

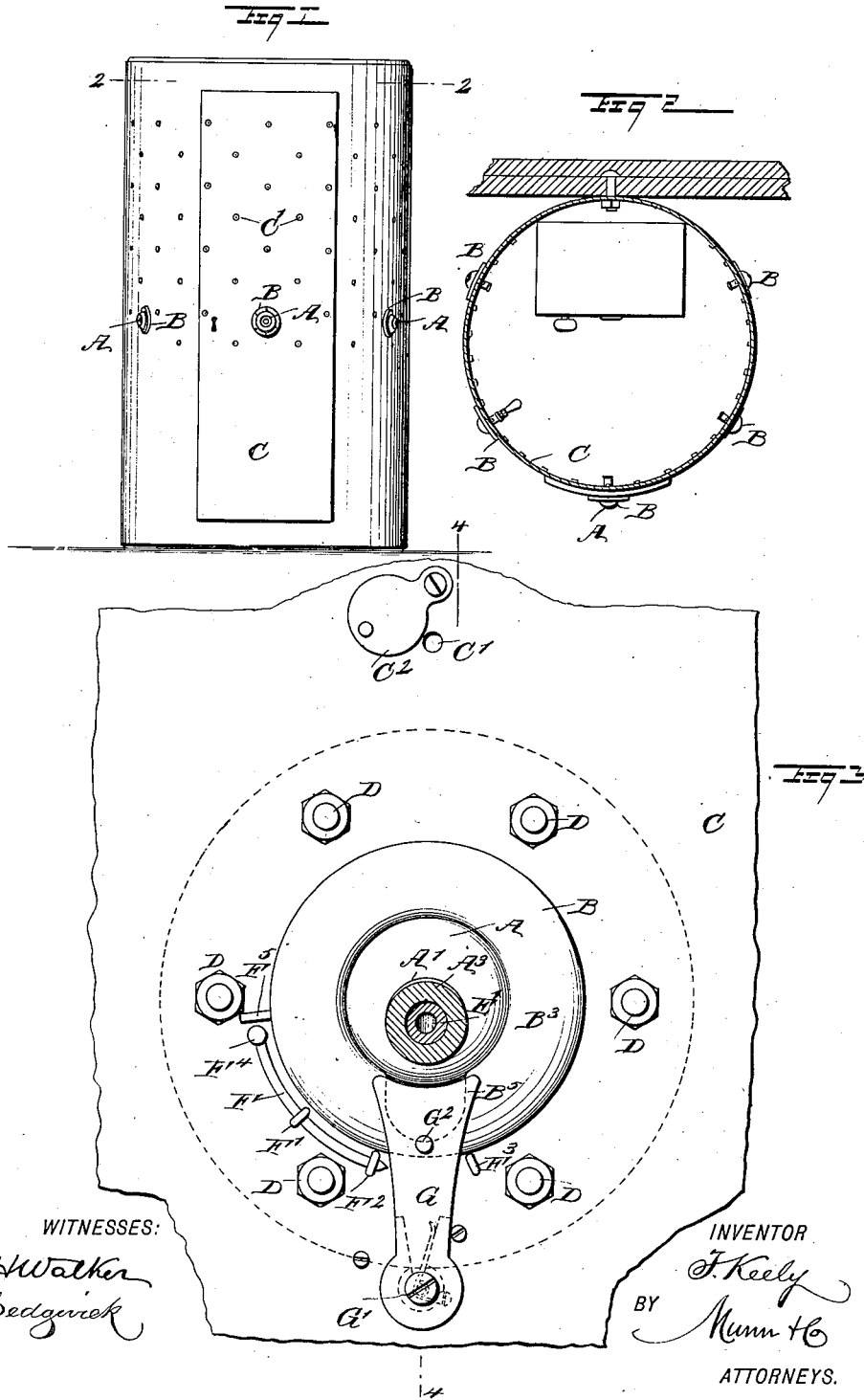
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. KEELY.
SHIELD.

No. 523,209.

Patented July 17, 1894.



