C. G. SWEBILIUS.

REPEATING FIREARM.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1919.

1,401,568.

Patented Dec. 27, 1921.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

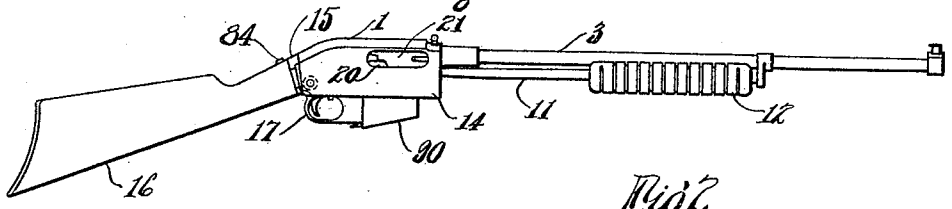


Fig. 2

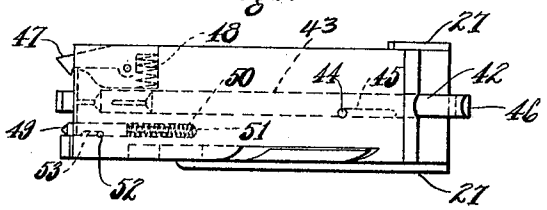


Fig. 3

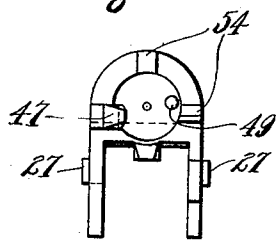


Fig. 4

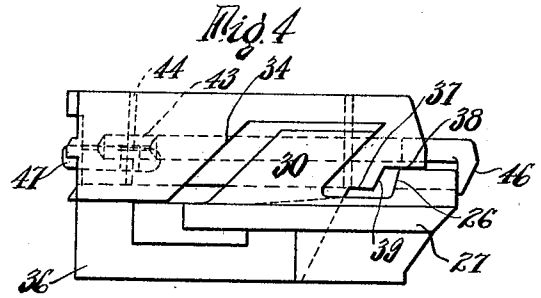


Fig. 5

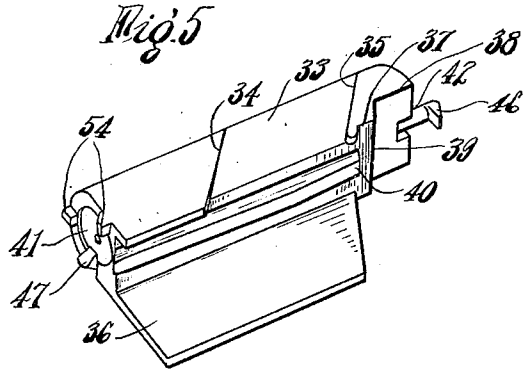
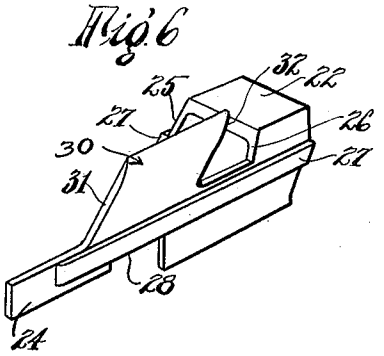


