No. 786,796. PATENTED APR. 11, 1905.

L. COBB.

LOCK FOR FIREARMS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 15, 1904.

Fig. 1.

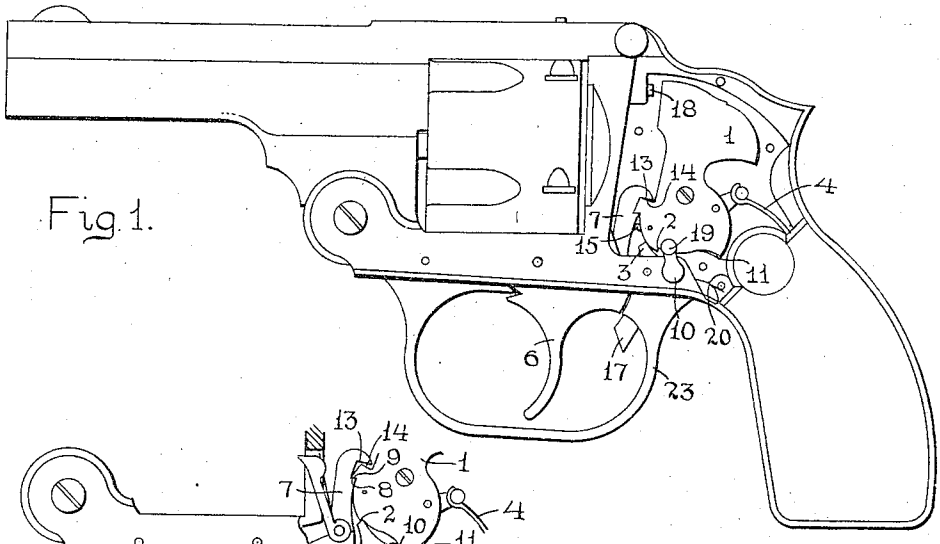
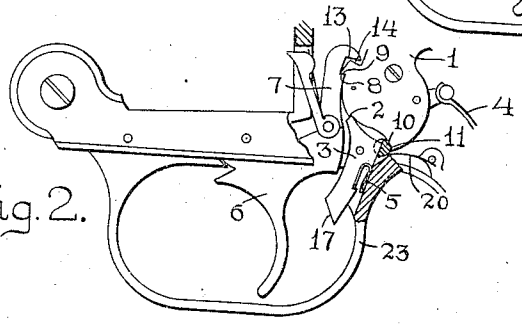


Fig. 2.



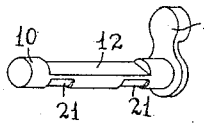
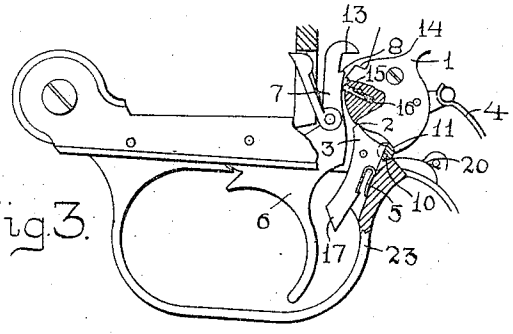


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.



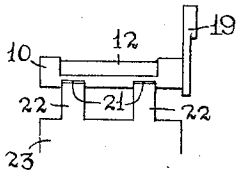
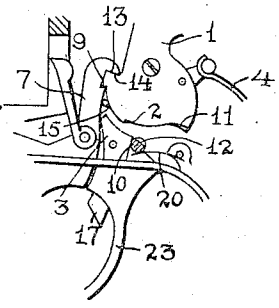


Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Roy D. Tolman.

Penelope Comberback.

Inventor

Lionel Cobb.

By Rufus B. Fowler

Attorney

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY SACHETT & WILHELMS LITHO. & PTG. CO. NEW YORK.

No. 786,796. Patented April 11, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LIONEL COBB, OF MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSON, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTRIX OF IVER JOHNSON, DECEASED.

LOCK FOR FIREARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,796, dated April 11, 1905.

Application filed October 15, 1904. Serial No. 228,496.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LIONEL COBB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Medford, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Locks for Firearms, of which the following is a specification accompanied by drawings forming a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a revolving firearm having the side plate removed to disclose the lock mechanism. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 represent side views of a portion of the lock mechanism having operative parts represented in different positions in the several views. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the eccentric rotating pin employed to control the action of the sear; and Fig. 6 represents a rear view of the same, with a portion of the trigger-guard. Similar reference-figures refer to similar parts in the different views.

My present invention relates to a device for changing the action of the lock mechanism from a double action to a single action, and vice versa; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter described, and set forth in the annexed claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 denotes the hammer, having a shoulder 2 arranged to be engaged by the tip of the sear 3 for the purpose of holding the hammer at full cock against the tension of the hammer-spring 4, as represented in Figs. 2 and 3.

