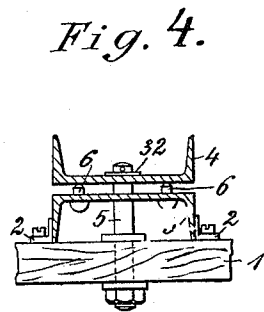
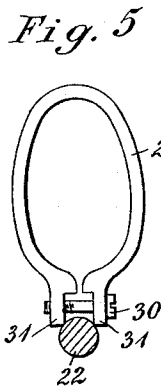
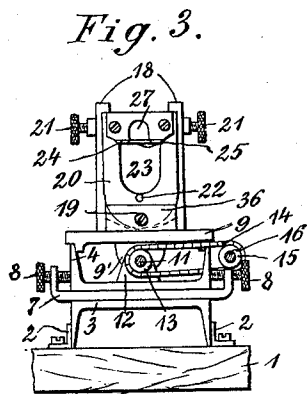
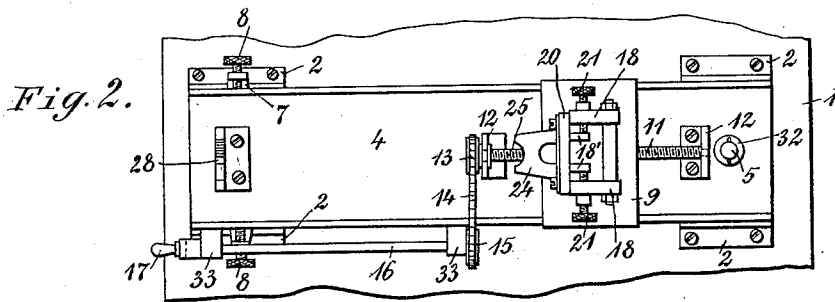
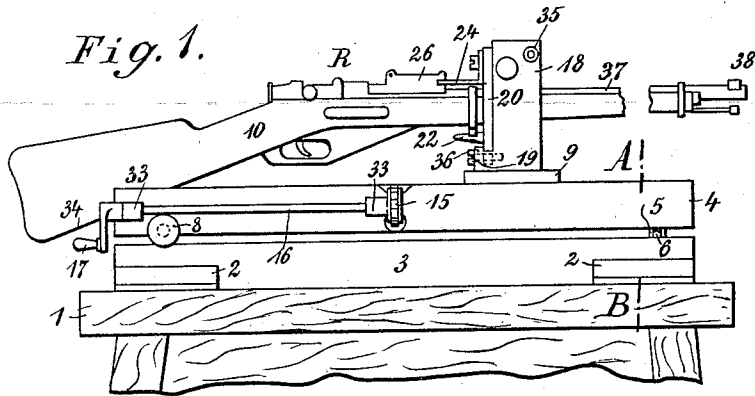


J. LIVTSCHAK.
RIFLE TRYING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 14, 1912.

1,042,357.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEF LIVTSCHAK, OF ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

RIFLE-TRYING DEVICE.

1,042,357.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEF LIVTSCHAK, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing at St. Petersburg, in the Empire of Russia, have invented a new and useful Rifle-Trying Device, of which the following is a specification.

In my British patent specification No. 1737 of the 23rd January 1911 I have described an improved rifle-trying device, which furnishes the same shot-grouping for any number of shots on a target placed at right angles to the direction of shooting and with reference to its bull's-eye, as an excellent marksman would by hand produce with the same rifle.

My invention relates to improvements in this device, whereby the latter and its handling is simplified. The rifle is permitted to move in the direction of the recoil, after which it can be returned by hand to the initial position. As it is of great importance to hold the fire arm truly square in the said initial position, this is according to my invention effected in the manner, that on the front support two parts are provided, of which one above the barrel and gun-stock of the rifle is provided with a notch for the bed of backsight on the barrel and the other part beneath the rifle is adapted to guide a clamping ring on the rifle. These two parts permit the rifle to be turned upward or downward while holding it nevertheless truly square.

I will now proceed to describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the device with a rifle to be tried, an intermediate part of the rifle being omitted, Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same device without the rifle, Fig. 3 is an end view of the same, when looked at from left to right in Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a vertical cross section through the line A—B in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a view on an enlarged scale of a clamping ring and a cross section through the guide for same.

Similar characters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

1 is a table forming the top plate of a standard of any known construction, for example as is shown in the drawings attached to the above mentioned British patent-specification. On the table 1 is fastened by means of angle-irons 2, a support 3, which is shown to be a piece of U-iron, the legs of

