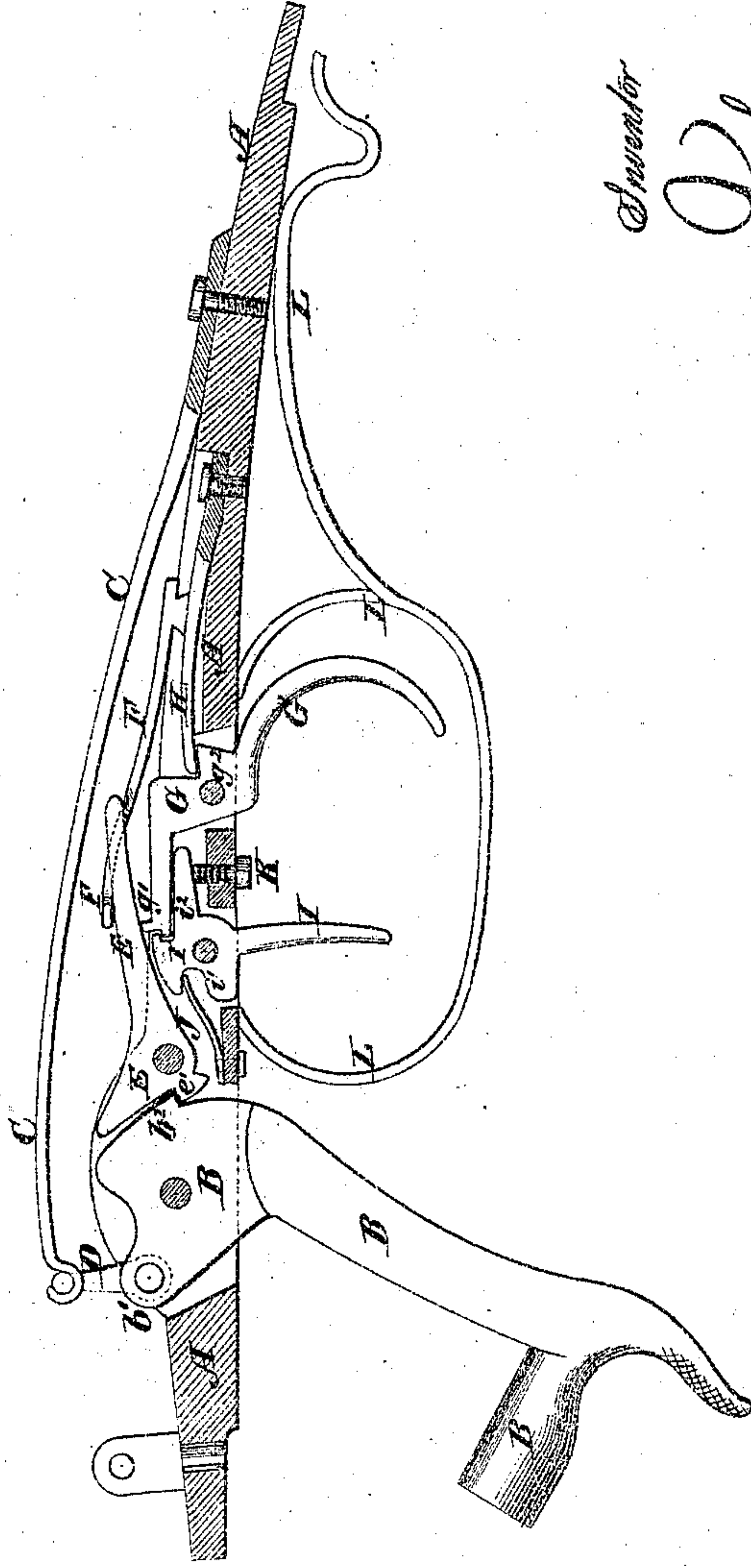


Joshua Ellbought Gun Lock.

PATENTED JUN 27. 1871

116252



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSHUA ALBRIGHT, OF PLEASANT VIEW, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN GUN-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,252, dated June 27, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSHUA ALBRIGHT, of Pleasant View, in the county of Ray and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gun-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which the figure is a detail sectional view of my improved gun-lock.

My invention has for its object to produce an improved gun-lock by the combination of the ordinary hair-trigger mechanism with an under-strike hammer and a locking-dog, the construction and arrangement of which parts are hereinafter fully described and specifically stated in the claim. I thus form an easily and safely-operated, strong, and durable lock, all devices composing the same being arranged on or attached to a single plate.

A is the lock-plate, which is secured to the under side of the stock. B is the hammer, which is placed beneath the stock, and is pivoted to flanges formed upon the inner or upper side of the lock-plate A. C is the mainspring that throws the hammer to discharge the gun, and the forward end of which is connected, by a bridle, D, with a projection, b^1 , formed upon the forward side of the pivoted end of the hammer B, and which projects in front of the pivot of said hammer sufficiently to give the necessary leverage. The spring C extends back above the inner or upper side of the plate A, and its rear end is secured to the rear part of said plate A. Upon the rear side of the pivoted end of the hammer B is formed a notch or shoulder, b^2 , to receive a toe or shoulder, e' , formed upon the forward end of the lever E. The lever E is pivoted to the lock-plate A, and its forward end is held up against the hammer B ready to catch upon the shoulder b^2 and hold the said hammer when drawn back or cocked by the spring E, the forward end of which is connected with the rear end of said lever E, and the rear end of which is secured to the lock-plate A, as shown in the drawing. G is the guard-trigger, which is pivoted to the lock-plate A, and the upper end g^1 of which projects forward, and the lower side of the rear part of the lever E, as shown in the figure, so that when the said end g^1 is raised the said lever

will be operated to release the hammer B. The guard-trigger G is brought back to and held in its ordinary position by the spring H, the forward end of which rests upon a shoulder, g^2 , formed upon the rear side of the said trigger G. The rear end of the spring H is secured to the plate A. A small horizontal projection is formed on the end g^1 of the trigger G, which fits under a lip or ledge of the trigger I, as shown. I is the discharging-trigger, which is pivoted to the plate A, and which is brought back to and held in its ordinary position by the spring J, the rear end of which enters a notch, i , in the forward side of the upper part of the trigger I. The free end of this spring bears upward against the forwardly-projecting upper lip or ledge of the trigger, thus tending to throw the lower end of the same forward. The forward end of the spring J is secured to the plate A, as shown in the figure. Upon the rear side of the upper end of the trigger I is formed a projection or finger, i , which projects beneath the forwardly-projecting end g^1 of the guard-trigger G, so that the said part g^1 may be raised against the lever E to discharge the gun by a slight movement of the trigger I. By this construction it will be impossible to move the trigger I to discharge the gun while the guard-trigger G is held in place. The play of the trigger I is limited by the set-screw K, which passes in through the plate in such a position that the part i^2 of the trigger I in its downward movement may strike against the forward end of the said screw K. L is the trigger-guard, which is attached to the plate A and to the gun-stock in the ordinary manner. The triggers G and I, with their springs, and the screw K, constitute the hair-trigger mechanism ordinarily employed in sporting and other rifles, while the hammer and spring C are also in common use in fire-arms. I have combined these devices under a simple arrangement, with the aid of the dog E.

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

The hair-trigger mechanism G I K H J, the dog E, springs F and C, bridle D, and hammer B, arranged, in connection with the lock-plate A, to operate as shown and described.

JOSHUA ALBRIGHT.

Witnesses:

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