

(No Model.)

W. TRABUE.  
REVOLVING FIRE ARM.

No. 314,754.

Patented Mar. 31, 1885.

Fig. 1.

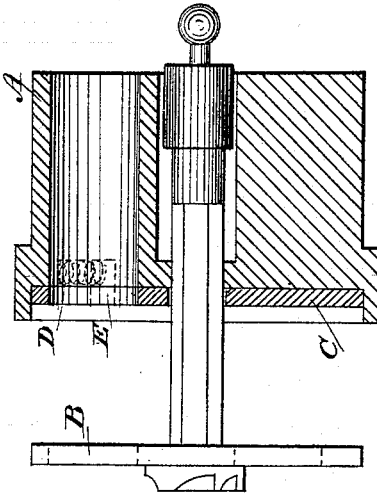


Fig. 2.

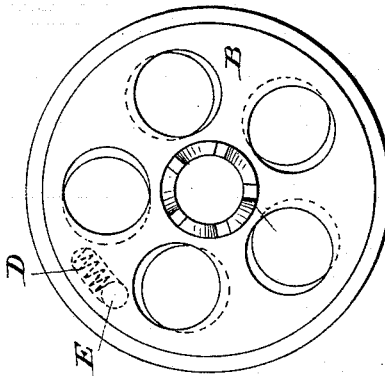
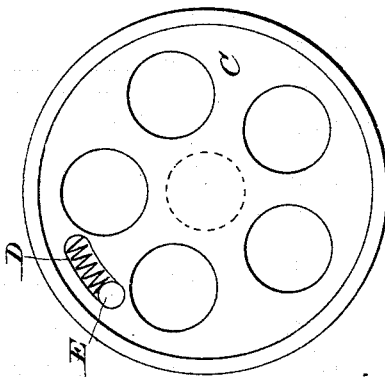


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

J. C. Brecht

Witness

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TRABUE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## REVOLVING FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,754, dated March 31, 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 revolving fire-arms of the class in which the shells are removed from the cylinder by means of a movable plate arranged in rear of the cylinder, having holes corresponding to those in the cylinder, and upon the outer surface of which the rims of the shells bear. In devices of this kind as heretofore constructed considerable difficulty has been experienced by reason of the liability of the shells to become swollen by the discharge and lodge in the ejector-plate after the movement by which they are intended to be removed, and be returned to the chambers of the cylinder with the return of the plate to its normal position.

The object of my invention is to provide simple and adequate means for rendering the return of the shells impossible after the movement of the plate which is designed to remove them; and to this end my invention consists of a movable portion of any desired form and construction interposed between the ejector-plate and the cylinder, arranged to be automatically or otherwise moved to obstruct the passage to the chambers, and render the return of the shells with the ejector-plate impossible.

In order that those skilled in the art to which my invention relates may know how to practice my invention, I will now proceed to describe what I consider the best means of carrying it out, in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal vertical section of a sufficient portion of an arm to show the arrangement of parts. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the ejector-plate, showing the movable plate in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the cylinder, showing a means of operating the movable plate, which is designed to close the passage in the cylinder.

In the drawings, A represents the cylinder, which is of the usual form, and B represents the ejector-plate, which is mounted on and supported by an angular pintle, which enters a similarly-shaped hole in the cylinder, so that

the openings in the plate and cylinder are retained in line.

Between the ejector-plate and the cylinder I interpose a movable piece of metal, which is designed to be moved to partially close the passage for the cartridges. This movable portion is preferably made circular and of a diameter corresponding with that of the ejector-plate, and is situated in advance of the said plate in a countersink in the cylinder particularly adapted for it.

The movable plate (marked C in the drawings) is provided with openings of precisely the same form and arrangement as those in the ejector-plate. In the preferred form of device the plate C is provided with means for automatically giving it a slight rotation as soon as the cartridge-shells are drawn therefrom, so as to bring the openings out of line with those in the ejector-plate, and thus render the entrance of the shells impossible as the ejector-plate returns to its normal position. As a convenient means of accomplishing this movement the rear face of the cylinder is countersunk at any convenient point, and a spiral spring, D, inserted in the opening. The plate is provided with a pin, E, of a length to correspond with the depth of the countersink, against which the pin the spring bears. When the shells are seated in the cylinder, and consequently the openings in the plate C are in line with the chambers of cylinder, the position of the pin E is such as to slightly compress the spring, so that when the shells are removed the action of the spring will be sufficient to revolve the plate for a short distance, and thus partially close the opening through which the cartridges are inserted. The strength of the spring is such as to be readily overcome by the side pressure of the tapering bullets as they are inserted, and thus the plate may be turned to bring its openings in line with those in the cylinder.

Although I have particularly described this form of movable plate and means of operating it, I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to any particular form or means of operating.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with the ejector-plate and

cylinder of a revolving fire-arm, a plate provided with openings for the passage of the cartridges, interposed between the two, and provided with means, substantially as described, for turning the plate to partially close the openings in the cylinder when the cartridges are removed by the ejector-plate.

2. The combination, with the ejector-plate and cylinder of a revolving fire-arm, of a plate having openings for the passage of cartridges interposed between the two, and a spring arranged, substantially as described, between the plate and the cylinder; whereby the said plate is slightly turned when the shells are removed.

3. The combination, with the cylinder, having a countersink containing a spring, of the plate C, perforated for the passage of the cartridges, having a lug or projection adapted to enter the countersink and receive the pressure of the spring and the ejector-plate, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM TRABUE.

Witnesses:

MARC HUBBERT,  
J. A. BAKER.