

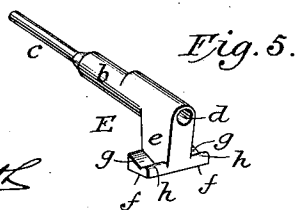
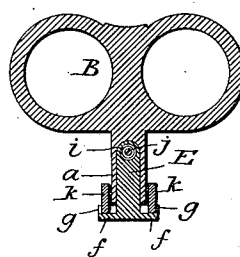
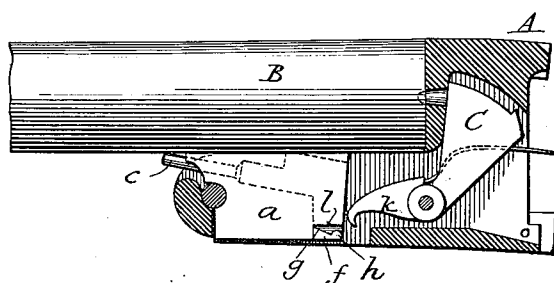
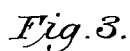
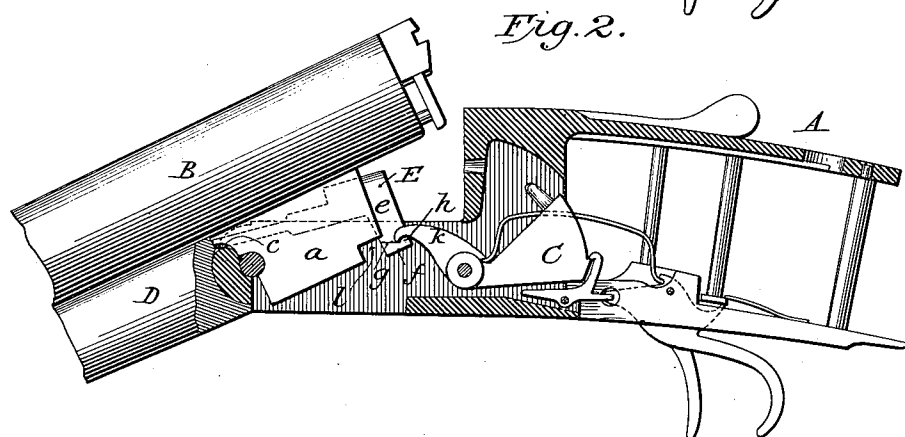
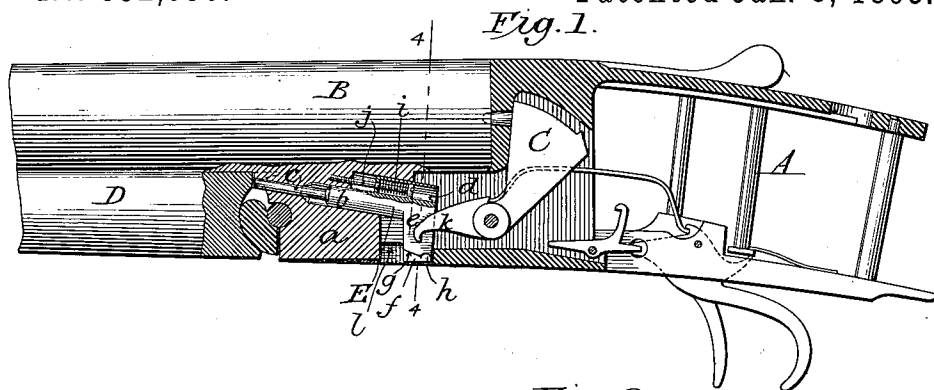
(No Model.)

H. PARK.

COCKING MECHANISM FOR BREAKDOWN GUNS.

No. 532,090.

Patented Jan. 8, 1895.



Witnesses;

Sidney F. Hoisingworth
C. B. Bull.

HORACE PARK

Inventor,

by his attorneys,
Dodge & Sons,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE PARK, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY S. HALLWOOD,
OF SAME PLACE.

