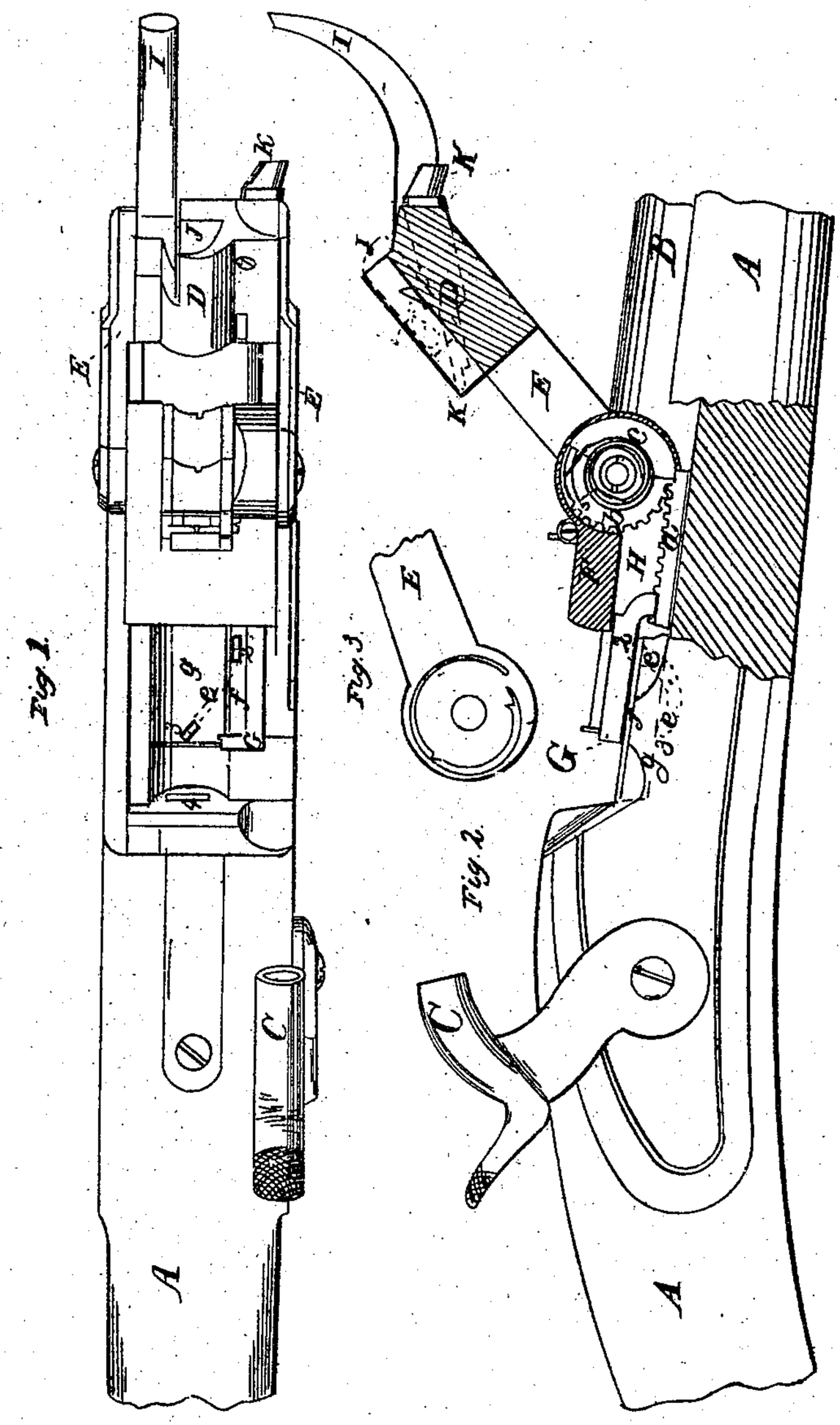
C CHABOT.

Breech-loading Fire-arm.

No. 49,718. Patented Sept. 5, 1865.



Witnesses:
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The drawing in this patent is not in print.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYPRIEN CHABOT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **49,718**, dated September 5, 1865; antedated June 15, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CYPRIEN CHABOT, of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Breech-Loading Fire-Arms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a top plan of so much of a gun as will illustrate my invention. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the same, with a portion cut away to represent the interior. Fig. 3 represents a detached view of a portion of one of the arms and hub on which the breech-block swings to open and close the bore of the gun and to operate the ejector.

Similar letters of reference, where they occur in the separate figures, denote like parts in all the drawings.

