C. G. SWEBILIUS.

FIREARM.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1919.

1,422,237.

Patented July 11, 1922.

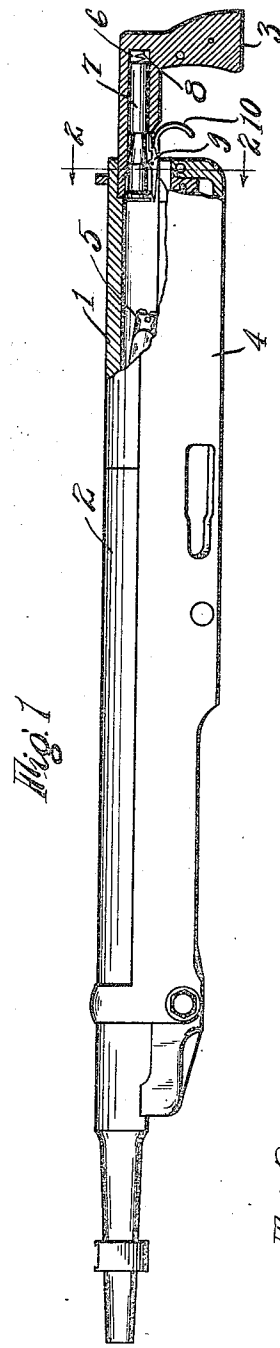


Fig. 1

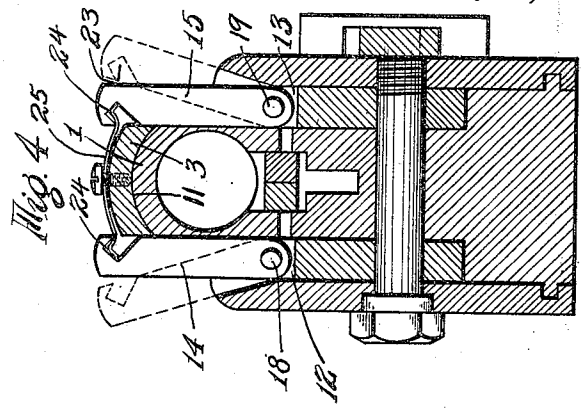


Fig. 4

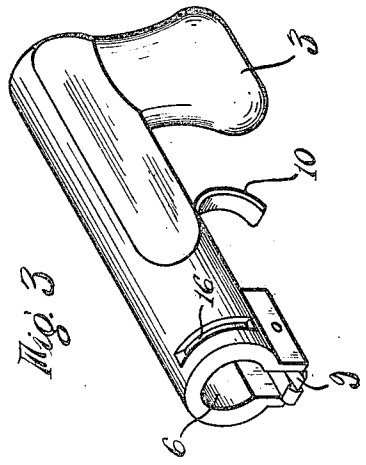


Fig. 3

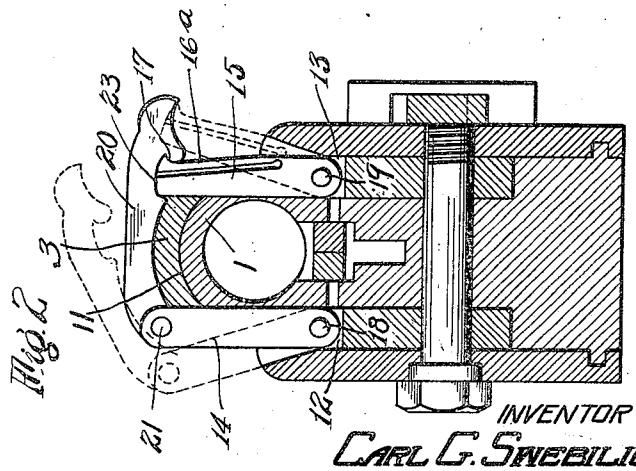


Fig. 2

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

## FIREARM.

1,422,237. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 11, 1922.

Application filed September 24, 1919. Serial No. 325,835.

*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 Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to fire arms and although it is particularly adapted for use in connection with automatic rifles and the like, its utility is not limited thereto.

In my copending application Serial No. 162,543, filed April 16, 1917, I have disclosed an automatic firearm in which the hammer, hammer spring, trigger and sear are mounted on and carried by a handle, one end of which is seated in a socket in the rear end of the receiver in alinement with a bore therein in which the breech bolt reciprocates. To remove the breech bolt from the receiver, the handle is disconnected and the breech bolt slipped out through the handle socket.

It is the object of this invention to provide a simple, quick-acting means for detachably connecting a handle of this general character to the receiver of the gun.

To this and other ends the invention consists in the novel features and combination of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of an automatic gun embodying my improved handle-attaching means.

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a detail of the handle.

Fig. 4 is a modified form of the invention.

Referring now to the drawings, the receiver 1 carries at its forward end the barrel 2, and at its rear end the handle 3. Extending longitudinally of the gun are the side plates 4 which enclose the automatic mechanism of the gun. Slidably mounted in the receiver is the breech bolt 5 which operates in the well known manner. In a bore 6 in the handle 3 is mounted a sliding hammer 7 which is urged forward by the spring 8 and normally retained in its rear position by the sear and trigger 9 and 10 respectively, each of which is pivoted to the handle.

