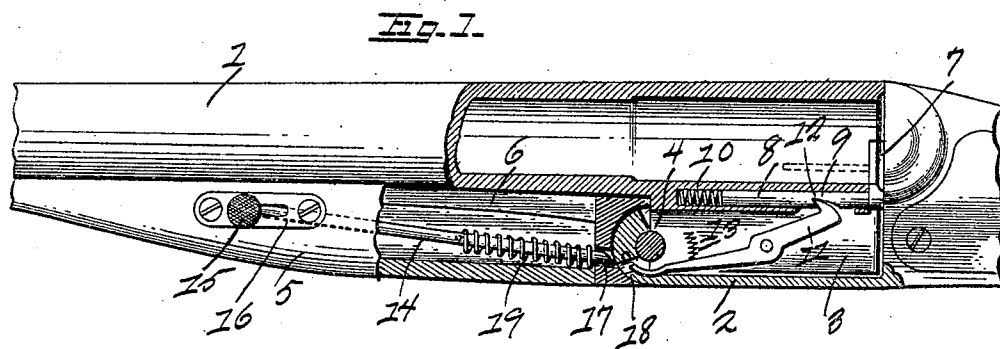
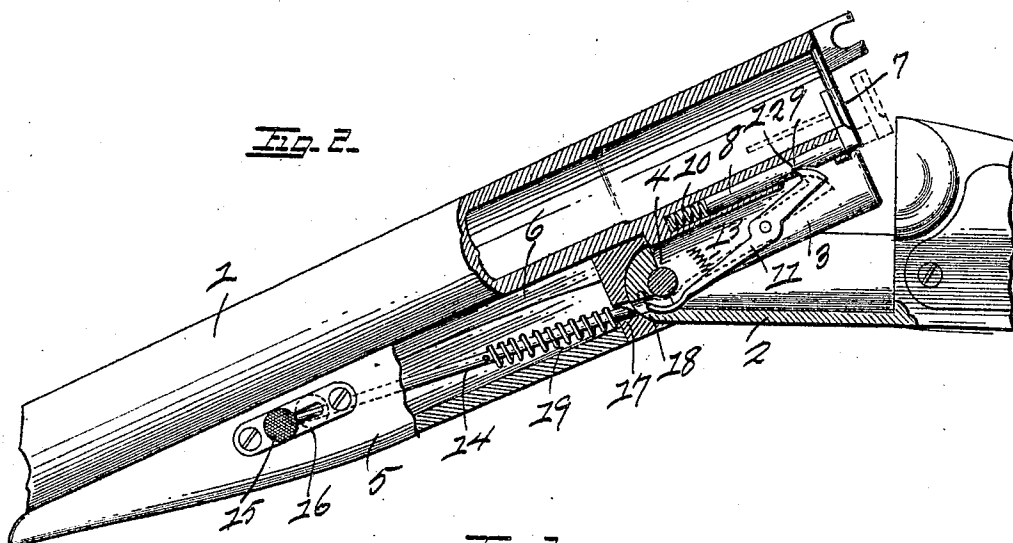
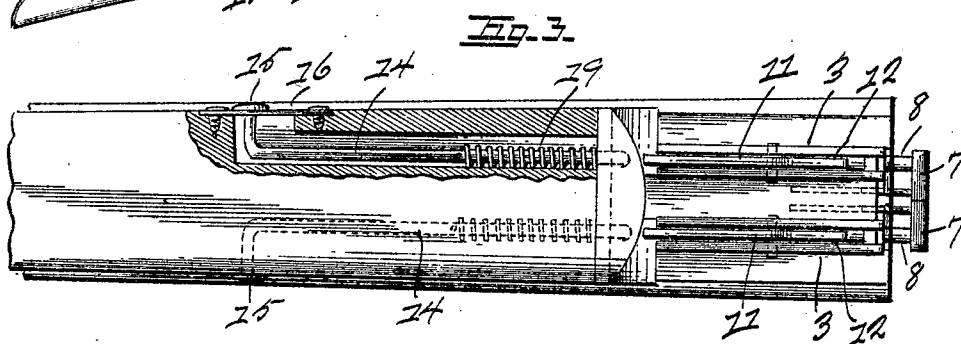


No. 798,806.