My invention is applicable to the alteration of muzzle-loaders to breech-loading fire-arms, though it is equally applicable to fire-arms constructed anew; and my invention consists, first, in combining with a cartridge-case withdrawer an ejector for suddenly throwing out the empty case after it has been withdrawn in whole or in part from the bore of the gun; and, secondly, it consists in operating the cartridge-case ejector partially by the withdrawing instrument and partially by the cartridge-case itself as it is drawn back from the bore of the gun; and, thirdly, it consists in so combining the breech-block locking-bolt with the striker or exploding point or rod as that when the breech-block is not entirely down and bolted or locked the striker or exploding point or rod shall be locked out and an accidental or other letting down of the hammer fail to explode the cartridge; and, finally, it consists in causing the blow of the hammer upon the striker or exploding-pin to shoot the bolt into its keeper and lock it there should it by any casualty fail to shoot home, and before said striker reaches the cartridge, or before the recoil from the explosion takes place.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings, first premising that in many of its details my present invention is similar to that patented to me on the 4th of April, 1865, and I shall therefore only describe in detail the novel features of the present invention with their co-operative parts.

A represents the stock; B, the barrel; C, the hammer, and D the breech-block, which is hung by arms E to a sleeve, boss, or other enlargement, F, at, near, or around the rear of the barrel, so as to swing upward and forward to open the bore of the gun to receive the cartridge.

G is the cartridge-case withdrawer. It moves in and through a mortise, H, cut in the sleeve or boss, and has a rack, *a*, upon it, in which a segment, *b*, works to push it rearward, and is tripped and returned by the recoil of the spring *c*, as in my patent above referred to, or its substantial equivalent, and as in the drawings herewith submitted. The breech-block D has a lever, I, pivoted to it, and this lever works in connection with a bolt, J, so that when the lever is first moved it releases the bolt, and then by continuing to raise the breech-block rises up and opens up the loading-chamber and bore of the barrel. The striker or exploding-rod K also passes through the breech-block to convey the blow of the hammer to the rim or other part of the cartridge-case to explode the charge contained therein. This striker moves in such proximity to the locking-bolt J, and is so formed with a shoulder or projection, *i*, as that when the breech-block is down far enough to receive the blow of the hammer upon its striker, but not actually locked by the bolt, the striker will be prevented by the bolt J (or at least so nearly so as to prevent it) from reaching the cartridge or causing an explosion, which might otherwise be dangerous to the user from the failure of the bolt to shoot within its catch or keeper.

e is what I term the "ejector," as it throws out the cartridge-case after it has been moved back by the withdrawer E. This ejector *e* is a bow-shaped piece of metal, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2, and pivoted so that its points may rise and fall, as will be explained. One of the ends, 2, of this ejector protrudes through an opening made in the path *f* of the withdrawer G, and the other end, 3, of the ejector protrudes (or can do so) through an opening in the path of the cartridge-case or bottom of the loading-chamber *g*, so that the moving

of the withdrawer will push down the end 2 and throw up the end 3 of the ejector, while the cartridge-case, in being moved back, will push down the end 3 of the ejector and consequently throw up the end 2, and thus the ejector is operated alternately by the withdrawer or backer-out of the empty case and by the case itself in their movements. When the empty case, as shown in red lines in the Figs. 1 and 2, is backed out by the withdrawer G it passes over the end 3 of the ejector, forcing it down and throwing up its opposite end, 2. At this point and time the withdrawer G is tripped or released from the segmental rack *b*, and the expansion of the spring *c* suddenly jerks it back into the mortise H, and as it passes over the end 2 of the ejector, which is projecting up in its path, it strikes it suddenly, and throwing it down shoots the other end, 3, thereof against the empty cartridge-case and throws it out of the loading-chamber.

If, by any accident or otherwise, the bolt J should fail to fully and completely shoot into its keeper 4, the blow of the hammer C upon the pin-striker or exploding-point (shown in red, Fig. 2) would force said bolt into its keeper, and by means of the shoulders or projections on said striker and bolt lock it there, and this shooting in and locking of the bolt would take place before the striker reached the cartridge, or before the recoil from the explosion took place.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of the withdrawer G and ejector *e* for backing and throwing out the empty cartridge-case when the ejector is detached from but operated by the withdrawer as it flies back, substantially as herein described.

2. So arranging the ejector *e* with regard to the paths of the withdrawer and the cartridge-case as that its ends 2 3 shall be alternately thrown down and up by them as they pass over them, as and for the purpose herein described.

3. So arranging the breech-block, bolt, and the striker or exploding-pin as that the latter shall be locked out by the bolt should the bolt fail to shoot into its catch or keeper, as and for the purpose described.

4. Forcing the bolt into its keeper, if from any casualty it failed to shoot home, by the blow of the hammer upon the exploding-pin or striker before it reaches the cartridge, or simultaneously therewith, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CYPRIEN CHABOT.

Witnesses:
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