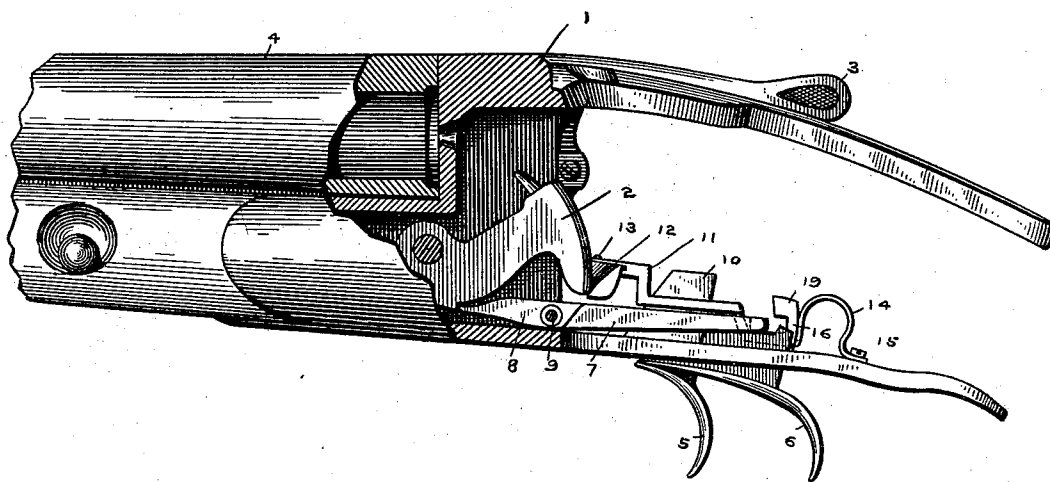


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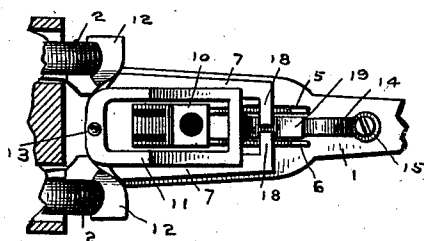
Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

FIG. 1.

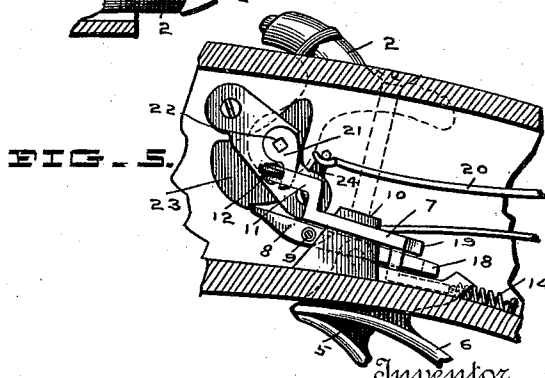
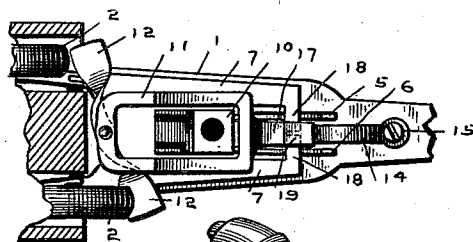


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SECRET



HRG-4.



 Inventor

Witnesses

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. J. LOCKWOOD.
GUN LOCK.

No. 468,003.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

FIG. 6.

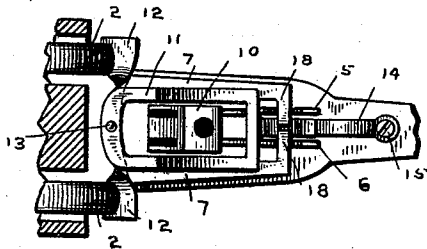


FIG. 7.

