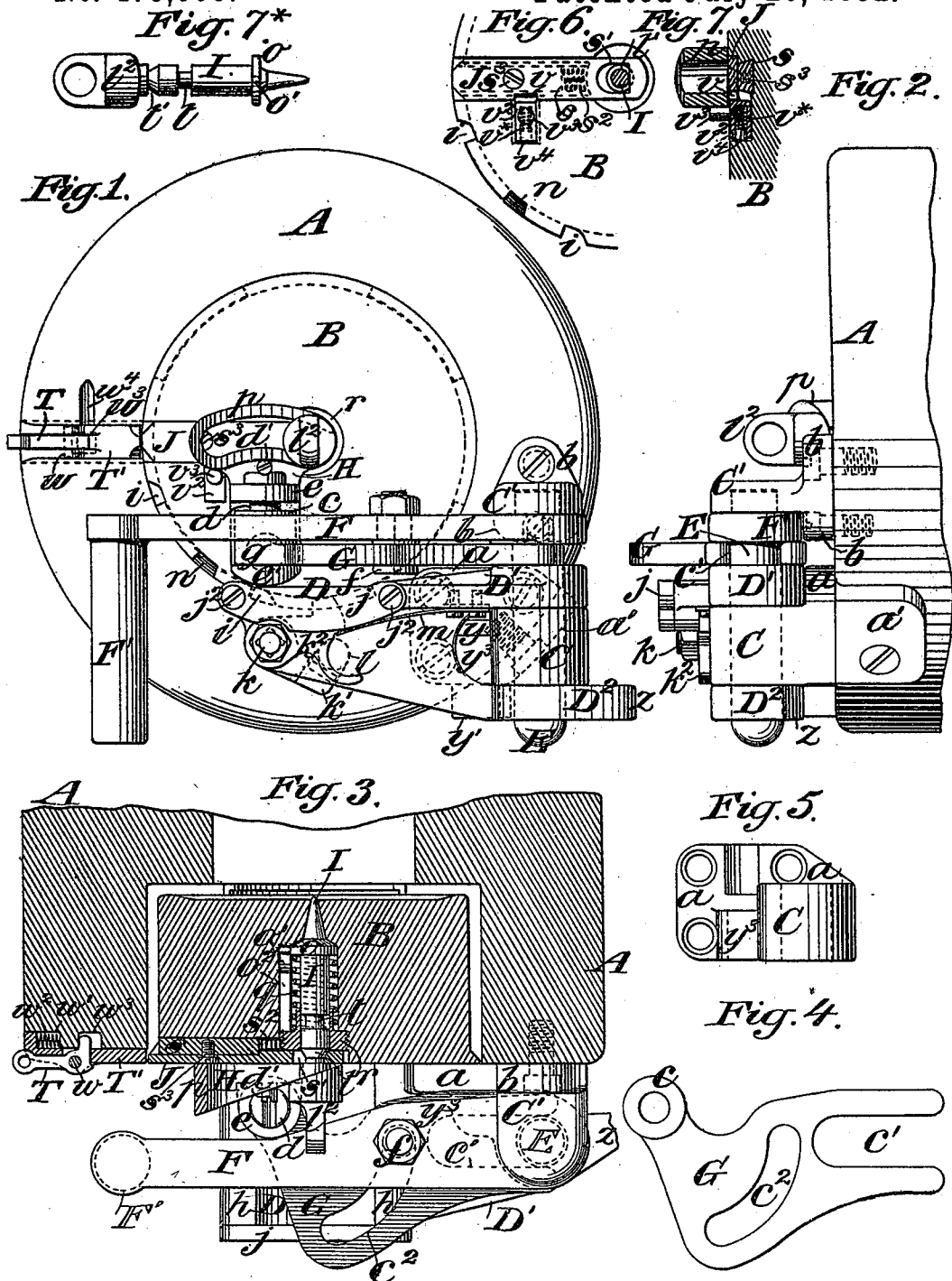


S. SEABURY.
BREECH LOADING CANNON.

No. 479,609.

Patented July 26, 1892.



Witnesses:

O. Lundgren
George Barry.

Inventor:

Samuel Seabury
by attorneys
Fournet & Clevard

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 8.

