J. M. RUSSELL.

TRIGGER MECHANISM.

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1,022,973.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

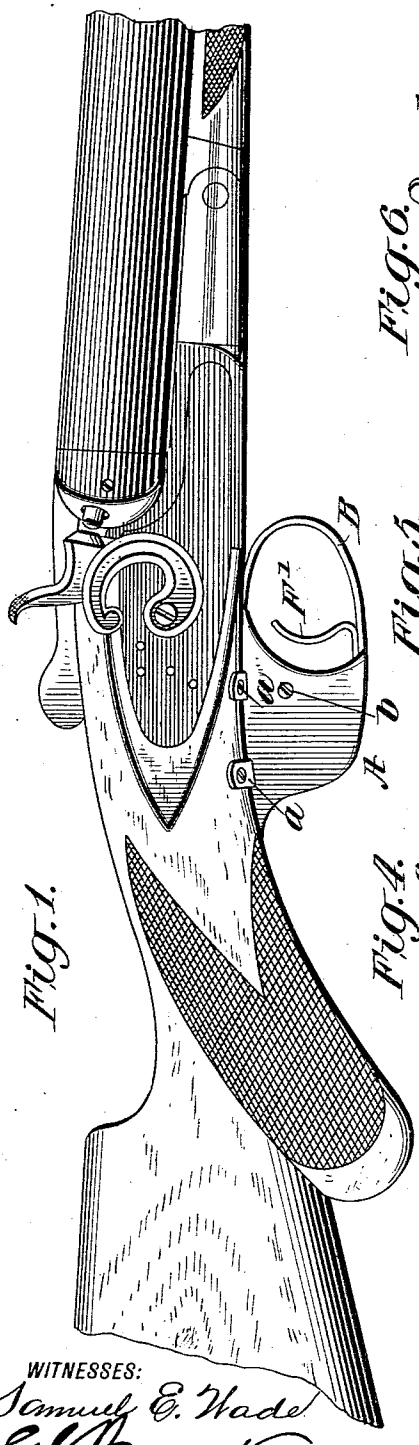

Fig. 1.

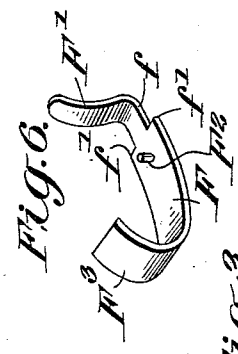

Fig. 6.

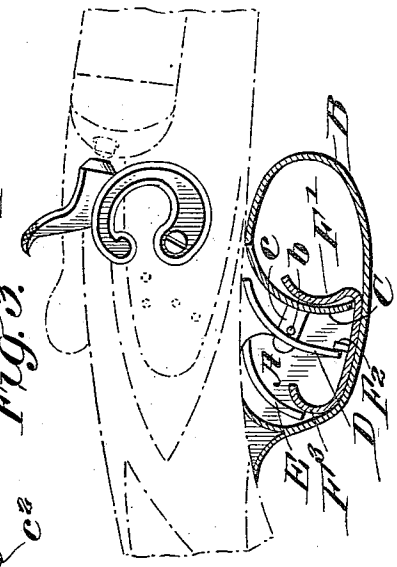

Fig. 3.

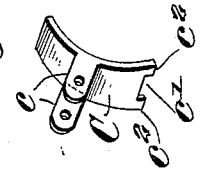

Fig. 5.

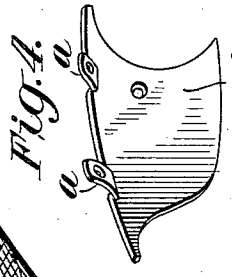

Fig. 4.

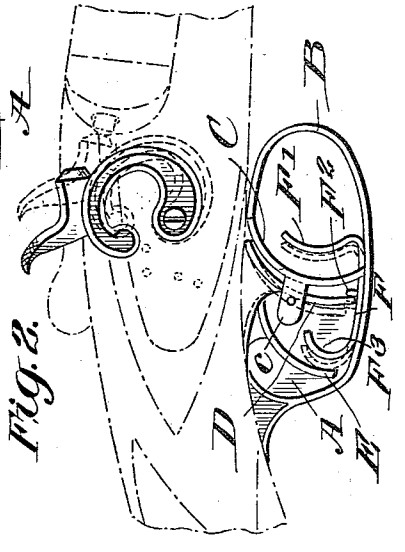

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

Samuel E. Wade

E. B. Brock

INVENTOR

JAMES M. RUSSELL

BY Munn & Co.,

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. RUSSELL, OF JONESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

TRIGGER MECHANISM.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. RUSSELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jonesville, in the county of Lee and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trigger Mechanism, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the trigger mechanism of double-barreled two-trigger guns, and has for its object to produce a simple, cheap and efficient device whereby the discharge of either or both barrels may be caused by pulling but one trigger.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gun stock showing the application of my device. Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic view showing normal position and first movement to discharge first barrel. Fig. 3 is a vertical section showing position of parts in discharging second barrel of the gun. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are perspective views of the parts of my improvement segregated.

