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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Breechloading Small-arms.

FREDERICK BEESLEY 2 St. James's Street, London S.W. Gunmaker do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows :—

An improved method of actuating the ejecting mechanism of drop-down guns and rifles. It consists of either a lever or a sliding rod, regulated by a small spring, and controlled in operation by either the sear, or the intercepting sear of the ordinary gun lock, using any of the four limbs named in combination, as may be arranged.

Ejector mechanism of one of the usual patterns being attached to the forepart of a gun : a lever or sliding rod is attached to the breech block, so that its forward end extends to the knuckle joint, opposite to the ejector cam, or its sear if it have one, while the rear end of the lever or sliding rod is in proximity to the sear, or intercepting sear of the gun lock. By the action of their respective springs, the levers or rods referred to, are kept in such a position as to be inoperative on the ejectors if the gun barrels are opened and closed without firing, but if the sear or intercepting sear of the locks be moved, as when the trigger is drawn for firing the gun, they are so arranged, as to block the lever or sliding rod in position to operate, the particular ejector to which it is applied. In double barrel guns the parts are duplicated.

Dated this 1st day of May 1895.

FREDCK. BEESLEY.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Breechloading Small-arms.

FREDERICK BEESLEY 2 St. James's Street London S.W. Gunmaker do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

An improved method of actuating the ejecting mechanism of drop-down guns and rifles. It consists of either, a lever, or a sliding rod, regulated by a small spring, and controlled in operation by, either the sear, or the intercepting sear of the ordinary gun lock, using any of the four limbs named in combination as may be arranged. Ejector mechanism of one of the usual patterns being attached to the forepart of the gun a lever, or a sliding rod is attached to the breech block so that its forward end extends to the knuckle joint, opposite to the ejector cam, or its sear if it have one, while the rear end of the lever, or sliding rod is in proximity to the sear, or intercepting sear of the gun lock. By the action of their respective springs the rods or levers referred to are kept in such a position as to be inoperative on the ejectors, if the gun barrels are opened and closed without firing ; but if the sear, or intercepting sear of the locks be moved as when the trigger is drawn for firing the gun, they are so arranged as to block the lever, or sliding rod in position to operate the particular ejector to which it is applied. In double barrel guns the parts are duplicated.

[*Price* 8*d*.]

With the assistance of the accompanying drawings I will describe my invention in detail.

Fig. 1. is a side sectional elevation showing the invention as applied in the lever form with the hammer at full cock.

Fig. 2. is a similar view to Fig. 1 with the hammer fired down.

Fig. 3 is a side sectional elevation shewing the invention as applied in the sliding rod form with the hammer at full cock.

Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 3 shewing the hammer fired down.

Fig. 5. is a side sectional elevation of a breech block of the bar action pattern, shewing the invention applied in the form of the sliding rod in combination with the intercepting sear of the lock, and the hammer at full cock.

Fig. 6. a similar view to Fig. 5 shewing the hammer fired down.

Fig. 7. a side elevation of trip lever shewn in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 8. a side elevation & plan of the spring, and its screw, which regulates the trip lever.

Fig. 9 plan view of the sear E in Figs. 3 and 4.

Fig. 10 a side elevation of spur H formed on side of sear spring.

Fig. 11 a side elevation of slide rod F with its spring F^1 as shewn in Figs. 3 and 4.

Fig. 12 a side elevation of hammer B shewing its concentric portion C as shown in Figs. 1—2—3 & 4.

The same letters apply to similar limbs in each figure.

For the convenience of distinction from other levers and rods in gun mechanism, I apply the term tripping levers, and tripping rods to the limbs which are part subject of this invention. It will be observed in all the drawings, the hammer or tumbler is shaped full, and circular in front of the "bent," being concentric with the axis thereof, instead of flattened or filed away as is commonly the case, the object of thus shaping the tumbler, is, that the sear nose on being withdrawn from the "bent" on firing the gun, is maintained in the position to which it was withdrawn, until the hammer is again raised to full cock by any of the ordinary devices on opening the gun to reload. This maintenance of the sear, or the intercepting sear in position, is the passive force controlling the tripping levers, or rods, and blocking them until they engage with the ejector mechanism, when the engaging parts will from the incidence of their contact remain in connection until the ejector is released to eject the spent cartridge, at or about the time the hammer is at full cock: if the sear be used as the maintaining limb, it will then be at liberty to fall into the bent of the hammer retaining it ready for the next discharge. If the intercepting or safety sear is used as shown in Figures 5 and 6, its bent, or block on the hammer of the lock must also be shaped concentric in the manner, and for the purposes, as already described with regard to the sear.

Figure 1. A the breech block. B the hammer retained at full cock by the sear E engaging in the "bent" behind the concentric part C. F is the tripping lever pivoted at J and normally retained by a spring G. (Fig. 8) so that its forward end F^2 is within the circular joint of the breech block A, and therefore inoperative on the ejector.

Figure 2. illustrates the hammer B fallen to discharge the gun, the sear E in movement from the "bent" has carried with it the trip lever F by contact at F^3 and now holds it in position shown, being there maintained by the concentric portion of the hammer at C, the forward end F^2 of the trip lever F is now in position to engage with and actuate the ejector, not shown, but opposite to it in the forepart of the gun.

Figure 3 illustrates a similar breech block with hammer retained at full cock by sear E which has a projecting nose E^1: the trip rod or slide F, has a spring F^1, forming part of its own substance which impinges on a spur H causing it to remain forward, but pressure applied in the position of the parts will readily force it backwards, & it will readily recover its position in the absence of pressure, by the action of the spring against spur H. If the gun be discharged the parts will assume

the position as in Figure 4, where the projecting nose E^1 of the sear, blocks the backward motion of the sliding rod F, whose front end F^2 will release its ejector as required.

Figure 5 illustrates a bar lock, and breech block, when the hammer B is at full cock and the intercepting or safety sear E, is used in conjunction with its block or bent C on the hammer. E operates in the same manner on a slightly differing trip rod F, as in similar parts in Figs. 3 and 4.

Figure 6 illustrates the parts after the discharge when the trip rod F is in position to release the ejector as required, being blocked by the point E^1 of the intercepting sear. The trip rod in Figs. 5 and 6 is regulated by a spring G fixed to the breech block.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim s :—

1. The combination of a circular "bent" on the hammer with the ordinary sear to actuate, a trip lever extending forward through the breech block to the knuckle joint, there to operate the ejector mechanism in the forepart as required, substantially as described and illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

2. The combination of a circular "bent" on the hammer with a sear having a projecting nose to maintain a trip slide, or rod, extending forward to the knuckle joint, there to operate the ejector as required, substantially as described, and illustrated in Figures 3 and 4.

3. The combination of the intercepting or safety sear maintained in position by its circular "bent," to engage and support a trip rod while actuating the ejector as required, substantially as described and illustrated in Figures 5 and 6.

Dated this 1st day of February 1896.

FREDCK. BEESLEY.

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