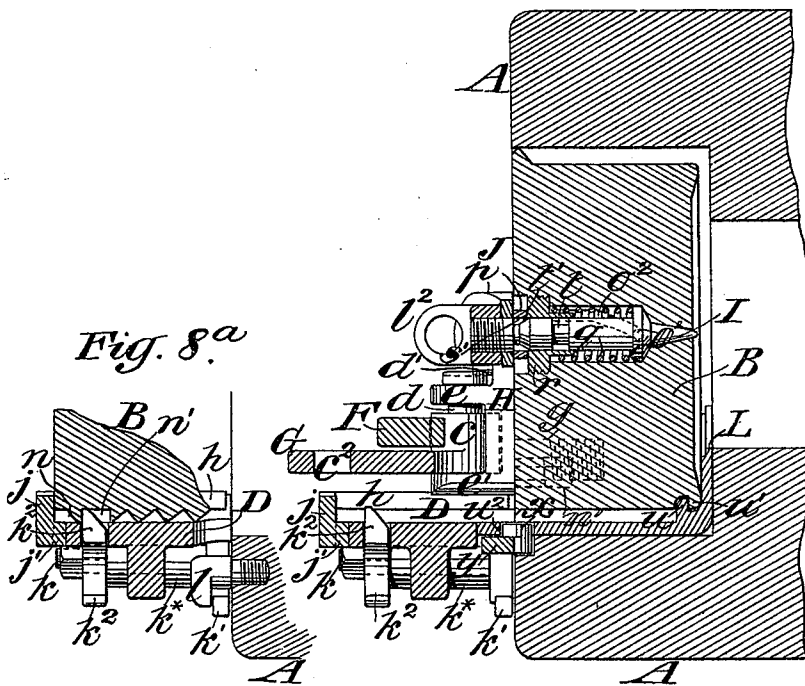


Fig. 8.^b

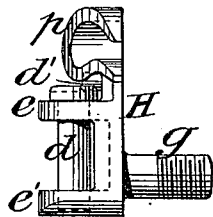
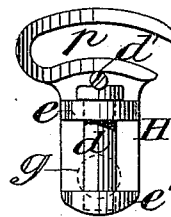


Fig. 8^c



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Fig. 9.

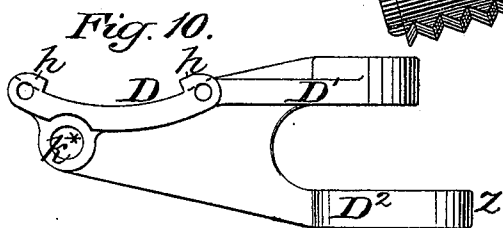
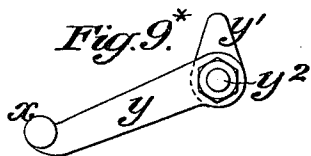
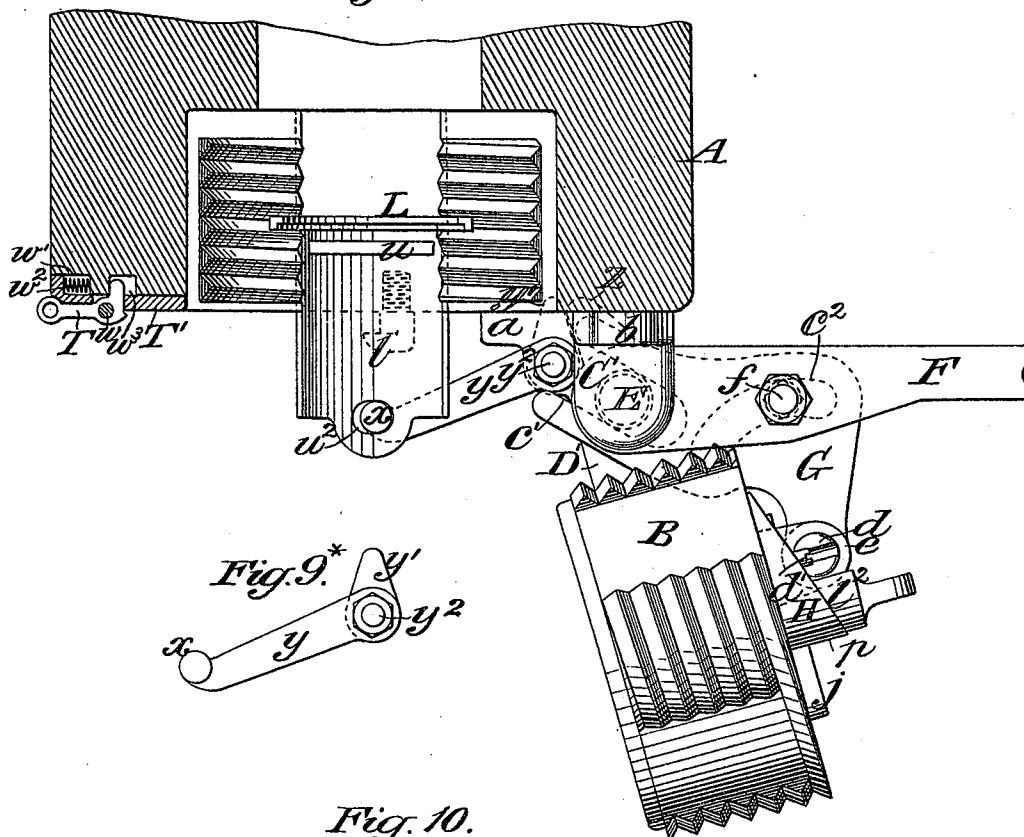
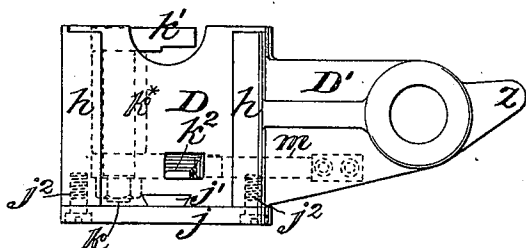


