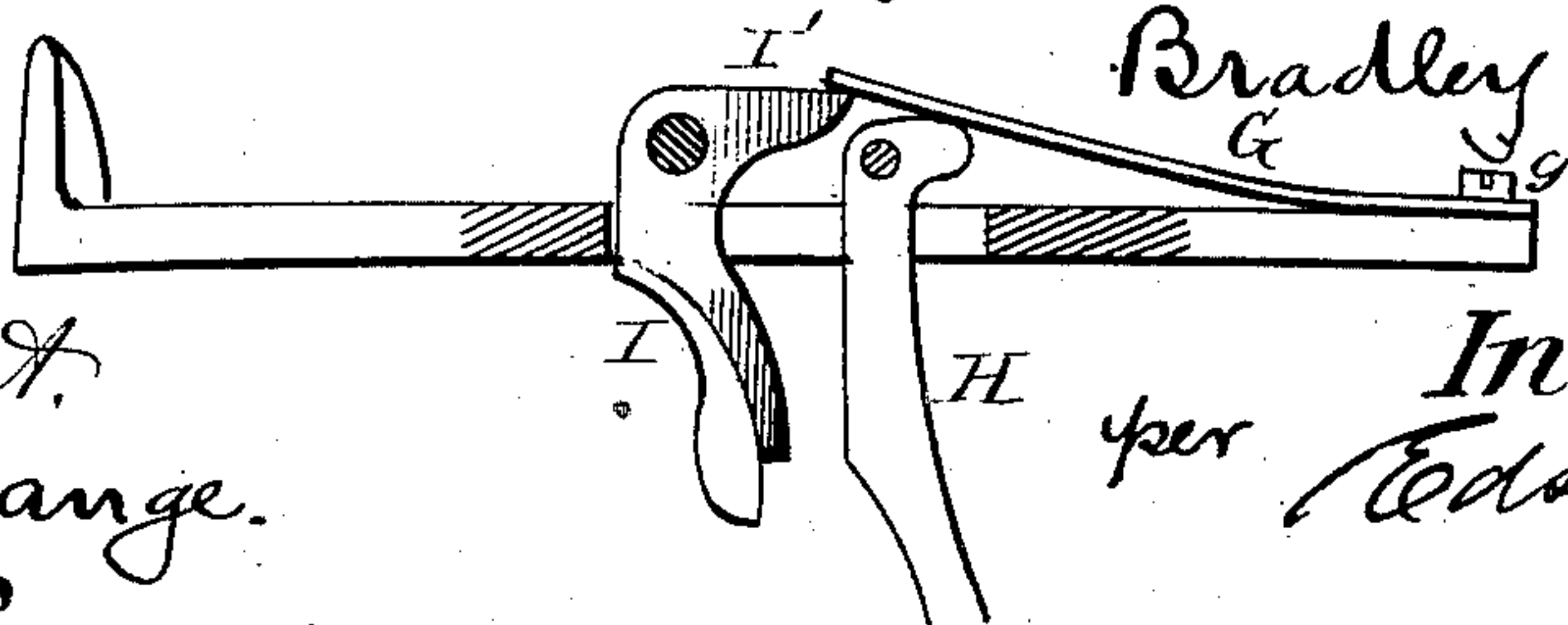
