D. MOORE.

REVOLVING FIRE-ARM.

No. 187,980. Patented March 6, 1877.

Fig. 1.

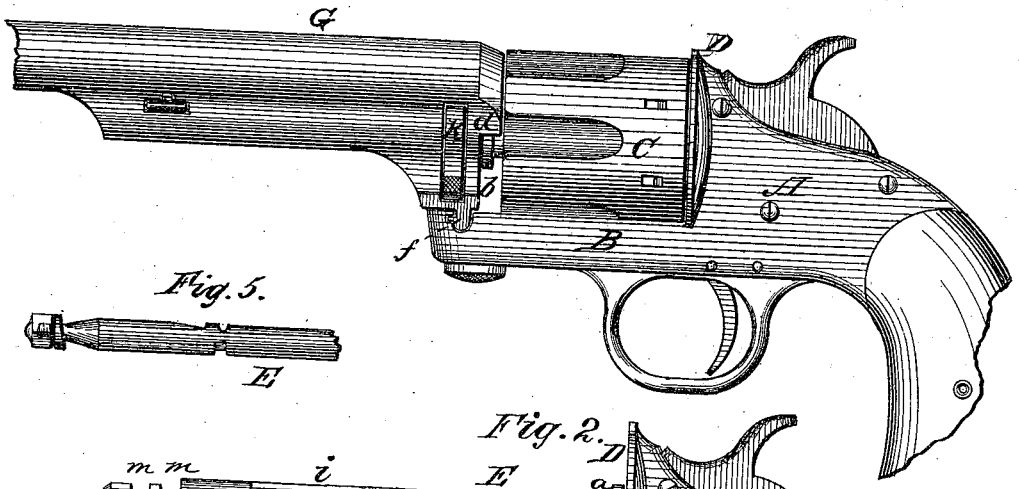


Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

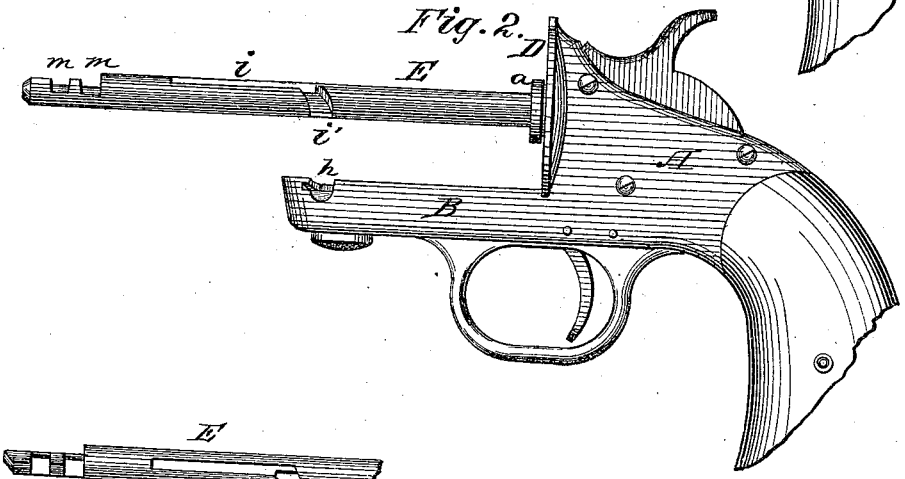
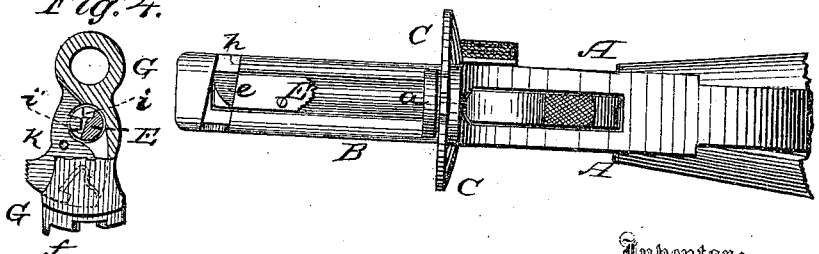