Fig. 11.



Witnesses:

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Fig. 12.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL SEABURY, UNITED STATES NAVY.

BREECH-LOADING CANNON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,609, dated July 26, 1892.

Application filed April 12, 1892. Serial No. 428,753. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL SEABURY, lieutenant in the United States Navy, residing at Bergen Point, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Breech-Loading Cannon, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates particularly to breech-loading cannon, in which, according to my United States patent, No. 425,584, dated April 15, 1890, a screw breech-block movable directly back and forth into the breech of the
15 gun is employed in combination with a swinging carrier which is hinged to the breech of the gun and into which the said block is received when withdrawn from the breech and with a swinging retractor which is hinged to
20 the breech to move independently of the said carrier for the purpose of withdrawing the said block from the breech into the said carrier and pushing it therefrom into the breech. In the gun represented in that patent for
25 illustrating the invention therein claimed the necessary turning of the breech-block preparatory to its withdrawal from the gun and the swinging movement of the retractor to effect the withdrawal are produced by separately-operated devices; but a gun embodying
30 the present invention is distinguished from that by the retractor being made not only to withdraw the block, but to produce the necessary preparatory turning thereof, and is thereby considerably simplified. The
35 present invention, however, not only includes the breech-block-operating mechanism, but improvements in the firing mechanism and in the mechanism for operating a cartridge-shell extractor.

40 Figure 1 is a rear view of a cannon embodying my invention, showing the breech closed. Fig. 2 is a side view of the breech portion of the gun, corresponding with Fig. 1. Fig. 3
45 represents a horizontal central section of the same, corresponding with Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the retractor detached from the gun. Fig. 5 is a rear view of the lower bracket of the hinge of the breech-block
50 carrier. Fig. 6 is a rear view, and Fig. 7 a vertical section, of portions of the firing mechanism.

Fig. 7* is a side view of the firing-pin detached. Fig. 8 represents a central vertical section corresponding with Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 8^a represents a vertical section of part of
55 the breech, the carrier, and part of the breech-block within the carrier. Fig. 8^b is a side view, and Fig. 8^c a face view, of the connecting-piece by which the retractor is connected with the breech-block. Fig. 9 is a horizontal
60 sectional view of the breech portion of the gun with the breech open. Fig. 9* represents part of the cartridge-shell ejector. Fig. 10 is a rear view of the breech-block carrier detached from the gun. Fig. 11 is a plan view
65 of the breech-block carrier. Fig. 12 is a back view of the locking device for locking the breech-block carrier to the breech of the gun.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

70 A is the breech, counterbored, screw-threaded, and longitudinally grooved to receive a mutilated screw-threaded breech-block B, the counterbore and the block being represented as having four longitudinal grooves. The
75 number of grooves is, however, not very material; but I prefer that number, as the breech-block is thereby unscrewed by one-eighth of a turn.

