

## Magazine Fire-Arm.

Patented June 13, 1865.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN MAGAZINE FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 48,201, dated June 13, 1865.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. PARKINSON, of the town and county of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Magazine Breech-Loading Fire-Arms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists more particularly in feeding a rotating cylindrical charge-chamber in the rear of a single barrel with fixed ammunition automatically, and from a bowed magazine embedded in the stock or butt, there being other points which will be more fully described hereinafter.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents an elevation of the left-hand side of the stock or butt of the gun, the hinged lids or covers being removed. Fig. 2 shows the lock and device for rotating the cylinder.

A represents the wooden butt of the arm, in which is embedded the bowed magazine B in a cavity cut out for the purpose. This magazine can be removed, filled, and put back in its place. C is the rotating cylinder or charge-chamber, similar to those of most revolvers. This is secured between the barrel and butt or breech in the usual way, in a frame, D, which secures the barrel to the butt-piece.

The cylinder is adapted to fixed ammunition or metallic-flanged cartridges, fed into the rear end from the magazine. I use fewer holes in the cylinder than is usual. The cartridges are exploded, as is common in revolvers, by being struck on the flanges containing the fulminate by the hammer when the chamber is opposite the barrel. The supplying the charge-chambers of the cylinder from the magazine is done automatically.

On the right-hand side of the stock is seen, in dotted lines, embedded a coiled flat spring, E, which is attached to a drum, F, and to this drum is fastened a cord, G. This passes forward on the right-hand or in side of the butt, over a pulley, H, at the extreme front part, then down or backward on the left side over a larger pulley, I, to the front (lower) end of

the bowed magazine, where it is attached to a follower, i.

Supposing the magazine to be filled and in place, the spring E, acting on the drum F, tends to wind up the cord, pressing the follower against the fixed ammunition B' in the magazine, feeding or pressing it into the chambers of the cylinder. This comprises the automatic feeding device.

In front of the magazine, or between it and the cylinder, there is a gate, J, (see also Fig. 3,) to open by hand or close, and permit or prevent, as desirable, the feeding of the metallic cartridges. The action of the spring on the drum and cord or its follower is such as to force the cartridges forward into the cylinder.

When the magazine is empty it can be easily removed and filled and put back, or another substituted; or, by making a recess in front of its lower end, as at B'', the same one can be refilled. When the cartridges in the cylinder have been fired the shells can be pushed out to the rear by a spring-rod, operated by hand, entering the front of each chamber when presented in turn to it. The cylinder can be rotated for this purpose by the hammer; but by pushing up a sliding pin, a, which has an arm passing under the dog or ratchet-lever, (which rotates the cylinder in the usual way,) this dog is pushed back from the ratchet-teeth on the rear of the cylinder, and it can be turned at pleasure by the hand. A spring, b, operating on the pin a, draws it down, and the dog is restored to its seat in the ratchet-teeth.

The pivoted bar c serves as a button to hold the magazine in its place in the stock, a small projection on its upper end serving to pass the cord under or secure it to when the magazine is taken out. By pushing the dog back or out of its seat in pressing upward on pin a, I can cock without disturbing the cylinder, which it is often desirable to do.

In Fig. 2 will be seen the several parts of the lock, the hammer L being located on the right-hand side of a metallic partition, l, and shown mostly in dotted lines. A curved slot, m, is seen cut in the plate l. The hammer is pivoted at n, and carries an arm, o, on the left-hand side of plate l. A pin, s, which passes through the slot, forms a second connection between the hammer and arm, strengthening the latter. A ratched dog or pawl, n, is pivoted

to the lower end of the arm, at *t*, and when rotating the cylinder it has some play, the spring *u* yielding to a backward pressure, still keeping the pawl in its ratchet-seat. This arrangement affords better leverage to rotate the cylinder. The nose of the hammer goes through a slot in plate *c'*. Its upper projection strikes against a shoulder, *d*, on plate D, limiting its forward motion.

Flanged metallic cartridges are designed to be used. F is the trigger, the lower part of the hammer L serving as the tumbler. H is the mainspring, having its usual connections; and I, the trigger-spring.

The operation of the arm is as follows: Supposing the cylinder to be loaded and the magazine full, the cartridges in the former are exploded, as usual, by cocking the hammer and pulling the trigger. After the shells have been ejected the gate J of the magazine

is opened, and as each chamber comes opposite the mouth of the magazine a cartridge is pushed into it automatically through the operation of the spring-drum cord and follower. The gate is then closed, and the firing can be resumed.

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

1. The bowed removable magazine B, constructed and operated substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

2. The spring-pin *a*, for releasing the pawl, enabling the arm to be cocked without rotating the cylinder, or rotating the cylinder without the intervention of the hammer or trigger.

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Witnesses:

J. D. BRADEN,

J. L. JUDSON.