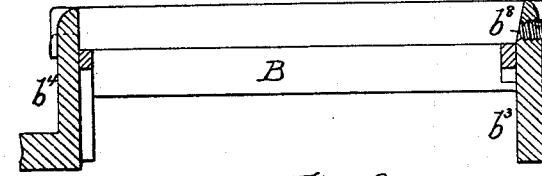
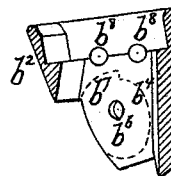


Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.

Witnesses

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Harry Smith

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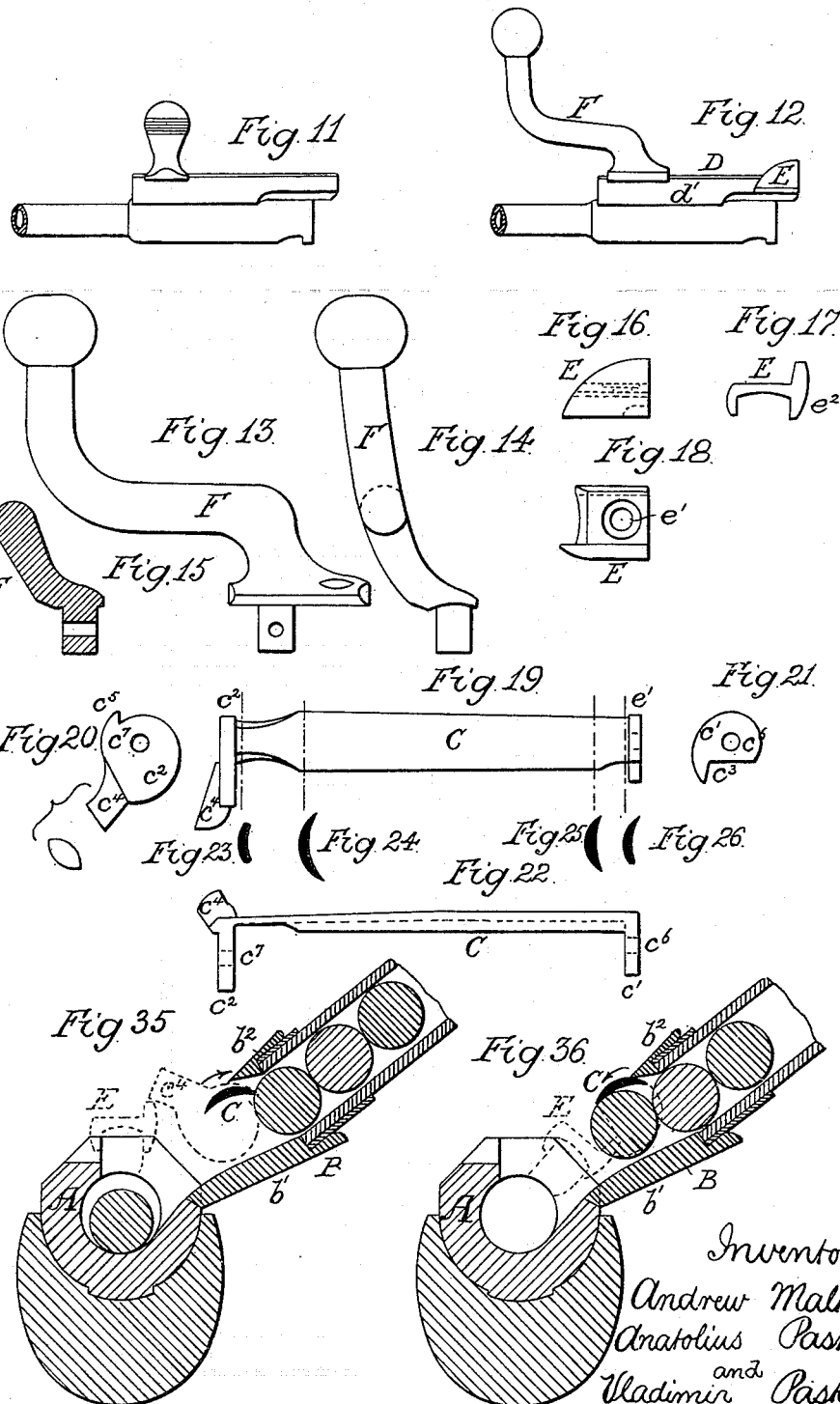
Andrew Malkoff  