80 C C' are two hinge-brackets affixed to the breech to receive the hinge-pin E, by which the swinging breech-block carrier D D' D² is attached to the breech. The hinge is represented on the right side of the breech. The lower bracket C is made with a flange a, which
85 lies against the face of the breech of the gun, and with a flange a', which lies against the side of the breech, the said flanges receiving screws which affix the bracket to the breech. The upper bracket C' has flanges b, which
90 receive screws by which the said bracket is affixed to the face of the breech. The hinge-pin E also constitutes the fulcrum for a horizontal hand-lever F, which serves to actuate the whole of the breech mechanism. The
95 said pin E in the example represented is supposed to be forged with or otherwise affixed to the said lever.

The carrier D D' D² is represented (see particularly Figs. 10 and 11) as consisting of
100 a tray D, with two arms D' D², having eyes to receive the hinge-pin E, one of the said

eyes being above and the other below the lower hinge-bracket C, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

G is the breech-block retractor, consisting of a horizontal cam or cam-like plate or bar having, as shown in Fig. 4, a deep socket *c* at one end, a straight slot *c'* at the other end, and an intermediate curved slot *c''*. This retractor is arranged, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, between the carrier D D' D² and the hand-lever F. The straight slot *c'* receives within it the hinge-pin E. The curved cam-slot *c''* receives within it a pin or upright stud *f*, which is secured to the hand-lever F, and the socket *c* receives within it a pin *d*, which connects it with the breech-block, the said pin passing also through the lugs *e e'* on the back of a connecting-piece H, (see Figs. 1, 8, 8^b, and 8^c) on the front of which is a screw-threaded pin *g*, which screws into a hole provided for it in the lower part of the breech-block and which forms a pivotal connection with the latter. This connecting-piece H is represented as having at its upper end, made in the same piece with it, a curved slotted yoke *p*; but as this yoke constitutes no part of the breech-block-operating mechanism, but a part of the mechanism for cocking the firing-pin, I will not here further describe it. The pin *d* is held in place by a pin *d'*, Figs. 1, 8^b, and 8^c, screwing into H.

The retractor G, constructed, applied, and connected, as above described, is operated by the hand-lever F in the following manner: first to turn the breech-block in the breech, next to withdraw the breech-block from the breech into the carrier, and afterward to swing aside both the block and the carrier to open the breech for loading. When the breech-block is in its place in the breech of the gun and locked therein, the hand-lever lies right across the face of the breech, as shown in Fig. 3. The movements of the retractor, the breech-block, and the carrier are effected by taking hold of the handle F', provided on the lever, and moving the latter to the position shown in Fig. 9. During the first part of this movement the pin or stud *f* on the said lever, working in the cam-slot *c''* of the retractor, causes the latter to move in a straight line across the breech to the right, the said movement being permitted and guided by the hinge-pin which, as before mentioned, is received in the straight slot *c'*. By the said straight movement the connection of the retractor with the breech-block by the pin *d* and connecting-pin H produces the necessary turning movement of the block, and when this movement has been accomplished the pin *f* in the hand-lever, still working in the cam-slot *c''* in the retractor, causes the latter to swing backward upon the hinge-pin E, and so draw back the block into the tray of the carrier. The further continued movement of the lever causes the retractor, the breech-block, and the carrier—the two latter having been locked together by the locking-latch provided for the

purpose—to swing aside and open the breech, as shown in Fig. 9. By the return movement of the lever the retractor is caused to swing upon the hinge-pin E far enough first to bring the breech-block and the carrier together up to the breech of the gun, and then, the breech-block having been unlocked from the carrier, to push the block forward into the gun, after which the completion of the movement of the lever gives the retractor a movement to the left straight across the breech and causes it to turn and screw up the breech-block. All the movements of the retractor by which the breech-block and the carrier are operated are produced by the movement of the pin *f* of the lever in the cam-slot of the retractor, the movements being permitted and directed by the movement of the straight slotted part *c'* of the retractor on the hinge-pin E. When the breech-block is screwed up, any tendency to unscrew it by the shock of the discharge of the gun is resisted by the shock being transmitted through the connecting-piece H and its pin *e* to the retractor G, and by the latter to the pin *f* and the lever F to the pin E, and the three pins *e f E* being nearly in line, as shown Fig. 3, the retractor and the lever thus combine to form a substantially rectilinear brace in a direction to resist the said tendency to unscrew.

