

(No Model.)

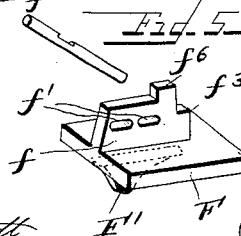
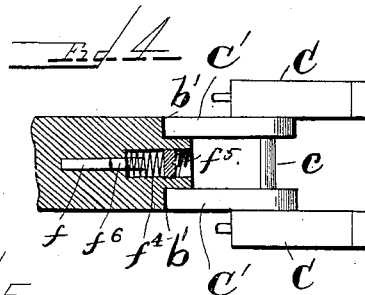
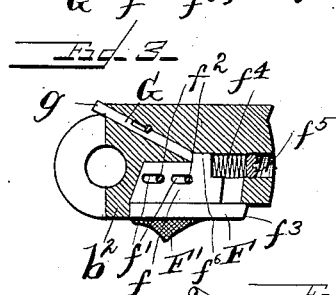
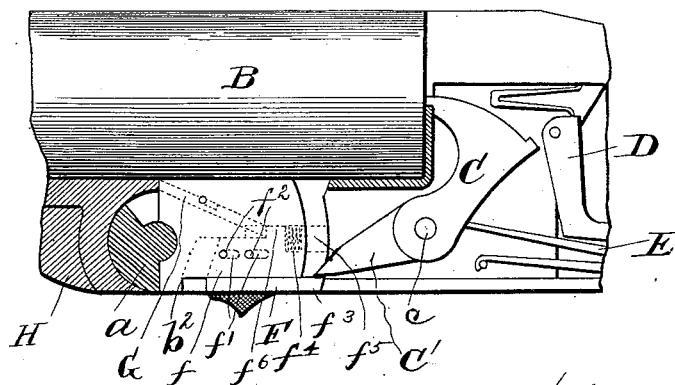
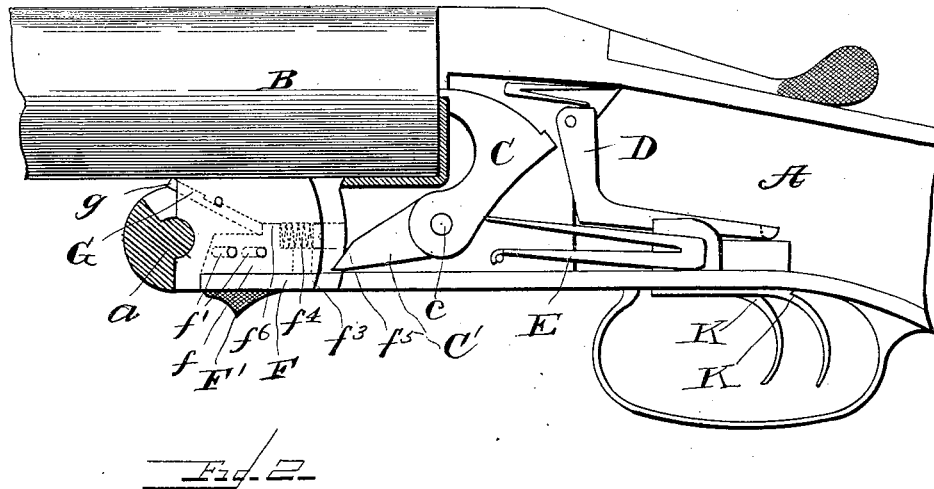
F. A. HOLLENBECK.

MOVABLE COCKING SHOULDER FOR BREAKDOWN GUNS.


No. 523,813.

Patented July 31, 1894.

FZ-1



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MOVABLE COCKING-SHOULDER FOR BREAKDOWN GUNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,813, dated July 31, 1894.

Application filed June 10, 1893. Serial No. 477,177. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. HOLLENBECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Breech-Loading Hammerless Guns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is an improvement in hammerless breech loading guns and consists in the novel features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described reference being had to the accompanying drawings which illustrate one form in which I have contemplated embodying my invention and said invention is fully disclosed in the following description and claim.

The object of this invention is to provide means for enabling the cocking shoulders with which the barrels are provided to readily assume their operative relations with the cocking arms of the hammers even though the hammers and cocking arms have been permitted to fall while the parts of the gun were separated, and to this end I provide the barrels with movable cocking shoulders which are held out of operative relation with the cocking arms normally but which are forced into such operative relation when the fore end is applied to the gun.

