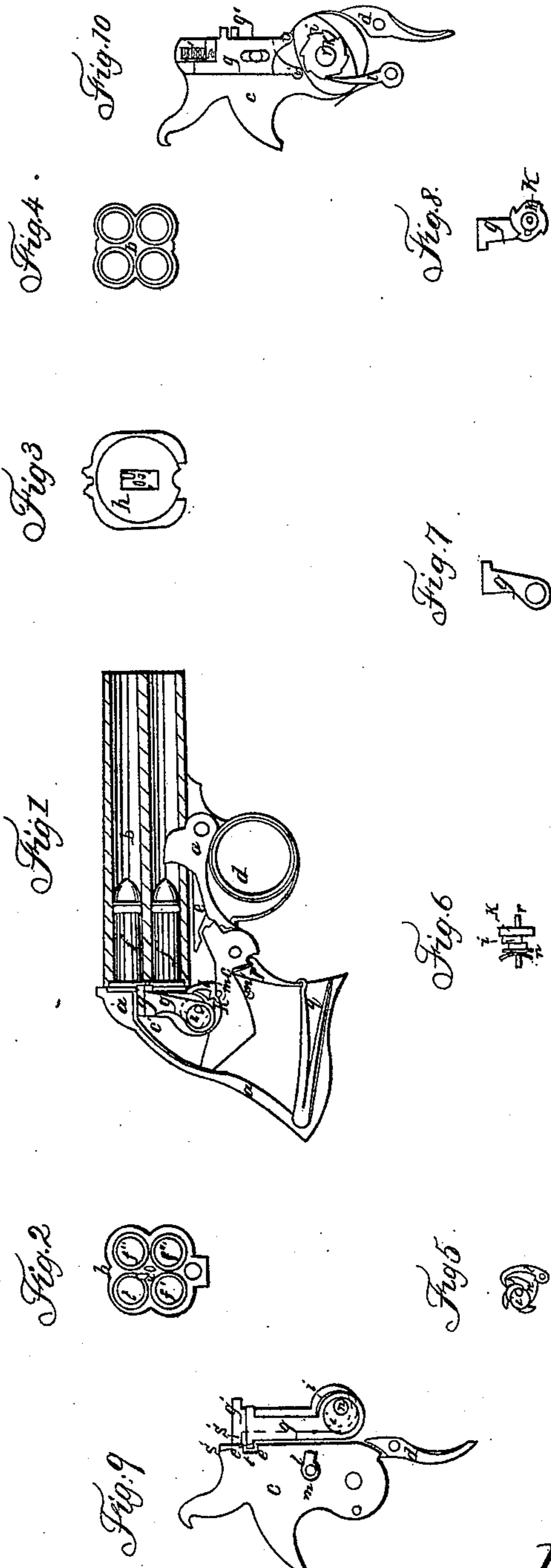


W. H. ELLIOT.

Revolver.

No. 42,649.

Patented May 10, 1864.



Witnesses
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IMPROVEMENT IN MANY-BARRELED FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 42,649, dated May 10, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. H. ELLIOT, of Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton, in the State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Firing Repeating-Pistols; 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.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same devices in all the figures.

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

The nature of my invention consists in the employment of cams, in combination with a firing point or points, for the purpose of moving said points from one chamber or charge to another, so as to fire the charges in several stationary chambers or barrels in regular order; in so constructing and employing the hammer and firing-points in relation to each other that such points only as are in proper position for firing the charges will be driven forward by the hammer.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my pistol, showing the barrel and a part of the frame in section. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the rear end of the barrel, showing the position of the firing-points. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the breech-plate, showing the firing-points as they appear through it. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the muzzle of the barrel. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the ratch and pawl which cause the cams to revolve. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the ratch-cams and friction-spring. Fig. 7 is an elevation of a firing-point. Fig. 8 is the same with the ratch attached. Fig. 9 is an elevation of a thumb cocking-hammer, firing-points, and trigger. Fig. 10 is an elevation of a thumb cocking-hammer and trigger, showing the cam, ratch, and firing-points attached to the hammer.

a is the frame; *b*, barrel; *c*, hammer; *d*, trigger; *e*, cocking-pawl; *f*, charges; *g* and *g'*, firing-points; *h*, breech-plate; *i*, cams; *k*, ratch; *l*, revolving pawl; *m*, its point of attachment to the hammer; *n*, washer; *o*, friction-spring; *p*, stirrup; *q*, mainspring; *r*, pin upon which the cams turn; *s*, surface of the firing-point

which strikes the charge; *t*, cut in the face of the hammer to receive the head of the firing-points; *u* and *u'*, surface covered by the firing-point; *c'*, face of the hammer; *o'*, firing-point springs; *s'*, heads of firing-points; *v* and *v'*, foot of the firing-points, Fig. 10.

My invention refers to that class of fire-arms in which stationary chambers are employed, and is applicable to pistols of all sizes. The pistol represented in Fig. 1 is charged by raising the rear end of the barrels sufficiently to pass the charges into the chambers over the top of the breech-plate, and the operation of firing is as follows: When the hammer is raised for the purpose of firing, the pawl *l*, being attached to the hammer at *m*, is carried from *m* to *m'*, causing the ratch *k* to revolve a quarter-turn, carrying the cams with it. The points *g*, being attached to the cams, are caused thereby to change their position vertically, so as to carry them from one charge to another. The cams are so arranged that one only of the points strikes a charge, while the other occupies a middle position between the two charges, each point striking the charges alternately.

By reference to Fig. 2 it may be seen that point *u* is over *f*. A quarter-turn brings *u'* over *f''* and *u* between *f* and *f'*. Another quarter-turn brings *u* over *f'* and *u'* between *f''* and *f'''*. Another quarter-turn brings *u'* over *f'''* and *u* between *f* and *f'*. Another quarter-turn brings them back to the position represented in the drawings. In this way the charges are fired in regular order.

By reference to Fig. 9 it will be seen that the firing-point, which occupies a middle position between the two cartridges or chambers, is not driven forward by the hammer. The head of the firing-point which happens to occupy that position, being received into the cut *t* in the face of the hammer, is not affected by the blow.

In the modification of my invention represented in Fig. 10 the cam-ratch and firing-points are attached to the hammer, and the pawl *l*, which operates the cam, is attached to a permanent portion of the arm. In this case one oval cam is used, and the feet of the firing-points rest upon it at different places, by which means the points are caused to rise and fall in the same order that they would if a round cam were used under each point, as shown in Fig.

9. When the hammer is drawn back for the purpose of cocking, the pawl, being attached to a permanent portion of the arm, prevents the ratch and cam from turning with the hammer, bringing foot *v*, which now occupies a middle position in height, to the lowest position, and foot *v'*, which now occupies the lowest position, to a middle position. Another motion would bring foot *v* to a middle position and *v'* to the highest position, and so on, the cam being revolved by right motion of the hammer. The spring *o'* keeps the feet of the firing-point in contact with the cam.

Having described my invention, what I desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. The employment of a cam or cams for giving motion to one or more firing-points, so as to change the position of said points from one charge or chamber to the other, as herein set forth.

2. So constructing and operating the hammer and firing-points in relation to each other that the point which occupies a middle position between the chambers shall not be driven forward by the hammer, as herein specified.

W. H. ELLIOT.

Witnesses:

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