Fig. 6



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

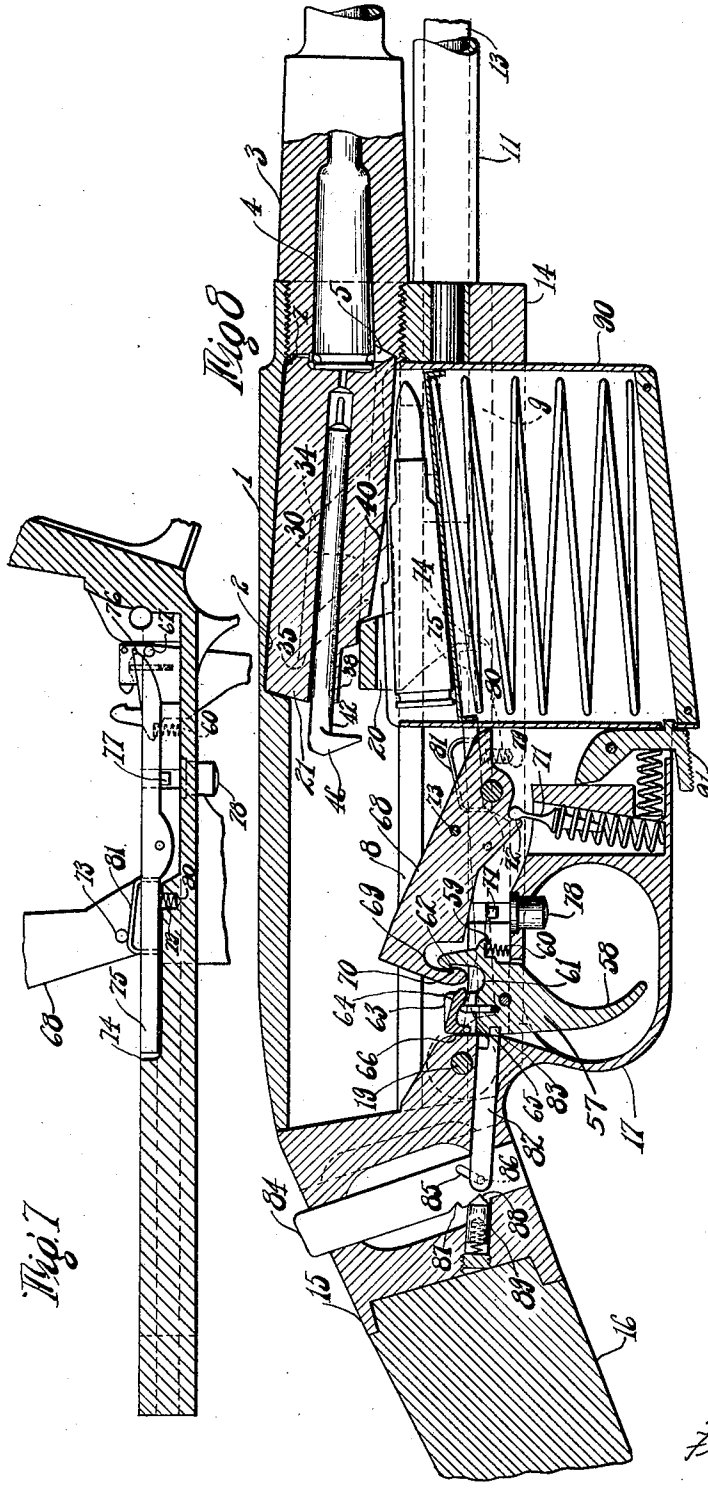


Fig. 8

Fig. 7

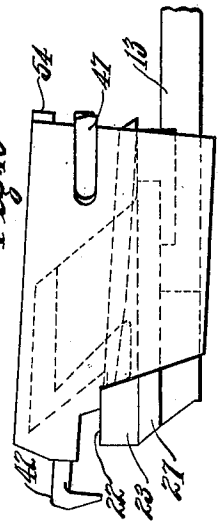


Fig. 10

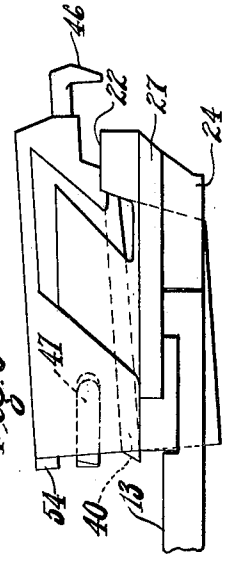


Fig. 9

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

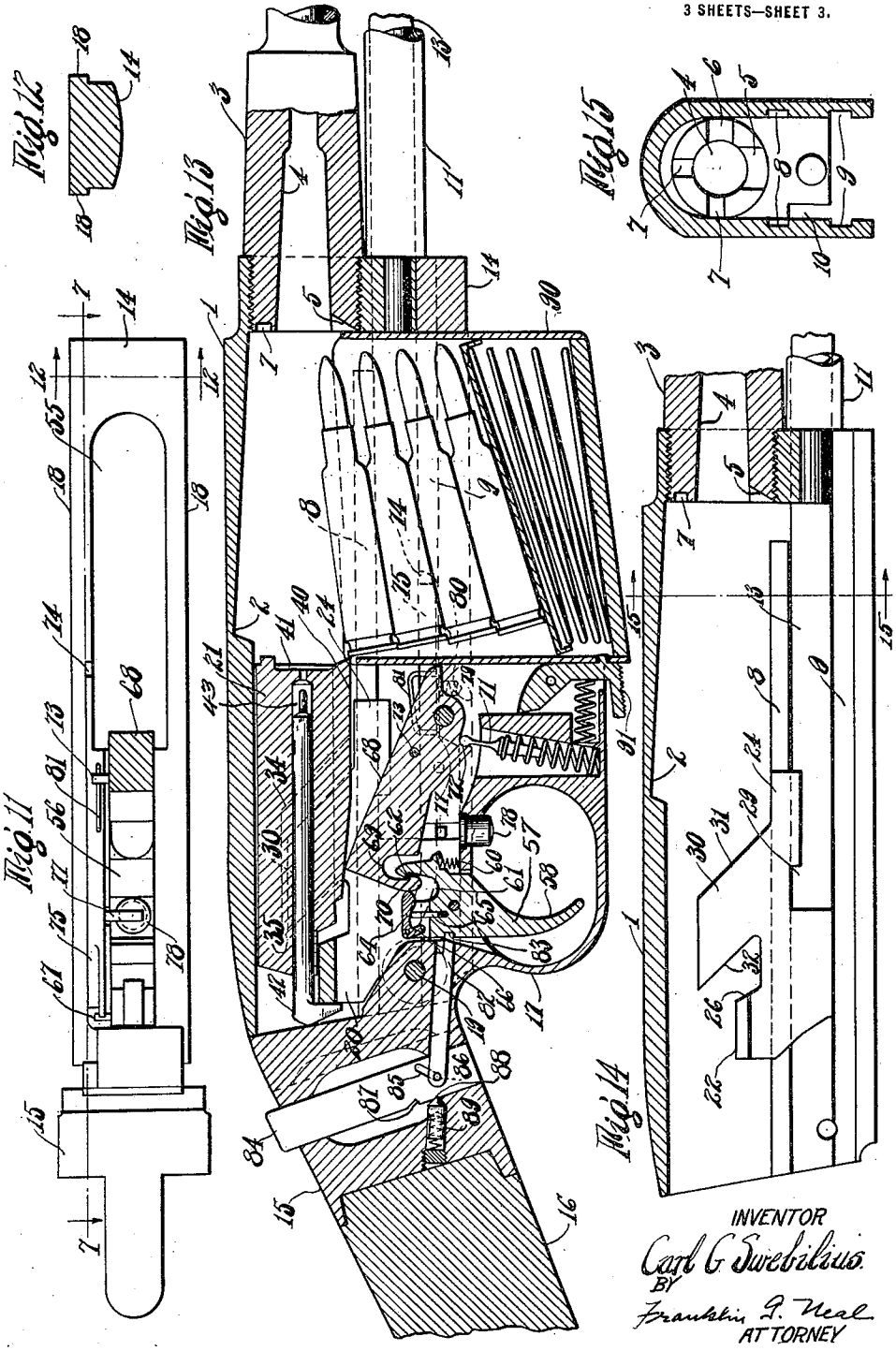


Fig. 12

Fig. 13

Fig. 15

Fig. 11

Fig. 14

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL GUSTAF SWEBILIUS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE MARLIN FIREARMS CORPORATION, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

REPEATING FIREARM.

1,401,568. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 27, 1921.

Application filed February 19, 1919. Serial No. 277,974.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL GUSTAF SWEBILIUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Repeating Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to firearms and pertains more especially to a firearm of the repeating type. The purpose of this invention is the provision of an efficient firearm of the above type which is simple in operation and which is endowed with characteristics highly desirable in this type of firearm.

One object of this invention is the provision of a repeating firearm in which the breech mechanism cannot be prematurely moved from its locked position.

A further object of the invention is to provide in a repeating firearm an arrangement of the trigger and hammer of such a character that after being engaged they are prevented from being disengaged except when the breech mechanism is in locked position.