The handle 3 is removably socketed in the opening 11 in the rear end of the receiver, and is held therein by a special form of latch, shown in detail in Fig. 2. At opposite sides of the rear end of the receiver, are provided slots or kerfs 12 and 13, in which are located the locking plates 14 and 15 respectively, adapted when in the position shown in Fig. 2 to engage vertical grooves 16 in the respective sides of the tubular portion of the handle. One of the plates—in this instance, 15—is longitudinally slotted near its outer edge. The arm $16^a$ thus formed is somewhat resilient, for a purpose to be later described and is provided at its free end with a lug or projection 17. The plates 14 and 15 are pivoted to the receiver at 18 and 19 respectively, so that they can swing inward and outward in the slots. The grooves 16 come opposite the kerfs and the locking plates when the handle is in the proper position relatively to its socket and in order to lock the handle effectively in place the plates 14 and 15 are swung inward and interconnected by a locking plate 20, pivoted to the plate 14 at 21 and having a notch 22 of proper configuration to receive the outer end of plate 15. To remove the handle, the connecting plate 20 is grasped and pulled upward, the arm $16^a$ yielding to allow the disengagement of the member 20 from the plate 15, and the plates are swung into the releasing positions shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, whereupon the handle may be freely pulled out of the rear end of the receiver. In assembling the handle with the receiver, the reverse operations are performed, and when the member 20 is forced against the plate 15, the arm $16^a$ yields to allow the end of the plate to seat in the notch 22.

In the modification disclosed in Fig. 4, each of the plates 14 and 15 are provided with notches 23 which are adapted to receive the knobs or the like 24 on the ends of a resilient member 25 carried by the receiver and arranged transversely thereof. The seating of the knobs 24 in the notches 23 serves to hold the plates in position to lock the handle 3 to the receiver 1.

It is, of course, understood that while two locking plates are preferred, a single locking plate with means for holding it in position will maintain the handle in its proper position relative to the receiver.

Thus there is provided for attaching the

handle to the receiver a connecting means which is positive in its clamping action but which may be easily released to allow the removal of the handle, together with the hammer, trigger and sear mounted thereon.

Various changes may be made in the details of the construction, without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a firearm, a receiver having a slot in the wall thereof, a plate pivoted to swing in said slot so that the inner edge of said plate may pass through the slot, a handle member insertable into a socket in the receiver and having a groove to register with said slot and receive said plate, and means for holding said plate in locking position.

2. In a firearm, a receiver having kerfs at opposite sides, locking plates pivoted to said receiver to swing into and through said kerfs, a handle having grooves to register with said kerfs and receive the inner edges of said plates, and means for holding the plates in locking position.

3. In a firearm, a receiver having slots in the opposite walls thereof, plates pivoted to swing in said slots so that the inner edges of said plate may pass through the slots, a handle member insertable into a socket in the receiver and having grooves to register with and receive said plates, and means for holding said plates in locking position.

4. In a firearm, a receiver having slots in the opposite walls thereof, plates pivoted to swing in said slots so that the inner edges of said plate may pass through the slots, a handle member insertable into a socket in the receiver and having grooves to register with and receive said plates, and means carried by one plate adapted to engage the second plate to hold said plates in locking position.

5. In a firearm, a receiver having slots in the opposite walls thereof, plates pivoted to swing in said slots so that the inner edges of said plate may pass through the slots, a handle member insertable into a socket in the receiver and having grooves to register with and receive said plates, and a member pivoted to one plate adapted to engage the other plate to hold said plates in locking position.

6. In a gun, a member having a socket, a second member engaging said socket, the first member having slots in the socket portion directed transversely to the socket and extending through the socket wall, the second member having grooves to register with said slots, pivoted plates on said first member movable in said slots into engagement with said grooves to lock said members together, and means carried by one plate adapted to engage the second plate to hold said plates in locking position.

7. In a gun, a member having a socket, a second member engaging said socket, the first member having slots in the socket portion directed transversely to the socket and extending through the socket wall, the second member having grooves to register with said slots, pivoted plates on said first member movable in said slots into engagement with said grooves to lock said members together, and a member pivoted to one plate adapted to engage the other plate to hold said plates in locking position.

8. In a firearm, a receiver having kerfs at opposite sides, locking plates pivoted to said receiver to swing into and through said kerfs, a handle having grooves to register with said kerfs and receive the inner edges of said plates, and a member pivoted to the free end of one of said plates and having a notch in its free end adapted to receive the free end of the other of said plates.

9. In a firearm, a receiver having kerfs at opposite sides, locking plates pivoted to said receiver to swing into and through said kerfs, one of said plates being longitudinally slotted, a handle having grooves to register with said kerfs and receive the inner edges of said plates, and a member pivoted to the unslotted member and having a notch at its free end to receive the free end of said slotted member.

CARL G. SWEBILIUS