

(No Model.)

G. W. CILLEY.
LOCK FOR FIRE ARMS.

No. 263,684.

Patented Sept. 5, 1882.

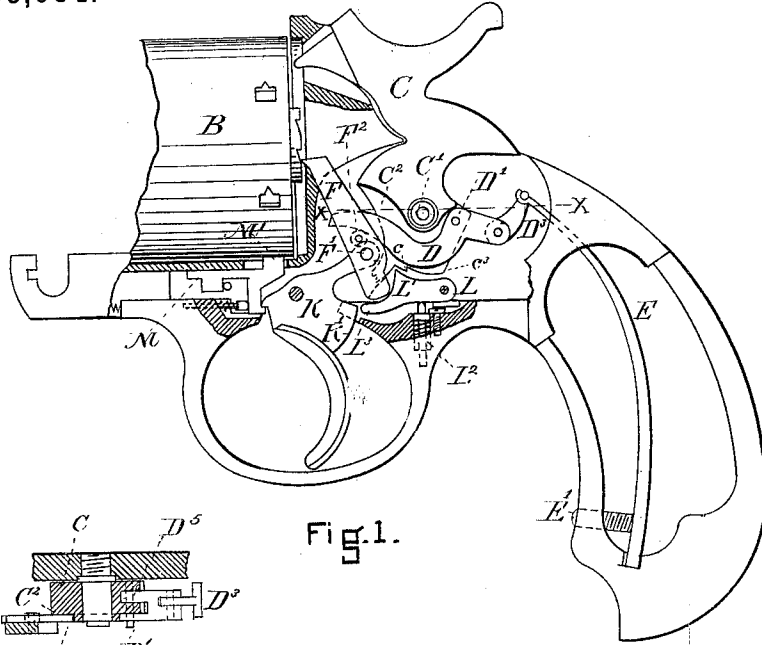


Fig. 1.

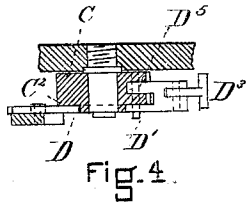


Fig. 4.

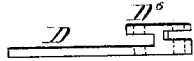


Fig. 5.

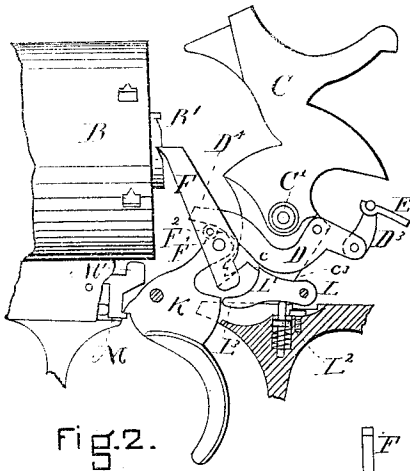


Fig. 2.

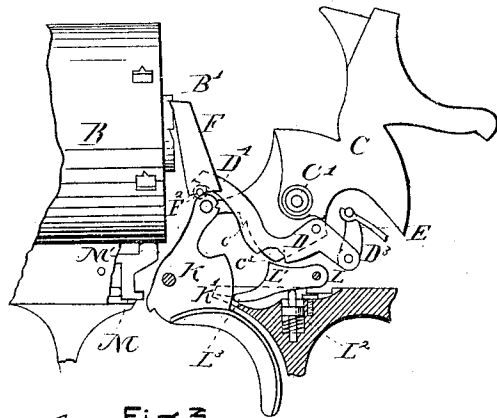


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

Charles Spaulding.
C. O. One

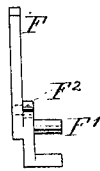


Fig. 6.

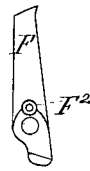


Fig. 7.

INVENTOR

George W. Cilley
Per Frank G. Parker Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. CILLEY, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

LOCK FOR FIRE-ARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,684, dated September 5, 1882.