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Vladimir Paskin  
by their Attorneys  
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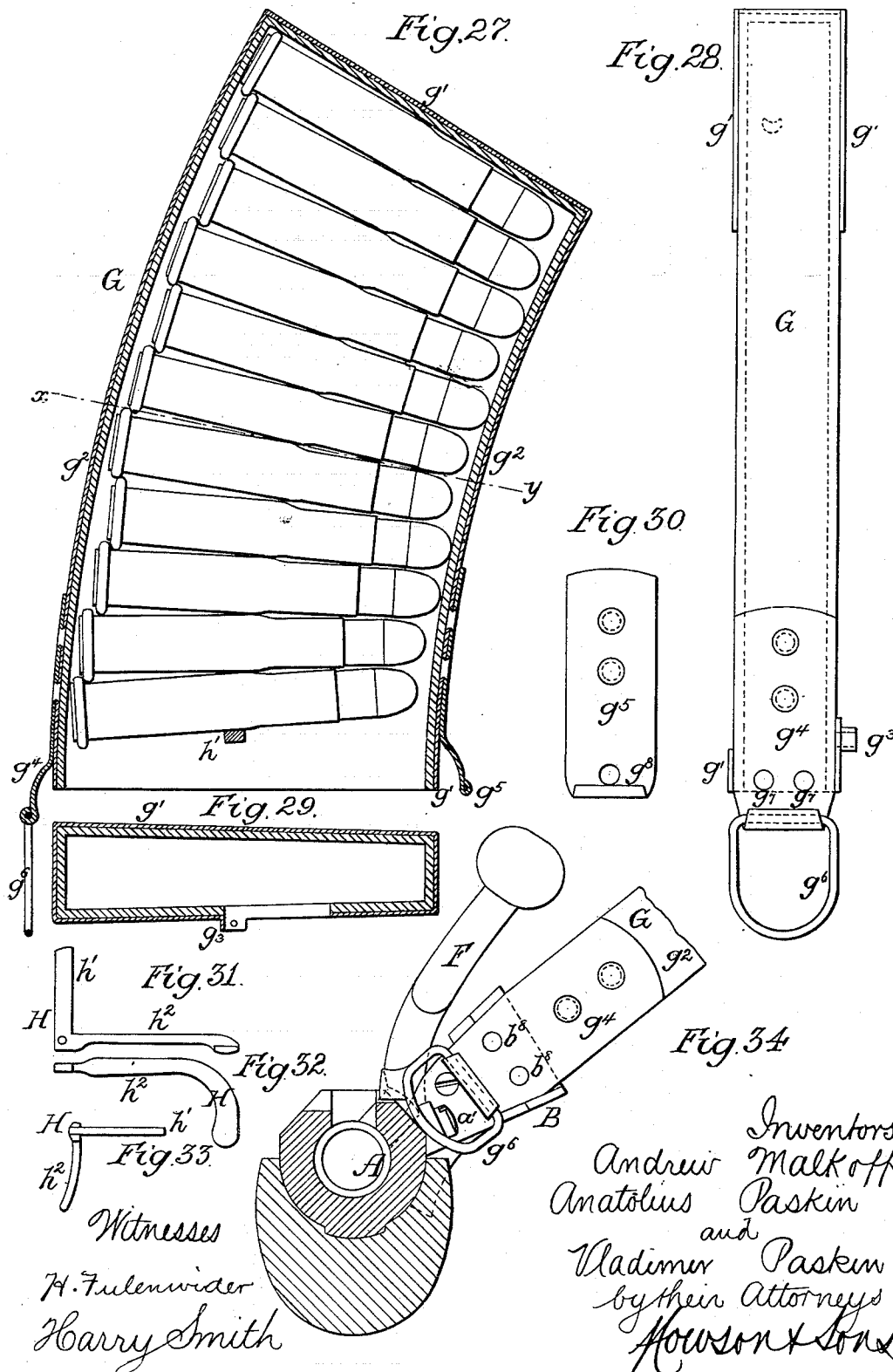
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW MALKOFF, ANATOLIUS PASKIN, AND VLADIMIR PASKIN, OF  
ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

