

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. SCHNEIDER.  
MAGAZINE FIRE ARM.

No. 243,801.

Patented July 5, 1881.

Fig. 1

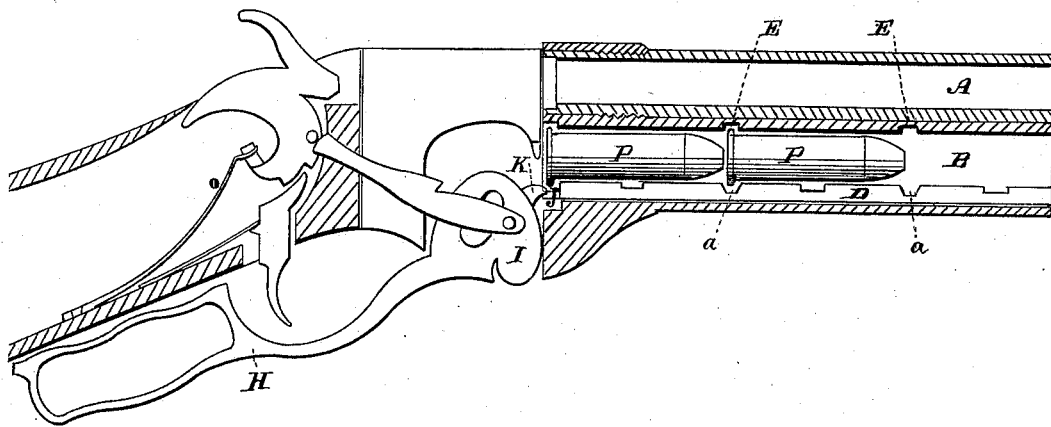


Fig. 2

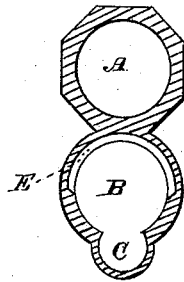


Fig. 3

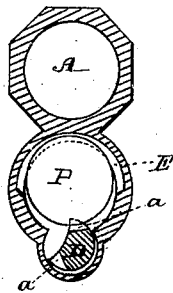


Fig. 5

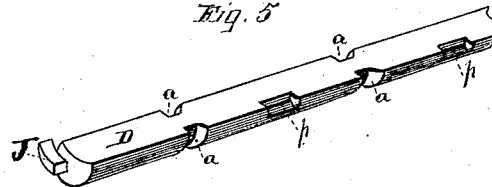


Fig. 6

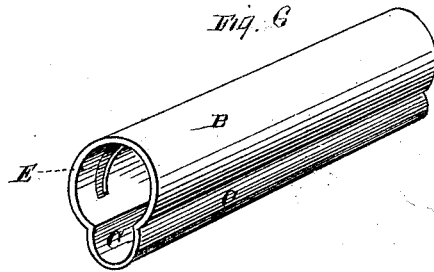


Fig. 4

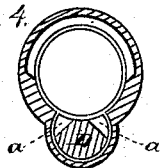
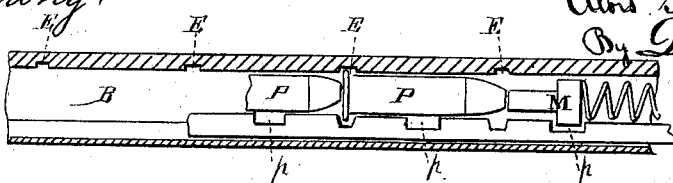


Fig. 7



Witnesses  
Geo. H. Strong,

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(No Model.)

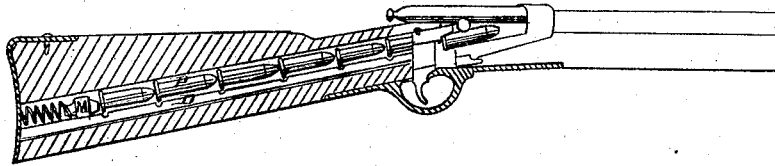
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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*Fig. 8.*



Witness  
*Geo. H. Strong*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALOIS SCHNEIDER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO C. E. BROAD, OF SAME PLACE.

