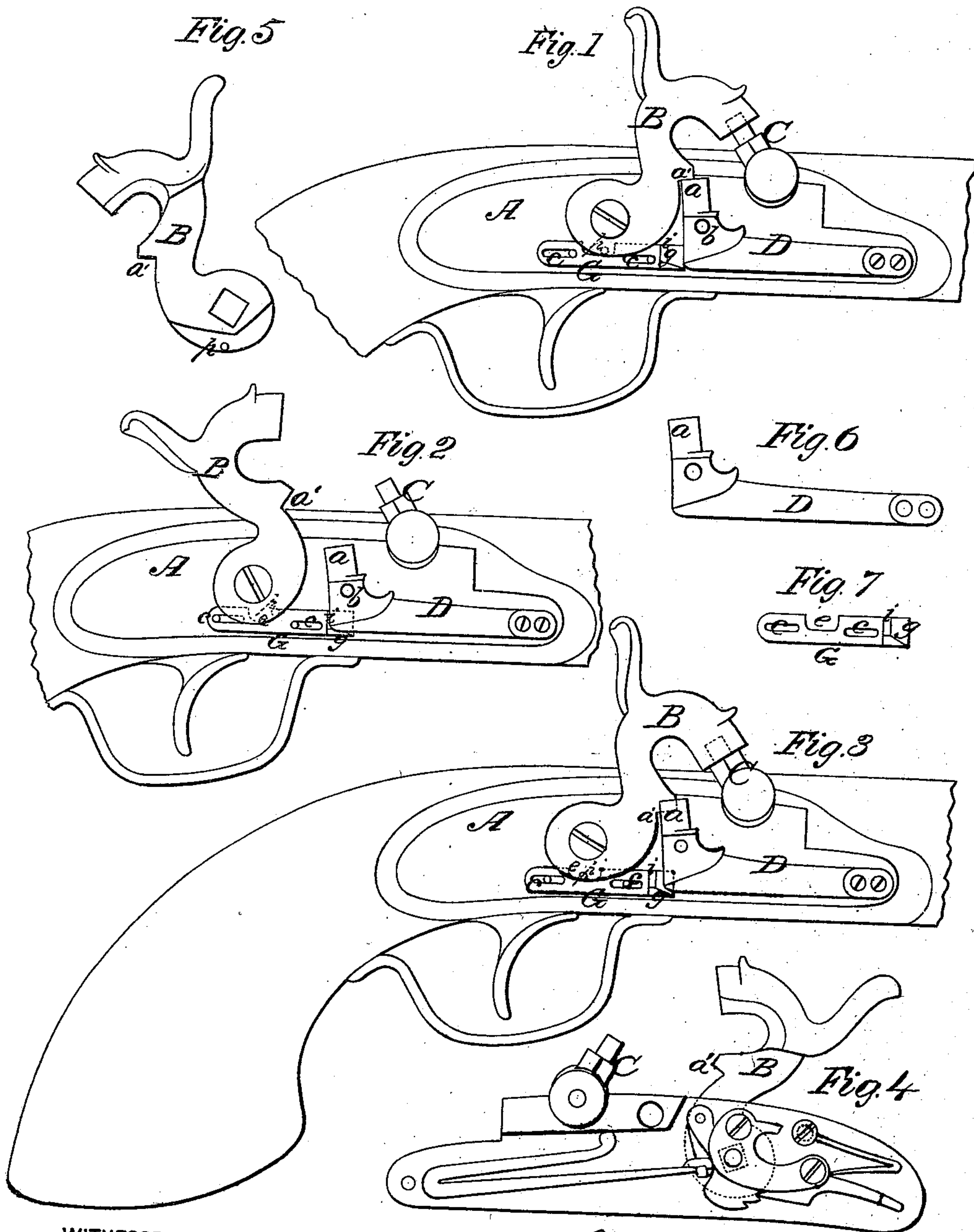


J. M. GARFIELD
Gun-Locks.

No. 152,839.

Patented July 7, 1874.



WITNESSES
Villette Anderson.
George E. Upham.

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ATTORNEYS,

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JOHN M. GARFIELD, OF LAKE CITY, MINNESOTA.

IMPROVEMENT IN GUN-LOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 152,839, dated July 7, 1874; application filed May 29, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. GARFIELD, of Lake City, in the county of Wabashaw and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Gun-Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 of the drawings are representations of side views of my gun-lock; and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are detail views.

This invention has relation to gun-locks; and it consists in a spring-anvil, which is actuated by the hammer through the medium of a sliding wedge, and which constitutes a safety attachment to the lock that will prevent the hammer from striking the nipple, except when released from a full cock, as will be hereinafter explained.

In the annexed drawings I have represented my invention applied to a gun-lock of a well-known construction, A being the lock-frame, B the hammer, and C the nipple. On the outer face of the frame A, and in front of the hammer B, is an anvil, *a*, which is formed on the rear end of a flat spring, D, which spring is rigidly secured to the frame A, and sustained against a shock of the hammer on its anvil by means of a stud, *b*. G designates a longitudinally-movable slide, which is arranged in rear of the spring D, and below the hammer-pivot, and which is guided by means of studs and slots *c c*. At *e* a notch is made in the upper edge of the slide, in which notch a stud, *p*, on the lower portion of the hammer, plays freely. The front end of the slide G has a wedge, *g*, formed on it, the highest

point of which is flat, as indicated in Fig. 7 by the letter *i*. When the hammer is drawn back to a full cock, as shown in Fig. 2, the pin *p* will force the wedge *g* between the rear end of the spring D, so that this end will bear on said flat portion *i* of the wedge. When the hammer is let fly it will strike the nipple and discharge the load. At the same time, the pin *p*, acting backwardly against the slide G, together with the pressure of the spring D on the wedge, will throw back this slide, as shown in Fig. 3. When the hammer is half-cocked the wedge *g* will be moved partly between the spring D and the frame A, so that should the hammer from any accident, or should it be intentionally, released, it will be arrested before striking the nipple C by a shoulder, *a'*, striking the anvil *a*, as shown in Fig. 1. It will thus be seen the hammer cannot strike the nipple except it be released from a full cock.

What I claim as new is—

1. The anvil *a* on spring D, in combination with the shoulder *a'* on the hammer B, and with a wedge-slide, G, actuated by the hammer, substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

2. The flat face *i* on the beveled end *g* of the slide G, in combination with the spring-anvil *a*, and the pin *p* playing in the notch *e* of slide G, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. GARFIELD.

Witnesses:

J. ED. DOUGHTY,
E. M. CARD.