

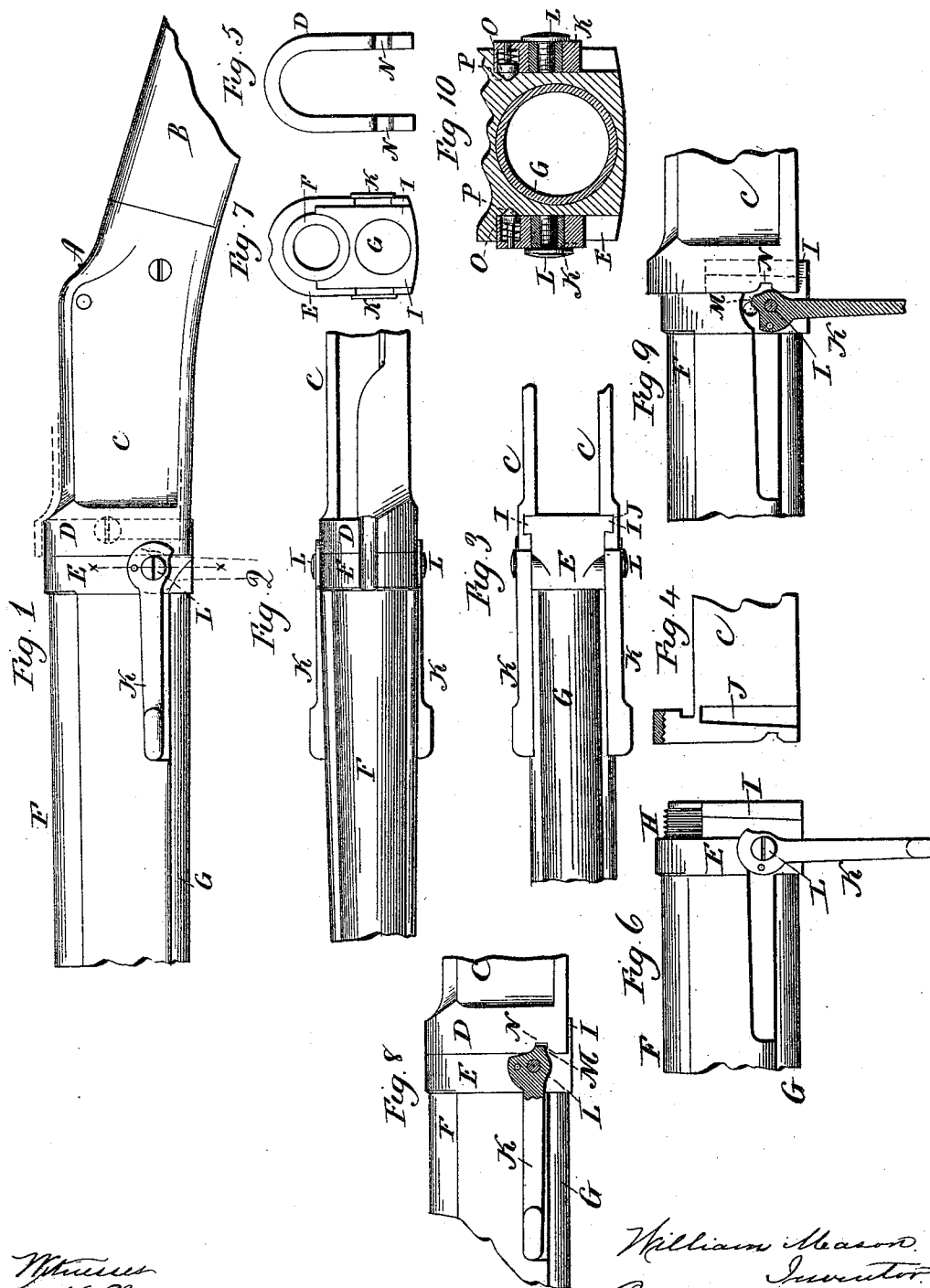
(No Model.)

W. MASON.

MEANS FOR SEPARABLY ATTACHING GUN BARRELS TO THE STOCKS.

No. 487,489.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.



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MEANS FOR SEPARABLY ATTACHING GUN-BARRELS TO THE STOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,489, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed April 4, 1892. Serial No. 427,621. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MASON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Firearms, (Case D;) 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 so much of the arm as necessary to illustrate the invention; Fig. 2, a top view of the same; Fig. 3, an under side view of the same; Fig. 4, a vertical section of the rear part of the receiver, showing the vertical groove by which the two parts are connected; Fig. 5, a front end view of the rear part of the receiver; Fig. 6, a side view of the forward part of the receiver detached; Fig. 7, a rear end view of the forward part of the receiver; Fig. 8, a side view of the receiver, showing the hub portion of the engaging-lever in vertical longitudinal section, the parts in the home position; Fig. 9, the same as Fig. 8, showing the lever as turned to start the two parts for their separation, as also to show the position of the two parts when the lever commences its operation for drawing the two parts together; Fig. 10, a transverse section cutting on line *xx* of Fig. 1.

This invention relates to an improvement in firearms, the invention having for its object a construction of the arm whereby the barrel portion may be readily separated from the receiver portion of the arm to contract the length of the arm for convenience in packing or transportation; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

A represents the rear portion of the receiver, which is adapted for attachment to the stock B in the usual manner. This rear portion carries as a part of itself the two sides C C, which extend forward, so as to form the recess for the mechanism of the arm, and the two sides are connected across at their front end by a bridge D, but open at the bottom. (See Figs. 3 and 5.)