It has been hereinbefore mentioned that the connection of the connecting-piece H with the breech-block by the screw-threaded pin *g* of the said piece is in the lower part of the breech-block. This connection should be such that when the block is turned half-way in either direction the said pin *g* should be directly under the center of the block. In that case the vertical movement of the said connecting-piece relatively to the retractor G, which is unavoidable, is only equal to the versed sine of the arc described by the said pin, which is comparatively small. To compensate, however, for this, the space between the lugs *e e'* is made sufficiently greater than the depth of the socket *c* of the retractor G, as may be understood by reference to Figs. 1 and 8.

In order to keep the pin *d* and the connecting-piece H upright and in proper relation to the retractor during the turning movement of the block, the pin *g* of the connecting-piece must not be screwed up tightly into the breech-block, but must be so fitted as to permit it to have a slight turning movement in the block. In order that the longitudinal movement of the pin *g* may be very slight, its screw-threads should be very fine.

The tray D of the carrier is substantially like that employed in many other breech-loading cannon of the same type—that is to say, it has guides *h* (see Figs. 10 and 11) to be received in guide-notches *i* in the breech-block (see Fig. 1) for the purpose of guiding the latter in its withdrawal; but instead of providing for the stoppage of the block in the tray by shoulders at the front of the said

guides h h I provide all across the back of the tray a stop-plate j , against which the rear end of the block is stopped. This plate is omitted in Fig. 10, but is shown in all the other figures where the carrier is represented. The said plate is dovetailed into the back of the carrier, as shown at j' in Fig. 11, and secured by screws j^2 screwing into the tray.

Instead of locking the tray to the breech during the forward movement of the breech-block by the retractor and of locking the tray to the breech by means of a tray-latch consisting of a hooked lever arranged lengthwise of the tray, as is common, I employ for the above purposes a latch consisting of two catches k' k^2 , (see Figs. 1, 8, 8^a, 11, and 12,) secured on opposite ends of a pin k , arranged lengthwise of the tray D in a bearing k^* , (see Fig. 10,) provided for it in the carrier below the tray, so that the said catches work transversely to the tray. The front catch k' is for engaging with the hooked pin l , (shown in Fig. 8^a and dotted in Figs. 1 and 9,) commonly provided on the lower part of the face of the breech for locking the tray to the breech. The rear catch k^2 for locking the carrier to the block during the return movement of the block by the retractor, is in the form of a trigger, as may be seen in Figs. 1 and 12, and always receives an upward pressure from the end of a leaf-spring m , which is secured to the carrier, as shown in Fig. 11, the said upward pressure serving to engage the said catch with a notch n' (see Fig. 8^a) in the breech-block when the latter is drawn to the back of the tray, as shown in Fig. 8^a, and serving also to engage the catch k' with the hooked pin l on the breech, and thereby locking the tray to the breech when it is brought close up thereto. The end of said catch k^2 is beveled in front, as shown in Figs. 8, 8^a, and 11, so that as the breech-block is being drawn back into the tray the said catch may be pressed down by the beveled face of a notch n , (see Figs. 1 and 8^a,) provided on the rear face of the block opposite the notch n' , above described, and the catch k' is at the same time unlocked from the hooked pin l in the breech to permit the carrier to be swung aside with the breech-block as the latter is swung aside by the continued movement of the retractor G. By this construction and arrangement of the breech-locking latch the catch k^2 is made to present a square shoulder or face to prevent the forward movement of the block in the tray during the return movement of the block and the carrier until the tray arrives nearly close to the breech, when the catch k^2 is withdrawn from the notch n' by the catch k' coming against the latch-like beveled outer face of the hooked pin l in the breech. The trigger-like downward extension of the catch k^2 (see Figs. 1 and 12) enables the carrier-tray to be unlocked from the gun or the breech-block to be unlocked from the tray by hand whenever desired.

I is the firing-pin, (shown detached in Fig.

7* and also shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 8) passing centrally through the breech-block. It is represented as of round transverse section.