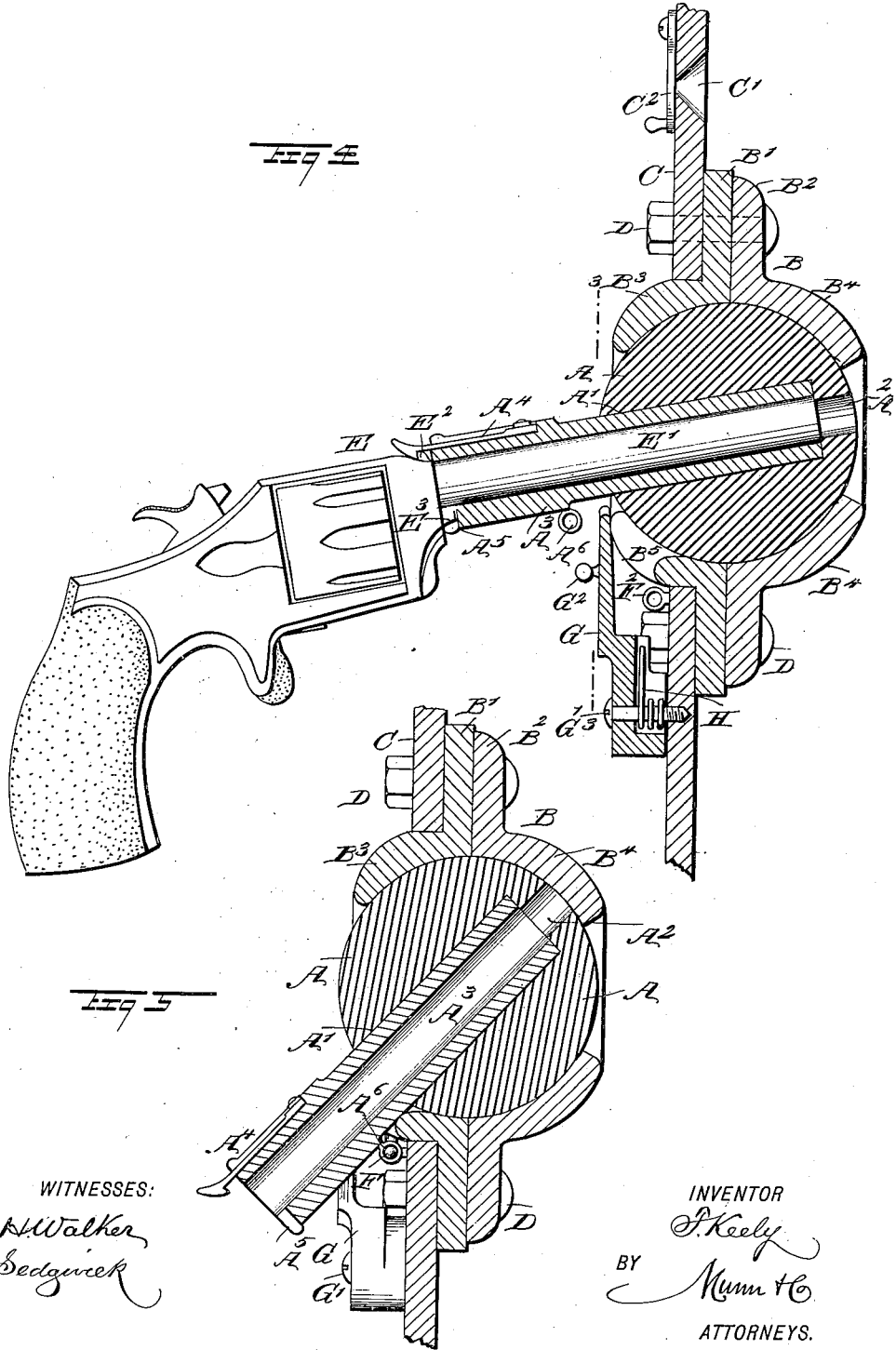
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THOMAS KEELY, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

SHIELD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,209, dated July 17, 1894.

Application filed January 4, 1894. Serial No. 495,613. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS KEELY, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and Improved Shield, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved shield, which is simple and durable in construction and more especially designed for use on express cars, vaults, buildings and other structures, to enable a party to successfully resist attempts at robbing, or in defending against approaching enemies.

The invention consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improvement as applied to a metallic vault for express cars. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional rear face view of the improvement on the line 3—3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a similar view of the same with the carrier in a closed and locked position.

The improved shield is provided with a carrier A, made in the shape of a ball mounted to turn in a bearing B, adapted to be secured to the wall, door or other part of the structure C, so that the bearing B with the wall A is securely held in place on the structure. The ball A is provided with a large central bore A', into which opens a smaller bore A², extending into the opening of the flange B⁴, while the outer end of the other bore A' extends into the opening of the flange B³. Now, in this large bore A' is fitted from the inside of the structure C, a barrel support A³, adapted to receive the barrel E' of the gun, revolver or other fire arm E, as illustrated in Fig. 4. The barrel support A³ is preferably of such a length as to receive the entire length of the barrel E', so that the muzzle of the latter registers with the smaller bore A² to permit the bullets fired from the fire arm E to pass through the bore

A² to the outside of the structure C. Now, in order to temporarily hold the fire arm in position on the support A³, I provide the latter at its inner end with a spring A⁴, adapted to engage a projection E², on the firearm E, the projection E² preferably being on the top. In order to prevent the firearm E from turning in the support A³, I provide the inner end of the latter at the bottom with a recess A⁵, adapted to be engaged by a projection E³, formed or secured on the firearm E.

It will be seen that when the firearm E is in position as shown in Fig. 4, the operator by having hold of the handle of the firearm can conveniently swing the firearm in any direction, with the ball A as the center bearing, and that at the same time, he can fire the firearm in the usual manner so that the bullet passes through the bore A² to the outside of the structure C and in the desired direction in which the firearm is held.