## MAGAZINE FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,801, dated July 5, 1881.

Application filed January 22, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALOIS SCHNEIDER, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improved Magazine for Fire-Arms; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to certain improvements in those fire-arms which have a magazine for containing a series of cartridges in line; and it consists in a means for preventing the cartridges within the magazine from resting upon one another, whereby the danger of explosion may be avoided, all of which will hereinafter more fully appear.

My invention is applied to any form of magazine in which the cartridges lie in line one above the other, as in the ordinary form.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a fire-arm, showing my invention. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are transverse sections. Fig. 5 is a view of the rod D. Fig. 6 is a view of the magazine and rod-chamber. Fig. 7 is a section of the magazine, chamber, and plunger. Fig. 8 is a modification.

Let A represent the barrel of a gun with the magazine B below it. This magazine B is provided with a channel, C, in its bottom, extending its whole length. Within this channel C is the rod D, flattened or concaved on its upper side to have the effect of a cam or eccentric, for purposes hereinafter explained. Beveled notches *a* are made in the rod D, as shown, at intervals determined by the length of the cartridge.

P represents a line of cartridges within the magazine B. In the upper part of the magazine B are the grooves or depressions E, placed at distances determined also by the length of the cartridge. Thus the notches *a* in the rod D are just opposite the sockets E, there being as many notches and sockets as there are cartridges extending the whole length of the magazine. The rod D, when lying at rest with its flat side up, will permit the cartridges to be forced back toward the breech by the spring or other device; but when turned partially its effect, because of its shape, is that of a cam working upon each cartridge, its edges or side

notches, *a*, passing under the rim on the head of the cartridge-shells, and pushing them up so that their rims fit within the depressions E above. Thus each cartridge is secured or locked within the magazine, and its weight does not rest upon the next below. When the rod D is turned back the cartridges thus unsupported fall back, and can be pushed to the next locking-place. It will be seen that the cam or eccentric rod D would push the cartridges up without having the beveled side notches, *a*. The object of having these notches is to allow the cartridges some play, if not caught directly under the depression E above. It can in such cases slip down the beveled sides of the notches *a*, and be forced up in place.

The rod D can be made to turn by any appropriate mechanism; but I prefer such contrivance as will operate it automatically, making its turning depend upon the action of the breech in loading. For this purpose I have here shown the operation carried out by means of the operating-lever H, the head I of which works within the breech-block. I provide the rear end of the rod D with a projecting lug, J, in such a position that a pin, K, upon the curved face of the head I will strike it when the lever H is drawn down, and turn the rod D sufficiently to release the cartridges from the depressions E, in which they are locked when the lever H is at rest. Thus when the lever H is opening the breech it also turns the rod D and unlocks the cartridges, so that they can be forced back one length in ordinary manner. When the loading-cartridge has been forced in place the lever H, in resuming its normal position, strikes the lug J and turns the rod D, so that its edge or notches *a* engage with the rims on the heads of the cartridge-shells, which forces them up into the depressions E, where they are locked.

I have here shown a magazine extending underneath and parallel to the barrel; but it is obvious that this device could be used upon any form of magazine in which the cartridges are put in a line, whether said magazine be above the barrel or in the butt-stock. The line of cartridges is forced toward the breech by a spring, as hereinbefore described. This spring is provided with a plunger, M, for impinging upon the outermost cartridge, and travels the

length of the magazine. A portion of the plunger M fits the magazine tightly. In order to permit the cam-rod D to turn under it, intermediate depressions, *p*, are made in the side of the rod D at such intervals as will be necessary to allow the plunger to fit therein at each stop.

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

In a magazine fire-arm, the magazine B, pro-

vided with transverse depressions E and channel C, in combination with the rocking rod D, having depressions *a a*, and a lug, J, in combination with the operating-lever H, carrying lug K on its head I, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ALOIS SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

WM. F. BOOTH,  
FRANK A. BROOKS.