which are turned downward. On the upper surface of the support 3 are fastened a bow 7 (Fig. 3) on the left end and two pins 6 (Fig. 4) on the right end in Figs. 1 and 2. A guide 4 is placed on the bow 7 and the two pins 6 and is made to turn through a small angle around a bolt 5 fastened in the table 1 (Fig. 4) and passing through the support 3. A washer 32 put over the bolt 5 on the guide 4 prevents the latter from vertically shifting. The two vertical arms of the bow 7 carry adjusting screws 8, by means of which the guide 4 can be horizontally adjusted. The guide 4 is shown to be a piece of U-iron, the legs of which are turned upward. Two bearings 12 are fastened on the guide 4 in its central vertical plane and a screw-spindle 11 is mounted to turn in the two bearings. A slide 9 is placed on the two legs of the guide 4 and is below provided with two ledges snugly fitting the inner walls of the said two legs, whereby the slide 9 is longitudinally guided on the guide 4. The screw-spindle 11 engages a nut 9^t on the lower side of the slide 9 and carries at the inner end a chain wheel 13. Fastened on one side of the guide 4 are two suitable brackets 33, in which a shaft 16 parallel to the screw-spindle 11 is mounted to turn. This shaft 16 carries at the outer end a hand-crank 17 and at the inner end a chain wheel 15, which is connected with the above mentioned chain wheel 13 by means of an endless chain 14 passing through a suitable hole below and a notch above in the leg of the guide 4. It will be seen, that by turning the hand-crank 17 in one or the other direction the slide 9 can be slowly moved forward or rearward. Fastened on the left end of the guide 4 in Fig. 2 is an angle-iron 28 having in the middle of its vertical leg a suitable notch, in which the butt 34 of the gun-stock 10 of any rifle R can be guided.

The slide 9 is made in one with two parallel uprights 18, the upper ends of which may be connected together by means of a tie-bolt 35. The slide 9 has also a vertical cross lug 36 carrying in its middle a pin 19, on which a plate 20 is made to rock. This plate 20 snugly fits the left edges of the two uprights 18 in Fig. 1 and carries on the right side two lugs 18^t projecting between the two uprights 18. By means of two adjusting screws 21 provided in the two uprights 18 and bearing with their inner ends

against the two lugs 18¹ the plate 20 can be transversely adjusted. The plate 20 has a large opening 23 through which the barrel 37 and the gun-stock 10 of any rifle R can be passed. A suitable clamping ring 29 (Fig. 5) can be passed over the barrel 37 and gun-stock 10 and secured thereon by means of a screw 30 connecting together the two lower ends 31. A conical pin 22 (Fig. 1) is fastened on the plate 20 above the pin 19 and serves as the lower guide for the rifle R, it engaging the inner edges of the two ends 31 which are set apart at a distance smaller than the smallest diameter of the conical pin 22. On the upper end of the plate 20 is fastened an angularly bent sheet 24 serving as a support and having an opening 27 and a curved recess 25 (Fig. 2), in which recess the bed of backsight 26 of any rifle R can engage. The opening 27 of the support 24 permits the sighting of the object by bringing the fore-sight 38 into line with the backsight. By turning the hand-crank 17 the barrel 37 can be placed horizontally or inclined upward or downward, care being taken that the rifle R be pressed forward by means of its butt 34, so as to keep the bed of backsight 26 in contact with the recess 25 of the support 24 and the inner edges of the two ends 31 (Fig. 5) in contact with the guide 22. In this manner the rifle R will be supported on three points, viz. in the notch of the angle-iron 28, in the recess 25 of the support 24 and on the guide 22.

The rifle-trying device is operated as follows: The rifle R to be tried is first provided with the clamping ring 29 at the right distance from the bed of back-sight 26, after which the barrel 37 with the gun-stock 10 is passed through the opening 23 of the plate 20 of the front slide 9, 18, and the butt 34 of the gun-stock 10 is inserted in the notch of the angle-iron 28. After having placed a water-level on the bed of back-sight 26, the plate 20 is adjusted by means of the two adjusting screws 21 for holding the rifle R truly square. The rifle is then aimed at the ordinary target by laterally adjusting the guide 4 by means of the two adjusting screws 8 and by moving the slide 9 forward or rearward by means of the hand-crank 17. When discharging the rifle charged with several cartridges it will recoil, but can be

easily returned to its initial position by merely pushing it forward, until its bed of backsight 26 reengages in the recess 25 of the support 24.

By means of the described device any rifle can be tried with three or four discharges.

I claim:

1. In a rifle-trying device of the class described, the combination with a base, of a support on said base adapted to support and guide the butt of any rifle, a slide longitudinally guided on said base, a horizontal guide on said slide adapted to support and guide said rifle beneath its barrel and gun-stock, a member on said slide adapted to hold the bed of backsight on the barrel of said rifle, and means for adjusting said slide.

2. In a rifle-trying device of the class described, the combination with a base, of means for horizontally adjusting said base, a support on said base adapted to support and guide the butt of any rifle, a slide longitudinally guided on said base and having an opening through which the barrel and the gun-stock of said rifle can be passed, means for adjusting said slide, a conical horizontal pin on said slide adapted to support and guide said rifle beneath its barrel and gun-stock, and a recessed member on said slide adapted to hold in its recess one end of the bed of backsight on the barrel of said rifle.

3. In a rifle-trying device of the class described, the combination with a base, of means for horizontally adjusting said base, a support on said base adapted to support and guide the butt of any rifle, a slide longitudinally guided on said base and having an opening through which the barrel and gun-stock of said rifle can be passed, means for adjusting said slide, a vertical plate rocking on said slide transversely and having an opening through which the barrel and gun-stock of said rifle can be passed, means for adjusting said vertical plate, a conical horizontal pin on said vertical plate adapted to support and guide said rifle beneath its barrel and gun-stock, and a recessed member on said vertical plate adapted to hold in its recess one end of the bed of backsight on the barrel of said rifle.

JOSEF LIVTSCHAK.

Witnesses:

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