

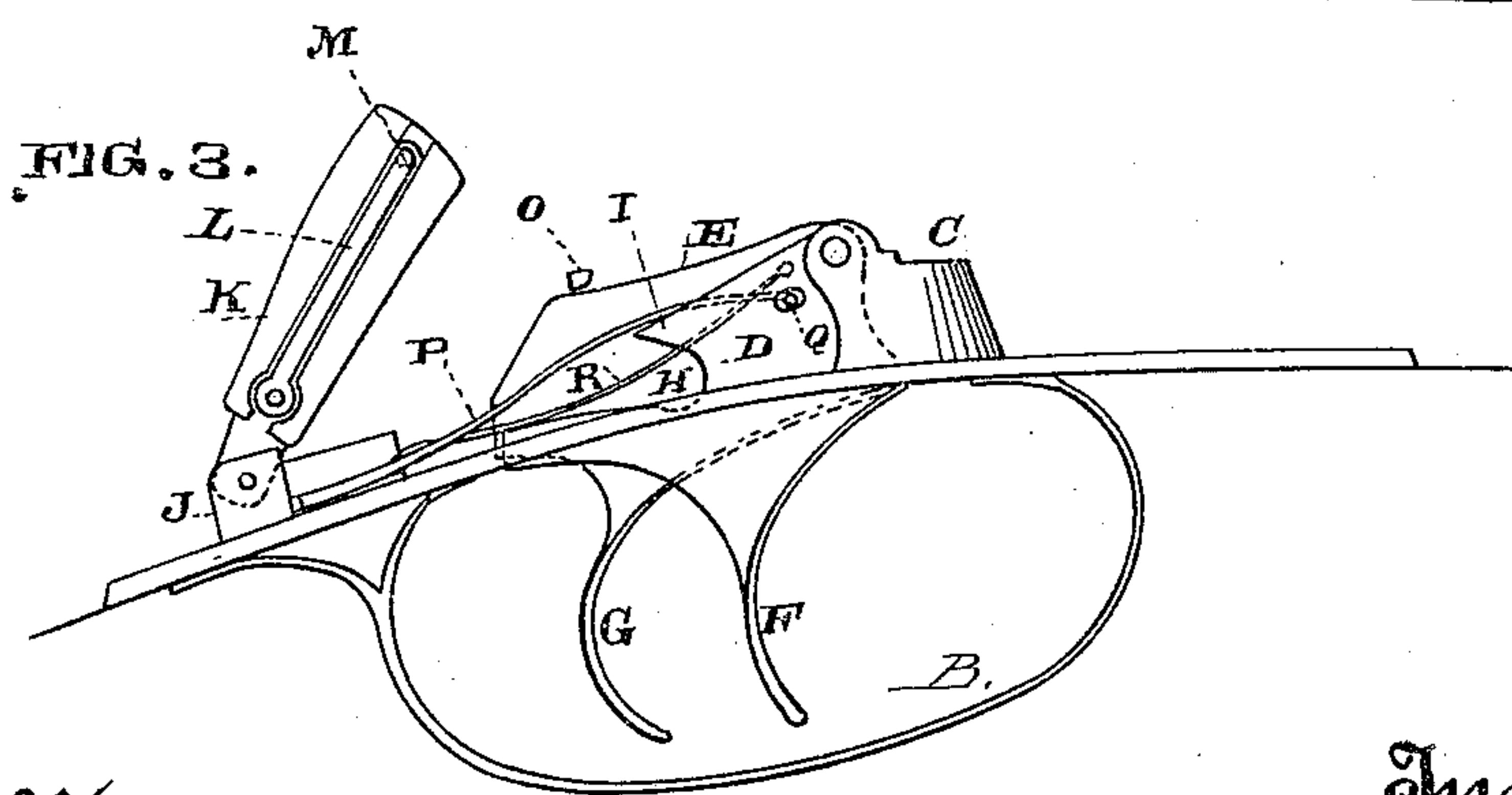