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL MOORE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 187,980, dated March 6, 1877; application filed February 17, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL MOORE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Fire-Arms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of breech-loading revolving fire-arms in which the cylinder is bored through, and the cartridges rest against a recoil-shield at the rear of the cylinder, and the cartridge-shells withdrawn from the cylinder by moving it forward upon its axial pin or bolt directly away from the recoil-shield; and the nature of my invention consists in so constructing the various parts, that by partially rotating the barrel the cylinder is thereby and simultaneously moved longitudinally forward on the axial pin to start the shells from the cylinder, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the annexed drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a revolving fire-arm embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view thereof, with the barrel and cylinder removed. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same. Fig. 4 is a detailed view of a part thereof. Fig. 5 shows a modification.

A represents the frame with strap B. C is the cylinder; D, the recoil-shield, with annular extractor *a* thereon. E is the axial pin, and G the barrel, said parts being all constructed substantially in the same manner as is usual in this class of revolving fire-arms.

After the loads or cartridges have been fired off, the expansion of the shells often causes them to stick in the chambers, so that it is difficult to move the cylinder longitudinally forward from the recoil-shield as the heads of the shells are held by the extractor *a*. To obviate this diffiulty is the object of my invention, and to this end the parts are so constructed that by rotating the barrel G the cylinder is at the same time moved forward on the axial pin, thereby forcibly starting the same away from the shells, which are held in the extractor.

The mechanical means shown in the drawing for accomplishing this object are as follows: The cylinder C and barrel G are connected by means of the grooved hub *b* projecting from the front end of the cylinder and fitting under a grooved projection, *d*, on the rear end of the barrel; and the barrel is locked by means of a spring-bolt, *e*, in the end of the strap B, entering a notched projection, *f*, on the under side of the bracket at the rear end of the barrel. This projection *f* passes into an inclined slot, *h*, in the upper face of the strap B. (Shown in Fig. 3.) On top of the axial pin E is a longitudinal groove, *i*, of suitable length, at the rear end of which is an inclined extension, *i'*, running down on one side of the pin, as shown in Fig. 2. *k* is a pivoted spring-dog, arranged on the side of the bracket at the rear end of the barrel to work in said groove. When the barrel is locked in position by the spring-bolt *e*, the end of the dog *k* is in the bottom of the inclined groove *i'*.

By pressing back the spring-bolt *e* the barrel can be turned one-fourth of a revolution on the pin *e*, so as to entirely withdraw the bottom projection *f* from the groove *h*, and until the end of the dog *k* enters the slot *i* on the axial pin. During this rotating movement of the barrel, and simultaneous therewith, the barrel and cylinder are moved longitudinally on the axial pin by the action of the dog *k* in the inclined slot *i'* in conjunction with the action of the projection *f* in the inclined groove *h*. Thus the cylinder is forcibly started from the cartridge-shells, which are held by the extractor on the recoil-shield, and loosened before their final extraction. On the end of the center-pin E are the usual key-bits *m m*, which need no description.

It is evident that various other mechanical means may be employed for moving the cylinder forward on its axial pin simultaneous with and by the action of the barrel in being rotated; and the same result may be accomplished in fire-arms having a strap extending above the cylinder as well as below the same, in which case no key-bits need be required upon the pin E.

I am aware of the application of W. A.

Hulbert, filed December 4, 1876, and make no claim to the invention covered in said application; but

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a revolving fire-arm, the combination of the barrel and cylinder with a center-pin, said pin provided with a spiral and longitudinal slot, the barrel being provided with a stop or projection to engage with said slot for the purpose herein set forth.

2. In a revolving fire-arm, the combination of the frame strap or straps, provided with a diagonal slot or groove, the cylinder and barrel provided with a projection to engage in said slot or groove, for the purpose herein specified.

3. The combination of the center-pin E, having longitudinal slot *i* and inclined slot *i'*, the cylinder C, frame-strap B, with inclined groove *h* and spring-bolt *e*, and the barrel G with notched projection *f* and the spring-dog *k*, all constructed substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DANL. MOORE.

Witnesses:
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