

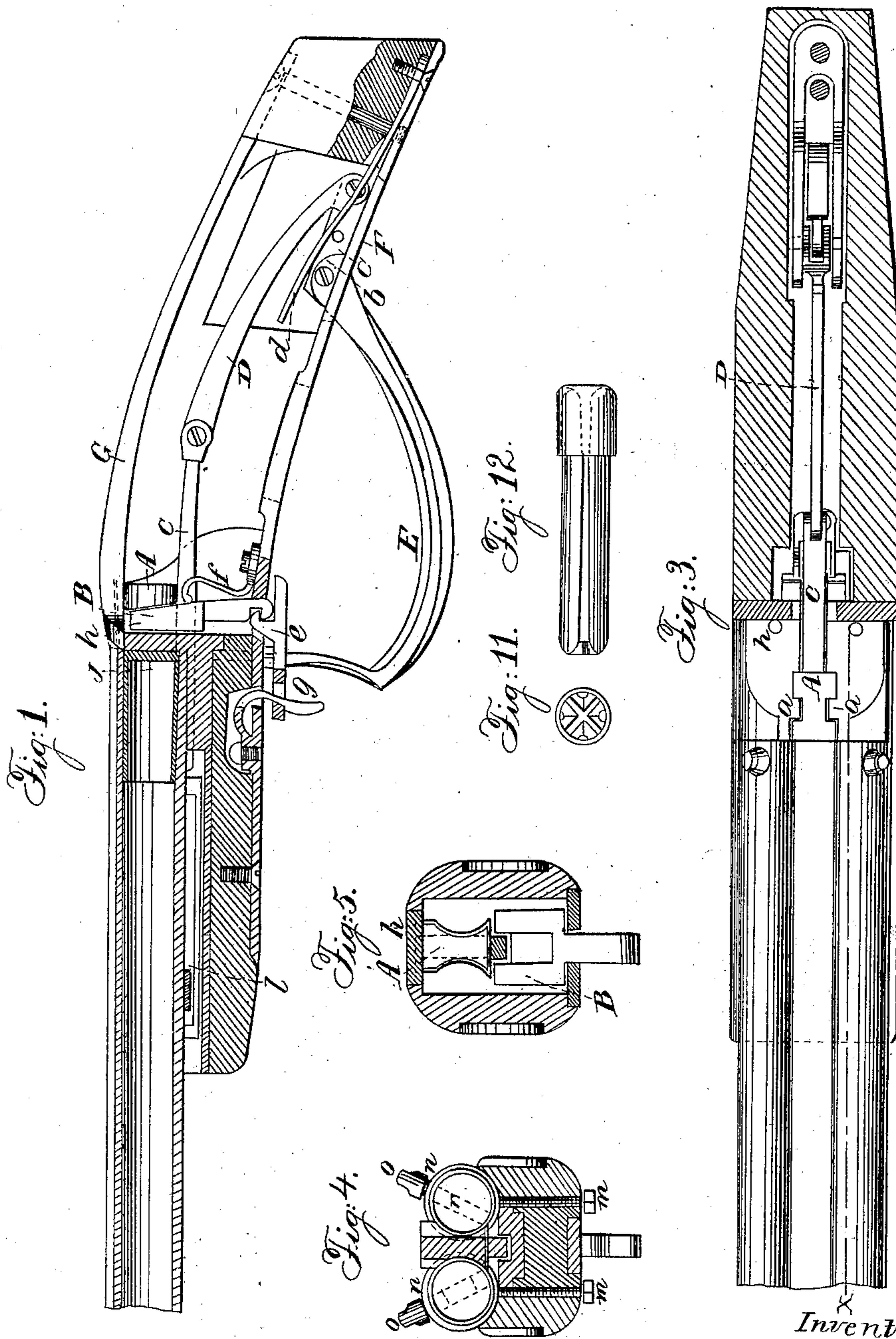
S. S. REMBERT.

Breech-Loading Fire-Arm.

No. 70,264.