Application filed March 20, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. CILLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Lock for Fire-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of fire-arms known as "double-acting revolvers," in which the hammer may be drawn back to full-cock by the use of the trigger alone, although it cannot be set at full-cock by this means, and in which one spring serves to operate the hammer, the trigger, and the revolver-lever, the object being to improve the arrangement of the sickle-lever, in connection with the hammer, and to so combine the sear with the hammer and the trigger that it (the sear) will be held back by an improved device while the hammer is making its stroke. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal view, part in elevation and part in section. Fig. 2 is a detail in elevation showing the moving parts at half-cock. Fig. 3 is a detail in elevation showing the moving parts at whole-cock. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a plan of the sickle-lever detached. Fig. 6 is an elevation of the revolver-lever. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the same, looking from the back.

The revolver-chamber B, its stop M M', and the ratchet B', not being new, need not be described.

C is the hammer, swinging about the pivot C'. One side of the lower part of this hammer is recessed, as shown at C², the depth of the recess being just sufficient to receive the sickle-lever D, (see Fig. 4,) said sickle-lever being pivoted to the hammer C at the point D', and connected to the spring E by the link D².

I obtain a double joint or bearing for the sickle-lever D by forming it with a projection, D², and by connecting it to the hammer by a pin, D'. By this arrangement of passing the pin D' through the lever proper and through a portion of the hammer C and then through the projection D², I obtain a double bearing for the sickle-lever to swing upon which will insure its movement in a true plane, and thus

prevent it from being twisted out of its position by the strain transmitted to it through the link D² by the spring E.

Instead of making a kerf in the lower part of the hammer C for the projection D², as shown in Fig. 5, a recess may be made on the rear side of the hammer to receive the part D².

The spring E, acting through the link D² and lever D, serves to operate the hammer C. It also, through the same means, operates the revolver-lever F, and as the revolver-lever F is pivoted at F' to the trigger K it also operates the trigger. The tension of the spring E may be adjusted by the screw E'.

To lessen the friction of the end D¹ of the lever D in its action on the lever F, I insert a friction-roll at F², which is connected to the lever F by a pin or stud passing through it.

L L' L² is a pawl-lever or sear for holding the hammer at half-cock, as shown at Fig. 2.

L² is a piston-spring, which acts upon the sear L L' L² and throws it into the position shown in Fig. 2 and there holds it until the movement of the hammer to full-cock throws it out.

My means for holding the sear L L' L² away from the hammer—that is, the part extending from the half-cock notch *c* to the point *c*²—is made in the form of a cam, so that in drawing the hammer back to full-cock, as shown in Fig. 3, the part *c*² on the hammer coming in contact with the part L' on the sear depresses it, as shown at Fig. 3. Now, when the trigger is pulled for firing the cusp-point K' of the trigger will come in contact with the point L² of the sear and there hold it until the hammer has made its blow. Then as the trigger is allowed to retreat the sear is thrown back again by the action of the piston-spring L², and is ready to receive and hold the hammer at half-cock. The action of the trigger when pulled back upon the sear L L' L² is to bring the part K' against the forward end of the sear, and thus by mere frictional contact hold it from moving in any direction. No part of the trigger comes in lateral contact with the sear, so that the trigger does not under any circumstances move the sear. Its only action on it is to hold it for an instant during the striking movement of the hammer, so that its point L' cannot engage with the notch *c* on the hammer.

The device for holding the hammer at full-cock is not new, and consists in providing the upper end of the trigger K with a notch, *k*, which engages with the projection *c'*, made on the hammer C. (See Fig. 3.)

I am aware that a sickle-lever has been placed in a recess formed in the hammer, it being shown in Patent No. 254,798, granted to me March 14, 1882.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the hammer C, having a lateral recess, *C'*, and the sickle-lever D, having a projection, *D'*, and pivot *D'*, whereby a double joint is made between the hammer and

sickle-lever, with the link *D*³ and spring *E*, all operating together substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The hammer C, having a cam, *c* *c*³, the sear-lever *L* *L'* *L*², and spring *L*², with the trigger K, having a curved portion terminating in a cusp-point, *K'*, whereby the sear-lever is held down by friction caused by end pressure substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE W. CILLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. WARNER,
FRANK H. ALLEN.