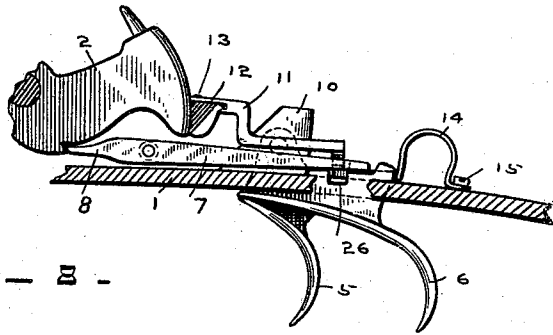


FIG. 8.

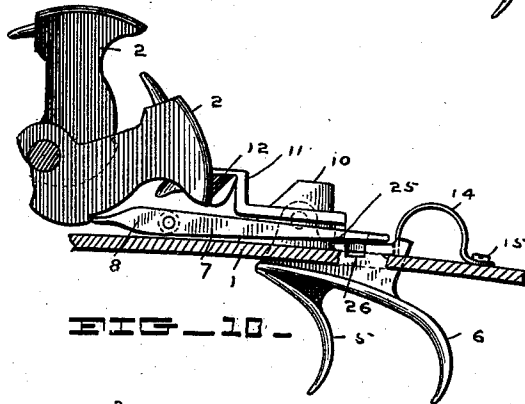


FIG. 10.

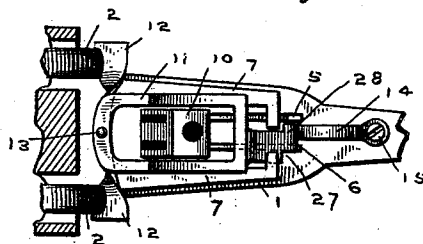
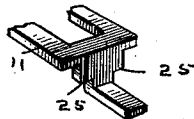


FIG. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD, OF MUNCIE, INDIANA.

GUN-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,003, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed April 13, 1891. Serial No. 388,639. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD, of Muncie, county of Delaware, and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gun-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals refer to like parts.

My invention relates to the construction of locks for double-barrel guns; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts so that either trigger may operate either lock independently or both locks successively, and is applicable both to the ordinary hammer-gun and the hammerless gun, and is an improvement upon the mechanism shown and described in the application bearing the Serial No. 360,754, filed by me on the 2d day of August, 1890, and will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of the breech of a hammerless gun, showing the arrangement of the reciprocating lever. Fig. 2 is a top view of my device, showing both hammers raised. Fig. 3 is also a top view, the right-hand hammer being down. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the reciprocating lever with its pivoted arm. Fig. 5 is a central longitudinal section through the center of the breech of a hammer-gun, showing the parts in position when both hammers are raised, and a modification of the device adapted to a hammer-gun. Fig. 6 is a top plan view similar to Fig. 2, showing a modification of the device with both hammers raised. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a view similar to Fig. 7, showing one of the hammers down. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective view of the rear end of the lever shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8. Fig. 10 is a top plan view of another modification of the lever.

In detail, 1 is the lock-casing, which is connected to the stock in the usual manner.

2 are the hammers.

3 is the lever that locks the breech.

4 are the barrels.

5 is the right-hand, and 6 the left-hand, trigger.

The sears are arranged in the usual man-

ner, 7 being the shank and 8 the dog, these being hinged together by a pivot 9.

10 is a block connected to the trigger-plate of the casing, and 11 is a reciprocating lever having a central opening which fits over this block, and 12 is an arm having broad bearings at its ends and centrally pivoted at 13 to the reciprocating lever 11.

14 is a loop-spring fastened by a screw 15 to the casing, its end bearing directly against the upturned end 16 of the lever 11. The inwardly-turned ends 18 of the sears lie directly upon the triggers 5 and 6 and in the depression or notch 17, formed in the reciprocating lever, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) and are adapted to engage with the reciprocating lever, which connected them together at the proper moment, so that they act as a unity, and either barrel may then be fired by the remaining trigger, as hereinafter described.