PATENTED SEPT. 5, 1905.

J. H. LA FAVE.
EJECTOR MECHANISM FOR SHOTGUNS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1904.



WITNESSES.

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EJECTOR MECHANISM FOR SHOTGUNS.

No. 798,806.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 5, 1905.

Application filed October 19, 1904. Serial No. 229,053.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. LA FAVE, of Defiance, county of Defiance, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Ejector Mechanisms for Shotguns; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make
10 and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention has reference to a shell-ejector for shotguns; and it has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and effective mechanism whereby the shells may be ejected from the barrel at the will of the operator.

A further object consists in arranging the
20 ejector mechanisms for the shells independent of each other, so that either shell may be ejected at will and the other remain in position in the barrel.

It further consists in arranging the separate
25 mechanisms for each shell so that they may be operated by means of buttons on each side of the fore-end of the gun in convenient position for operation by the thumb and the forefinger of the hand supporting the gun.

30 Finally I provide a mechanism which in its adaptation does not in the least interfere with the well-known and accepted design of the various gun parts.

With the foregoing objects in view and such
35 others as will hereinafter appear as the nature of my invention is more fully understood my invention is constructed and it embodies the novel combination, arrangement, and details of construction hereinafter shown, described,
40 and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrative of my invention, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a double-barreled shotgun embodying my improved ejector mechanism. Fig. 2
45 is a like view showing the gun broken and disclosing the relative position of the parts of the ejector mechanism before being operated to eject the shells. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the gun-barrel with the fore-end,
50 partly in section, in position thereon.

Referring to the details of construction, 1 is the gun-barrel hinged to the frame 2 in the usual manner, being provided on its under side below the breech with a pair of lugs 3,
55 recessed at their forward ends to engage the hinge-pin 4, the fore-end 5 being detachably

secured to the barrel by means of the usual loop and spring-actuated pin carried by the hinge-strap 6.

7 indicates the extractor properly formed
60 to engage the flange of the shell, the same being carried at the outer end of the stem 8, provided with a recess 9 and slidably mounted in the barrel, being forced outward when not engaged to cause the extractor to assume
65 the position in dotted outline, Fig. 2, by the action of the coiled spring 10.

Pivoted within each barrel-lug, there being two provided upon the barrel, is a lever 11, having a hooked end 12 to engage the notch
70 in the extractor-stem, being operated to engage the stem by a spring 13. The opposite end of the lever 11 is formed with an up-turned portion adapted to take a position and being free to move adjacent to the hinge-
75 pin 4.

14 is a rod slidably mounted in the fore-end, being provided at its outer end with a button 15, operating along a slotted plate 16, secured to the side of the fore-end. The end
80 of the rod 14 is adapted to engage the up-turned end of the lever 11, aligned perforations 17 and 18, respectively, being provided in the hinged portion of the hinge-strap and the forward hinge portion of the frame 2, the
85 rod 14 being adapted to slide through these perforations to engage the lever 11. The end of the rod 14 is wedge-shaped or inclined, so that as the same is projected through the perforation 18 the lever 11 will be operated
90 to release the extractor. The rod 14 is maintained normally in retracted position by the action of a spring 19. The perforations 17 and 18 are of a diameter to permit the rod 14 to slide freely therethrough, and the same are
95 arranged to be in alinement only when the gun is broken, as shown in Fig. 2. When the gun is closed, as shown in Fig. 1, the sliding rod 14 is effectively locked against
100 endwise movement.

Although in this description the parts of the ejector mechanism are referred to in the singular, it is understood that the same are arranged in duplicate in a double-barreled
105 shotgun such as is illustrated, the operating-buttons for the separate ejector mechanisms taking positions on opposite sides of the fore-end, so as to be capable of operation by a slight movement of the thumb or forefinger
110 of the hand supporting the gun.