COCKING MECHANISM FOR BREAKDOWN GUNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 532,090, dated January 8, 1895.

Application filed September 10, 1894. Serial No. 522,649. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE PARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Breakdown Guns, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to break-down guns, and has reference particularly to a novel means for cocking the hammers by the tipping of the barrels.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view, with some of the parts in side elevation, and showing the parts in the position they occupy preparatory to tipping the barrels; Fig. 2, a similar view, showing the barrels tipped and the gun cocked; Fig. 3, a view showing the fore end removed, and the cocking bar thrown out of the way of the hammer; Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view through the barrels; and Fig. 5, a perspective view of the cocking bar.

A indicates the main frame of the gun; B, the barrels; C, the hammers, and D the fore end.

Secured to the under side of the barrels is a lug or projection *a*, which, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, is slotted lengthwise and vertically to receive the cocking bar E. This cocking bar is provided with a cylindrical body portion *b*, which terminates in a rod or stem *c*, and is further provided with a socket *d* above and in line with the body portion. At its rear end the bar has a depending portion *e* which is provided with lateral arms *f f*, the upper surfaces of which are fashioned into the inclined plain face *g* and the curved or rounded face *h*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 5.

As shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the hammers C are provided with a rigid cocking arm *k*, which is so curved that its extreme front end only bears upon the inclined surface *g* of the laterally projecting arm *f* of the cocking bar, thereby securing during the entire movement of cocking, the full leverage of the cocking arm.

When the cocking bar E is in its seat in the lug *a*, it is held therein by means of a light coiled spring *i* which bears at one end against

the end wall of the socket *d*, Fig. 1, and at the opposite end against the head of a screw *j* which passes through the socket into the lug *a*, as shown in Fig. 1.

Upon reference to Fig. 3 it will be noticed that when the fore-end is removed, the stem *c* of the bar E projects beyond the front end of the lug *a*, and that the lateral arms of the bar are carried forward by the spring out of the way of the hammer-arms *k*; the bottom of the lug *a* being cut away as at *l*, Figs. 1, 2 and 3, to permit of such movement of the bar E. When, however, the fore-end D is applied, it bears against the front end of stem *c*, and pushes the bar E rearwardly, so that the lateral arms *f f* of the bar shall be in position to engage the hammer arms *k* when the barrels are tipped, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. If now, the barrels be tipped, as in Fig. 2, the arms of the bar E will engage the arms *k* of the hammers and tip or rock the latter upon their pivots; the curved points of the arms *k* riding or bearing on the inclines *g* of the cocking bar. From this construction it follows that in dismounting the gun, the removal of the fore-end permits the barrels to be lifted clear of the frame without danger of the cocking-bar striking the hammer arms *k*. So too, the cocking-bar is firmly supported in and by the lug *a*, and as this bar is of a single piece of metal, I secure the requisite strength and rigidity, without the addition of any parts to the main frame, and without change in the said frame.

What I claim is—

1. The cocking bar E provided with the cylindrical body *d* and projecting stem *c*, mounted loosely in a correspondingly shaped hole in the lug *a*, and having at its rear end a depending portion *e* carrying at its lower end a lateral projection *f* at each side, for engaging with the two cocking arms *k*, substantially as shown and described.

2. The cocking bar E provided at its front with the projecting stem *c*, and on its rear upper portion with a projection having a longitudinal socket or hole *d* formed therein for the reception of a spring *i* and screw *j* whereby it is held in its seat in the lug, and moved

forward to disengage from the cocking arms upon the removal of the fore end, as herein described.

3. The combination in a break-down gun,
5 of a cocking bar provided with projections *g*
having a plain or flat surface, and a cocking
arm or lever *k* having its bearing end curved
and terminating in a point arranged to bear
on said plain surface, whereby the frictional
10 surfaces are reduced to the minimum, and the

leverage is kept the same throughout the entire movement in cocking the hammers, as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

HORACE PARK.

Witnesses:

C. M. VOORHEES,
C. C. SHEPHERD.