

ACTION OF PISTON ROD.

As the piston rod is forced to the rear the teeth on the rack are in mesh with the pinion and cause it to rotate, thus winding up the return spring.

When the piston rod has moved back about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches the right side of the striker post bears against the right side of the cam slot in the bolt, causing it to rotate one eighth of a turn to the left; this disengages the bolt lugs from their recesses and enables the piston rod, carrying with it the bolt, to travel still further to the rear.

ACTION OF BOLT.

As the bolt travels back the extractors withdraw the empty case from the chamber until the left side of the case is brought opposite to and struck by the ejector, when it is thrown out to the right through the ejection opening.

ACTION OF EJECTOR.

The left side lug of the feed-arm actuating stud on the bolt, during its backward movement, strikes against the rear portion of the ejector.

This causes the ejector to turn slightly on its pivoting stud.

The front portion of the ejector projects into the body, passes through a small groove in the front end of bolt, and strikes against the empty case, ensuring its ejection.

ACTION OF FEED-ARM.

During the backward movement of the bolt, the boss on the top of the feed-arm actuating stud, travelling in a groove on the underside of the feed-arm finger, moves the feed-arm to the left.

As the feed-arm moves to the left it carries a cartridge which has been guided and placed in its slot from the magazine.

This cartridge is also forced under the cartridge guide spring.

The cartridge is thus brought into position in the slot on top of the body, where it rests on the two flanges ready to be pushed forward by the bolt. It is prevented from travelling too far to the left by the raised projection stop on the left side of the feed-arm slot.