5 denotes the sear-spring, by which the tip of the sear 3 is held in contact with the hammer as the latter is moved in cocking.

6 denotes the trigger, to which is pivoted a lifting-lever 7, provided with a shoulder 8, which engages a shoulder 9 on the hammer and causes the latter to be rocked as the trigger 6 is drawn backward until it is brought into the position of full-cock and its shoulder 2 engaged by the tip of the sear 3. I limit the rocking movement of the hammer at this point by means of a stop-pin 10, journaled in the frame of the firearm and arranged in the path of the heel 11 of the hammer 1. The stop-pin 10 is cut away on one side, as at 12, Fig. 5, to permit the sear 3 to rock on its pivot and engage the shoulder 2 on the hammer. The rocking movement of the hammer is now checked by its contact with the stop-pin 10, the trigger having been moved from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that shown in Fig. 2. In this position it is impossible to move the trigger farther back, as the shoulder 8 of the lifting-bar 7 is in contact with the shoulder 9 of the hammer, and it is also impossible for the trigger to move forward, owing to the hook 13 overlapping the shoulder 14 of the hammer. A release of pressure on the trigger allows the lifting-bar 7 to be disengaged from the hammer by the pressure of a spring-actuated pin 15, which, pushing against the lifting-bar 7 by the tension of its spring 16, disengages the lifting-bar from the hammer and allows the trigger 6 to be moved still farther back into contact with the lower end 17 of the sear, causing the latter to be rocked and disengaged from the shoulder 2 of the hammer, thereby releasing the hammer in order to allow the hammer-spring 4 to carry the hammer against the firing-pin 18 and discharge the firearm.

By rocking the stop-pin 10 from the position shown in Fig. 3 to that shown in Fig. 4 the cut-away side 12 is brought into the path of the heel 11 of the hammer and the cylindrical portion of the pin is carried against the sear 3, thereby holding it out of engagement with the hammer. In this position of the stop-pin 10 the rearward movement of the trigger raises the hammer into the position shown in Fig. 2, and a continued rearward movement of the trigger serves to crowd the lifting-bar 7 out of engagement with the hammer and allow the hammer-spring 4 to act to carry the hammer against the firing-pin 18.

The stop-pin 10 is provided on one end with an arm 19, by which the stop-pin may be rocked from the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3 to that shown in Fig. 4. The stop-pin 10 is frictionally held against accidental displacement by the pressure of a blade-spring 20. The stop-pin is also provided with two notches 21 21, arranged to be engaged by the projections

22 22 on the end of the trigger-guard 23, so that when the trigger-guard is placed in position its engagement with the notches 21 of the stop-pin holds the latter from longitudinal movement.

Devices have heretofore been proposed for changing the action of a lock from double action to single action and the reverse; but the employment of a single rocking stop-pin affords a simple inexpensive device for this purpose which is not liable to get out of order and can be easily and quickly manipulated by means of the exposed radial arm 19.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a firearm, the combination with a hammer, a pivoted trigger, a lifting-lever carried by the trigger and adapted to engage said hammer, a stop-pin held in the frame of the firearm and in the path of the hammer, whereby the movement of the hammer is limited.

2. In a firearm, the combination with a hammer, a pivoted trigger, a lifting-lever carried by said trigger and adapted to engage said hammer, a stop-pin held in the frame of the firearm in the path of the hammer, whereby the cocking movement of the hammer is limited, a sear for holding the hammer at the end of its cocking movement, said sear being pivoted in the path of the trigger, and means for disengaging the lifting-lever from the hammer.

3. In a firearm, the combination of a hammer, a trigger, a lifting-lever carried by the trigger for cocking the hammer, a sear having one end arranged to engage the hammer, means for releasing the lifting-lever from the hammer at the end of its cocking movement, a stop-pin held in the frame in the path of the hammer, said sear having its opposite end projecting into the path of the trigger, whereby the sear is released by the rearward movement of the trigger.

4. In a firearm, the combination of a hammer, a sear for engaging the hammer, a stop-pin journaled in the frame of the fire-arm in the path of the hammer to limit its cocking movement and having one side cut away, and means for rotating said stop-pin to carry it against the sear to hold the latter out of engagement with the hammer.

5. In a firearm, the combination of a hammer, a stop-pin journaled in the frame of the firearm in the path of the hammer to limit its cocking movement, said pin having a notch to receive the trigger-guard, and a trigger-guard entering said notch to hold the stop-pin from longitudinal movement.

6. In a firearm, the combination of a trigger, a hammer, a lifting-lever carried by the trigger and adapted to engage the hammer, a sear for engaging the hammer, a stop-pin journaled in the frame of the firearm in the path of the hammer, and having one side cut away to admit the sear, means for rocking said pin, and a spring bearing on said pin to frictionally resist its rotation.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1904.

LIONEL COBB.

Witnesses:

GUSTAF ELLSTROM,

FRED B. WHEELER.