Patented Oct. 29, 1867

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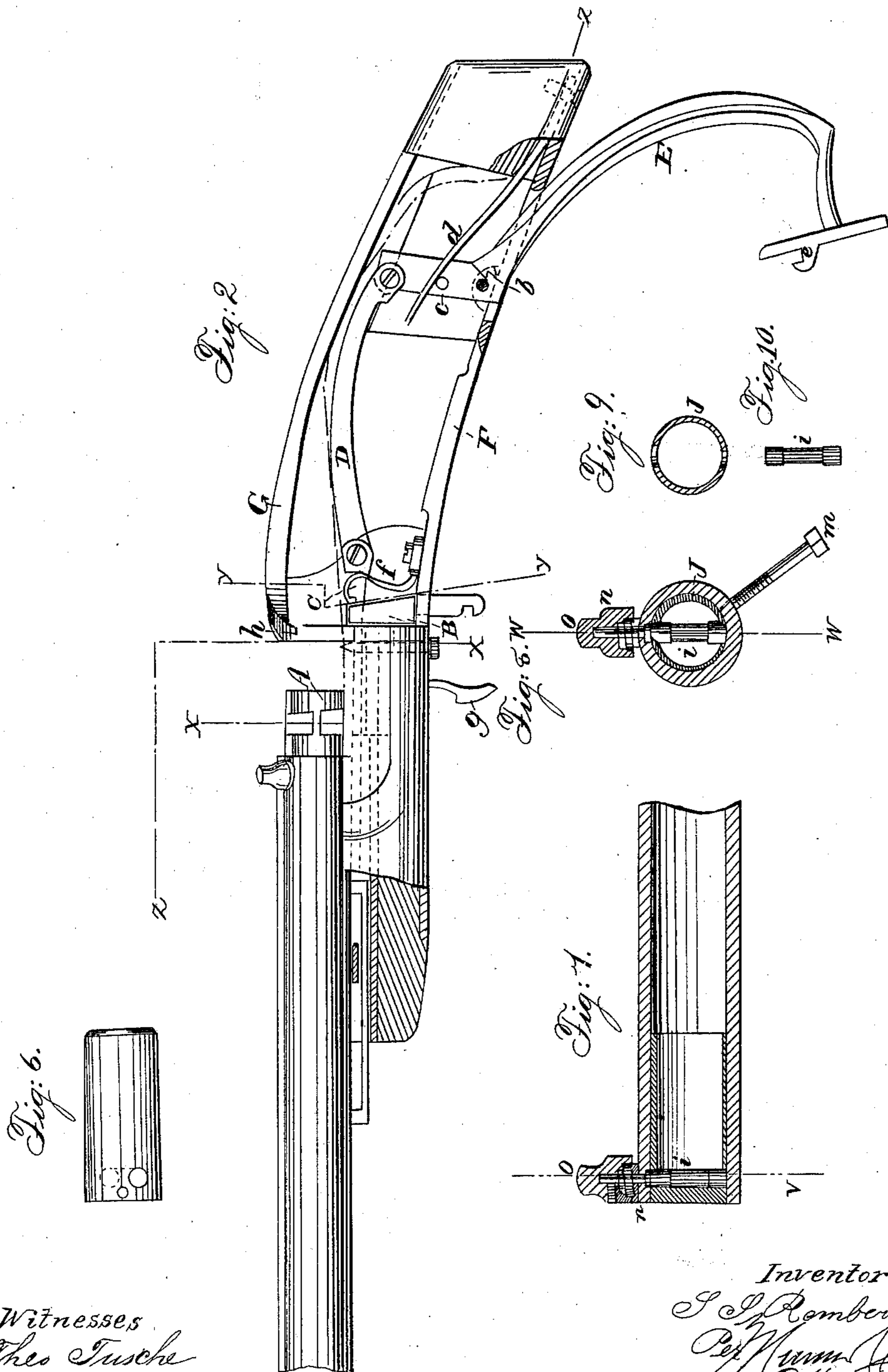


Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

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United States Patent Office.

S. S. REMBERT, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Letters Patent No. 70,264, dated October 29, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, S. S. REMBERT, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Breech-Loading Fire-Arms and Cartridge; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention consists in various improvements which I have made in the breech-loading gun, especially in the manner of moving and holding the barrel, the construction of the cartridge, and in extracting the same from the barrel, as will be hereinafter described.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of the gun, through the line $x' x'$ of fig. 3, with the guard closed.

Figure 2 is a side view, partly in section, showing the guard open or drawn back.

Figure 3 is a plan or top view, through the line $z z$ of fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a vertical cross-section of fig. 2, at the line $x x$.

Figure 5 is a vertical cross-section, at $y y$ of fig. 2.

Figure 6 shows an outside view of the cartridge.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal section of the barrel, showing the cartridge in place, it being through the line $w w$ of fig. 8.

Figure 8 is a vertical cross-section of fig. 7, through the line $v v$.

Figure 9 is a cross-section of the cartridge-case.

Figure 10 shows the nipple-wire, with the percussion-caps attached.

Figure 11 shows an end view of the nipple-wire.

Figure 12 shows a side view of the nipple-wire, with one cap taken off.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the breech-piece of the barrels. It passes through the abutment, as seen in fig. 1, and its form in cross-section is plainly seen in fig. 5. It has recesses in it, as seen in the top view, fig. 3, at $a a$. B is a double key or wedge, which is thrown up by the lever-guard, and which enters the recesses $a a$ when the barrels are drawn back, as seen in fig. 1. C is a bar, attached to the under side of the barrels, extending back into the breech, where it is attached to one end of the connecting-rod D. The rod D is attached to the inner end of the lever-guard E, there being a joint at both connections. The lever-guard E is attached to the lower breech-strap F at b , the upper portion being the short end of the lever. b is the fulcrum; c is a small pin which passes through the short end of the lever; and d is a spring which is attached to the strap F at its back end. This spring is double or split, so that it passes on each side of the lever, and bears upon the pin, producing the necessary friction, and assisting the guard in closing.

