

(No Model.)

L. H. MAYOTT.
SAFETY TRIGGER LOCK.

No. 436,099.

Patented Sept. 9, 1890.

Fig. 1.

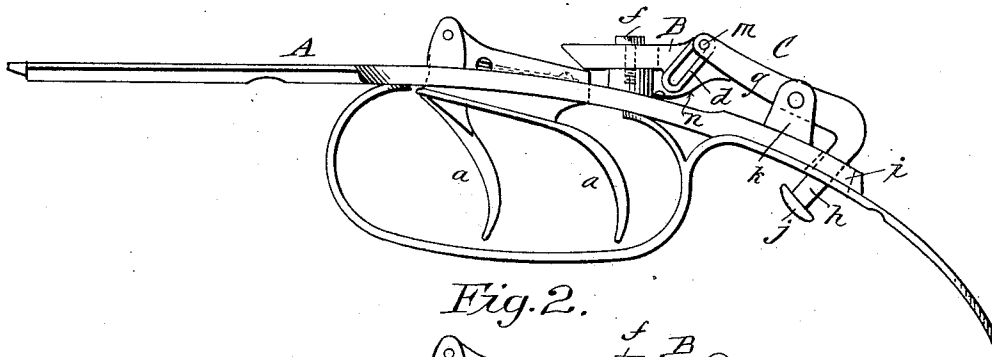


Fig. 2.

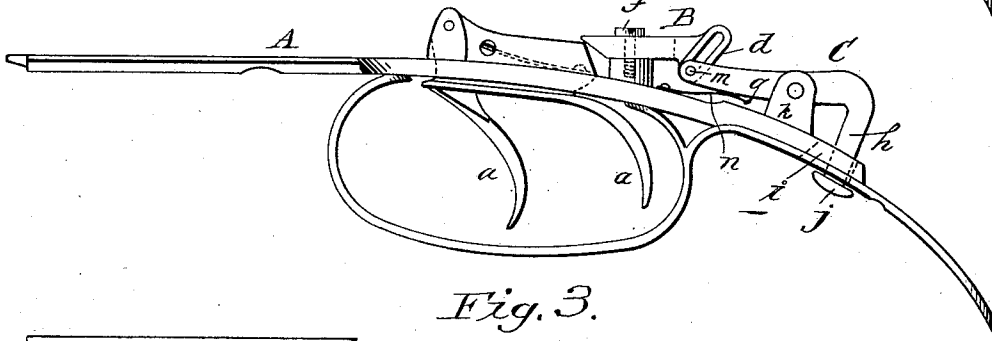


Fig. 3.

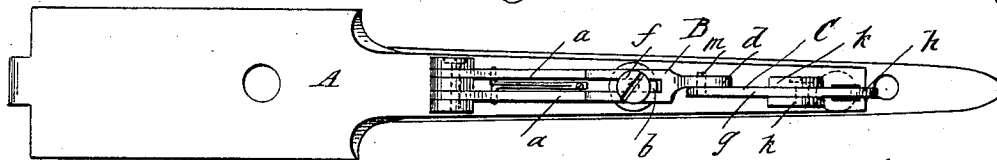


Fig. 5.

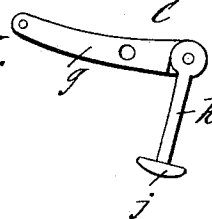
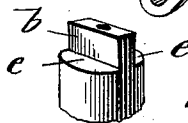
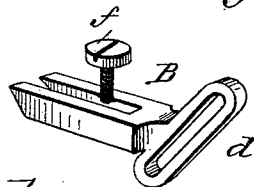


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SAFETY TRIGGER-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,099, dated September 9, 1890.

Application filed April 5, 1890. Serial No. 346,693. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAFAYETTE H. MAYOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Safety Devices for Fire-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to safety devices for the locks of fire-arms, being especially designed for employment on shot-guns, although of course not limited to that class of arms, whereby under the employment thereof the trigger or triggers may not be unintentionally operated, and which safety devices, nevertheless constitute no impediment to the rapid manipulation of the trigger for the discharge of the gun at the will of the person handling the arm; and to the attainment of the end stated the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, all substantially as will hereinafter more fully appear and be set forth in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which the present invention is illustrated, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a part of the lock of a gun comprising the triggers and the carrying-plate therefor, showing the safety devices as in their normal or "safe" positions. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same parts, the safety devices being shown as in the positions occupied thereby when the triggers are free for operation. Fig. 3 is a plan view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a representation in perspective of parts of the safety devices. Fig. 5 is a side view of a modified form of one of the parts to be hereinafter mentioned.

In the drawings, A represents the plate for attachment to the under side of the stock, which carries the trigger or triggers *a* and the safety devices for operation in conjunction therewith. The said safety devices, as shown, consist of the two movable parts B and C. The part B consists of a bifurcated block or bar embracing and guided for movement on the squared tongue *b*, projected upwardly from the plate A, the said block terminating by its rear end in the obliquely disposed and slotted extension *d*. The head of the screw *f* overlying the top of said bifurcated block prevents the latter from rising or rocking on the

horizontal ledges *e* outside the base of said squared tongue *b*. The part C comprises the members *g* and *h*, angularly disposed relatively to each other, and one of said members, more or less in proximity to the elbow, is pivoted in the ear-pieces *k* of the plate A, whereby the angular part may swing in a vertical plane. The member *g* at its extremity, is provided with the transverse pin *m*, which engages with the slotted inclined end portion of the slide-bar B. The member *h* is downwardly projected through an aperture *i* in plate A to the exterior of the stock, and is preferably provided with an enlarged extremity *j*. The said part C may be either in the form of a rigid angular lever or it may be pivoted at its elbow, as shown in Fig. 5, whereby less rigidity of movement and of resistance to the hand are insured. The spring *n* is applied to maintain the parts normally in the safe positions—that is, the bar is slid over the triggers to depress same and to prevent their rising, and the member *h* has its extremity projected beyond the under surface of the stock just at the rear of the trigger-guard. Of course it will be readily understood that with the parts in the normal and safe positions, on grasping the stock of the gun only in the manner usual for firing will the trigger-locking parts be moved to permit of the discharge of the gun, for the inward pressure on the member *h*, then, and only then, swinging the arm *g*, causes through the cam action between the slot-wall *d* and the transverse pin *m*, the drawing rearwardly of the sliding part B out of engagement with the trigger.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a lock for fire-arms, the combination, with the trigger, of a bar B, movable into and out of engagement with the trigger, and having the inclined slotted extremity and the pivotally-mounted part C, comprising a member having a lateral projection, the pin *m*, engaging said slot, and another member angularly extended to the under side of the stock and adapted to normally stand at a distance below the said surface, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a lock for fire-arms, the combination, with the plate A, supporting the trigger and

provided with the tongue *b* and ledges *e e*, of the bifurcated bar B, embracing said tongue and movable on said ledges and provided with the inclined slotted extremity *d*, the 5 screw *f*, for properly constraining said bar, the part C, comprising the member *g*, having the pin *m*, engaging said slotted-bar extension, and also having the member *h* projected through the under side of the said plate A, 10 and the spring *n*, to maintain the normal safe disposition of said parts, substantially as described.

3. In a lock for fire-arms, the combination,

with the trigger, of a suitably-supported and movable trigger engaging and disengaging device, and a part pivotally hung to the lock- 15 frame having two angularly-disposed members, the first of which is connected to said trigger-engaging device, the second being pivotally jointed to the former and projected 20 to the exterior of the lock at the under side of the stock, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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