These objects are attained by providing locking means for holding the breech mechanism in its closed position and providing suitable interengaging means on said locking means and the hammer whereby the locking means is moved to inoperative position after the hammer has come to rest after being released. The trigger and hammer are of such a design that they are brought into engagement by the breech mechanism during the reloading of the gun and means are provided for maintaining them in engagement. This means is rendered inoperative upon the breech mechanism assuming its locked position but becomes operative upon release of the breech mechanism from its closed position. A suitable manually operated means is provided to allow the release of the breech mechanism locking means should it be desired to open the breech for any reason. Immediately upon the opening of the breech the means for maintaining the trigger and hammer in engagement becomes operative and prevents the release of the hammer.

Other objects and novel features of the invention will be apparent from a reading of the following specification and claims, and an examination of the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the drawings,—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the gun;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the breech mechanism;

Fig. 3 is a front elevation thereof;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the breech-bolt;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the carriage;

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 11;

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section through the gun, with the elements in cocked position;

Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the carriage and bolt in the position shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a reverse elevation of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a plan view of the bottom-plate and the elements associated therewith, the hammer being released and shown in section;

Fig. 12 is a section on line 12—12 of Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is a view similar to Fig. 8, but with the breech mechanism in its rear position;

Fig. 14 is a longitudinal section through the receiver, with only the carriage and action-rod therein; and

Fig. 15 is a transverse section of the receiver, looking toward the barrel.

In the drawings, the receiver, designated by the reference numeral 1, recessed in its upper wall at 2, and having a slot in its side wall, is open at the bottom and rear and carries at its forward end the barrel 3 which may be attached thereto in any suitable manner. The rear end of the barrel 3 is chambered at 4 to receive a cartridge and is provided with a cam-faced socket 5 leading to the chamber, a socket 6 communicating with the chamber, and the pockets 7. The receiver is provided with the longitudinal grooves 8 and 9, the purpose of which will be later set forth. Through the lower end of the forward wall of the receiver is cut a slot 10. A rod 11 extends from the front wall of the receiver and is supported at its forward end by the barrel 3. Slidably mounted on this rod is the forearm 12 carrying the action-rod 13 which extends back into the receiver through the slot 10 and is provided at its rear end with a lug 29.

The bottom and rear of the receiver are

closed by a plate 14 enlarged at the upper portion of its rear end to form the block 15, to which is suitably attached the stock 16, and at the lower portion thereof to form the trigger guard 17. The plate 14 is provided with suitable tongues 18 which engage in the grooves 9, the bottom plate being slid onto the receiver in assembling. This plate is held in position by the bolt 19 which passes through the plate and walls of the receiver.

Slidably mounted in the receiver is the breech mechanism, which consists primarily of a carriage 20 and the breech-bolt 21. The carriage 20 comprises a horizontal member 22 and the legs 23 and 24 offset from the horizontal member, the leg 24 being longer than the leg 23. Extending from the legs 23 and 24 to the member 22 are the oblique surfaces 25 and 26, respectively. Each of the side pieces is provided with a tongue 27 to engage with the grooves 8 in the receiver. In the under portion of the side pieces 24 is a cut-out portion 28 into which fits the lug 29 on the action-rod 13. On the upper portion of the side piece 24 there is provided a vertical projection 30 having the oblique edges 31 and 32. The breech-bolt 21 rests upon the carrier and is provided with a groove 33 having the oblique edges 34 and 35, in which groove is seated the projection 30, the groove being of slightly greater width than the projection. Extending downwardly from one side of the bolt is the projection 36, the bottom of which is in the same plane with the bottoms of the legs 23 and 24. The rear end of the breech-bolt is cut to form the steps 37 and 38 connected by the oblique surface 39. Extending longitudinally of the bottom of the bolt is the tongue 40. The front end of the bolt is cut out at 41 to receive the head of a cartridge. The firing-pin 42, slidably mounted in a suitable bore 43 in the bolt, is limited in its movement by the pin 44 engaging the ends of the groove 45 in the firing-pin, and is provided at its rear end with the enlarged head 46. Pivotally mounted in the front of the bolt is the extractor 47 which tends to assume the position shown in Fig. 2, under the influence of a spring 48. The ejector comprises a pin 49 seated in the socket 50 in the head of the bolt and is pressed outwardly by the spring 51. Its outward movement is limited by the stop 52 which engages the ends of the groove 53 in the pin. On the head of the breech bolt are the projections 54 which fit in the pockets 7 in the end of the barrel.