## MAGAZINE FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,803, dated August 15, 1882.

Application filed August 4, 1881. (No model.) Patented in France June 14, 1881, No. 143,404; in Belgium June 15, 1881, No. 54,918, and in Germany June 17, 1881, No. 17,162.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ANDREW MALKOFF, ANATOLIUS PASKIN, and VLADIMIR PASKIN, of St. Petersburg, in the Empire of Russia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Contrivances with Changeable Magazines for Guns with Sliding Breech-Bolts, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to construct a simple attachment for breech-loading guns with detachable cartridge-holders, so that the gun may be used as a magazine-gun for quick shooting, or may be used as a "single-loader" without change of parts; and this object we attain by combining with the receiver of the gun a metallic frame, with a cartridge-separator, leaving the ordinary opening into the receiver free, however, and with this frame are changeable pasteboard magazines, segment-shaped, adapted to serve at the same time as packages for carrying cartridges in boxes and cases. The frame, when screwed to the gun, does not interfere with shooting with separate cartridges, and when the magazine is set upon it permits speedy shooting, automatically admitting into the receiver, one after another, the cartridges contained in the magazines. When all cartridges of the magazine are spent the latter is taken off and another filled with cartridges put in its place. This changing of magazines takes from two to four seconds of time—*i. e.*, not more than for charging the gun with a separate cartridge. The magazine (made of pasteboard) is fixed to the frame by two springs, which are riveted to the metallic skeleton of the magazine, the latter being provided with a hook serving to retain the cartridges in the magazine, whereby it is rendered possible to shoot with separate cartridges without spending those contained in the magazine.

According to the dimensions of cartridge-boxes adopted in the Russian army, the magazines are made in two sizes, and contain the large one eleven, the small one five cartridges, the cartridge-box taking three large magazines, or two large ones and two small ones—*i. e.*, thirty-three or thirty-two cartridges. In case the cartridge-boxes are made larger or smaller,

the dimensions of the magazines can also be altered, their fixing to the frame and the mode of issuing the cartridges remaining the same.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 shows a side view, and Fig. 2 a top view, of a part of the gun provided with a magazine-frame of the proposed construction. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are a side view, two end views, a longitudinal section, two cross-sections, and a top view, respectively, of the magazine-frame. Fig. 10 shows one of the two screws serving to fix the said frame to the receiver of the gun. Fig. 11 is a side view of a breech-bolt of ordinary construction, and Fig. 12 of an improved breech-bolt adapted for the action of the proposed contrivance. Figs. 13, 14, and 15 are a side view, an end view, and a section, respectively, of the handle of this improved bolt. Figs. 16, 17, and 18 are a side view, an end view, and a top view, respectively, of the nose fixed to the end of the bolt, and serving to put the proposed contrivance into action, as hereinafter described. Figs. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 represent a side view, opposite end views, a top view, and four cross-sections, respectively, of the separator, by the turning of which the admission of cartridges from the magazine into the receiver is effected. Figs. 27 and 28 are a longitudinal section, and an end view, respectively, of the magazine. Fig. 29 shows the opening at the bottom of the magazine. Fig. 30 shows one of the springs serving to connect the magazine with the frame. Figs. 31, 32, and 33 represent a side view, a top view, and an end view, respectively, of the hook serving to retain the cartridges in the magazine. Fig. 34 is a cross-section of the receiver and of the gun-stock provided with the frame and magazine. Figs. 35 and 36 are cross-sections of the receiver, the stock, the magazine-frame, and part of the magazine provided with cartridges, with two different positions of the separator.

Figs. 1, 2, 11, and 12 show the respective parts in one-half of their natural size, while the other figures represent the real dimensions.

The same parts of the gun and contrivance

are marked in all figures with the same letters of reference.

The construction of the proposed contrivance is as follows: To the receiver A of the gun is screwed, by means of the two steel screws  $a'$   $a^2$ , Fig. 1, or otherwise, the frame B, (made of malleable cast-iron or soft steel,) wherein is placed the cartridge-separator, hereinafter described, and which serves to connect the magazine with the gun and to let the cartridges pass. This frame is fixed to the receiver in an inclined position, Figs. 34, 35, and 36, in such a manner that the interior surface of the side wall,  $b'$ , of the frame, along which the cartridges roll into the gun, forms a continuation of the interior surface of the lateral cut of the receiver A. The opposite or upper side wall,  $b^2$ , of the frame is considerably shorter than the side wall,  $b'$ , in order to give room to and permit free action of the separator C, Figs. 19 to 26. This separator serves to separate the cartridge to be introduced into the gun from the rest of the cartridges in the magazine, and consists of a concavo-convex plate with two end plates,  $c'$  and  $c^2$ , the foremost,  $c'$ , of which is provided with the tooth  $c^3$ , and the hindmost,  $c^2$ , with the lever  $c^4$  and the tooth  $c^5$ , whose object will be explained hereinafter. The end plates,  $c'$   $c^2$ , are placed in corresponding recesses made in the inside surfaces of the ends  $b^3$  and  $b^4$  of the frame B, which, besides, are provided with the screw-threaded holes  $b^5$   $b^6$ , placed opposite the plain holes  $c^6$   $c^7$  in the end plates,  $c'$   $c^2$ . In these four holes are introduced screws with plain ends, serving as pivots to support the separator in the frame B and permitting its freely turning on either side. The extent of turning is limited in the following manner: The separator C, turning downward, is limited by the tooth  $c^3$  of the foremost end plate,  $c'$ , which at the lowest position of the separator reposes on the lower part of its recess. The turning upward is limited by the tooth  $c^5$  of the hindmost end plate,  $c^2$ , which in a certain position meets the tooth  $b^7$ , Fig. 4, left in the corresponding recess of the end  $b^4$  of the frame B. The turning of the separator C is effected by a motion of the breech-bolt D, Fig. 12, on the upper rib of which is fixed (at the front end) the nose E, Figs. 16 to 18. This nose (made of hard steel) is set on the front end of the rib  $d'$  of the bolt, and fixed on the same in the case shown by the drawings by means of the screw  $e'$ , Fig. 18. The hind part of the nose is sloped in a curved line, and when the bolt is moved backward comes under the lever  $c^4$  of the separator, as shown in Fig. 35 by dots, thus compelling the separator C to turn upward, in consequence whereof one cartridge falls out of the frame B into the receiver A, while the next following cartridge is kept back in the magazine by the separator. At the end of the forward motion of the bolt the convex rib  $c^2$  of the nose E, Fig. 17, lies against the tooth  $c^3$