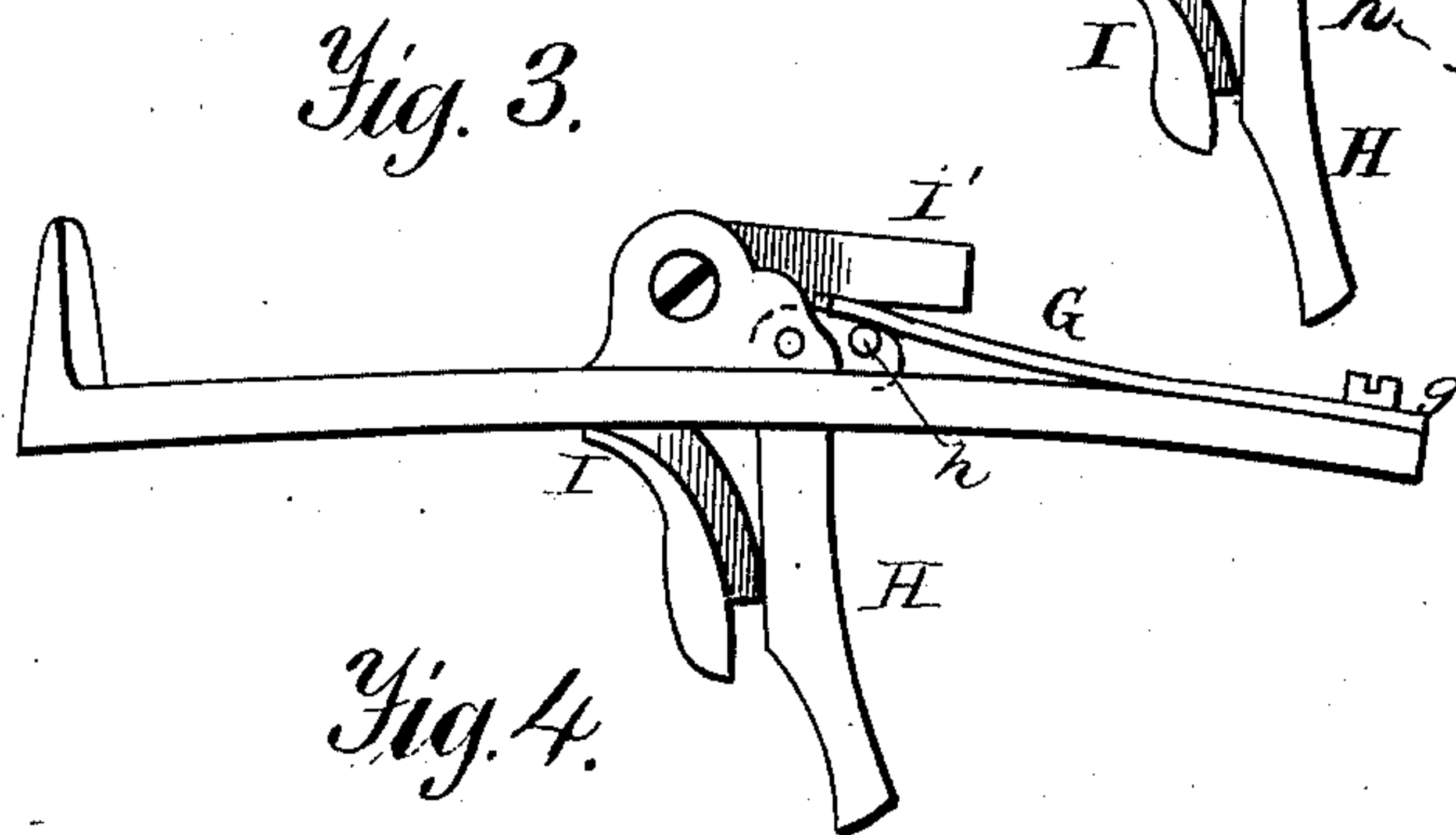
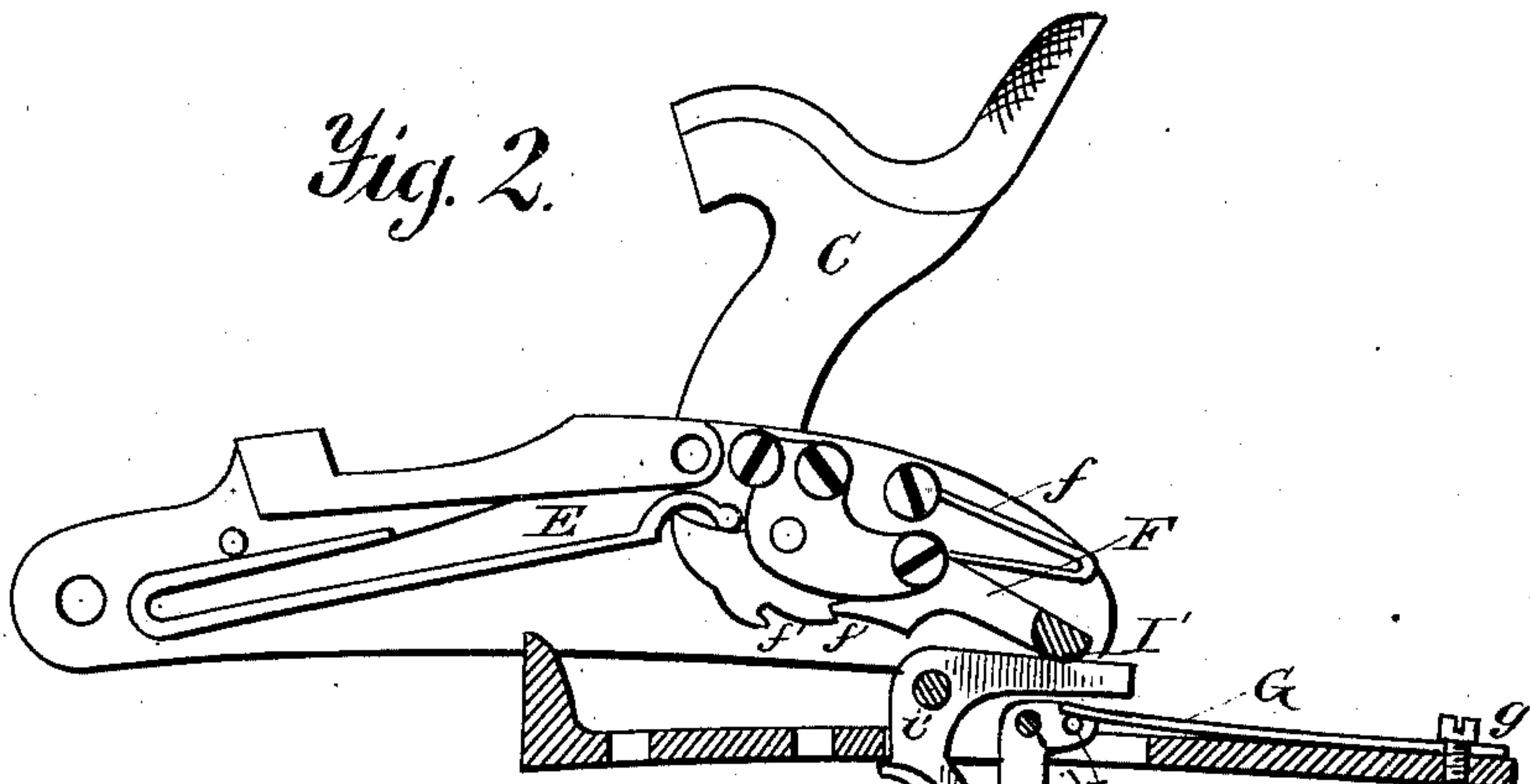