The bottom-plate 14 is slotted at its forward end as at 55, and grooved at its rear end, as at 56, to form a pocket for the firing-control mechanism. In the rear end of the groove is the pivotally-mounted trigger 57, the finger-piece 58 of which extends down into the trigger guard. Between the bottom of the groove 56 and a lug 59 on the trigger is interposed the spring 60. The trigger is also provided with a socket 61, the forward wall of which forms the hook 62. The upper, rear end of the trigger is forked, forming the arms 63 between which is pivotally mounted a bell-crank lever or sear, the horizontal arm 64 of which extends a short distance into the socket 61. A spring-pressed pin 65 engages the lower surface of the arm 64, to normally hold it in the position shown in Fig. 13. Carried by the vertical arm 66 of the bell-crank lever is the pin 67. The hammer 68 is pivotally mounted in the groove 56 and is cut out at its rear end to form the socket 69, the rear wall of which is shaped to form the hook 70. The hammer is maintained under tension by the spring-pressed rod 71, the free end of which fits in the socket 72 in the hammer. Provided on one side of the hammer is the pin 73. In the cut-out portion 74 in the side of the groove 56 is pivotally mounted a trip-lever 75, the rear end of which is curved, as at 76, to form a cam surface. Extending at right angles from the lever 75 is a lug 77 which is adapted to be engaged by the inner end of the push-button 78 which is mounted in the plate 14 just ahead of the trigger. A spring 79 contained in the socket 80 in the plate 14 serves to normally keep the front end of the trip-lever 75 raised. Carried by the lever 75 in a position to be engaged by the pin 73 when the hammer has nearly reached the forward limit of its throw, is the spring-wire 81 having its ends bent at right angles to the main part thereof and inserted into sockets in the lever. The rear end is tightly held in the lever so that the main portion is spaced from the lever. The front end, however, may be pushed down into its socket so that the spring lies practically flush with the lever. The normal position of the spring is shown in Figs. 8 and 13.

In the rear portion of the plate 14 is slidably mounted the rod 82 having its rear end forked and its forward end adapted to engage the socket 83 in the trigger. Slidably mounted in the part 15 and at an angle to the rod 82 is the slide 84 in which is the oblique slot 85. Extending across the fork in the rear end of the rod 82 is a pin 86 which passes through the slot 85. On the rear edge of the slide 84 are cut the notches 87 and 88, which are adapted to be alternately engaged by the spring-pressed dog 89 mounted in the element 15.

The magazine 90 extends through the slot 55 in the plate 14 in position to present a cartridge in position to be engaged by the tongue 40 on the breech bolt. A spring-actuated dog 91 engages with the magazine to hold the latter in proper position.

The gun may be disassembled by removing the bolt 19, and sliding the plate 14 and the stock 16 rearwardly until the tongues 18 of the plate 14 are disengaged from the grooves 9 of the receiver 1. The removal of the plate 14 opens the lower portion of the slot 10, and the resiliency of the action rod 13 allows the rear end thereof to be sprung down sufficiently to disengage the lug 29 from the cut-out portion 28 of the carriage 20, after which the carriage and bolt may be removed from the rear end of the receiver.

The operation of the gun is as follows: Assume that the gun is cocked and the elements are in the position shown in Fig. 8, with a cartridge chambered. The front end of the lever 75 is raised and engages with the rear end of the leg 24 of the bolt carrier 20, thus preventing the opening of the breech, and the cam surface 76 on the rear end of the lever 75 is engaged with the pin 67 of the bell-crank lever to cause the arm 64 thereof to be out of engagement with the hammer 68. If, for any reason, it is desired to open the breech, the button 78 is pushed upwardly. By reason of its contact with the lug 77, it will raise the rear end of the lever, thereby disengaging the front end of the lever from the rear end of the action-rod, allowing the same to be moved rearwardly by a pull on the forearm 12. At the same time, the cam surface 76 on the rear end of the lever 75 is moved in such a way as to allow the arm 64 of the bell-crank lever, under the influence of the pin 65, to assume a position in contact with the hammer to prevent the tripping thereof. As soon as the action-rod has been moved rearwardly slightly, it will contact with the lever 75 to retain the forward end depressed and allow the arm 64 of the bell-crank lever to maintain its position in contact with the hammer, even though the button 78 has been released.

