

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. J. LOCKWOOD.
GUN LOCK.

No. 468,004.

Patented Feb. 2, 1892.

FIG. 1.

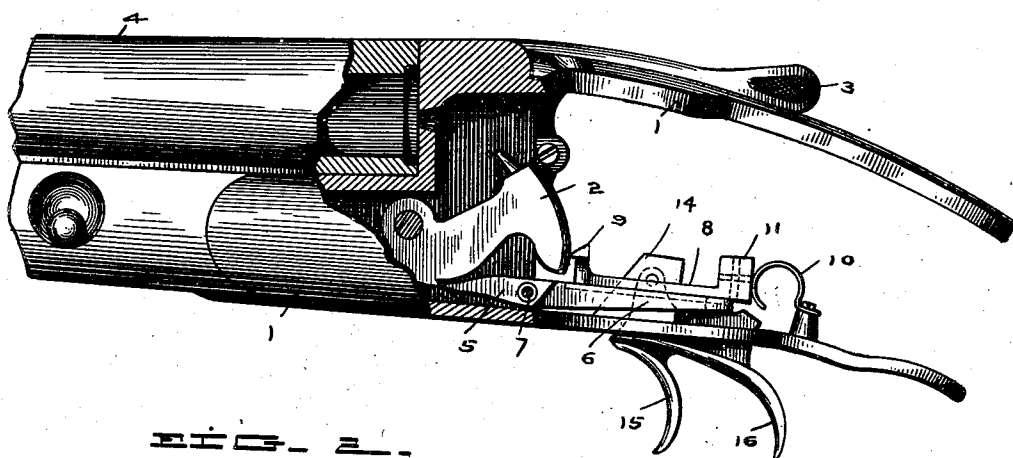


FIG. 2.

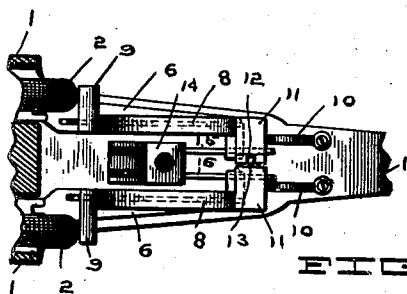


FIG. 3.

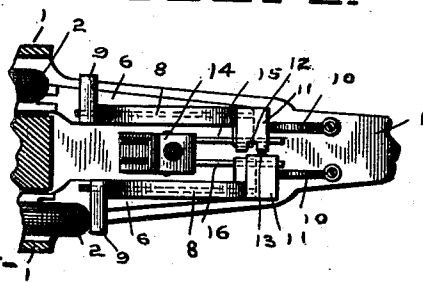
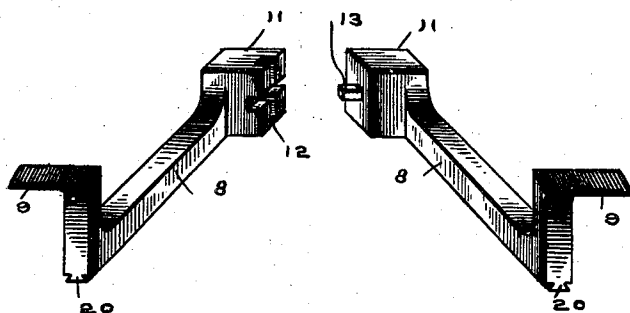


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

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C. S. Jacobs

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FIG. 5.

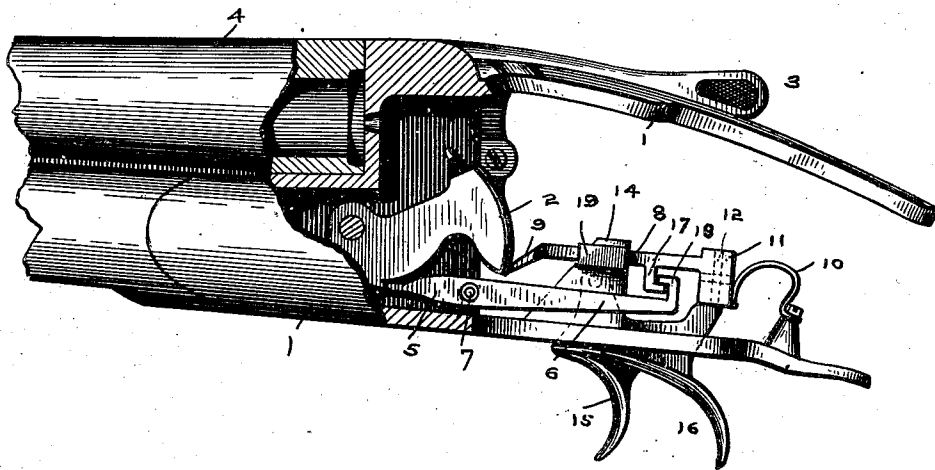


FIG. 6.