J, Figs. 1, 3, 6, and 7, is the sear consisting of a straight plate having a longitudinal dovetail guide-tongue s on its back, working in a radial guide-groove in the rear face of the breech-block and having in it an opening s' , (see Figs 3 and 6,) through which the firing-pin passes. The firing-pin has at a short distance from its pointed front end a collar o , behind which the mainspring q is arranged within the central hole provided in the breech-block for the passage of the pin. The rear end of the said central hole is closed by the insertion of a nut r , the front of which serves as an abutment for the mainspring q . Between one side of this nut and the shoulder formed by the inner end of the dovetail tongue s the sear-spring s^2 is arranged within the groove in the breech-block.

For convenience of construction the dovetail guide-tongue s and the sear itself are made of two pieces and secured together by a screw s^3 . The firing-pin I has in it two grooves or annular notches t t' , of which the forward one t , which may be called the "cocking-notch," is square-shouldered and the rearward one t' , which may be called the "sear-setting notch," has its front shoulder beveled. When the firing-pin is drawn back, it is cocked by the inner end of the opening s' of the sear engaging in the cocking-notch t , as shown in Fig. 6. When the firing-pin is thrown forward, the sear-setting notch t' , having the beveled front shoulder, is within the opening s of the sear. The inner end of the said opening s' is beveled on the inner side, as shown in Fig. 3, to correspond with the bevel of the front shoulder of the setting-notch t' . As the pin is drawn back from the last-mentioned position to cock it the beveled front shoulder of the setting-notch t' , coming into contact with the bevel on the inner end of the opening of the sear, causes the pin to move the latter lengthwise far enough for the setting-notch t' to escape from the opening s and permit the backward movement of the pin until its cocking-notch t arrives at the sear, when the latter is forced by its spring s^2 into its cocking position in said notch t .

T is the trigger, consisting of a small elbow-lever pivoted by a pin w to a slide T' , which is fitted to work in a radial dovetail groove made in the face of the breech in such a position that when the breech-block is screwed up the sear and the said slide are in exact alignment with each other, as shown in Fig. 1. The trigger-slide T' has its outer end turned inward, as shown in Fig. 3, and entering a recess w' , provided in the breech, and between the turned-in end of the said slide and the inner end of the said recess w' the spiral trigger-spring w^2 is placed in said recess, where it tends to force the slide T' outward as far as permitted by the trigger, the

turned-in point of which enters a recess w^3 in the breech. By pulling the outer end of the trigger its turned-in point is pressed against the outer end of the said recess w^3 , and the trigger-slide T' is thereby forced inward. When the sear is opposite the trigger-slide, it is capable of being pushed in by the said slide and of so liberating the firing-pin. Not only is the trigger-slide T' wholly contained within the radial groove provided for it within the breech-face, but the trigger T itself and the trigger-pin w are also for the most part contained in said groove, and the said pin w is held in place by its end being confined within said groove.

To provide for inserting the trigger-pin into its place, a vertical groove w^4 , (see Fig. 1,) just large enough for the passage of said pin is provided in the breech-face above the radial groove. To permit the insertion of this pin, the trigger-slide and trigger, when the breech-block is withdrawn, are pushed forward in the radial groove far enough to bring the holes provided in them for the said pin opposite to the vertical groove w^4 , and when the pin is inserted the trigger-spring will force out the trigger and slide to their normal position in which the pin w is confined in the radial groove, the trigger-slide not being moved so far inward in firing as to carry the said pin to the vertical groove w^4 .

In the lower edge of the sear is a notch v (see Figs. 6 and 7) for the reception of the end of a locking-piece v^2 , which serves the purpose of locking the sear and so causing the latter to lock the hammer in the cocked position while the breech is open or the breech-block is in any other position than tightly screwed up. This locking-piece consists of a small sliding bolt fitted to a dovetail guide-recess in the breech-block and pressed upward or toward the sear by a small spiral spring v^* , Fig. 7, which is arranged on a small pin v^1 , which stands up from the bottom of the said dovetail recess, the bearing for the said spring being a shoulder on the said pin. The said locking-piece v^2 has on its outer face a pin or projection v^3 , through which it is operated upon, as hereinafter described, by means of the yoke p on the top of the retractor-connecting piece H for the purpose of automatically unlocking the sear, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, when the breech-block is screwed up.

