J. W. CARROLL.

FIREARM.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1914.

1,190,107. Patented July 4, 1916.

Fig. 1.

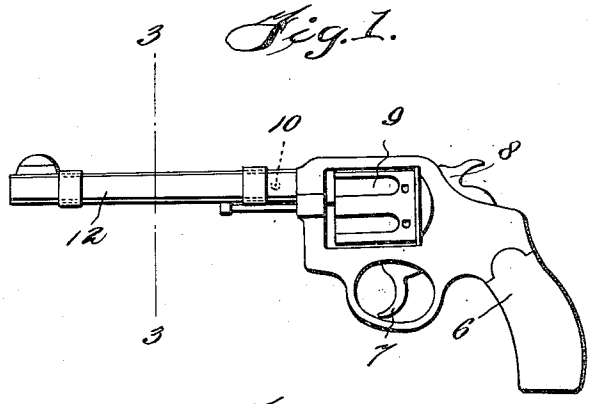


Fig. 2.

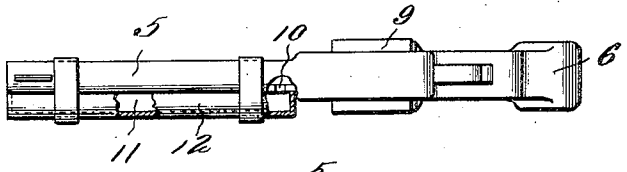
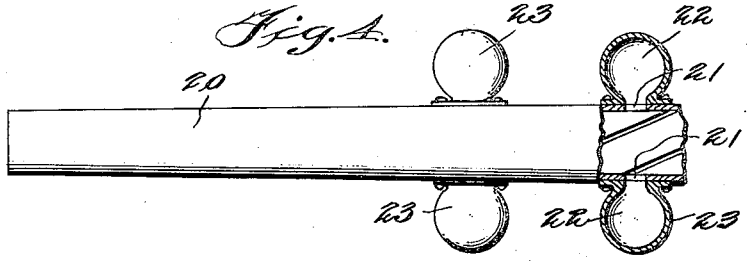


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FIREARM.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. CARROLL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Firearms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in fire arms and has for its principal object to provide means to absorb the recoil of the fire arm and eliminate the kicks ordinarily accompanying the firing of the gun.

Another object is the provision of means to prevent overheating of the fire arm due to prolonged firing.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and formation of parts as will be hereinafter specifically described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a revolver illustrating the improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 represents a top plan view of the revolver. Fig. 3 represents a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a top plan view, partly in section, of a cannon embodying the improvement.

Referring to the drawing in detail, wherein similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the numeral 5 indicates the barrel of a revolver of a well known type including a handle 6, a trigger 7 inclosed by a suitable guard, and a hammer 8 controlled by the trigger 7.

At a point adjacent the cylinder 9 in which the cartridges are placed the barrel 5 is formed with an aperture 10 communicating with the bore 11 of a tubular member 12 formed integral with or suitably attached longitudinally of the barrel 5. The tubular member 12, or its equivalent, may be secured laterally of or below the barrel 5 and the chamber or bore 11 is closed except for the aperture 10 connecting it with the bore of the barrel 5.

In operation, it will be apparent that after the gun is fired the projectile passes through the barrel 5 and past the opening 10 therein, permitting the gases of the explosion following the projectile to enter and expand within the chamber 11, thus absorbing the recoil. The provision of the chamber 11 also insures quicker cooling of the fire arm.

Referring to Fig. 4, wherein the improvement is illustrated as applied to a cannon, the numeral 20 indicates the body or barrel of the cannon having the usual bore and formed with an adequate number of suitably sized apertures 21 communicating with the bore and with the pockets or chambers 22 formed by the shells 23 suitably secured to the barrel or body 10 over the openings 21. The effect of the chamber 22 is to deaden the noise incident to firing the cannon, absorb the recoil of the weapon and retain the latter in a relatively cool condition.

What I claim is:

A fire arm comprising a barrel having an aperture adjacent its inner end, operating mechanism, and a closed chamber provided with a longitudinal opening the edges of said chamber adapted to conform to and engage with the side of the barrel connecting the interior of the chamber with the opening in the barrel, and means surrounding the chamber and barrel for holding the same in air-tight engagement therewith.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. CARROLL.

Witnesses:

SIGMUND RHEIR,

LEWIS A. FORD.