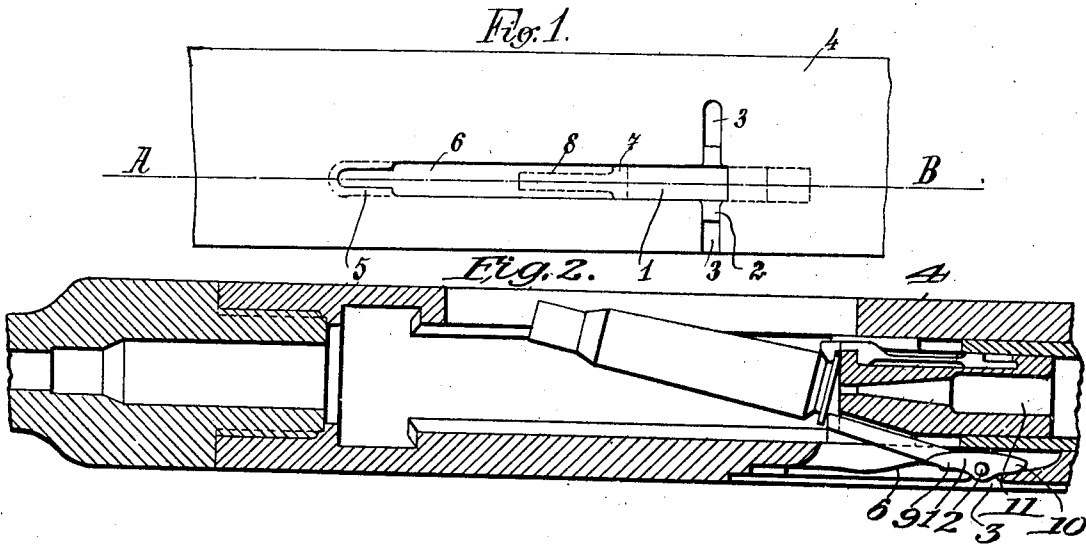


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RESILIENT EJECTOR FOR FIREARMS.
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1,108,356.

Patented Aug. 25, 1914.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLF FROMMER, OF BUDAPEST, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

RESILIENT EJECTOR FOR FIREARMS.

1,108,356.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 25, 1914.

Application filed January 5, 1912. Serial No. 669,553.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLF FROMMER, a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, and a resident of Budapest, Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Resilient Ejectors for Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a resilient ejector device for fire-arms, in which the ejector is retained in its recess by its operative spring and which is characterized by its simple design and by the facility with which it can be fitted into the fire-arm or removed therefrom.

In the accompanying drawing the resilient ejector is exemplified in a constructional form.

Figure 1 is a fragmentary side elevation of the breech casing or receiver with the ejector and its spring in place, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal longitudinal section on the plane of the line A—B of Fig. 1.

The ejector 1 swivels on a pin 2 which is preferably made in one piece with it and is arranged in a recess 3 in the breech casing 4. In a groove 5 in the breech casing is fitted a flat spring 6, the free end 7 of which bears on the ejector and forces the head 8 of the latter into the interior of the breech casing 4. The projection 9 of the ejector 1 will prevent the spring 6 from slipping out of the groove 5. The extension 10 of the ejector 1 will limit the extent to which the ejector is forced inward under action of the spring. When the breech block 11 is advanced, and the breech is closed, the ejector will recede (Fig. 3) depressing the spring 6. On the breech being opened the ejector is forced by the spring 6 into its operative position (Fig. 2).

The ejector is fitted into the arm in the

following manner: The ejector or its pins 2 respectively are introduced into the recess 3 in the breech casing and the spring 6 is slipped into the groove 5, whereupon the free end of the spring is allowed to engage the projection 9 of the ejector. The removal is performed in the reverse order, the spring 6 having to be forced out by means of a suitable tool from the inside of the breech casing. It is impossible for the ejector to fall out as the spring 6 will always force it inwardly and the innermost position of the ejector is limited by its extension 10. From the foregoing description it is evident that the whole ejector device consists of two members only, namely the spring and the ejector, and that it can be fitted and removed without any screwing or riveting. A further advantage of the present device consists in a hole in the breech casing for the pin of the ejector being dispensed with.

I claim:

A device of the character described, comprising in combination with a grooved breech casing having an open seat or recess, a breech block therein, an ejector, trunnions integral therewith adapted to be received in said seat or recess for readily and conveniently placing the ejector in position and for removing it, said ejector swiveling around said trunnions, and a spring within the groove of said casing adapted to be depressed by said ejector during the closure of the breech and to force the ejector into its operative position on the breech being opened.

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

RUDOLF FROMMER.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER FARAGÓ,
JOHN J. RENTO.