G. SCHALCK.

Trigger for Fire-Arms.

No. 226,555. Patented April 13, 1880.

Fig. 1.

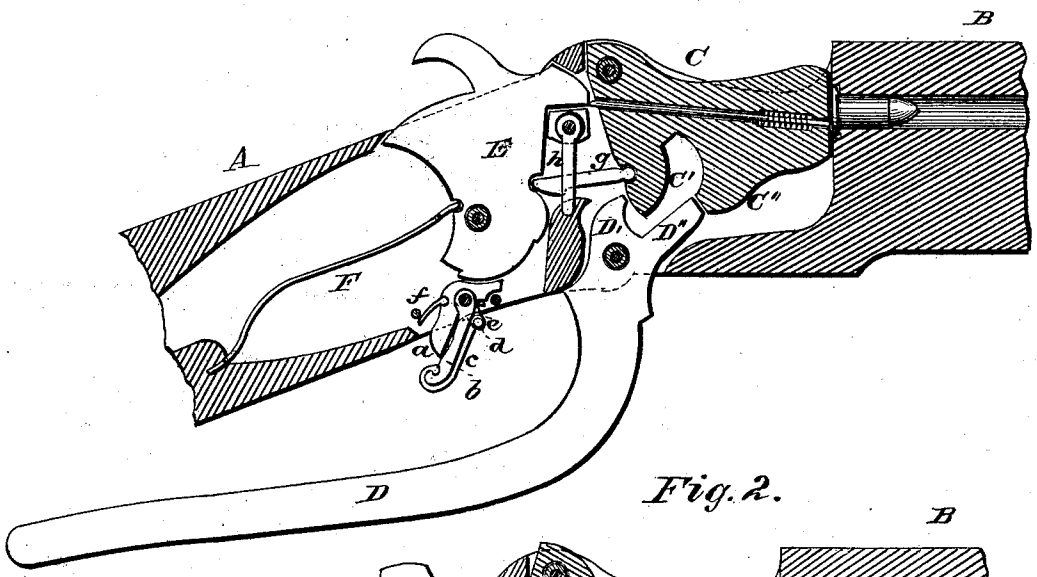


Fig. 2.