In order to obtain the necessary aim, I provide the structure directly above the bearing B with a peep hole C', adapted to be closed at its inner small end by a hinged or other cover C². Thus, by the operator looking through the peep hole C' he can locate the enemy on the outside of the structure and manipulate the firearm E accordingly, so as to bring its barrel E' in the desired position to successfully fire at the approaching enemy.

When the device is not in use and the firearm E is to be withdrawn from the support A³, then the latter is turned downward into a recess B⁵, formed on the inner flange B³ of the bearing B; see Fig. 5. When in this position, the small bore A² is out of the opening in the flange B⁴ and is covered up by the latter, as will be readily understood by reference to the said Fig. 5. The fire arm E is then unlocked by disengaging the spring catch A⁴ from the projection E² and then the firearm is withdrawn from the support. Now, in order to lock the carrier in this position, I provide a bolt F made segmental, as shown in Fig. 3, and fitted to slide in bearings F', F² and F³, secured on the inner face of the door, wall or other part of the structure C on which the device is applied. The upper end of the bolt F is provided with a handle F⁴, adapted to strike against a step F⁵, to prevent the bolt

from becoming detached from its bearings F¹ and F² at the time the bolt is moved into its uppermost position, as shown in Fig. 3. The bearings F² and F³ are on opposite sides of the recess B⁵, and on the under side of the support A³ is arranged an eye A⁶, adapted to pass between the said bearings F² and F³, so that when the bolt is pushed downward at the time the support is in its lowermost position, as shown in Fig. 5, then the said bolt passes through the eye A⁶ and thus locks the support with the ball A in place.

In order to close the recess B⁵ at the time the firearm is in use, as shown in Fig. 4, to prevent the support A³ from accidentally passing into the said recess B⁵, I provide a guard plate G, pivoted at G' to the wall, door or other part of the structure C on which the device is applied. The upper end of this guard plate G is curved to conform to the shape of the opening in the flange B³, the width of the plate at the upper end being somewhat in excess of the width of the recess B⁵; see Fig. 3. The handle G² on the said guard plate permits the operator to conveniently swing the said plate to one side at the time of locking the support A³ in place as above described.

A spring H held on the pivot G' and pressing on the guard plate, serves to return the latter to its normal position, whenever the support A³ is moved upward out of the recess B⁵ and it is desired to make use of the shield after inserting the firearm E with its barrel E' in the said support A³.

It will be seen that this device permits of firing in any desired direction from the inside of a structure, without danger of the operator located within the structure being assailed by approaching robbers or enemies.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the device is applied on a metallic vault secured within the car and provided with a door as shown. Inside of this vault is placed the safe containing the valuables, and in the walls of the safe are arranged a series of shields and a large number of peep holes C', to permit the party within the vault to view the entire surroundings and to make use of any one of the fire-arms in the respective shield to successfully defend himself against robbers.

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

1. A port closure comprising a bearing, a freely turning carrier mounted therein to support the barrel of a fire arm and a catch to separably connect the frame of the fire arm to the said bearing, substantially as set forth.

2. A port closure comprising a bearing, a fire arm carrier freely turning therein and a guard plate or fastening to hold the carrier

with its bore in register with the outer open side of the bearing, substantially as set forth.

3. A port closure, comprising a bearing adapted to be fastened to the structure to be defended, the said bearing having an inner and an outer opening, a ball journaled in the said bearing and provided with a central opening formed of two concentric bores, and a support fitted in the larger bore of the said ball and adapted to receive the barrel of a firearm, substantially as shown and described.

4. A port closure, comprising a bearing adapted to be fastened to the structure to be defended, the said bearing having an inner and an outer opening, a ball journaled in the said bearing and provided with a central opening formed of two concentric bores, and a support fitted in the larger bore of the said ball and adapted to receive the barrel of a firearm, and means for securely locking the firearm to the said support, substantially as set forth.

5. A port closure, comprising a bearing adapted to be fastened to the structure to be defended, the said bearing having an inner and an outer opening, a ball journaled in the said bearing and provided with a central opening formed of two concentric bores, a support fitted in the larger bore of the said ball and adapted to receive the barrel of a firearm, and a locking device for fastening the said support and its ball in place at the time the outermost bore of the ball is covered by the bearing, substantially as shown and described.

6. A port closure, comprising a bearing adapted to be fastened to the structure to be defended, the said bearing having an inner and an outer opening, a ball journaled in the said bearing and provided with a central opening formed of two concentric bores, a support fitted in the larger bore of the said ball and adapted to receive the barrel of a firearm, and a guard plate adapted to cover a recess in the said bearing, substantially as shown and described.

7. A port closure comprising the bearing having a notch in the wall of its inner opening, a pivoted spring actuated guard plate to cover said notch and the carrier turning freely in said bearing, substantially as set forth.

8. A port closure comprising the bearing having a bolt mounted in guides on its inner side, and a fire arm carrier turning freely in the bearing and provided with an eye through which the bolt may be passed to lock the carrier when its bore is closed by the bearing, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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