No Printed Specification Available

9378X

S. MORRISON.

Gun-Lock.

Patented Feb. 10, 1836

Fig. 1

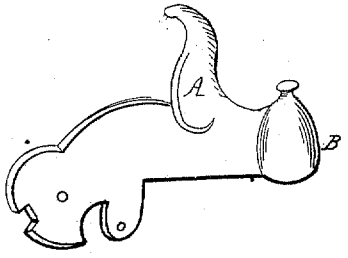


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3

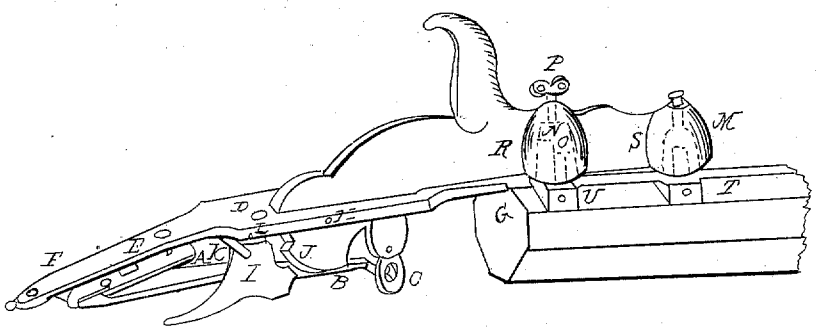


Fig. 4.

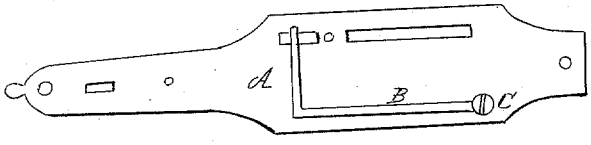
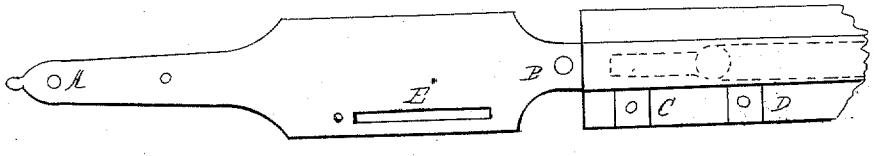


Fig. 5.



N. PETERS. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Samuel Morrison, Northumberland Pa.

Letters Patent.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Samuel Morrison himself of his improvement in Gun Locks, for discharging one or two loads from one barrel.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Be it known that I, Samuel Morrison, of Sunbury in the County of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania have invented a new and useful improvement in Gun Locks, and in the mode of applying them so as to discharge either one or two loads from a single barrel at one and the same time, and that the following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of said Locks as improved by me. The invention or improvement consists of a long headed British pin (B. figure 3rd) a Lever (figure 4th) a dog (fig 5th) a main spring (M. fig 3rd) a set screw (S fig 3rd) and Trigger (T) for the purpose of regulating the force of the main spring and disconnecting them in such manner with the British pin and with each other, that when the trigger is pulled one or two loads may be discharged from a single barrel at one time without the necessity of their having either two Levers or two Locks. The British pin (B fig 3rd) is made about the width of the barrel, and for a common sized gun contains about five inches along the British of the gun. Near the right side of the British pin a hole (b fig 3rd) is made for the admission of the lever which is secured therein by and revolves upon a pivot (Pv. fig 3rd) so that when the Lever is raised or cocked the nose of the dog (d) is pressed into the notch (N) of the lever by the action of the Feather spring, and thus secures the Lever until by pulling the trigger the nose of the dog is disengaged, and allows the lever to be thrown by the force of the

Main

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Main-spring (A.B) upon the percussion grain powder caps and thus causes the explosion or discharge. The Fore-spring is fastened by a screw (fig 4.K) upon the underside of the brittah-pin, and in such a manner as to press sufficiently stiff upon the dog (at K fig 3.K) to throw it out of the notch (I) of the lever when the cattle is cocked or cocked. The dog works upon the underside of the brittah-pin upon a pivot L. The set screw (D) is for the purpose of regulating the pressing of the dog and thus enables the gunner to shoot either with a light or strong finger as occasion may require. The main spring is also secured by a pivot (C) in the underside of the brittah pin, and by turning the large screw (E) which presses upon it at (H) its force or strength is increased or diminished at the pleasure of the gunner.

The Brittah-pin is let into the Brittah of the lock and secured by two screws (at B fig 5.K) passing through the same into the pin of the brittah so that when a gun is finished and ready for use the main spring, dog and Fore spring are enclosed within the brittah, and of course nothing belonging to the lock is exposed or visible but the upper surface of the brittah-pin, the heads of the screws, guage screw and the lever. Upon the upper side of the lever there is a projection (at fig 1.K) forming part of the same, and designed as a means of raising or cocking it, and a little in advance or at the fore part (A) the lever is made in the shape of an inverted bowl, which falls upon the cap and at the time of its explosion prevents the fragments from injuring the gunner. The tube in which the cap is placed is screwed into a shoulder (at fig 5.K) formed upon the right hand side of the barrel so that it can be removed at pleasure for the admission of another tube calculated for using the percussion grain powder. Through the bowl of the lever there is also a hole made for the introduction of either a screw with a point for the explosion of percussion grain powder or one for the explosion of caps, so that either can be used at the will of the gunner. The invention or improvement further consists in constructing the lever and a recoil

rest

And in placing them in such a manner as to shoot off either one or two loads from a single barrel at one time. The bore calculated for those purposes has the diameter of the bore for the first charge, made smaller than the diameter for the second and thickest of the above. The length of the bore for the first charge must be of a size proportionate to that of the gun, and near the shoulder and the tube I fig 3d in which the superfine powder is placed for igniting the second charge is placed sufficiently in advance of the shoulder and tube H. to have its touch hole opening upon the second charge, a little more than the diameter of the larger bore, from the shoulder which the smaller one enters at its place of connection with the larger bore.

The two bores resting the place for a bullet belonging to the first charge is represented by the dotted lines on the base of fig 8th. The barrel for a gun calculated for shooting two loads has two bowls (N.O.S figure 8) the one sufficiently in advance of the other to suit the relative situation of the tubes. And in order at any time to shoot off either one or both loads at a time, one of the bowls is made with a revolving block (N.O) connecting through the top of the bowl with a thumb piece (P) so that when placed as represented in the figure both loads can be discharged at once, but when the block is turned half round by the thumb piece so that the part N takes the place now occupied by the part O and does not cover the tube, the forward load only is discharged because when the block is in this last mention situation the forward bowl is not prevented by the block from ascending full upon the forward tube. The revolving block may be put into either the forward or hindmost bowl of the barrel and the barrel may be made without the moveable division through the bowls, if only one kind of priming is to be used. What I claim as my own invention and not previously known or used in the above described Machine are First Extending the Bridle pin more

Gen.

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Converting it into a lock plate— Second Making the lock upon the principle described, Diagram with either one or two bowls with the moveable points or screws— Third, The revolving block, and the mode of fixing it in the bowl which enables the gunner to use either percussion grain powder or rape, and to discharge either one or both loads at a time with but the one lock. Fourth Making the lock to work in and on the British pan, which prevents any jarring or jerking from the fall of the lever immediately before the explosion— Fifth The use of mid gauge screws (Dr Cox's fig 318) as used for the purposes already described with the shoulder or shoulders formed in barrels, into which the tubes for either percussion grain powder or rape, may be inserted at the will of the gunner.

Samuel Morrison

Witnessed
John Lange
Wm J. Thorp

Drawings

Exd
[illegible]

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