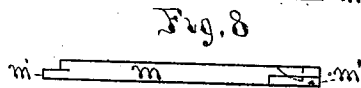
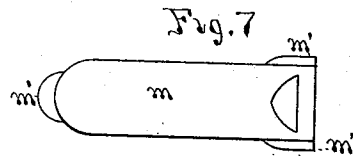
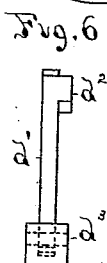
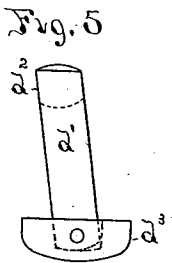
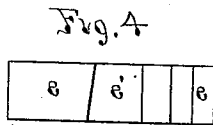
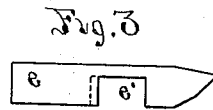
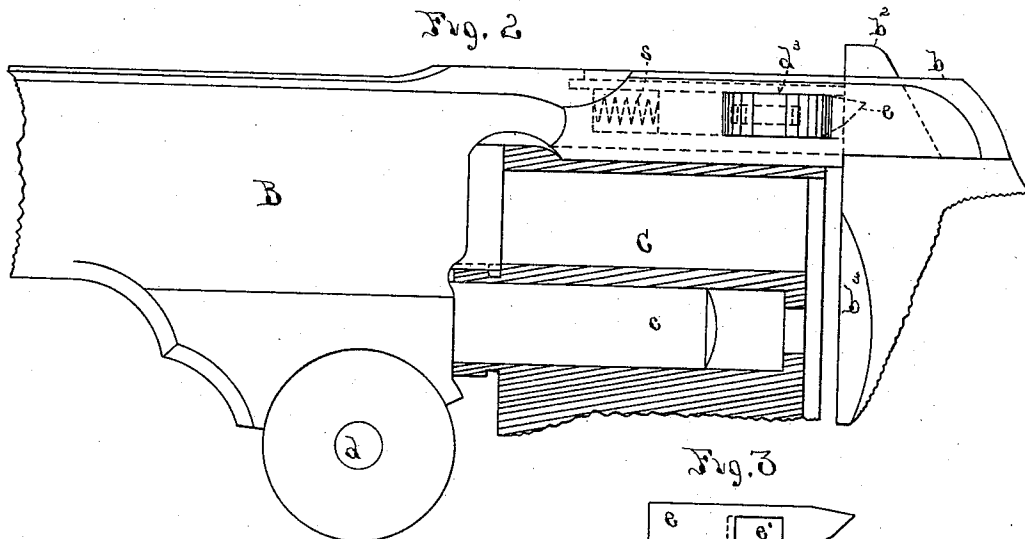
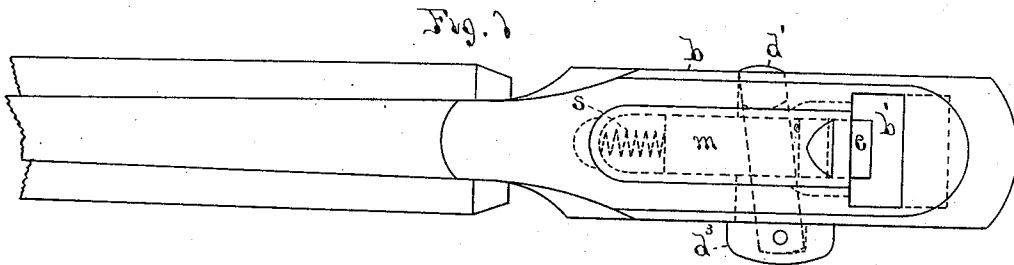


(No Model.)

J. M. MARLIN.
REVOLVING FIRE ARM.

No. 371,608.

Patented Oct. 18, 1887.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. MARLIN, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

REVOLVING FIRE-ARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,608, dated October 18, 1887.

Application filed March 28, 1887. Serial No. 232,765. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. MARLIN, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Revolving Fire-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to revolving fire-arms; and it consists in certain new and useful constructions and combinations of the parts of the same, substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a portion of a revolving fire-arm constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, with the cylinder in section, and breech-plate. Fig. 3 is a side view of the bolt or latch used to lock the barrel to the frame. Fig. 4 is a lower face view of the same. Fig. 5 is a bottom face view of the pivoted lever used to slide the bolt. Fig. 6 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 7 is a top view of the sliding cover used to confine the other parts in position. Fig. 8 is an edge view of the same.

B is the barrel of the arm, which has a rearward extension, *b*, over the cylinder, to lock it to the frame.

C is the revolving cylinder, mounted on pin *c*.

The barrel B has on its lower side a projection, through which is the transverse hole *d*, forming a pivot-bearing, by which it is pivoted to the frame in the usual manner. Through the extension *b*, near its rear end, the vertical mortise *b'* is made, which receives the projection or stud *b²* of the frame through it when the barrel is locked to the frame. The breech-plate *b³* is attached to the frame behind the cylinder.

The lock and handle are of the ordinary construction, and are not shown, as their application will be readily understood.

