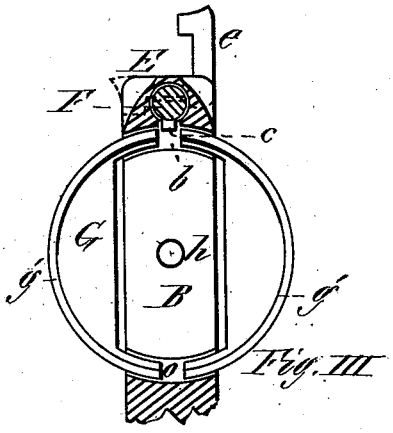
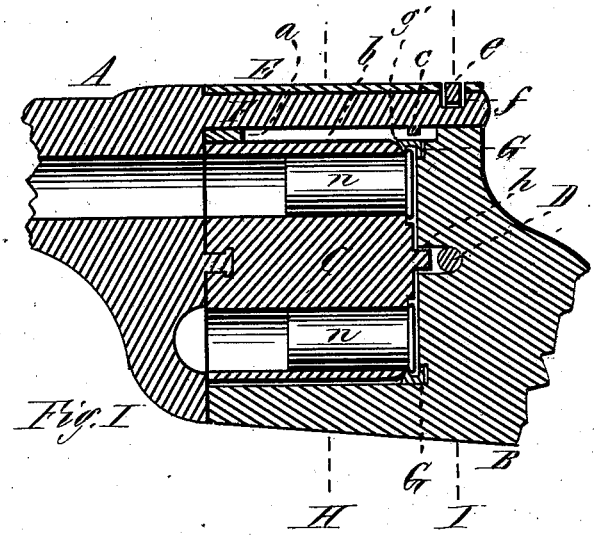
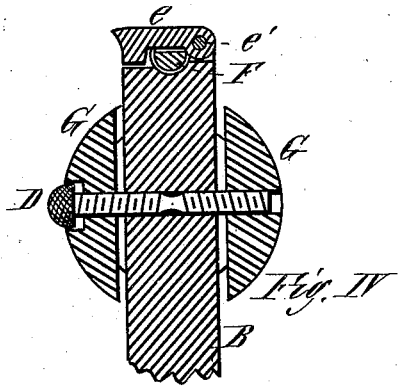
B. F. JOSLYN.

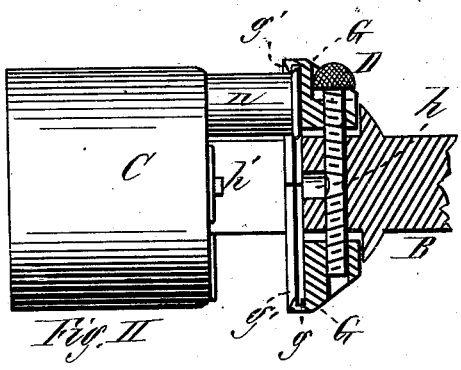
Revolving Fire-Arm.

No. 202,350. Patented April 16, 1878.









Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. JOSLYN, OF WORCESTER, ASSIGNOR TO DANIEL B. WESSON, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **202,350**, dated April 16, 1878; application filed December 13, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. JOSLYN, of Worcester, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Revolving Fire-Arms; and that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to the manner of locking the barrel to the frame in a revolving fire-arm, and also to the extraction of the shells from the chambers of the cylinder after the cartridges have been exploded; and it consists, first, of a rod or stem made upon the rear end of the barrel, sliding within a socket made in the frame, and provided with a stop to prevent the stem from being drawn entirely out of its socket, and with a catch to lock the two parts together; and it also consists of a movable annular flange made in two parts, and placed just rear of the cylinder, and arranged with a right-and-left-hand screw fixed to revolve in the frame, by which the two parts of the flange are forced apart or drawn together, as will be more fully hereinafter described.

Figure I is a vertical longitudinal section, at the line of the axis of the barrel, of so much of a revolving fire-arm as is necessary to illustrate my invention. Fig. II is a longitudinal section through the frame on the line of the operating-screw, showing the cylinder partially drawn forward, as in the operation of extracting the shells. Fig. III is a transverse vertical section at line H, with the cylinder removed, showing a front view of the divided annular flange; and Fig. IV is a transverse vertical section through the frame at line I of Fig. I.

In the drawings, A represents the barrel, B the frame, and C the cylinder, of a revolving fire-arm, whose cylinder is arranged to revolve upon a small center-pin beneath the barrel, and is so secured thereto that when the barrel is moved forward and away from the frame B the cylinder moves with it. G is a ring, made in two parts or halves, divided, preferably, in a vertical direction, and is arranged with a screw, D, provided with a right-and-left-hand thread, so disposed in the frame B as to remain stationary, but to revolve therein, with one end of the screw operating in a threaded hole in one part of the ring, and the other end operating in a threaded hole in the other part, as shown in Figs. II and IV. A groove, *g*, is made around the front edge of the ring G, leaving an annular flange, *g'*, projecting in toward the center of the ring, as shown clearly in Fig. II, and a small recess, *h*, is made in the front face of the frame B, in which a projection, *h'*, on the rear end of the cylinder has a bearing. The frame above the cylinder is provided with a socket, E, in which slides longitudinally a stem, F, attached to the rear end of the barrel, and provided with a stop, *c*, moving in a groove, *b*, against a shoulder, *a*, to limit the outward movement of the stem F, barrel A, and cylinder, C, which all move together. A recess is made in the rear end of the socket E, in which is pivoted a latch, *e*, which shuts into a corresponding recess made in the rear end of the stem F, so that when the stem is forced into its socket and the cylinder moved back to its position against the frame it will be held in that position by shutting down the latch *e*, as shown in Figs. I and IV.

The operation of my invention is as follows: The arm is loaded by raising the latch *e* and drawing the barrel A, stem F, and cylinder C forward sufficiently to insert the cartridges, (represented at *n*,) when the screw D is turned in one direction, which throws the two halves of the divided annular flange a little distance apart. The barrel and stem, together with the cylinder, are then forced back, and the latch *e* is shut down into its recess at the rear end of the stem, and the heads of the shells *n* are, by this movement, forced back past the flange *g'* into the groove *g*, and by turning the screw D in the other direction the two parts of the ring are drawn together, which closes the flange *g'* all around in front of the flanges of the shells, the heads or flanges of the shells moving around in the groove *g* whenever the cylinder is revolved. The arm being then discharged, or the cartridges exploded, the empty shells are all withdrawn at once by lifting the latch *e* and pulling the barrel and cylinder

forward, for, the heads of the shells being held stationary by the flange g', when the cylinder is drawn forward, it moves away from the shells, leaving them free to drop. The screw D being then turned in the proper direction, and the two parts of the ring forced apart, other cartridges are inserted into the chambers and the cylinder forced back, as before the arm is loaded.

The flange or ring g' should be beveled on its front side, and it is evident that it may extend around the ordinary recoil-shield, and be entirely open behind, with sufficient metal attached or made thereon to contain the threaded holes in which operates the screw to move the two parts of the flange toward and from each other.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination, in a revolving fire-arm, of the two parts of a divided annular flange, g', with a right-and-left-hand operating-screw, D, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. In a revolving fire-arm, the stem F, provided with a recess, f, in combination with the socket F and its catch e, whereby the barrel is locked to the frame, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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