B. F. JOSLYN.

Extractor for Revolving Fire-Arms.

No. 204,337. Patented May 28, 1878.

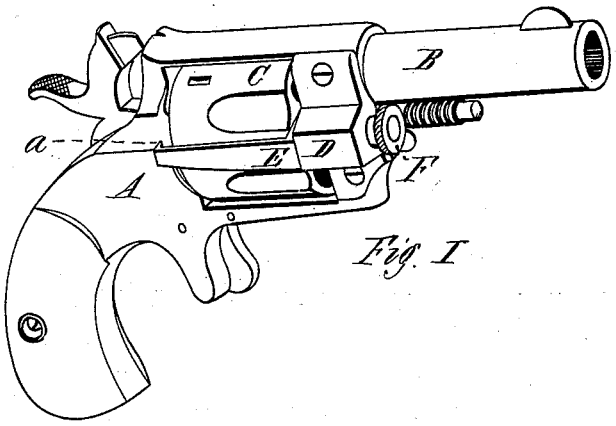


Fig. I

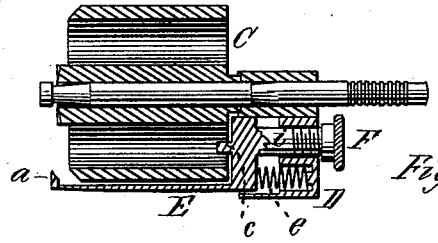
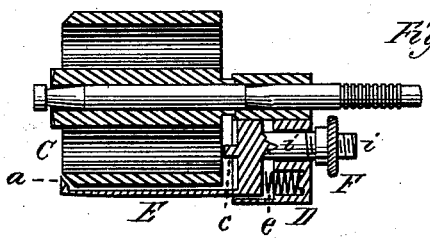


Fig. II

Fig. III



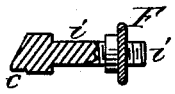


Fig. IV

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTRACTORS FOR REVOLVING FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,337**, dated May 28, 1878; application filed February 23, 1878.

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.

The object of my invention is to eject the shells in rapid succession from the chambers of a cylinder of a revolving fire-arm; and it consists of an ejector-bar having a projection on its rear end, its forward part being adapted to slide in a socket with a rearward-projecting cam thereon, arranged to impinge against the forward end of the cylinder, and held in contact therewith by a spring, and held forward out of such contact by a screw turned onto a stem on the forward end of the ejector-bar and against the front of the socket, as will be more fully hereinafter described.

Figure I is a perspective view of a revolving fire-arm having my invention applied thereto. Fig. II is a horizontal section of the cylinder and ejector, showing the latter thrown back, as in ejecting a shell. Fig. III is a horizontal section of the same, showing the ejector held forward, so that it will not operate to eject a shell; and Fig. IV is a vertical longitudinal section of that part of the ejector-bar which forms the cam against which the cylinder strikes at the front ends of the chambers, to operate the ejector in ejecting the shells.

In the drawings, A represents the frame of a revolving fire-arm; B, the barrel; C, the cylinder; and D, a side piece or socket secured to the side of the frame, or to the rear part of the barrel in front of the cylinder, in which is arranged to slide the stem *i* and forward part of the ejector-bar E, the latter having a somewhat sharp-pointed projection, *a*, thereon, extending inward a little toward the rear face of the cylinder C.

The stem *i* extends through the socket D, and has a screw-thread made thereon, with a thumb-screw, F, turned thereon; and on the front part of the rod, in rear of the stem *i*, is a projection, *c*, extending rearward, and beveled on its upper side, at the extreme rear end, as shown clearly in Fig. IV, and a spring, *e*, is placed within a recess in the socket, with its rear end bearing against the forward end of the ejector-bar, to force the latter rearward in a direction nearly parallel with the chambers of the cylinder.

The operation of my invention is as follows: The cartridges being inserted into the chambers of the cylinder, the thumb-screw F is turned up firmly against the front side of the socket D, which draws the ejector-bar E forward with the projection *a* close to the rear face of the cylinder, as shown in Fig. III. The cylinder may then be rotated and the arm discharged. The thumb-screw F is then turned partially off the stem *i* and away from the front side of the socket D; and if the cylinder is turned with one of its chambers in line with the projection *c* the latter will project into the chamber and allow the ejector-bar E to be forced by the spring *e* rearward a short distance, with the projection *a* a little in the rear of the cylinder, as shown in Fig. II. This being the position of the ejector when required for use, when the cylinder is rotated with the fingers every time the metal of the cylinder forming the partition between the two chambers comes in contact with the cam *c* the bar E is moved forward, and when the partition passes said cam the spring *e* forces the bar E quickly rearward. As the cylinder is revolved the forward movement of the bar E occurs before the shell reaches the line of said bar, so that as the shell passes into the line of the ejector-bar, the projection *a* being in the position shown in Fig. III, the flange of the shell passes in the rear of the said projection, and when the shell and the chamber which contains it are in direct line with the bar the cam *c* passes off the end of the cylinder into the front end of the chamber, and the spring *e* forces the bar E quickly and smartly rearward, and the shells are ejected from the rear ends of the cylinder-chambers in rapid succession as the cylinder is rotated.

The socket D may be made in a separate piece from the barrel or frame and attached thereto, as shown in the drawings; or it may

be made in one piece with that part of the arm, as may be desired.

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

The combination, in a revolving fire-arm, of the revolving chambered cylinder C with the bar E, provided with the stem *i*, screw F, and cam *c*, and the spring *e* and socket D, al. substantially as herein described.

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