The operation of my improved ejector is as follows: After the shells have been fired and

prior to the breaking of the gun for the purpose of ejecting the shells the parts will be in the position shown in Fig. 1, the perforation in the hinge portion of the hinge-strap being out of line with the perforation 18 in the forward portion of the frame 2. Owing to the relative position of the perforation out of line with each other, the rods 14 will be locked against operation. As soon as the gun is broken, however, the perforations 17 and 18 will register, as shown in Fig. 2, and the rods 14 may then be operated by means of the buttons 15 on opposite sides of the fore-end. The operation of the rods 14 will cause the inclined ends thereof to be projected into the perforations 18 to engage the upturned ends of the levers 11, which will then take the position in dotted outline, Fig. 2, the extractor-spindle and the extractor carried thereby being consequently released, the shell being forcibly ejected by the action of the coiled spring 10. Upon releasing the buttons 15 the ends of the rods 14 will be instantly withdrawn from the perforations 18 by the action of the springs 19.

Since the ejector mechanisms are arranged in duplicate and independent of each other, it is apparent that either shell may be ejected at the will of the operator, and since the buttons for operating the ejector mechanisms are arranged on the right and the left sides, respectively, of the fore-end no mistake or confusion can result as to which should be operated for the removal of either shell.

It will be observed that the disposition of the mechanism is such that the gun-barrel is unhinged from the frame in the usual manner, the fore-end being detached, as usual, and that the under side of the barrel forward of the lugs is entirely free of working parts.

The simplicity of construction, improved operation, and many practical advantages of my invention are obvious.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In an ejector mechanism, a spring-pressed extractor-spindle, a lever pivoted in the barrel-lug adapted to engage said spindle, and a manually-operated sliding rod mounted in the fore-end adapted to operate said lever to release the spindle, substantially as described.

2. In an ejector mechanism, a spring-pressed extractor-spindle, a lever pivoted in the gun-lug having a hook-shaped end to engage the spindle and having its opposite end arranged adjacent to the hinge of the gun, and a manually-operated rod slidably mounted in the fore-end of the gun adapted to operatively engage said lever, substantially as described.

3. In an ejector mechanism, a spring-pressed extractor-spindle, a lever pivoted in the barrel-lug adapted at one end to engage the spindle and having its opposite end upturned adjacent to the hinge of the gun, and a manu-

ally-operated rod slidably mounted in the fore-end having one end inclined to engage the upturned end of said lever, substantially as described.

4. In an ejector mechanism, a spring-pressed extractor-spindle provided with a recess, a lever pivoted in the barrel-lug having a hook-shaped end adapted to enter said recess and engage the spindle, and having its opposite end upturned and arranged adjacent to the hinge of the gun, and a manually-operated rod slidably mounted in the fore-end adapted at its inner end to engage the upturned end of said lever, substantially as described.

5. In an ejector mechanism, the combination of the barrel provided with a downwardly-extending lug, the frame having a perforation at its forward hinge portion, and the fore-end provided with a perforation adapted to register with the perforation in the frame when the gun is broken, of a spring-pressed extractor-spindle slidably mounted in the barrel and provided with a recess, a lever pivoted in the barrel-lug having a hook-shaped end adapted to enter said recess and hold said spindle in retracted position, and having the opposite end upturned adjacent to the hinge for the gun, a spring-pressed operating-rod slidably mounted in the fore-end having its inner end inclined and adapted to operate through the registered perforations in the fore-end and the frame to engage the upturned end of the pivoted lever, substantially as described.

6. In an ejector mechanism, the combination of the frame carrying the transverse hinge-pin, and provided with perforations at its forward hinge portion, the gun-barrel carrying a pair of downwardly-extending lugs, the fore-end carrying a hinge-strap provided with perforations adapted to register with the perforations in the frame when the gun is broken, of a pair of spring-pressed extractor-spindles slidably mounted in the barrel and provided with notched recesses, of spring-pressed levers pivoted in the barrel-lugs, having hook-shaped ends adapted to enter the recesses in the extractor-spindles, and having their opposite ends upturned and arranged adjacent to the hinge-pin in line with the perforations in the frame, a pair of spring-pressed rods slidably mounted in the fore-end and having inclined ends adapted to operate through said registered perforations to engage the upturned ends of the pivoted levers, and operating-buttons on said rods extending on opposite sides of the fore-end, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH H. LA FAVE.

Witnesses:

HARRY N. HAYNES,
CARL H. KELLER.