The bolt or latch *e* is placed in a longitudinal chamber formed in the upper side of the extension *b*, forward of the mortise *b'*, and the bolt is made shorter than this chamber, so as to be capable of sliding endwise therein. This bolt has a transverse slot, *e'*, in its lower side, formed widest at the end farthest off, in Fig. 3. A flat bar or lever, *d'*, is made with the thicker or shouldered projection *d²* on its up-

per side at one end and the head *d³* pivoted upon its other end. The shoulders between the thicker end portion of lever *d'* and main part are vertical to its face and rounded horizontally, as shown by dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 5. This lever is narrow enough horizontally to be received in slot *e'* of bolt *e* and to just fill the narrow end of said slot when it lies therein against the diagonal side thereof, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. A transverse slot is cut through the nearer wall, Fig. 2, of the chamber in extension *b*, considerably wider horizontally than lever *d'* and wide enough vertically to allow the thicker portion *d²* of the lever to pass through it, and opposite to this slot, through the opposite wall, (shown in the upper side of Fig. 1,) another slot is cut, of the same width horizontally at its outer end as the end of the lever *d'*, and growing wider on the rear side, as it goes inward, and of the proper depth to receive the thick end *d²* of the lever. These opposite slots, which receive the lever *d'*, are also so formed that their front vertical walls are in the same plane, at right angles to the extension *b*, and their rear vertical walls are in the same plane and at an acute angle to the longitudinal axis of said extension, thereby forming a transverse chamber for the reception of the lever, the narrow end of which forms its fulcrum, and within the other parts of which it can swing horizontally upon said fulcrum as a center, substantially as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. A spiral spring, *s*, is placed in the chamber which receives the bolt or latch *e*, between the front end of the latch and the front end of the chamber, to hold the bolt or latch in its backward position. A cover, *m*, is also provided to inclose the latch *e* in its chamber. This cover has tongues *m' m'* on its end and sides, which fit into slots made in the walls of the chamber of bolt *e*, as shown by dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2.

To place the several parts in working adjustment I first insert the lever *d'* in its transverse slots with its end projection, *d²*, uppermost. I then place the bolt or latch *e* in its chamber with its slot *e'* downward and embracing the lever *d'*, and place the spring *s* in position ahead of its forward end, and, lastly, drop the cover *m* on top of the bolt with the side tongues, *m' m'*, in the mortise *b'*, and slide

it forward into place, its tongues *m' m'* entering their slots in so doing. It will now be evident that by pressing against the head *d³* of lever *d'* the bolt or latch *e* may be drawn forward in its chamber and unlock the extension *b* from the stud *d²*, and that the bolt or latch will automatically lock into the stud when the extension and stud are brought together. The lever *d'* is confined in its place by the enlargement *d²* upon its end, which engages behind the side of the bolt *e* above its slot *e'* and prevents the escape of the lever, and the pressure of the spring *s* upon the bolt and lever will always keep the flat face of the pivoted head *d³* of the lever against the face of the extension *b* and exclude dirt, &c., from the slot of the lever at its widest end. By the pressure of the thumb behind the pivoted head *d³* it will be kept against this face of the extension as it moves forward, and the slot of the lever will always be kept covered, the lever moving endwise through its chamber to allow of this. By this construction I obtain the advantages of a direct-sliding cross-bar in moving the bolt or latch *e* forward with the greater power and freer action of the lever, together with simplicity and durability in construction.

What I claim as new and of my invention is—

1. The combination of the barrel-extension *b*, the frame-stud *b²*, the sliding bolt *e*, provided with slot *e'*, and the lever *d'*, pivoted in one side of the extension, passing through said slot and projecting beyond said extension upon the opposite side thereof, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the barrel-extension *b*, the frame-stud *b²*, the sliding bolt *e*, provided with slot *e'*, the spring *s*, and the lever *d'*, pivoted in one side of the extension, passing through said slot and projecting beyond said extension upon the opposite side thereof, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the barrel-extension *b*, the frame-stud *b²*, the sliding latch or bolt *e*, provided with slot *e'*, and the lever *d'*, pivoted in one side of the extension and projecting beyond the other and passing through said slot, and provided with enlargement *d²*, locking it behind bolt *e*, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the barrel-extension *b*, the frame-stud *b²*, the sliding bolt *e*, provided with slot *e'*, the lever *d'*, pivoted in one side of the extension and projecting beyond the other and passing through said slot, and the head *d³*, pivoted upon the projecting end of the lever, substantially as described.

5. The combination of the barrel-extension *b*, the frame-stud *b²*, the sliding bolt *e*, provided with slot *e'*, the lever *d'*, pivoted in one side of the extension upon a fulcrum, upon which it is adapted to both swing laterally and slide longitudinally, and projecting beyond the other face of said extension, and the head *d³*, attached to the said projecting end of said lever and bearing upon said other face, substantially as described.

6. The combination of the barrel-extension *b*, the frame-stud *b²*, the sliding bolt *e*, provided with slot *e'*, wider at one end than at the other, the lever *d'*, located in a slot passing transversely through said extension, which forms its fulcrum at one end and widens toward the other, said lever passing through said slot *e'* and projecting beyond the face of the frame opposite to its fulcrum, and the head *d³*, pivoted to said projecting end of the lever and bearing against said opposite face, substantially as described.

JOHN M. MARLIN.

Witnesses:

C. F. DEMMER,
J. F. LAWLOR.