In the case of the hammerless gun shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 when the hammers are raised they contact with the broadened face of the pivoted arm 12 and hold it substantially at right angles to the reciprocating lever 11, the parts being in the position shown in Fig. 2. When, however, one of the hammers only is raised—for instance, the left-hand—it engages with the broadened end of the pivoted lever 12 on that side, and the parts are then in the position shown in Fig. 3; but the raising of both hammers operates to force the reciprocating lever backward against the pressure of the spring 14, as shown in Fig. 2. In this case the sears are not locked together, and if the right-hand barrel be discharged by pulling its trigger which operates on its sear, the arm 12 will swing on its pivot and the spring 14 will force the lever 11 forward, and the hook 19 on the lever will pass over the inwardly-turned ends 18 of the sears, locking them between this hook and the extension 17, so that by pulling again upon the same trigger the remaining hammer will be thrown down and its barrel discharged, or by pulling the left-hand trigger the same result will be accomplished. Thus in the gun shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 it makes no difference which trigger be pulled, as the discharge of either barrel will release the pressure of its hammer against the pivoted arm 12, and the spring will be free to thrust forward the reciprocating

ing lever until both sears are locked by the engagement of the hook 19 of the lever, and the pulling of the same trigger will then discharge the remaining hammer.

5 In Fig. 5 I show a similar mechanism in connection with a hammer-gun. Here 20 represents a lock-spring of the usual form, its upper arm bearing against the swivel 24, pivoted to the tumbler 23, mounted on the hammer-pin 22, and 21 is a dog also mounted on the inner end of such hammer-pin and adapted to bear against the pivoted arm 12, which in this case is simply flat, instead of having broadened ends, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. 10 The lever 11 in this case is not provided with the upturned end 16 or the hook 19, shown in the former instances; but these parts are cut off and the projection 19 is formed directly on the rear end of the lever. The loop spring 14, which in the case of Figs. 1, 2, and 3 pushes the reciprocating lever forward, is replaced by a coiled spring in Fig. 5, which is fastened at its rear end to a pin projecting from the case and at its forward end directly to the rear of the lever, the normal tension of the spring being to draw the lever backward, and when either barrel is fired, the dog 21 upon that side releasing its hold upon the lever 12, the latter oscillates and the coiled spring 14 pulls the lever 11 backward until its projection 19 passes over and rests upon the in-turned ends 18 of both sears, locking them together and causing them to operate as a unit, and hence the pulling of the same trigger will then discharge the remaining barrel. 35

In the modification shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the drawings the end of the reciprocating lever 11 is made in the form shown in Fig. 9—that is, the upright 16 and the hook 40 19 of the lever, as shown in Fig. 4, are cut off and shoulders 25 formed on the under side of the lever, and the sears are solid instead of being jointed. In Fig. 6 this form of the lever is shown in position with both hammers 45 raised, the ends 18 of the sears being directly over the triggers and the rear extension of the lever, neither sear being locked, inasmuch as the shoulders 25 of the lever are directly above the notches 26 in the triggers, but not in engagement therewith, and when one barrel—for instance, the right—is discharged, as shown in Fig. 8, the spring 14 operates to thrust the lever 11 forward, thus bringing the shoulders 25 of the lever over past the 55 notches 26 of the triggers and in contact therewith, the extension of the lever remaining yet beneath the sears, whereby the pulling of either trigger, both triggers being connected with the shoulders 25 and the extension of the lever 11, operates to discharge the remaining barrel. 60