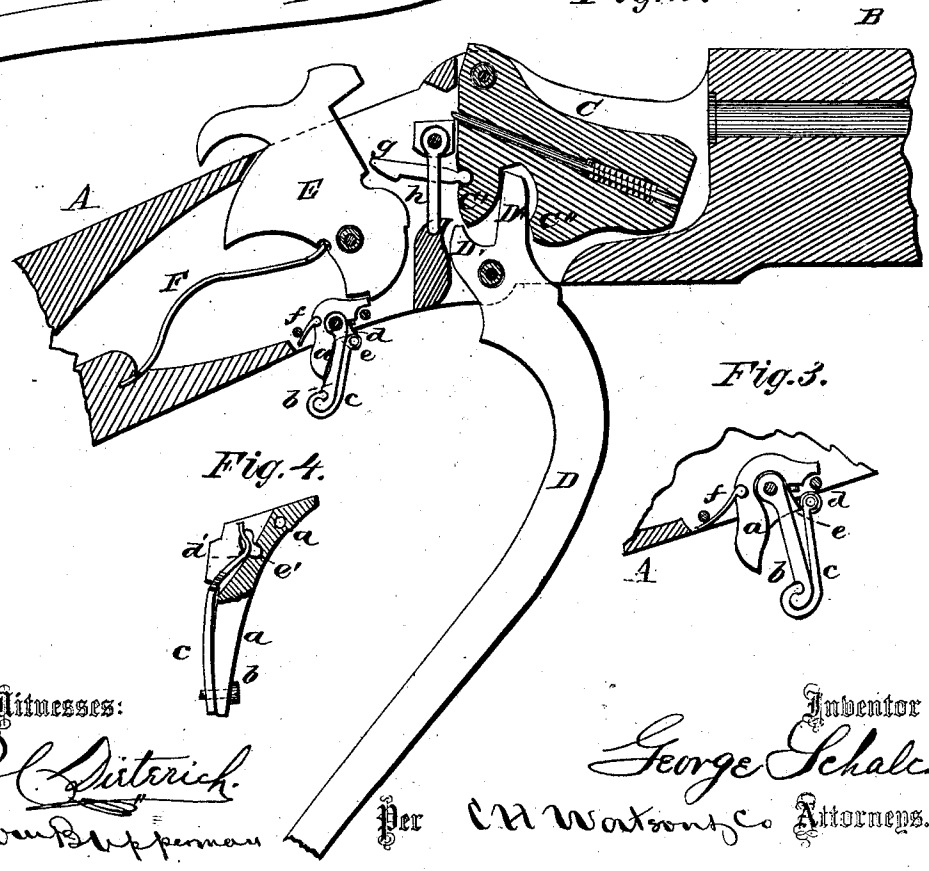


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SCHALCK, OF POTTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRIGGER FOR FIRE-ARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,555, dated April 13, 1880.

Application filed January 26, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE SCHALCK, of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Arms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in fire-arms; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the annexed drawings, which fully illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section, showing the guard-lever and breech-block in position for firing; Fig. 2, a similar section, showing the same parts in position for retracting and loading; Fig. 3, a side view of the trigger, and Fig. 4 a modification.

In the drawings, A indicates the stock; B, the barrel; C, the breech-block; D, the guard-lever; E, the hammer; F, the mainspring; *a*, dog; *b*, trigger; *c*, trigger-spring; *d*, roller in free end of spring; *e*, projection on dog; *f*, dog-spring.

The stock A and barrel B are made in the usual or any well-known form, and the breech-block is provided with an ordinary spring firing-pin, and is hinged at the rear end near the top to the stock, as shown. The under side of this block is provided with projections C′ C″, for the purpose of operating it and locking it in position by the lever.

The lever D is curved to the rear to form a guard for the trigger, and its front or inner end is provided with branches or prongs D′ D″.

The block C is provided at its rear end with a pivoted stud or arm, *g*, which sets the hammer when the block is thrown down for retracting and loading, and is drawn out of the way of the hammer when the block is returned to the firing position. As shown, this pivoted stud is provided with a swinging guide, *h*, to keep it in position; but in practice this guide may be omitted and its place supplied by the gun-stock.

The lower end of the hammer is provided with the usual notch or notches for engaging with the dog, and the dog is provided with the spring *f* for causing it to engage with the notches, which spring may be of the form shown or of any other suitable form. This dog *a* is provided with a pivoted trigger, *b*, as shown, and the trigger is provided with a spring, *c*, which is fastened to it at the lower end. The upper end of the spring is partly cut away and provided with the roller *d*. The dog *a* is also provided at its front with a small projection, *e*, which is traversed by the roller *d*, which, as shown in Fig. 3, passes onto the upper face of the projection when the trigger is thrown forward, and onto the under face or away from it when the trigger is thrown back in the position shown in Fig. 1.

It is evident that the projection may be made on the spring and a depression in the dog, as shown at *d′ e* in Fig. 4, and the same result be accomplished.

In operation, when the gun is to be fired the breech-block is held in position by its own pivot and the end or prong D′ of the lever D, which is in line with the rear end of the cartridge and the lever-pivot, so that the block cannot be thrown down by the reaction of the firing.

The movements of the lever and block will be apparent from the description and drawings, and it will be seen that the movement of the block can be accomplished by the engagement of the prong D′ with the projections C′ C″ without the lever-projection D″; but I have added that for the purpose of being doubly certain of the proper return of the block to its firing position.

The trigger *b* may be thrown forward into the position shown at Fig. 3 either before or after the hammer is cocked, or it may be used without being thrown forward at all. When thrown forward the roller *d* passes onto the upper surface of the projection *e* on the dog, which movement strains the spring and holds the trigger. By a very slight pull the spring-roller is pulled off from the projection, thereby releasing the spring and causing it to throw the trigger against the heel of the dog with sufficient force to throw the dog out of engagement with the hammer.

By this arrangement the trigger is made to operate as a set or hair trigger, or it can be used as a straight pull, as may be desired. It can be inserted and used in any lock without taking up any more room than an ordinary straight-pull trigger.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The dog *a*, having the projection *e*, in combination with the trigger *b*, hinged thereto, and spring *c*, attached to the trigger, and having roller *d* working on projection *e* of the dog, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE SCHALCK.

Witnesses:
CHAS. F. SELTZER,
H. K. WESTON.