With the breech-bolt in locked position, the trigger may be tripped, releasing the hammer. When the hammer has nearly reached the forward limit of its travel, the pin 73 on the hammer engages the spring 81 and forces the forward end thereof into its socket without depressing the forward end of the lever 75. With this arrangement it is still impossible to open the breech, as the forward end of the lever 75 is still in engagement with the rear end of the action-rod 13. The resiliency of the spring 81 will, however, very quickly cause the lever 75 to rotate sufficiently to allow a disengagement of the front end thereof from the action-rod. If the action-rod be now moved rearwardly, it will move the carriage 20 rearwardly slightly without effect on the bolt 21. As soon as the oblique surfaces 35 and 32 come in contact with each other, the bolt will be pulled down, disengaging it from the socket 5. As the bolt drops down onto the carriage, the horizontal portion 22 of the carriage engages the end 46 of the firing-pin and pulls it into its inoperative position. A further rearward movement of the action-rod will cause the carriage and bolt to move to the rear end of the receiver and at the same time bring the hammer into operative engagement with the trigger. This is allowed by the fact that, although the arm 64 is extending into the socket 61, it will yield sufficiently to permit the engagement of the hooks 62 and 70. As soon as this engagement takes place, the arm 64 swings back into engagement with the hammer and prevents the tripping thereof. As the bolt moves rearwardly, the exploded cartridge is carried therewith by the extractor 47. The ejector 49 is in engagement with the end of the cartridge and is under tension. As soon as the cartridge has been moved rearwardly sufficiently for its forward end to clear the end of the chamber, the ejector throws it out through the slot in the side wall of the receiver. On the forward movement of the action-rod, the carriage and bolt move forward in unison, the tongue 40 engaging a cartridge and chambering it, until the forward end of the bolt reaches the rear end of the barrel 2 with the extractor seated in the socket 6, the forward end of the tongue 40 seating in the socket 5, and the lugs 54 in the pockets 7. During this time, the firing-pin is held in inoperative position by the engagement of the portion 22 of the carriage with the end 46 of the firing-pin. The carriage, however, has not yet reached its forward position, nor is the bolt in locked position. A further forward movement of the carriage will cause an engagement of the cam surfaces 39 with the cam surfaces 25 and 26, resulting in the bolt 21 being thrown up into locked position, with its rear end engaging the rear end of the socket 2. As this is done, the portion 22 is disengaged from the head 46 of the firing-pin. At the same time, the trip-lever 75 is released and the front end thereof engages with the action-rod and the rear end is depressed and the arm 64 is thereby drawn out of contact with the hammer.

If it is desired, after the gun is cocked, to lock the trigger, the slide 84 is pushed down, forcing the pin 82 into the socket 83 in the trigger, thereby preventing movement thereof.

The provision of the resilient member on the trip-lever is of especial importance should the cartridge in the chamber be a "hang-fire," since it prevents an opening of the breech immediately after the firing-pin has functioned. With a "hang-fire" cartridge in the chamber, the immediate opening of the breech might result in an explosion of the cartridge during its ejection, an incident pregnant with danger. With a de-

vice of the character described in this application, such a happening is highly improbable.

Furthermore the resilient member on the trip lever allows the hammer to drive home the firing pin without moving the trip lever. This is of advantage since most gunners, when firing, exert a strong rearward pull on the forearm which drives the leg of the bolt carrier against the end of the trip lever and prevents the latter from moving freely. In spite of this rearward draft on the forearm, the gun will be unlocked immediately it is fired, as the shock of the recoil of the gun is superior in power to the rearward pull and results in a slight movement of the gun relative to the hand of the gunner which is sufficient to momentarily disengage the trip lever and the leg of the bolt carrier, and allow the resilient member on the trip lever to move the latter into unlocking position.