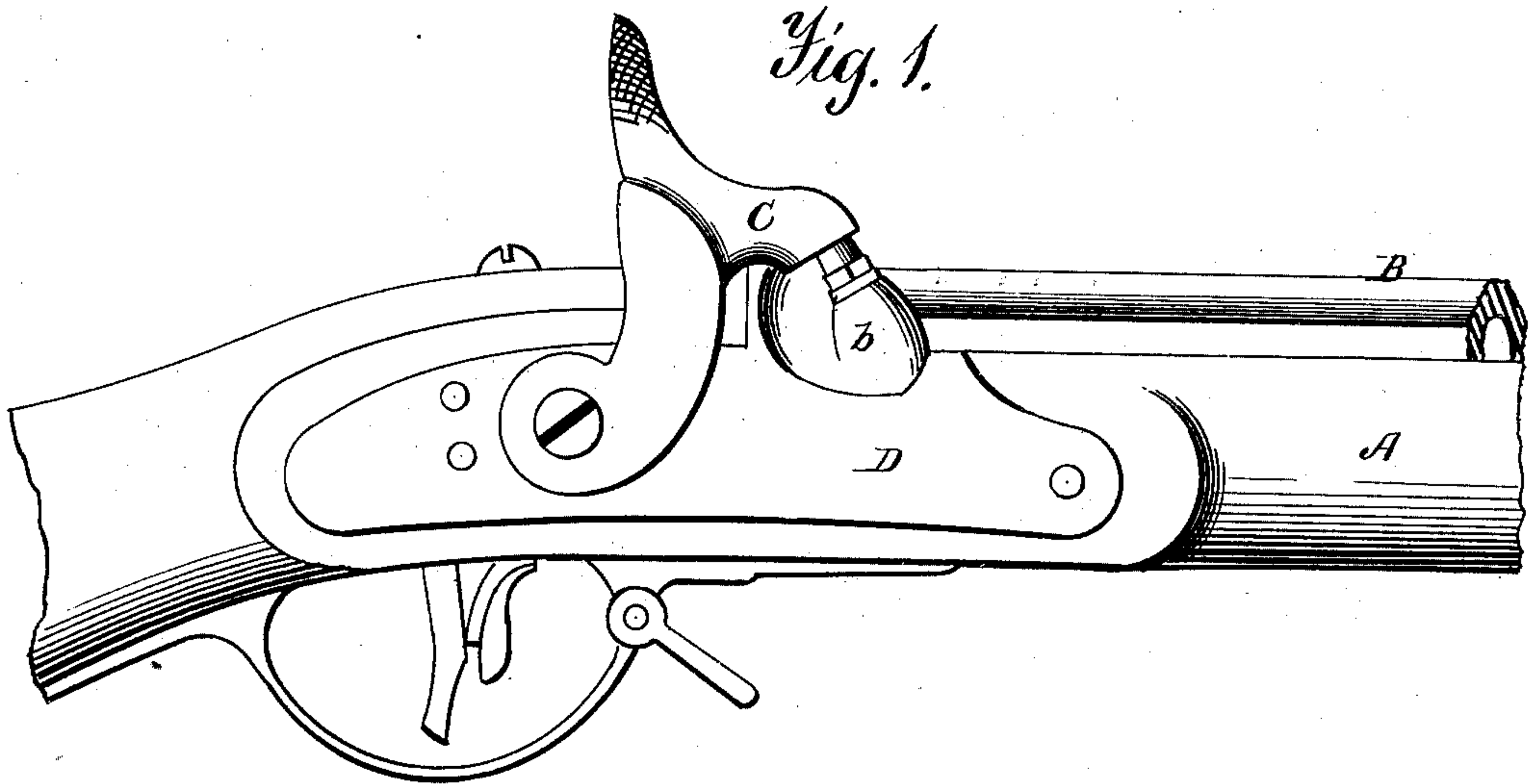