The cocking of the firing-pin might be effected by pulling back the said pin by a lanyard attached to an eye in the back of its head h^2 ; but in order to provide for its being cocked automatically by the act of screwing up the breech-piece I provide the curved slotted yoke p , hereinbefore referred to, on the connecting-piece H , by which the connection is made between the breech-block and the retractor. The firing-pin passes through the curved slot of this yoke, the back of which is so oblique to the block, as shown in Figs. 3 and 9, that the said yoke constitutes a wedge or cam to operate

against the correspondingly-shaped front of the head h^2 of the firing-pin for the purpose of drawing back and cocking the said pin by the act of turning the breech-block to unscrew it. When the cocking has thus taken place, the locking-piece v^2 , before described, is pressed by its spring v^* into the notch v in the sear, and the firing-pin is locked in the cocked position, in which condition it remains during the withdrawal and swinging aside of the breech-block for loading, and during the return movement of the block into the gun after loading and until the screwing up of the block, but just before the screwing up is completed, the projection v^3 on the locking-piece v^2 is brought under the yoke p , as shown in Fig. 1, and by the completion of the screwing up the locking-piece v^2 , being held back, allows the sear to unlock itself. The sear, however, remains unmoved and keeps the firing-pin cocked until the trigger T is pulled when the gun is to be fired; but the pulling of the trigger cannot liberate the firing-pin until the sear has been unlocked by the completion of the screwing up of the breech-block, and hence all danger of premature discharge is obviated. As during the above-described act of cocking, produced by the screwing up of the breech-block, the firing-pin turns within the breech-block or the breech-block turns on the firing-pin, if, in firing, the said pin were allowed to move directly forward without control, the beveled front of the head h^2 of the said pin might not be left in proper position for re-engagement with the wedge or cam face of the yoke p . Therefore to provide for the proper control of the said pin I provide on one side of the collar o of the said pin a small projecting pin o' (see Figs. 3 and 8) and provide in the central bore of the breech-block, through which the firing-pin works, a groove o^2 , as shown in Fig. 3 and dotted in Fig. 8, for the said pin to work in. The said groove, having such a spiral direction, as shown by the dotted outline in Fig. 8, keeps the beveled front of the head properly directed toward the wedge or cam face of the yoke.

The cannon herein represented has its breech-block constructed without any gas-check, as it is intended for the use of fixed ammunition; but a gun for firing loose ammunition may be constructed in all other respects like that represented and described, except that the breech-block would be provided with a gas-check, which might be of any known or suitable kind, and it would not need a cartridge-shell ejector.

I, Figs. 8 and 9, is the cartridge-shell ejector, consisting of a slide which works back and forth in a guideway cut into the lower part of the counterbore of the gun, which receives the breech-block. This ejector is provided, as in my United States Letters Patent, No. 431,214, dated July 1, 1890, with a flange u , which engages with a flange u' on the front of the breech-block for the purpose of starting the empty cartridge-shell from the slight

backward movement given to the block by unscrewing it. The said flange u' on the breech-block only extends so far that it will escape from the flange u on the ejector when the breech-block is unscrewed, and so leave the ejector in the gun until after the breech has been completely opened by swinging aside of the retractor breech-block and carrier, as shown in Fig. 9. The rear end of the ejector has in it a slot x^2 to receive a pin x , which stands up from the arm y of a lever y' , (see Figs. 9 and 9*,) the fulcrum y^2 of which is arranged to turn freely in a lug y^3 , (see Fig. 5,) provided on the lower hinge-bracket C, the said lever-arms $y y'$ being fastened securely to the said fulcrum-pin y^2 . The longer arm y is arranged above the said lug y^3 of the hinge-bracket, and the shorter arm y' , which is a mere toe, the form of which is shown in dotted outline in Fig. 9, is below the said lug, and so situated that just before the outward movement of the carrier and the breech-block is completed it will be struck by a toe-like projection z , (see Figs. 1, 9, and 11,) and that by the completion of the said outward movement the said toe-like projection z , acting on the toe y' , will produce the backward movement of the ejector, by which the cartridge-shell will be completely withdrawn. The ejector is returned into the breech of the gun by the carrier pushing against its rear end during the act of returning the breech-block.

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

1. In a breech-loading cannon in which the breech-block has both a turning movement on its axis and a backward-and-forward movement, the combination, with such a breech-block, of a pivot attached to the breech of the cannon and a breech-block retractor connected with the said block and having a slotted connection with said pivot, whereby it is capable not only of a turning movement on said pivot for retracting the said block from the gun and inserting it therein, but also of a movement across the face of the breech for the purpose of turning the said block on its axis, substantially as herein set forth.