Referring to the said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a portion of a fire-arm embodying my invention showing the rear portion of the barrels and the adjacent portion of the stock, the barrels being shown in elevation. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the parts in different positions. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the barrel lug taken longitudinally of the gun showing the position of the cocking plate and push rod therefor. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through the barrel lug showing the positions of the hammers and cocking arms with respect thereto. Fig. 5 shows in detail the cocking plate and push rod.

Referring to the drawings A represents the stock portion of the gun and B the barrels. *b* represents the barrel lug which engages

the usual swivel pin or bolt *a* in the stock. The rear portion of the lug is cut away on both sides to form the recesses *b'* *b'*, see Figs. 1, 2 and 4, and a portion of the lower part of the lug is cut away as shown in Fig. 3, leaving a shoulder *b²* at the front of the lug. The lug is also provided with a central vertical recess which receives the vertical rib *f* of what I term the cocking plate, as shown in the drawings, see particularly Fig. 5 where the said cocking plate is shown in detail. The cocking plate consists of a flat plate *F* having the central vertical rib *f* just referred to, which is provided with slots *f'* to receive pins *f²* which pass transversely through the barrel lug and secure the coupling piece in place but permit it to move in a direction longitudinally of the barrels. The length of the plate *F* is equal to the distance from the shoulder *b²* to the front edge of the lateral recesses *b'* *b'* of the stock and when in this position the pins *f²* will be at the rear extremities of the slot *f'* of the rib *f*. The plate *F* can thus be moved rearward so as to bring its rear corners *f³* *f³* beneath the recesses *b'* as shown in Fig. 2 and these rear corner portions of said plate form what I term cocking shoulders, for cocking the hammers, as will be presently described. The cocking plate is normally held in its forward position by means of a spring *f⁴* located in a recess in the lug *b* which recess is preferably closed by a screw plug *f⁵* fitting a screw threaded aperture in the lug, and by means of this construction the tension of the spring may be adjusted as desired. The spring *f⁴* engages the rear side of a projection *f⁶* on the rib *f* of the cocking plate and the forward side of this projection is engaged by one end of a push rod *G* located in a suitable recess in the lug, and having one end *g* projecting from the forward face of the lug in position to be engaged by the fore end *H* and pushed rearwardly when the fore end is placed in operative relation with the barrels. The rod *G* is held in place by a pin *g'* which engages a recess in the rod and permits the longitudinal movement of the same.

The hammers *C* *C* are pivotally mounted in the lock casing on the pin or bolt *c* and each hammer is provided with a cocking arm *C'*

extending forward into one of the lateral recesses $b' b'$ of the lug as clearly shown in Fig. 4. The sears D D, main springs E E and triggers K, K, are of ordinary or any preferred construction.

The operation of my invention is as follows: When the parts of the gun are assembled the lug is placed in engagement with the swivel bolt a and the barrels are closed. The spring f^4 holds the cocking plate in its forward position so that the lug will take its lowest position in the lug recess of the stock as shown in Fig. 1 without interfering with the cocking arms. The fore end H is then placed in engagement with the barrels and will engage the push rod G and force it rearward thus moving the cocking plate rearward so that the cocking shoulders $f^3 f^3$ of the plate F will be placed beneath the ends of the cocking arms. When the gun is broken to load the cocking shoulders will engage the cocking arms and cock the hammers in the usual manner. To separate the barrels from the stock the fore end is first removed when the spring f^4 will force the cocking plate forward and remove the cocking shoulders from beneath the cocking arms when the parts may be readily separated. I have shown the cocking plate F provided with a finger piece F' extending below the lug where it can be reached by the finger to move the cocking plate forward when the fore end is removed. When this construction is employed I may dispense with the spring f^4 if I desire, but I

prefer to employ it as it renders the operation of the cocking plate more complete. Should the spring break or fail to act the cocking plate can be moved forward to disengage the cocking arms by means of the aforesaid finger piece.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact details of construction herein shown and described as variations may be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

In a fire arm the combination with the hammers and their cocking arms, of the barrels, the barrel lug provided at each side with a recess to receive one of said cocking arms, a movable cocking plate consisting of a plate having a rib engaging a slot or recess in the barrel lug, and movably secured therein, said plate having portions adapted to pass beneath said recesses in the lug and engage the cocking arms, a spring engaging the said rib for forcing said plate out of operative relation with the cocking arms, and devices for holding said plate in operative relation with said arms, when the parts of the gun are assembled, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK A. HOLLENBECK.

Witnesses:

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JESSIE KINGSBERRY.