It is, of course, understood that various changes may be made in the structural features without departing from the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, a trigger, means to retain said operating means in one position until after the hammer has reached the forward limit of its travel, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

2. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, means to retain said operating means in one position, means operated by said hammer for releasing said retaining means, said releasing means being operable only after the hammer has reached its position of rest after being released, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

3. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, means to retain said operating means in one position until after the hammer has reached the forward limit of its travel, means to release said retaining means, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

4. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, a lever adapted to retain said operating means in one position, resilient means carried thereby, a contact member on the hammer to engage said resilient means, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

5. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, a lever adapted to retain said operating means in one position, resilient means carried thereby a contact member on the hammer to engage said resilient means, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

6. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, a pivotally-mounted lever adapted to retain the operating means in one position, a resilient member carried by the said lever, means on the hammer to contact with said resilient member, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

7. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, a trigger, a pivotally-mounted lever adapted to retain the operating means in one position, a resilient member carried by the said lever, means on the hammer to contact with said resilient member, means to release said locking lever, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

8. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, a trigger, a pivotally-mounted lever adapted to retain the operating means in one position, a resilient member carried by the said lever, means on the hammer in contact with said resilient member, resilient means tending to move said lever into locking position, and means to lock said hammer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

9. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer, a trigger, a pivotally-mounted lever adapted to retain the operating means in one position, a resilient member carried by the said lever, means on the hammer to contact with said resilient member, resilient means tending to move said lever into locking position, means to release said locking lever, and means to lock said ham-

mer in cocked position, said hammer-locking means being independent of but releasable by said retaining means.

10. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer and trigger having interengaging means, means to maintain said interengaging means in contact, and means for locking the operating means in one position and moving the hammer-and-trigger contact-maintaining means out of operative position.

11. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer and trigger having interengaging means, means to maintain said interengaging means in contact, means for locking the operating means in one position and moving the hammer-and-trigger contact-maintaining means out of operative position, and means to operate said last-named means.

12. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer and trigger having interengaging means, means for maintaining said interengaging means on contact, means for locking the operating means in one position and moving the hammer-and-trigger contact-maintaining means out of operative position, and means for returning said trigger-and-hammer contact-maintaining-means to its operative position.

13. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means to operate said breech mechanism, a hammer and trigger having interengaging means, means for maintaining said interengaging means in contact, means for locking the operating means in one position and moving the hammer-and-trigger contact-maintaining means out of operative position, and means for simultaneously releasing said locking means and returning said trigger-and-hammer contact-maintaining means to its operative position.

14. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, an action-rod operatively connected with the breech mechanism, a pivoted trigger, a pivoted hammer, interengaging means on said hammer and trigger, means carried by the trigger to maintain said interengaging means in contact, a pivoted lever adapted to contact with said last-named means to move it into inoperative position, said lever being provided with a resilient member, means on said hammer adapted to contact with said resilient member, and resilient means tending to move the lever into position to lock the action-rod in forward position and release the means for maintaining in contact the interengaging means on the hammer and trigger.

15. In a repeating firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, an action-rod operatively connected with the breech mechanism, a pivoted trigger, a pivoted hammer, interengaging means on said hammer and trigger, means carried by the trigger to maintain said interengaging means in contact, a pivoted lever adapted to contact with said last-named means to move it into inoperative position, said lever being provided with a resilient member, means on said hammer adapted to contact with said resilient member, resilient means tending to move the lever into position to lock the action-rod in forward position and release the means for maintaining in contact the interengaging means on the hammer and trigger, and means to operate the lever against the influence of said last-named resilient means.

16. In a firearm, a trigger, a hammer, a depression in one of these members, a projection on the other member adapted to enter said depression, interengaging means on the projection and in the depression, and means on one of said members to maintain said means in contact.

17. In a firearm, a trigger, a hammer, a depression in one of the members, a projection on the other member adapted to enter said depression, interengaging means on the projection and in the depression, means on one of said members to maintain said means in contact, and means for operating said contact-maintaining means.

18. In a firearm, a trigger, a hammer, a socket in said hammer having a shoulder on the front wall thereof, a projection on the trigger adapted to enter said socket, a shoulder on said projection to engage said shoulder in the socket, a bell-crank lever mounted in the trigger, and means to normally maintain one arm thereof in position to prevent disengagement of the said two shoulders.