The outer end of the lever-guard is made something in the form of a T, with a catch upon the top of the T, which is marked e in the drawing, figs. 1 and 2.

The double key B has a shank which extends down through the breech-strap F, with a notch in it; f is a double spring, attached to the upper side of the strap F, which bears against the double key B with a constant pressure. This spring crowds the notch of the key-shank into the catch on the lever, and also allows the catch to slip out of the notch when the lever is drawn back.

There is a spring-catch, g , attached to the under side of the breech-strap, which holds the lever-guard in place when closed, as seen in fig. 1.

The upper breech-strap G turns down at the breech of the barrels, and the vertical portion h forms the abutment which receives the reaction of the charge. The double key B works in contact with the abutment, up and down on the opposite side, its duty being to hold the barrels firmly in contact with the abutment. From the base of this abutment the strap G extends forward, forming a bed and guide upon which the barrel slides back and forth. The barrels are held to the stock by a key, which works through a slot on the bottom of the barrel, as seen at l .

J represents the cartridge-case, which is of peculiar construction. A hole passes directly through it, near

its base, in which the percussion-caps are placed. These caps are attached to the ends of a piece of wire, *i*, which has small longitudinal channels on its sides, an end view of which is seen in fig. 1, (scale enlarged.) A side view of the same is also seen at fig. 12, with one cap attached. The pieces of wire or nipples thus formed, with a percussion-cap attached to each end, are placed in the holes through the case, as seen in figs. 7 and 8, and also in fig. 10. It is not deemed indispensable that two percussion-caps should be placed upon the nipple-wire; one cap may answer the purpose.

The base or butt of the case is made thick and strong, and on opposite sides there are holes extending into the butt, by which means the cartridge-case can be withdrawn from the barrel, when the barrel is thrown forward for reloading. Extending into the cartridge-chamber a short distance, as seen in figs. 2 and 4, there will be seen sharp points, which enter the holes in the cartridge, as seen in fig. 4. These points are the ends of screws, which pass into the chamber from below, as seen in the drawing at *m m*.

Where the nipple is usually placed in ordinary guns, (through the barrel,) there is a tube through which passes a percussion-pin, *n*. The end of this pin rests a little above the percussion-cap when the gun is loaded. It has a head on its lower end which sets in a recess on the inside of the chamber of the barrel.

Over the outer end of the pin there is a cap, *o*, (enlarged in the drawing,) which is drilled from its under side to admit the pin *n*, and the two are held together when in place by a small screw, as seen in fig. 7. The lower end of the cap *o* is recessed for the admission of a small spiral spring, which bears upon the top of the barrel, and upon the upper part of the recess in the cap. This spring lifts the cap a little from the cap, so that the hammer of the gun-lock, as it strikes upon the cap *o*, gives a more forcible blow upon the percussion-cap, thus insuring the explosion of the cap. This cap *o*, and percussion-pin *n*, effectually confine the fire and gas to the chamber of the barrel, and, what is more important, the eye of the marksman is effectually protected from injury from exploded percussion-caps. If the blow from the hammer does not explode both caps at the same time, the little channels in the nipple-wire *i* will convey fire from one to the other, as well as to the powder. After the gun is discharged, and the barrels are thrown forward for reloading, the exploded cartridge or case will be retained by the point of the screw *m*, as before stated, and is easily removed by a slight jerk of the gun.

It will thus be seen that the same movement of the lever-guard, which throws the barrels forward, withdraws the cartridge, and that, by the opposite movement of the guard, the barrels are locked to the abutment in the most secure manner. This arrangement is more particularly intended for double-barrelled shot-guns, or single shot-barrel and a rifle-barrel; but it is readily adapted to single-barrelled guns, and is easily applied to the ordinary nozzle-holder.

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

1. I claim the breech-piece A, constructed with recesses *a a*, which pass through the abutment *h*, substantially as described for the purposes specified.
2. I claim the double key B, operated substantially as described, to hold the barrels to the abutment, as described.
3. The pointed screws *m*, passing through the stock into the cartridge-chamber, whereby the cartridge-shell is held in place when the barrels are thrown forward, as herein shown and described.
4. The combination and arrangement of the breech-piece A, double key B, bar C, rod D, and lever E, substantially as described for the purpose specified.
5. The T end of the lever E, having catch *e*, in combination with the notched bar of the double key B, and spring *g*, substantially as described for the purpose specified.

Witnesses:

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