2. In a breech-loading cannon in which the breech-block has both a turning movement about its axis and a backward-and-forward movement, the combination, with such breech-block, of a pivot attached to the breech of the cannon, a breech-block retractor having at one end a slotted connection with such pivot, and a connecting-piece having a pivotal connection with the other end of said retractor and a separate pivotal connection with the breech-block, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

3. In a breech-loading cannon in which the breech-block has both a movement about its axis and a direct backward-and-forward movement, the combination, with such breech-block, of a fulcrum-pin attached to the breech of the gun, a lever working on said fulcrum-pin and carrying a second pin, and a retractor

consisting of a cam-plate connected pivotally with the breech-block and engaging with said fulcrum-pin and said second pin for the two purposes of producing the movement about the axis and the direct forward-and-backward movement of the breech-block by the movement of said lever, substantially as herein set forth.

4. In a breech-loading cannon in which the breech-block is withdrawn in a rearward direction, the combination, with the breech-block carrier hinged to the breech of the cannon, of a hand-lever attached to the breech to move independently of the carrier and carrying a pin or stud, and a swinging retractor connected with the breech-block and having a pivotal connection with the breech, on which pivotal connection it works independently of the hand-lever and carrier and having a direct engagement with said pin or stud on the hand-lever, substantially as herein set forth.

5. In a breech-loading cannon in which the breech-block has both a movement about its axis and a backward-and-forward movement, the combination of a breech-block carrier hinged to the breech of the cannon, a lever and a fulcrum-pin for the same attached to the breech, and a retractor consisting of a cam-plate connected to the breech-block and engaging with said lever for the purposes of retracting it from the breech into the carrier and of pushing it from the carrier into the breech, substantially as herein set forth.

6. In a breech-loading cannon in which the breech-block has a turning movement about its axis and a direct backward-and-forward movement, the combination of a fulcrum-pin attached to the breech of the cannon, a lever working on said fulcrum-pin and carrying a second pin, a breech-block retractor consisting of a cam-plate having two slots, by one of which it engages with said second pin and by the other with said fulcrum-pin, and a connecting-piece having a pivotal connection with the breech-block and a separate pivotal connection with the breech-block retractor, substantially as herein set forth.

7. The combination, with the breech of the cannon, the breech-block capable of moving backward and forward therein, the swinging breech-block carrier, and the locking-hook l on the breech, of the locking-latch, consisting of a pivot k , arranged lengthwise of the tray of the carrier and having at its ends catches k' k^2 to engage, respectively, with the said locking-hook l , and with a notch n' in the breech-block by a movement transverse to the tray, substantially as herein set forth.

8. The combination, with the gun and the breech-block fitted to turn on its axis therein and the firing-pin passing through the block of a connecting-piece attached to said block for turning it and provided with a cam for engaging with and cocking the firing-pin, substantially as herein set forth.

9. In a breech-loading cannon in which the breech-block has a turning movement on its

axis and in which there is a firing-pin passing through said breech-block, the combination, with a cam plate or bar and means of moving the same across the breech for turning the
5 latter, of a connecting-piece between the said plate or bar and the breech-block and the firing-pin, the said connecting-piece having a pivotal connection with the breech-block and a separate pivotal connection with the said
10 cam plate or bar and having on it a cam for engaging with the firing-pin for the purpose of cocking the said pin, substantially as herein set forth.

10. The combination, with the breech-block
15 and the firing-pin passing through the same, of the projection o' on the firing-pin and the spiral guide o^2 , provided in the breech-block to receive said projection for the purpose of preventing the firing-pin from turning with
20 the breech-block, substantially as herein described.

11. The combination, with the screw breech-block, the sear fitted radially to said block, and the connecting-piece attached to the breech-block for turning the latter, of the
25 locking-piece $v^2 v^3$, fitted to the breech-block to engage with the sear for locking the same and to be disengaged by said connecting-piece in the act of screwing up the breech, substantially as herein set forth.

12. The combination, with the breech-face provided with a radial groove and with a groove
30 w^4 communicating with said radial groove, of the trigger T, trigger-slide T', and their connecting-pin w , all arranged within said radial groove with the said pin held in place
35 by said groove, substantially as herein described.

SAMUEL SEABURY.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
I. M. EGBERT.