In the other modification of the device shown in Fig. 10 the rear extension of the lever differs from those shown in Figs. 4 and 9, one 65 of the sears only resting upon it at a time. In this instance it is the left-hand sear, and when both hammers are raised should the

operator wish to discharge both barrels with the same trigger the left-hand barrel must always be fired first. If the lever was constructed in the reverse manner, so that the right-hand sear rested upon the extension of the lever, the right-hand barrel would have to be fired first. The lever is cut out, forming a notch at 27, and when the left-hand 75 barrel has been fired the spring 14 thrusts the lever forward and the end of the left-hand sear stands over the notch 27, out of engagement with such lever. By the same movement the projection 28, formed on the opposite side of the lever, is brought beneath the end of the right-hand sear, and that sear being then in engagement with the lever the pulling of the left-hand trigger will then discharge that barrel, or it may be discharged 85 by its own trigger; but it will be understood that in the modification the left-hand barrel must always be fired first in order to discharge both barrels with the same trigger. It will thus be seen that by the use of this 90 form of lever shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 there will be no need of the jointed sear, as the ends of the sears 18 are never locked and therefore will allow the cocking of a hammer while one is raised. 95

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the following:

1. In a gun, a pair of locks inclosed in a casing, a spring-controlled lever reciprocating therein, and an oscillating arm pivoted to one 100 end of such lever for contacting with the raised hammers, the opposite end of such lever engaging with the tripping mechanism of the lock, all combined substantially as shown and described. 105

2. In a gun, a pair of locks suitably secured on opposite sides of the stock, a spring-controlled lever mounted on a block between the locks and adapted to reciprocate thereon, and an oscillating arm pivoted to one end of such 110 lever and contacting with the hammers when raised, the opposite end of such lever engaging with the tripping mechanism of the locks, all combined substantially as shown and described. 115

3. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism, a reciprocating lever in connection with such locks held in normal position by the tension of a spring, an oscillating arm pivoted to such lever with its respective ends in the path of 120 the hammers when cocked, a sear for each hammer, and a projection on such reciprocating lever in engagement with both sears only when such lever is in its normal position, whereby when one barrel is fired the second may be fired by the same trigger, substantially as described. 125

4. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism, a spring-controlled lever adapted to reciprocate therein, an oscillating arm pivoted at one end 130 of such lever, the ends of such arm contacting with the hammers when raised, and a projection on the opposite end of such lever adapted to operate upon and lock the sears together

when one barrel is fired, substantially as shown and described.

5 In a gun, a double-lock mechanism, a spring-controlled lever adapted to reciprocate between such locks, an oscillating arm pivoted at one end of such lever, the ends of such arm contacting with the raised hammers or dogs attached thereto, and a hook or prong formed on the opposite end of the lever and adapted to lock the sears together when one barrel is fired, whereby the remaining barrel may be fired by either trigger, substantially as shown and described.

15 6. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism, a spring-controlled lever adapted to reciprocate between such locks, an oscillating arm pivoted at one end contacting with the hammers when raised, a projection on the opposite end upon which the sears rest, and a hook formed on such projection, whereby when one barrel is fired the sears are locked and the remaining barrel may be fired by either trigger, substantially as shown and described.

25 7. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism and a spring-controlled lever adapted to reciprocate in connection with the locks, having a hooked or pronged end extending to and operatively locking the sears together when either or both hammers are discharged, such lever actuated by an oscillating arm pivoted at the other end, contacting with the hammers when raised, whereby either hammer may be discharged

by a single trigger, substantially as shown and described.

8. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism and a spring-controlled lever adapted to reciprocate in connection therewith, having a hooked or pronged end extending to and operatively locking the sears together when either or both hammers are down, such lever actuated by an oscillating arm pivoted at its other end, contacting with the hammers when raised, whereby the cocking of both hammers unlocks the sears, the firing of one barrel relocks them, and a single trigger will discharge both barrels separately, substantially as shown and described.

9. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism and a spring-controlled lever adapted to reciprocate in connection therewith and having a hooked or pronged end extending to and operatively locking the sears together when either or both hammers are down, such lever actuated by an oscillating arm pivoted at its other end, contacting with the hammers when raised, whereby a single hammer may be discharged by either trigger, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of March, 1891.

THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

C. P. JACOBS,
H. D. NEALY.