19. In a firearm, a trigger, a hammer, a socket in said hammer having a shoulder on the front wall thereof, a projection on the trigger adapted to enter said socket, a shoulder on said projection to engage said shoulder in the socket, a bell-crank lever mounted on the trigger, means to normally maintain one arm thereof in position to prevent disengagement of the said two shoulders, and means to move the bell-crank lever into inoperative position.

20. In a firearm, a hammer, a trigger, interengaging means on said members, means carried by one of said members to maintain said engaging means in contact, and means for operating said means to allow the contact to be broken.

21. In a firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, operating means for said breech mechanism, a hammer, a trigger, interengaging means on

said trigger and hammer, means carried by one of the two last-named members to maintain said engaging means in contact, and means controlled by said operating means to render said contact-maintaining means inoperative.

22. In a firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, operating means for said breech mechanism, a hammer, a trigger, interengaging means on said hammer and trigger, means carried by one of the two last-named members to maintain said engaging means in contact, and a trip lever to render said contact-maintaining means inoperative, the position of said lever being dependent upon the said operating means.

23. In a firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means for operating said breech mechanism, a trigger, a hammer, interengaging means on said hammer and trigger, means to maintain said interengaging means in contact, and means for rendering said contact-maintaining means inoperative, said means being operable only after the breech mechanism is in firing position.

24. In a firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means for operating said breech mechanism, a trigger, a hammer, interengaging means on said hammer and trigger, means to maintain said interengaging means in contact, and means for rendering said contact-maintaining means inoperative only when the breech mechanism is in firing position.

25. In a firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, means for operating said breech mechanism, a trigger, a hammer, interengaging means on said hammer and trigger, means carried by one of the two last-named members to maintain said interengaging means in contact, and means for rendering said contact-maintaining means inoperative only when the breech mechanism is in firing position.

26. In a firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, a sliding action-rod for said breech mechanism, a trip lever pivotally mounted and adapted to lock said action-rod in one position, means to move said lever into inoperative position with respect to the action-rod, a cam surface at the rear end of said lever, a trigger, a hammer, a projection on said hammer, a socket in said trigger, interengaging means on said projection and in said socket, a bell crank lever pivotally mounted on said trigger and having an arm extending into said socket to maintain said interengaging means in contact, resilient means to normally maintain this contact, a pin on said bell crank lever adapted to be engaged by the curved surface on the said trip lever, and resilient means to operate said trip lever to cause said cam surface to operate said bell crank lever.

27. In a firearm, a receiver, a breech mechanism operatively mounted therein, a sliding action-rod for said breech mechanism, a trip lever pivotally mounted and adapted to lock said action rod in one position, means to move said lever into inoperative position with respect to the action-rod, a cam surface at the rear end of said lever, a trigger, a hammer, a projection on said hammer, a socket in said trigger, interengaging means on said projection and in said socket, a bell crank lever pivotally mounted in said trigger and having one arm extending into said socket to maintain said interengaging means in contact, resilient means to normally maintain this contact, a lug on said bell crank lever adapted to be engaged by the cam surface on the said trip lever, and resilient means to actuate said trip lever to bring it into position to lock said action rod and to cause said cam surface to operate said bell crank lever, resilient means carried by said trip lever, and means on said hammer adapted to engage said resilient means.

CARL GUSTAF SWEBILIUS.

Certificate of Correction.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 1,401,568, granted December 27, 1921, upon the application of Carl Gustaf Swebilius, of New Haven, Connecticut, for an improvement in "Repeating Firearms," errors appear in the printed specification requiring correction as follows: Page 1, line 33, after the syllable "sition" insert the word *only;* page 2, line 23, for the word "pieces" read *piece;* page 4, line 82, claim 5, after the word "means" and before the period insert the comma and words , *and means to release said locking means;* same page, line 114, claim 8, for the word "in" read *to;* page 5 line 28, claim 12, for the word "on" read *in;* and that the said Letters Patent should be read with these corrections therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 14th day of February, A. D., 1922.

[SEAL.]

KARL FENNING,

Acting Commissioner of Patents.

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