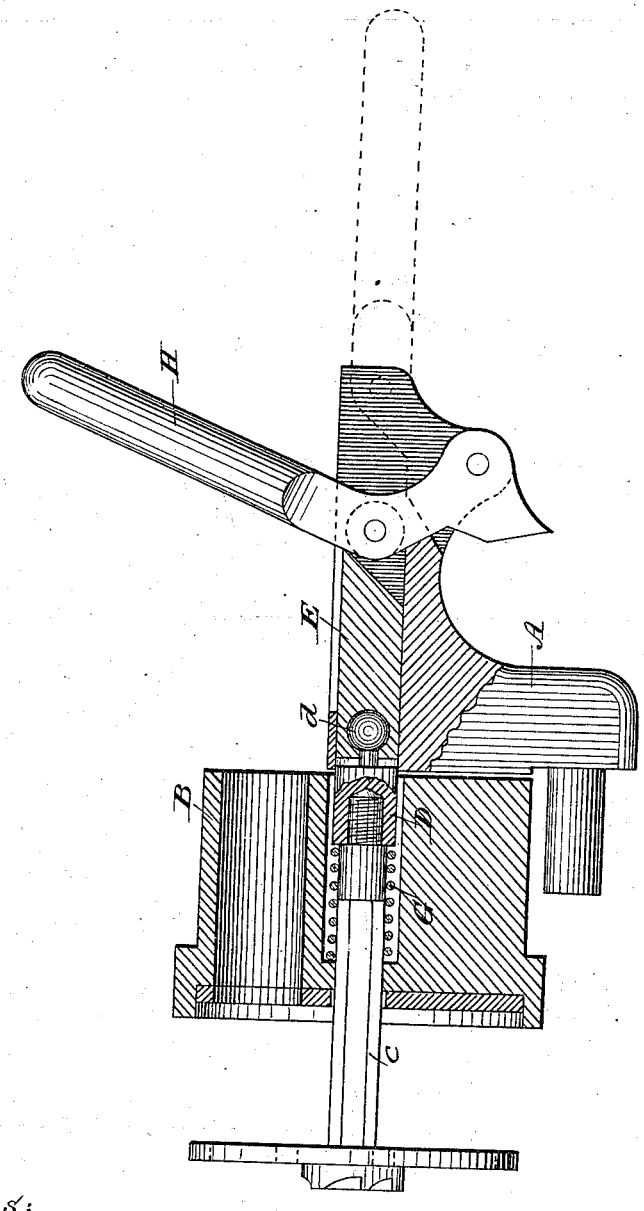
(No Model.)

W. TRABUE.

REVOLVING FIRE ARM.

No. 314,494. Patented Mar. 24, 1885.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TRABUE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

REVOLVING FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,494, dated March 24, 1885.

Application filed June 7, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM TRABUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Revolving Fire-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in that class of revolving fire-arms in which the shells are ejected from the cylinder by means of a movable plate arranged contiguous to the rear of the cylinder, and through which the cartridges are passed in filling the cylinder.

The invention relates more particularly to the rod by means of which the movable plate is operated.

The object of the invention is to produce a connection between the operating-lever and the ejector-plate, which shall not in any degree impede the free rotation of the cylinder, but which shall at the same time be capable of receiving a positive motion from the operating-lever when it is desired to remove the shells.

With these ends in view my invention consists, primarily, of a rod for connecting the ejector-plate with the means of imparting motion to the same, the said rod being made in two or more sections connected by one or more ball-and-socket joints.

The invention further consists in various details of construction whereby the ejecting device is automatically returned to its normal position after the shells are ejected and the operation of the device generally accelerated.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which the figure represents a central longitudinal section, the ejecting device being shown at the limit of the movement by which the shells are removed from the cylinder.

The present invention is designed particularly for application to a fire-arm in which the chamber is swung out laterally from the main frame during the act of filling the cylinder.

In the drawing, A represents the swinging frame, which is of the construction usually employed in similar arms, and therefore need not be particularly described.

B represents the cylinder.

The swinging frame A has a hole bored in the upper part for the passage of the ejector rod. The cylinder B is bored out centrally. The rear portion of the passage is angular in cross-section, and the forward portion is somewhat larger in diameter than the rear portion and is circular in cross-section. The ejector-rod is made in three pieces, represented in the drawing by the letters C, D, and E, respectively. The section C of the rod comprises that portion which is formed integral with the ejector-plate. This part is made angular in cross-section and slides in a passage of coincident form in the cylinder, so that the relative positions of the cylinder and ejector-plate may be preserved. The middle portion, D, of the rod is formed with a screw-threaded hole in one end for the reception of the correspondingly screw-threaded end of the portion C and at the other end is provided with a ball, *a*. The section D is in diameter slightly greater than the part C, so as to form a shoulder against which bears the spring G, the other end of which bears against the shoulder formed by the difference in diameter of the different portions of the passage in the cylinder. The purpose of this spring is to exert a forward strain on the rod and thus retain the ejector-plate in contact with the cylinder.

It is of material advantage that the central and forward portions of the rod be secured together by a joint which shall admit of the free rotation of the rear part of the rod with the cylinder, and at the same time will retain the two parts in the same position longitudinally. To accomplish these ends I join the two parts by a ball-and-socket joint. The forward end of the section D is provided with a ball which is joined to it by a reduced neck. The link E is halved longitudinally, and the interior face of each half is hollowed out sufficiently to form an opening of a size to retain the ball securely in position and at the same time allow of its free revolution. After the ball has been placed in position in the socket the two parts of E are secured together in any suitable manner.

As a convenient mode of operating the ejector-plate, I provide the lever H, which is fulcrumed in the lower part of the swinging frame A and is joined to the rod by a pin, link, or any other suitable well-known means. When this lever is in its normal position, it is substantially in line with the upper portion of the frame A, so that when the latter is

swung in and the pistol is in position for firing, the ejector-plate is effectually secured against displacement by the lever being in contact with the lower face of the barrel.

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

1. In combination with the ejector-plate and operating-lever of a fire-arm of the kind specified, a rod for connecting the two made in two or more parts and connected by one or more ball-and-socket joints.

2. The combination, with the cylinder and swinging frame of a pistol of the kind described, bored to receive the ejector-rod, of the rod made in two or more sections and connected by one or more ball-and-socket joints and an operating-lever mounted in the frame, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the ejector-plate and operating-lever of a fire-arm of the type referred to, of the ejector-rod joined by ball-and-socket joint provided with a spring adapted to exert a pressure to retain the plate in its normal position.

4. The combination, with the cylinder B, having a central passage, the rear portion of said passage being angular in cross-section and the forward portion being circular, in combination with the ejector-rod composed of two or more sections connected by one or more ball-and-socket joints, the configuration of the said rod being coincident to that of the passage in the cylinder, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM TRABUE.

Witnesses:
MARC HUBBERT,
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