(No Model.)

B. A. FISKE.
Lock for Fire Arms.

No. 239,652.

Patented April 5, 1881.



Witnesses.

A. Ruppert.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRADLEY A. FISKE, OF NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS.

LOCK FOR FIRE-ARMS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,652, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed July 16, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BRADLEY ALLEN FISKE, of Naperville, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Safety-Locks for Fire-Arms; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a combination-trigger for the locks of fire-arms composed of a hair-trigger and a safety-trigger operating in connection therewith; and the novelty consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

It is well known that with what is known as a "hair-trigger" much better marksmanship can be attained than with the ordinary trigger, the pull to liberate the hammer in which is six pounds, more or less; but it is also well known that it is very dangerous to use the hair-trigger, as the piece is liable to be fired unintentionally, owing to the fact that an extremely light touch will spring the hair-trigger and liberate the hammer which explodes the cap or cartridge.

The object of my invention is to provide such a construction as will retain all the advantages of the hair-trigger, and at the same time obviate the danger of premature or unintentional firing.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a vertical horizontal section; Fig. 3, a detail, and Fig. 4 a modification.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the gun-stock; B, the barrel; *b*, the nipple; C, the hammer, and D the lock.

The hammer is operated by the constant force of a mainspring, E, which holds against the rack-bulge of the hammer, in the notches *f'* of which acts the ordinary pivoted dog F, held in constant contact therewith by the V-spring *f*. A lateral or transverse arm of this pivoted dog F rides upon the trigger I or upon

the horizontal arm I' of said trigger. The trigger I is pivoted upon the lock at *i*.

The hereinbefore-specified construction and arrangement of parts, being old and well known, are merely described and shown to illustrate one form of applying my invention.

H represents a guard or safety-trigger, pivoted at *h'*, and having a pin or arm, *h*, upon which rides a strong spring, G, secured to the trigger-plate at *g*. This spring forces the vertical shank of the guard-trigger against the hair-trigger, and said trigger will not release the hammer until the force of this spring G is overcome by the pressure of the finger upon the guard-trigger H.

It will be particularly observed that this trigger I, with the guard-trigger H bearing against it, operates in the same manner as the ordinary trigger—that is to say, the trigger is pulled, overcoming the force of the spring, until the dog springs out of one of the notches *f'*, and the hammer is left at the mercy of the mainspring E. If, however, it is desired to use the trigger as a hair-trigger, the second finger of the right hand pulls the guard-trigger until the spring force of G is overcome, and the hammer or bolt would then be released by a light pressure upon the trigger I.

In all hair-triggers now known to me the hair-trigger is "set," and remains as a set hair-trigger until released or fired. In my invention the trigger I only acts as a hair-trigger while H is held back, and if the arm is not fired the spring G acts upon the hair-trigger as soon as the "pull" is released from the trigger H, and the device again becomes an ordinary trigger.

It will be observed that in Fig. 4 of the drawings, which shows an important modification, the spring G passes over the safety-trigger H and bears upon the rear extremity of the trigger I, and the cam portion of the trigger H impinges against the under surface of the spring G. By this arrangement it is obvious that the spring may be elevated out of contact with the trigger I by manipulating the trigger H, and the device will then serve as described hereinbefore.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the firing-trigger

of a gun-lock, of a spring the pressure of which is exerted on said trigger, and a supplementary or safety trigger to remove the force of said spring from the firing-trigger to permit its operation, in the manner set forth.

2. The combination, with the sear of a gun-lock, of the trigger I, acting directly on the sear, and the supplementary safety or set trigger H, bearing on the trigger by the force of the spring G, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the sear, of the main trigger I, pivoted at *i'*, the trigger H,

pivoted in rear thereof, and the spring G, bearing on trigger H to press the latter forward as a safety-trigger, and capable of removal, as shown, to permit the operation of trigger I, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of June, 1880.

BRADLEY ALLEN FISKE.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS P. BURKE,
HENRY P. BURKE.