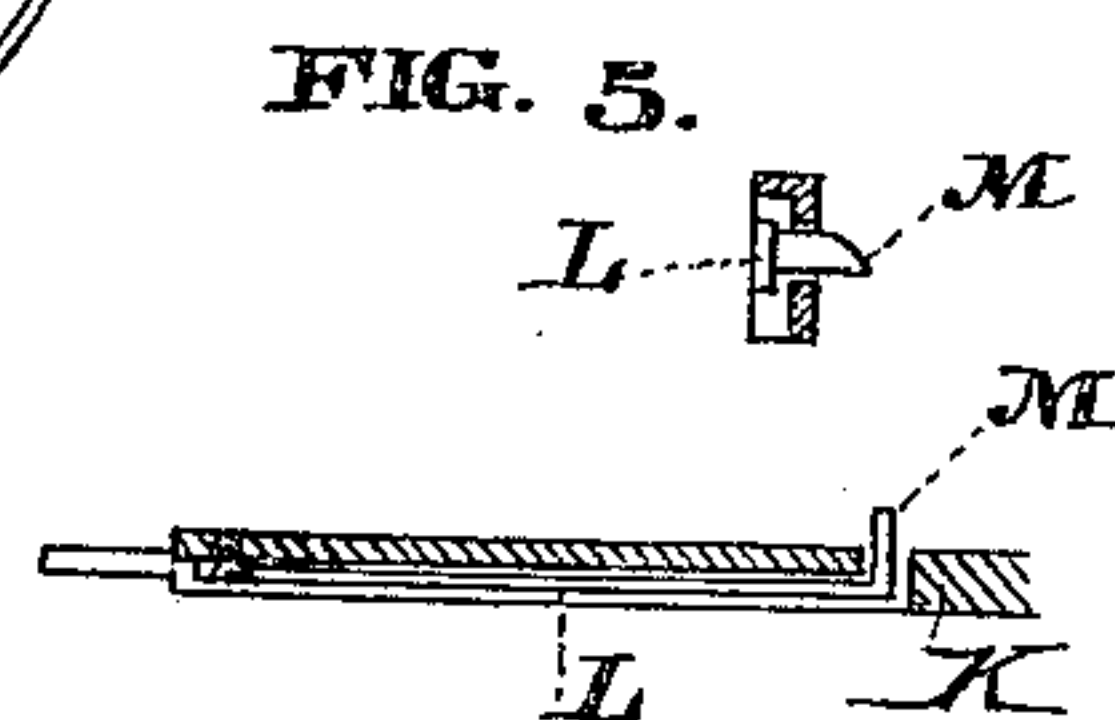
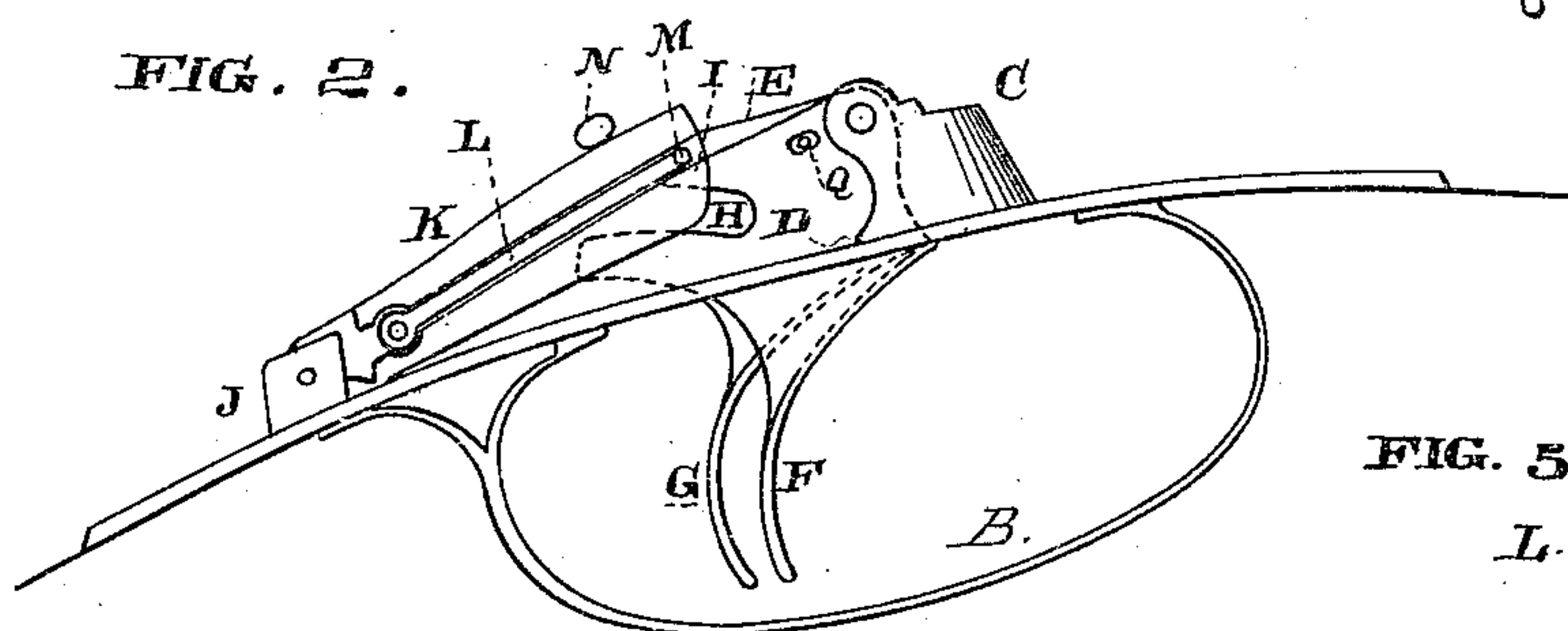
