

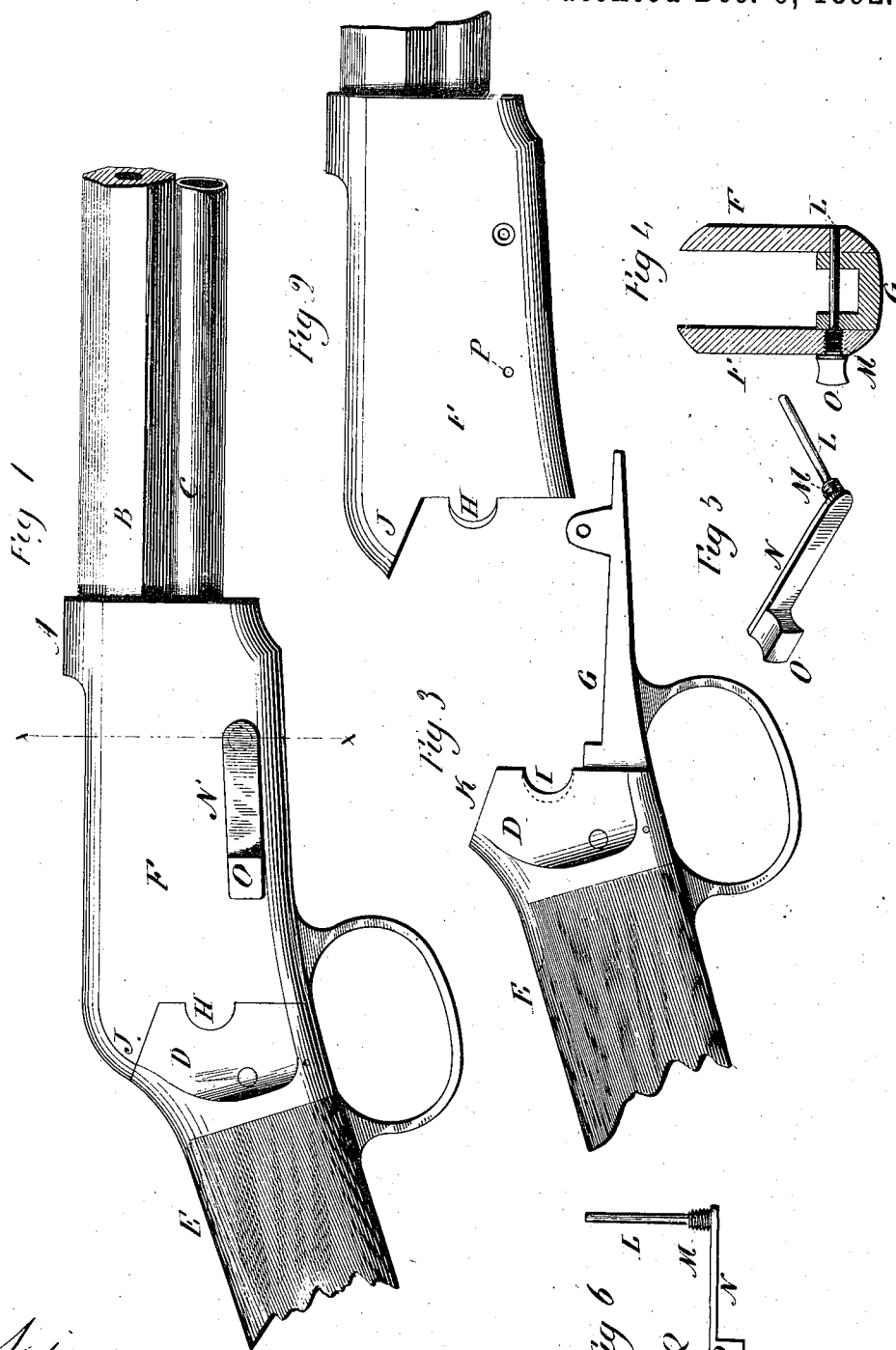
(No Model.)

T. G. BENNETT.

MEANS FOR SEPARABLY UNITING GUN BARRELS TO THE STOCKS.

No. 487,466

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MEANS FOR SEPARABLY UNITING GUN-BARRELS TO THE STOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,466, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed April 4, 1892. Serial No. 427,783. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS G. BENNETT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Firearms, (Case B;) and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the receiver with portions of the stock and barrel; Fig. 2, a side view of the forward part of the receiver detached; Fig. 3, a side view of the rear part of the receiver detached; Fig. 4, a transverse section cutting on line *x x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the locking-pin; Fig. 6, a top view of the arm of the locking-pin, showing the interlocking projection for the arm.