of the foremost end plate,  $c'$ , and when the handle F of the bolt is turned to the right, rotating the front portion of the bolt, as usual, the nose E compels the separator to turn down, in consequence whereof the cartridges contained in the magazine descend, and one of them enters into the frame B and is held by the separator, as shown by dots in Fig. 36.

The magazine G is composed of a pasteboard box open at the bottom, and having the shape of a segment, as shown in Fig. 27, so as to be better adapted to hold the cartridges. If the magazine has to contain 11 cartridges, then the size of it is the same as represented in Fig. 27; but if only five cartridges the magazine will not extend beyond the dotted line  $x$   $y$ . The magazine is set in a skeleton consisting of cross-ribs  $g'$  and longitudinal ribs  $g^2$ . The lower cross-rib,  $g'$ , is provided outside with the projection  $g^3$ , which supports the turning hook H. One arm,  $h'$ , of the hook, being inside the magazine, serves to retain the cartridges in the magazine, and the other arm,  $h^2$ , bent in the shape of a handle, is placed outside, and serves for turning the hook when the free issuing of cartridges from the magazine is required. In Fig. 31 this hook is shown as withdrawn from the magazine. It is pivoted on a vertical pin, and if the arm  $h^2$  is turned from right to left the arm  $h'$  swings from its position across the magazine, and allows the cartridges to freely issue from the magazine.

Near the aperture of the magazine, to the ends of the longitudinal ribs  $g^2$ , are fixed two springs,  $g^4$   $g^5$ , whereof the first is provided with the ring  $g^6$  and two holes,  $g^7$   $g^7$ , while the second has only one hole,  $g^8$ . The said springs tightly keep the magazine on the frame B, which, for this purpose, is provided with the pins  $b^8$   $b^8$ , Figs. 6, 9, and 34, with beveled heads entering into the holes  $g^7$   $g^8$  of the corresponding springs.

To take the magazine off from the frame B the spring  $g^4$  must be a little drawn back by means of the ring  $g^6$ , and the magazine G inclined a little forward, whereby the latter may be freely taken out of the upper aperture of the frame B.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination of the receiver and sliding breech-bolt having a nose, E, and capable of a slight rotary motion, with a magazine-frame and pivoted separator having a lever,  $c^4$ , at one end and a tooth,  $c^3$ , at the other, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the receiver and sliding breech-bolt having a nose, and capable of a slight rotary motion, with a magazine-frame having recessed ends and a pivoted cartridge-separator adapted to said recessed ends, and having a lever and tooth to be operated by the nose of the breech-bolt, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the magazine-frame having pins  $b^8$  with a magazine having at each

end springs  $g^4 g^5$ , provided with holes, and one of the springs having a ring,  $g^6$ , as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A cartridge-magazine consisting of a paste-  
5 board box inclosed in a skeleton metal frame composed of a cross-rib,  $g'$ , longitudinal ribs  $g^2$ , and end springs,  $g^4 g^5$ , secured to said ribs, in combination with magazine-frame having  
10 pins on which said springs may catch, substantially as set forth.

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

ANDREW MALKOFF.  
ANATOLIUS PASKIN.  
VLADIMIR PASKIN.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK KAUPÉ,  
NICHOLAS TSCHÉKALOFF.