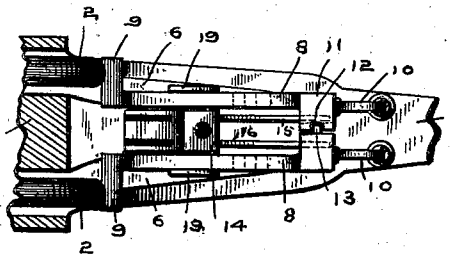
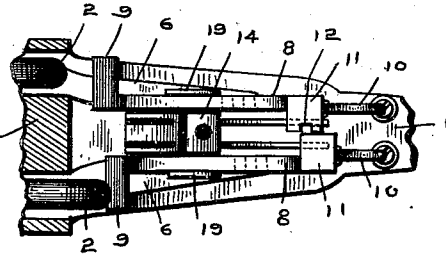


FIG. 7.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD, OF MUNCIE, INDIANA.

GUN-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,004, dated February 2, 1892.

Application filed September 19, 1891. Serial No. 406,276. (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 figures refer to like parts.

My invention relates to the construction of double-lock mechanism for guns; and it consists in the 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 as well as what is called the "hammerless" gun, and is an improvement upon the mechanism shown in the application filed by me on the 2d day of August, 1890, Serial No. 360,754, and in a second application filed by me on the 13th day of April, 1891, Serial No. 388,639, and will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, showing my device applied to a hammerless gun. Fig. 2 is a top view of the lever mechanism, showing both hammers raised. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing one hammer down. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the two levers detached. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a modification of the levers and sear. Fig. 6 is a top view of the same lever mechanism, both hammers being raised. Fig. 7 is a similar view, one hammer being down.

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 which locks the breech, and 4 the barrels.

5 is the dog, and 6 the shank of the sear, which is jointed, as shown in Fig. 1, the parts being hinged together by a pivot-bolt 7.

8 are reciprocating levers, which are provided with projections 9 at their forward ends for engaging with the hammers and have dovetailed projections 20 on the bottom, which fit in corresponding grooves in the sears.

10 are springs secured to the casing and which bear against the rear end 11 of the levers for returning them to their normal position.

12 are horizontal and vertical grooves formed upon the inner face of one of the levers, the opposite lever having a pin 13. When both hammers are cocked and the levers are in the position shown in Fig. 2, by pulling upon either trigger the pin 13 will have a free movement in the vertical slot 12 of the opposite lever, and when pressure on the trigger is released and the sear with its lever drops back into place the spring 10 at the end of that lever forces the lever forward on the sear, carrying the pin 13 into the horizontal groove 12, locking together both levers and through them the sears. In this case either barrel may be discharged by either trigger. These triggers are shown at 15 and 16.

14 is a central block which is slotted to admit the triggers in the usual manner.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 the levers 8 have beveled arms 9 at one end, which engage with the hammers when raised, and at the opposite end are enlargements 11, the inner face of one having vertical and horizontal grooves 12, which engage with the pin 13 on the opposite lever in the same manner as shown in Fig. 4. When in the position shown in Fig. 6, the pin is in the center of the grooves or at the point where the two grooves cross. Each lever rests at a little to one side of its center in a bracket 19, which is formed on either side of the block 14, and on the under side of each lever is a hook 17. In this case the sear is single, its dog 5 and shank 6 being formed of one piece pivoted at 7, and on the rear or inner end of each sear is formed a hook 18, which engages with the hook 17 of the lever when the hammer is cocked. Both hammers being raised, as shown in Fig. 6, and the levers being locked with their sears, when the right-hand trigger is pulled the pressure of the spring 10 on the end will force the right-hand lever forward, releasing it from engagement with the sear, and at the same time the pin will enter the horizontal groove on the lever, thereby locking both levers together, so that when the same trigger is again pulled both levers will be operated, thereby firing the remaining barrel and operating only upon that sear. The advantage of this arrangement over the other is that either barrel may be fired by its own trigger and the remaining barrel by either trigger, and both sears are

never operated on together, for the reason that as soon as one barrel is fired the sear on that side is released from engagement with its lever and will not operate until that hammer is again cocked.

On comparison of the two forms it will be seen that the form and operation of the levers are substantially the same in both cases, the only difference being that in the one case the engagement of the lever with the sear is made by means of the dovetailed groove and in the other by means of the hooks.

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

1. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism, independent spring-controlled levers supported upon a block connected to the casing between the locks, the forward ends of the levers having projections for engaging with the hammers when the latter are raised, the rear ends of such lever provided with projections, one of these projections having a pin and the other vertical and horizontal grooves for receiving such pin, such projections on the lever resting upon the triggers, hooks formed upon the levers behind the supporting-block, and sears piv-

oted below such levers and having hooks on their rear ends for engaging the hooks formed upon the levers, the pulling of either trigger operating to lock the levers together, whereby the remaining barrel may be fired by either trigger, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a gun, a double-lock mechanism, a pair of independent levers working in suitable bearings and having projections on their forward ends for contacting with the hammers when raised, the rear ends of such levers adapted to engage with each other by means of a pin formed upon one and vertical and horizontal grooves upon the other, sears locked to the levers when the hammers are raised, and the levers locked together when one barrel is fired, whereby the remaining barrel may be fired by either trigger, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of September, 1891.

THOMAS J. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

E. B. GRIFFITH,
C. P. JACOBS.