This invention relates to an improvement in firearms, specially adapted to breech-loading and magazine arms, the object of the invention being to readily separate the barrel from the stock, so as to contract the length of the arm for the convenience of packing and transportation; and the invention consists in the construction of the receiver, whereby the division between the barrel and stock is made through the receiver, and as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the forward portion of the receiver, to which the barrel B is attached in the usual manner, C representing the magazine.

D represents the rear portion of the receiver, which is provided with the usual tangs for the attachment of the stock E.

The forward part A of the receiver has the two sides F F projecting rearwardly from it and distant from each other, so as to form the requisite vertical recess in the receiver. From the rear part D an arm G extends forward, corresponding in width to the space between the two sides, as seen in Fig. 4, and so as to fit closely between them. The two sides at their rear end abut against the rear part E of the receiver, and the abutting edges are made of irregular shape, here represented as with a semicircular projection H on the sides and with a corresponding semicircular notch

I in the part D, (see Figs. 2 and 3,) and the sides are also constructed with a rearward projection J at the top, which sets onto a corresponding surface K of the rear part of the receiver. Near the forward end and transversely through the two sides and through the arm G a pin L passes, (see Fig. 4,) which locks the two parts together at the forward end, so as to prevent vertical movement of either of the parts at the forward end, and also prevents longitudinal movement of one part independent of the other. At the rear end the interlocking of the abutting edges of the two parts prevents up-and-down or vertical movement of one part independent of the other. Thus the two parts are securely locked together against separation, except upon the removal of the pin.

As a convenient means for the introduction and removal of the pin L, it is constructed with a screw-thread M, which is adapted to screw into the side from which the pin is entered, as seen in Fig. 4, and to that end of the pin upon the outside an arm N is attached or made as a part of the pin, the arm at its end provided with an outward projection O, which may serve as a handle to operate as a crank for turning the pin to unscrew it from its place in the receiver or to screw it into its place. The screw of the pin being only in that side of the receiver through which the pin enters, a few revolutions will withdraw the screw portion of the pin from the side. Then the pin is free to be withdrawn entirely from the receiver, and so as to permit the separation of the two parts.

To lock the pin, so as to prevent accidental unscrewing, the side of the receiver is constructed with a notch P, and the arm N is constructed with a corresponding projection Q on its back, and the arm is itself elastic to some extent, and so that as the pin is brought to its home position the arm will ride onto the side of the receiver, and the projection Q, striking the receiver, will raise the arm until the notch P is reached, when the reaction of the arm will take the projection Q into that notch, thus interlocking the arm with the receiver, so as to prevent accidental rotation; but the pin and notch are beveled, so that a sufficient force being applied to the handle O

of the arm the projection Q will ride out of the notch and so as to allow the pin to be rotated.

The notch P may be in the arm and the projection Q in the receiver, this reversing of the position of the arm being too apparent to require illustration.

While preferring the arm M as a means for operating the pin, the pin may be made of simply a screw-head, by which it may be readily rotated for its withdrawal or introduction.

While representing the invention as applied to a common construction of magazine-arm, it will be understood that it may be applied to receivers of substantially the same character, and whether the arm be a magazine or simply a breech-loader.

I claim—

1. In a firearm, a receiver made in two parts, the barrel attached to the forward part and the said forward part constructed with two rearwardly-projecting sides, the second or rear part adapted for attachment to the stock and constructed with a forwardly-projecting arm between the two sides, the rear end of the two sides abutting against the said rear part, the meeting edges of the said two parts being of irregular shape, whereby they interlock against vertical movement, combined with a transverse locking device near the forward end between the two parts, and whereby the said two parts are locked together both against

vertical and longitudinal movement, substantially as described.

2. In a firearm, a receiver composed of two parts A D, the one part A carrying the barrel at its forward end and constructed with rearwardly-projecting sides F F, the rear part D, adapted for attachment to the stock, the two sides at their rear ends abutting against the said rear part D, the meeting edges of the said sides and the rear part being of irregular shape, whereby the said two parts are interlocked against vertical movement, the rear part constructed with a forwardly-projecting arm G between the two sides, combined with a pin L transversely through the two sides and through the arm, the pin screw-threaded into one side and constructed with a spring-arm M on its one end, the arm constructed with a lateral projection to serve as a handle, and the side of the receiver against which the said arm may rest, and the adjacent side of the arm constructed the one with a notch and the other with a corresponding projection, whereby the arm may interlock with the side of the receiver, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS G. BENNETT.

Witnesses:

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