E represents the forward part of the receiver, which carries the barrel F, the barrel opening to the rearward through the part E

into the recess in the receiver, and the magazine G is arranged beneath the barrel, opening also at the rear through the part E into the recess in the receiver in the usual manner. (See Fig. 7.) The part E has an extension upon its rear side adapted to set into the rear part of the receiver between the two sides and at their forward end the part E having a shoulder H, (see Fig. 6,) which abuts against the forward end of the two sides, and so that the exposed part E of the forward part of the receiver when joined to the rear portion appears as a continuation of that rear portion, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. The rear projection of the forward part of the receiver is constructed with vertical ribs I on its sides, preferably of dovetail shape or undercut, as seen in Fig. 3, and the sides of the receiver are constructed with corresponding grooves J, into which the ribs I may pass as the forward part of the receiver is introduced into the rear part from the under side upward. This rib engages the two parts, so as to prevent longitudinal movement of the one independent of the other, and securely holds them substantially as firm as if the forward part of the receiver were made integral with the rear part.

The part E of the receiver may be made integral with the barrel or attached thereto and the rear end of the forward part of the receiver forms the forward end of the recess in the receiver, making the receiver substantially the same as it would be were the part E made integral with the rear portion of the receiver. The ribs I are made slightly wedging, as seen in Fig. 6, and the grooves of corresponding shape, as seen in Fig. 4, so that as the two parts are set together the wedging shape will serve to draw the shoulders of the part E hard against the forward ends of the other part of the receiver, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to make a close and firm joint between the two.

As a means for mechanically drawing the two parts to their home position, as well as to secure them together in that position, a lever K is hung upon one side of the part E upon a pivot L, as seen in Fig. 6, and so as to swing in a vertical plane. Preferably a like lever is arranged upon each side, as seen in Fig. 2. The forward projection of the lever K serves as a handle by which the lever may be con-

veniently turned from the position in Fig. 1 to that seen in broken lines, same figure, also as from the position in Fig. 8 to that seen in Fig. 6 and return. The lever is constructed with a nose or projection M upon the side of the hub opposite the handle portion and the other part of the receiver is constructed with a notch N, corresponding to the said nose M of the lever and with which that nose is adapted to engage when the lever is turned. When the lever is turned downward, as seen in Figs. 6 and 9, the nose M of the lever is out of the line of the front face of the rear part of the receiver and so that the forward part of the receiver, with the barrel and whatever it carries, may be withdrawn and readily separated. When the parts are together and the lever turned up, as seen in Fig. 8, the two parts of the receiver are in their home position, with the nose M of the dog interlocked with the notch N of the rear part of the receiver. Now with the parts in this home position, as seen in Fig. 8, if the lever K be turned down, as seen in Fig. 9, the nose of the dog will operate as a cam between the rear and forward parts of the receiver and so as to force the rear part upward from the forward portion, as represented in Fig. 9. This starts the two parts from their home position, and so as to so far loosen them that they may be readily separated. Then when the two parts are again set together, as seen in Fig. 9, the return of the lever K will cause the nose M of the lever to engage the notch N in the other part of the receiver, and so that the return of the lever to its home position, as seen in Fig. 8, will draw the two parts of the receiver together into their home position, as also represented in Fig. 8.

The employment of the two levers, which are alike in construction, is a convenience; but one is all that is necessary for the operation of the arm.

To secure the lever in its locking position, it is provided with a conical-nosed spring-bolt O, (see Fig. 10,) which is adapted to engage a corresponding notch P in the part of the receiver to which the lever is attached and so as to yieldingly hold the lever in that position, but yield to a force applied to the lever sufficient to overcome the power of the spring-bolt.

The levers are represented as applied to the forward part of the receiver; but it will be evident that they may be as readily applied to the rear part and the notches for the engagement of the nose of the lever made in the forward part. This reversal of the position of the lever will be too apparent to require illustration.

While preferring the arrangement of the levers described for interlocking the two parts of the receiver, other means may be employed for securing the two parts together—as, for illustration, a screw may be introduced through the one part into the other, as represented in broken lines, Fig. 1.

It will be understood that the grooves may be made on the forward part and the ribs on the rear part instead of vice versa, as shown, a modification too apparent to require illustration, and while preferring to make the ribs and grooves of undercut or dovetail shape such undercut or dovetail is not essential to the invention.

I claim—

1. In a firearm, a receiver made in two parts, the rear part adapted for attachment to the stock and carrying the two sides of the receiver, the two sides extending forward to form the recess to receive the mechanism, the sides connected across the top at their forward end, but open from the bottom, the other or forward part of the receiver carrying the barrel and adapted to enter between the two sides at the forward end and from below, the inner surface of the two sides and the corresponding surface of the forward part constructed the one with vertical ribs and the other with corresponding grooves, the forward part of the receiver constructed with shoulders adapted to abut against the forward end of the two sides of the receiver, and a locking device for engaging the two parts when in their home position, substantially as described.

2. In a firearm, a receiver composed of two parts, the rear part adapted for attachment to the stock and carrying the two sides, the sides projecting forward to form the recess for the mechanism of the arm, open at the forward end and from the bottom, but connected across the top, the second or forward part of the receiver, adapted to carry or made as a part of the barrel, the forward part constructed to pass into the rear part from below and constructed with a shoulder to abut against the forward ends of the sides of the receiver, the inner surface of the two sides and the corresponding surface of the forward part constructed the one with vertical ribs and the other with corresponding vertical grooves to engage with each other as the forward part is introduced from the under side of the receiver with a lever hung upon the outer side of one part and so as to swing in a vertical plane, the lever forming a handle by which it may be conveniently turned upon its pivot and constructed with a projecting nose on the hub, the other part of the receiver constructed with a notch corresponding to said nose of the lever, the nose of the lever and the said notch adapted to engage as the two parts approach their home position and by means of which the two parts may be forced to their home position, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM MASON.

Witnesses:

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A. W. EARLE.