In carrying out my invention, which may be applied to any double barreled two-trigger gun, I use two side plates A which are placed on each side of the trigger guard B and are secured to the gun stock by screws or pins passed through the ears *a a*. Each side plate is perforated near its forward end through which pass small screws *b b*, which screw into threaded lugs or ears *c c* projecting rearwardly from the spring stop plate C; said spring plate fitting between the side plates A in advance of the first trigger D, the trigger D being for the right hand barrel, and the trigger E being for the left hand barrel. The lower end of the push plate C is notched as at *c'*, the notch fitting over the reduced portion *f* of the trigger actuating bar F which has the front extension F′ curved upwardly and forwardly and lying within the trigger guard. The bar F has the shoulders *f'*, and is also provided with a pin or stud F^2 projecting upwardly from it and normally positioned just in front of the trigger D. The rear end F^3 of the bar F curves upwardly and then forwardly and normally lies just in advance of the rear trigger E, the bar F itself lying on the trigger guard B and between the side plates A.

The normal position of the parts is shown in Fig. 2 in full lines, that is, before firing the gun. Now, if it is desired to fire the right hand barrel, the finger is pressed against the front extension F′ of the bar F, whereupon the pin or stud F^2 is forced rearwardly against the trigger D, continued pressure causing said trigger D to operate and fire the right-hand barrel. If the pressure is kept on the extension F′, the rear upwardly curved end F^3 is brought into contact with the rear trigger E, and forces it rearwardly, causing the second or left hand barrel to be discharged, the front trigger D giving rearwardly enough to allow the bar F to slide far enough back to cause its rear end to press against the rear trigger E. The two barrels can be fired practically simultaneously by a quick and strong pressure on the front extension F′ of the bar F. If it is desired to fire the right hand barrel, and thus reserve the left hand barrel for future service, this can be done by simply pressing the extension F′ hard enough to cause the pin or stud F^2 to engage the trigger D and then allow the parts to resume their normal position. Subsequent pressure on the extension F′ will now cause the bar F to move rearwardly until the curved rear end engages the trigger E.

It will thus be seen that my improvement can be applied to any two-trigger double barreled gun, whereby the pressure of one finger is all that is necessary, to successively discharge both barrels. It will also be seen that both triggers are concealed within the side plates A, and are therefore guarded from striking against anything and accidentally discharging the gun.

The device consists of few parts, can be cheaply made, and is readily applied to any two-trigger double barreled gun without any change in the necessary parts of said gun. The device can be used on any double triggered gun with or without hammers, that is, a hammer gun, or a hammerless gun, which, with one trigger in use, will pull or fire either barrel. The device is a simple attachment, and leaves both triggers as they now are without making any change whatever in the gun from the way it is now manufactured. The legs c^2 fit on each side of the reduced portion *f* and abut the shoul-

ders *f' f'*, and thereby limit the forward movement of the slidable bar F.

I claim:

1. In a two-trigger double barrel gun, a casing inclosing a major portion of the trigger guard, and means within said casing for successively actuating the front and rear triggers by a continuous pressure on said means.

2. In a two-trigger double barrel gun, side plates embracing the trigger guard, a slidable bar mounted between the side plates and resting on the trigger guard, and means actuated by a continuous pressure on said slidable bar to engage successively the front and rear triggers.

3. In a two trigger double barreled gun, means mounted on the trigger guard for successively actuating the triggers thereof to cause successive discharge of the two barrels by a continuous pressure on said means.

4. In a two-trigger double barreled gun, side plates embracing the trigger guard, a slidable bar mounted between the side plates, a spring plate supported by the side plates, said spring plate having a notch at its lower end to form a guide for the slidable bar, an upward extension at the forward end of the slidable bar, a stud projecting upwardly from said bar and adapted to engage the forward trigger, and an upwardly curved extension at the rear end of the slidable bar adapted to engage the rear trigger of the gun.

5. In a two trigger double barrel gun in combination, a trigger guard, front and rear triggers, a slidable bar mounted on said trigger guard, and means carried by said slidable bar for successively engaging the front and rear triggers by a single continuous rearward movement of the slidable bar.

6. In a two trigger double barrel gun, in combination, a trigger guard, front and rear triggers, a sildable bar mounted on said guard, and projections carried by the slidable bar adapted to successively engage the front and rear triggers when the slidable bar is forced rearwardly by a single continuous movement.

7. In a two trigger double barrel gun, in combination a trigger guard, front and rear triggers, a slidable bar mounted on said guard, projections on said bar adapted to engage successively the front and rear triggers upon a single continuous rearward movement of the slidable bar, and means for automatically returning the slidable bar to its normal position.

8. In a two trigger double barrel gun, in combination a trigger guard, front and rear triggers, a slidable bar mounted on said guard, said bar having an upturned forward end, a stud projecting upwardly from said bar and adapted for engagement with the front trigger, and an upturned portion at the rear end of the slidable bar and adapted for engagement with the rear trigger.

JAMES M. RUSSELL.

Witnesses:
GROVER E. ORR,
MORGAN WILLIAMS.