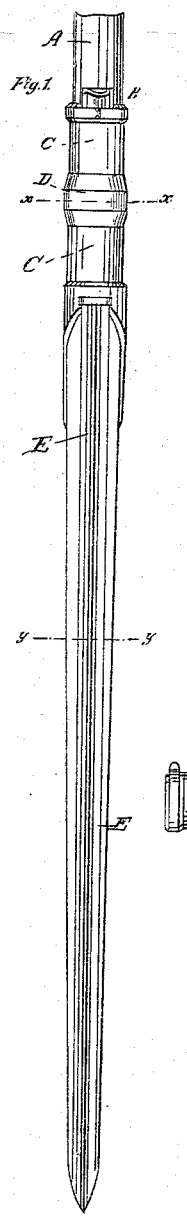
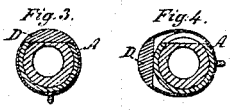
C. HOWARD.

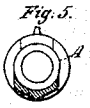
Bayonet.

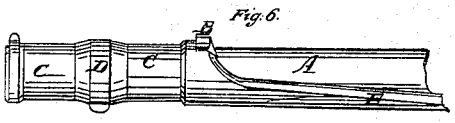
No. 54,728.

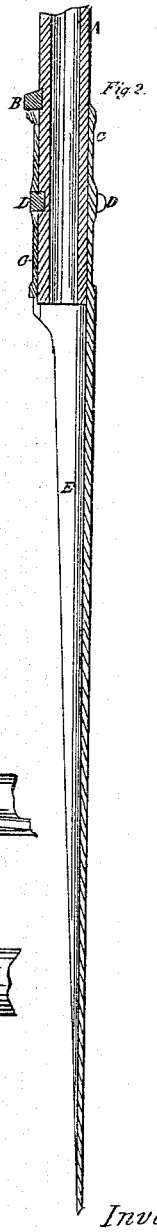
Patented May 15, 1866.











Witnesses

Isaac H. Howe

James T. Graham

Inventor:

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By Thos. J. Howe

atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HOWARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BAYONET ATTACHMENTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **54,728**, dated May 15, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HOWARD, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bayonet and Fastener; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to the construction of the bayonet at the point where it is secured to the barrel of the gun, to facilitate its being fastened thereto, and also to the construction of the fastener by which it is so secured, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of the bayonet when fixed, and of a segment of the gun-barrel. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the line *x x*, showing the position of the fastener when the bayonet is fixed. Fig. 4 is the same section, showing the position of the parts when the fastener is turned one-quarter round to allow the bayonet to be removed from the gun. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the bayonet through the line *y y*, looking toward the muzzle of the gun. Fig. 6 is a side view of a portion of the bayonet and gun-barrel, showing the relative position of the bayonet-shank and gun-barrel when the bayonet is returned. Fig 7 is a side view of a portion of the bayonet and gun-barrel, showing the position of the point of the bayonet when returned.

The bayonet is formed by a tube, C, at one end, and a segment of a tube, E, tapering to a point, at the other end. Said tubular form adapts it to the outer surface of the barrel, so that when the bayonet is returned, or in its ordinary carrying position, the butt-end C, which is a perfect tube, embraces the forward end of the barrel A between the muzzle and the forward sight, B. The balance E of the bayonet (which is a tapering section of a tube) extends back to a point, closely and smoothly embracing the under side of a tapering barrel, A.

When said bayonet is fixed, or in position to use, it is reversed and placed on the end of the barrel A, as before, with the point extending forward and the butt or tube C inclosing the end of the barrel A between the muzzle and sight, as before, the sight B forming a firm base for the back end of the bayonet to rest on. Said bayonet is kept in its place, both when fixed and returned, by an open spring-ring, D. A segment of said ring is made thick, and drops into a notch cut into the barrel A midway between the forward sight, B, and the forward end of the barrel A. Said ring embraces the bayonet at the center of its tubular part C, where there is a suitable groove for it to work in, and where a slot is cut across said tube C, making an opening for the thick part of said spring to drop into the notch cut for it into the side of the barrel A. The barrel A is made without taper from the muzzle to the forward sight, B, so as to fit the bayonet both when fixed and when returned. The balance of said barrel A tapers in the usual way.

I claim—

1. The groove around the center of the hilt or tubular part of the bayonet, with a slot cut through for the purpose of supporting and keeping in place an open spring-ring fastener.

2. The open spring-ring, a segment of which is made thick, so as to drop into a notch of the barrel to fasten the bayonet, for the purpose and substantially as above set forth.

CHARLES HOWARD.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. HOW,

JAMES T. GRAHAM.