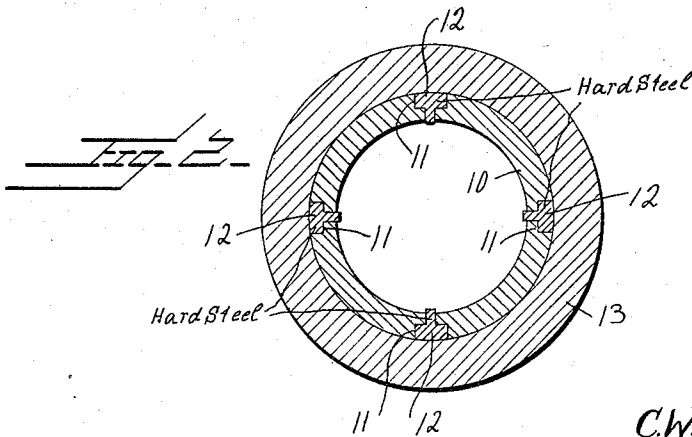
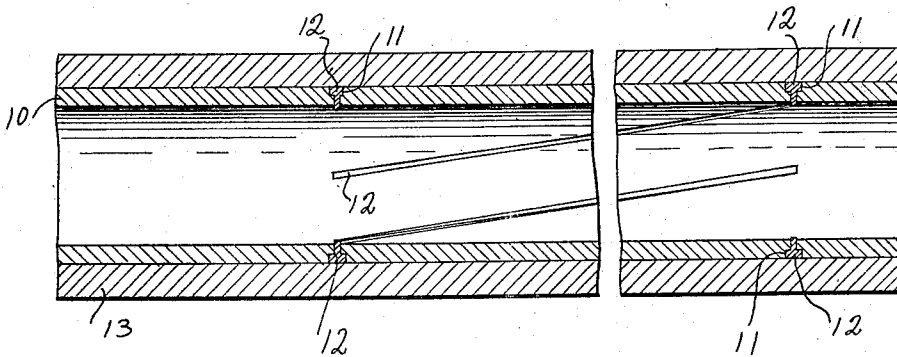


C. W. LINSCOTT.
RIFLE BARREL.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1918.

1,299,972.

Patented Apr. 8, 1919.

Fig. 1



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RIFLE-BARREL.

1,299,972.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 8, 1919.

Application filed November 9, 1918. Serial No. 261,884.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. LINSKOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rifle-Barrels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to rifles and particularly to the rifling thereof.

The general object of this invention is to provide an improvement in the art of rifling barrels whereby the barrel may be formed with interiorly projecting ribs of hard steel to thereby reduce the tendency of the rifling to wear out.

A further object is to provide improved means whereby worn out guns can be relined to make them quickly available.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

25 Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a gun barrel constructed in accordance with my invention; and

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof.

30 In carrying out my invention, I form the rifle barrel of an inner tube 10 of ordinary rifle steel. This tube is formed by milling or otherwise with any desired number of longitudinally extending rabbeted slots 11, which extend spirally around the barrel at any desired pitch. These slots, as before stated, are rabbeted and disposed in these slots are strips 12 of hard steel which are approximately T-shaped in cross section, that is, 35 formed with a base portion and a relatively narrow rib, the rib being disposed through the narrower portion of the rabbeted slot and the thickness of the strip being such that the rib projects inward beyond the inner 40 face of the inner tube 10.

45 The hard steel strips 12 are milled to a size small enough to allow them to be driven into the slots 11 while hot. After being driven into place they are held in place by 50 circular clips or other suitable devices of like character so that they may cool and when cooled they are welded in place, as for instance by an acetylene gas flame or by any other suitable means. The barrel is then 55 trued, turned and rough bored or reamed and a heavy outer tube or sleeve 13 is shrunk

on when hot. The barrel is then trued and bored.

It will be seen that a gun barrel constructed in accordance with my invention 60 will be of particular value in guns used by sharpshooters, snipers and other marksmen where accuracy of fire is particularly essential, inasmuch as the hard steel strips will not wear out as rapidly as does the softer 65 steel which is ordinarily used for making rifle barrels. Furthermore, the more the gun is used the better it will shoot inasmuch as the hard tough steel 12 resists wear and if the softer steel of the tube 10 does wear 70 down, the only effect will be to cause the rifling to take better hold on the projectile.

This form of rifle barrel would be particularly useful on machine guns wherein the rifling wears out very quickly. Larger 75 guns or cannon might also be rifled according to this method and it is obvious that guns from which the rifling has been worn out could be relined with an inner sleeve such as 10 having therein the hardened steel 80 spiral strips 12 permitting the worn gun to be very quickly rendered available for immediate use.

I do not wish to be limited to any particular means for holding the strips from 85 falling or springing out of place in the inner tube or sleeve 10 of the barrel. For instance, a pipe of suitable diameter might be used and as fast as the strips were laid in place in the slots in the inner tube or 90 sleeve 10, the sleeve could be pushed into the iron pipe thus holding all together until the strips are welded. Neither do I wish to limit myself to placing the strips in their position while hot as where a spiral is used 95 having a very high pitch, the strips might be laid in cold. In this case, electric soft welding would be used to permanently hold the strips in place. Where the strips are hot welded sufficient space is left for the hot 100 metal to sweat in between the strips and the wall of the slot, the same as with the acetylene method of welding or soft wire electric welding.

After the strips are in place the tube 10 105 is heated, if necessary, in order to straighten it and after the strips are welded by any method, there will be surplus metal that will require to be shaped or turned true. For small barrels the faces of the strips may be 110 ground with a boring bar or grinder and any unevenness or surplus metal between the

ribs must be removed without of course affecting the ribs themselves.

I claim:—

1. A barrel for fire-arms having formed therein a plurality of parallel, longitudinally extending spiral slots extending entirely through the thickness of the barrel, and strips of metal harder than the material of the barrel inserted through and welded to the walls of said slots and projecting beyond the inner face of the barrel.

2. A barrel for fire-arms having therein a plurality of longitudinally extending rabbeted, spiral slots extending entirely through the thickness of the barrel, and hardened metallic strips disposed in said slots, the strips being T-shaped in cross section to provide a rib extending through the nar-

rowest portion of the slot and being welded in place.

3. A rifle barrel formed of an inner tubular member having therein a plurality of spirally extending, parallel slots, metallic strips harder than the material of the barrel disposed in said slots and projecting slightly beyond the inner face of the tubular member and welded in place, and an outer jacket surrounding the tubular member and in contact therewith and with said strips.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. LINSKOTT.

Witnesses:

JAY BINNING,

GEO. H. TOWNSEND.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents Washington, D. C."