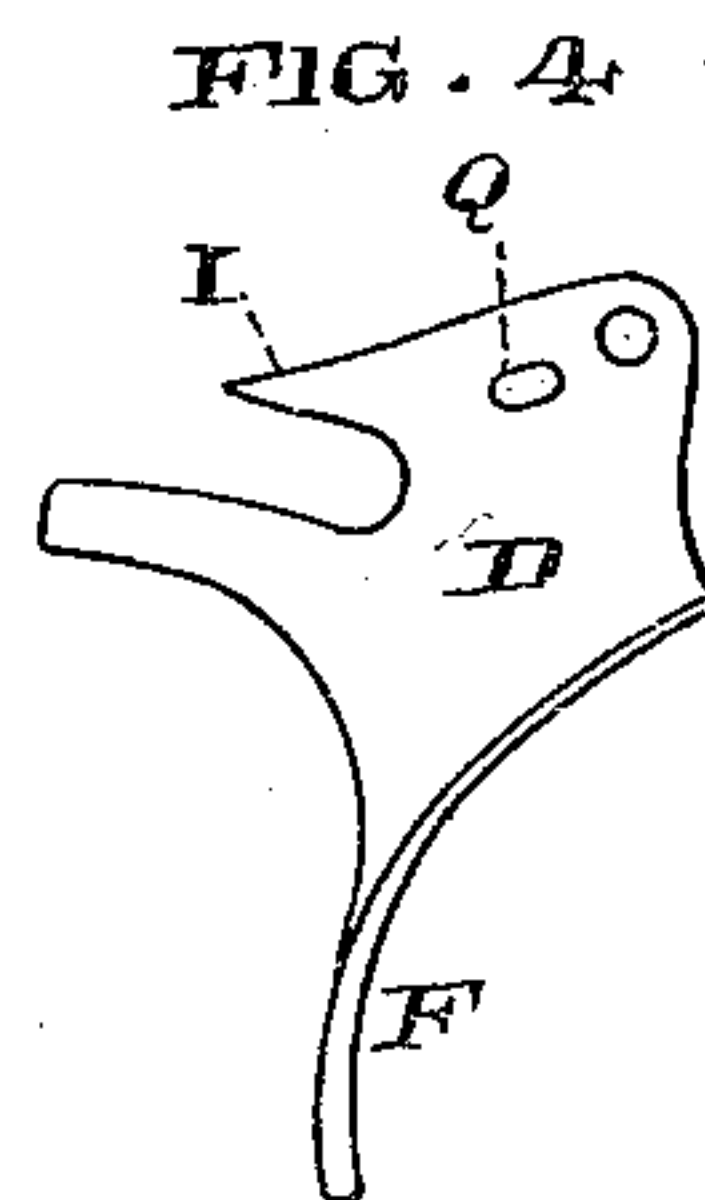
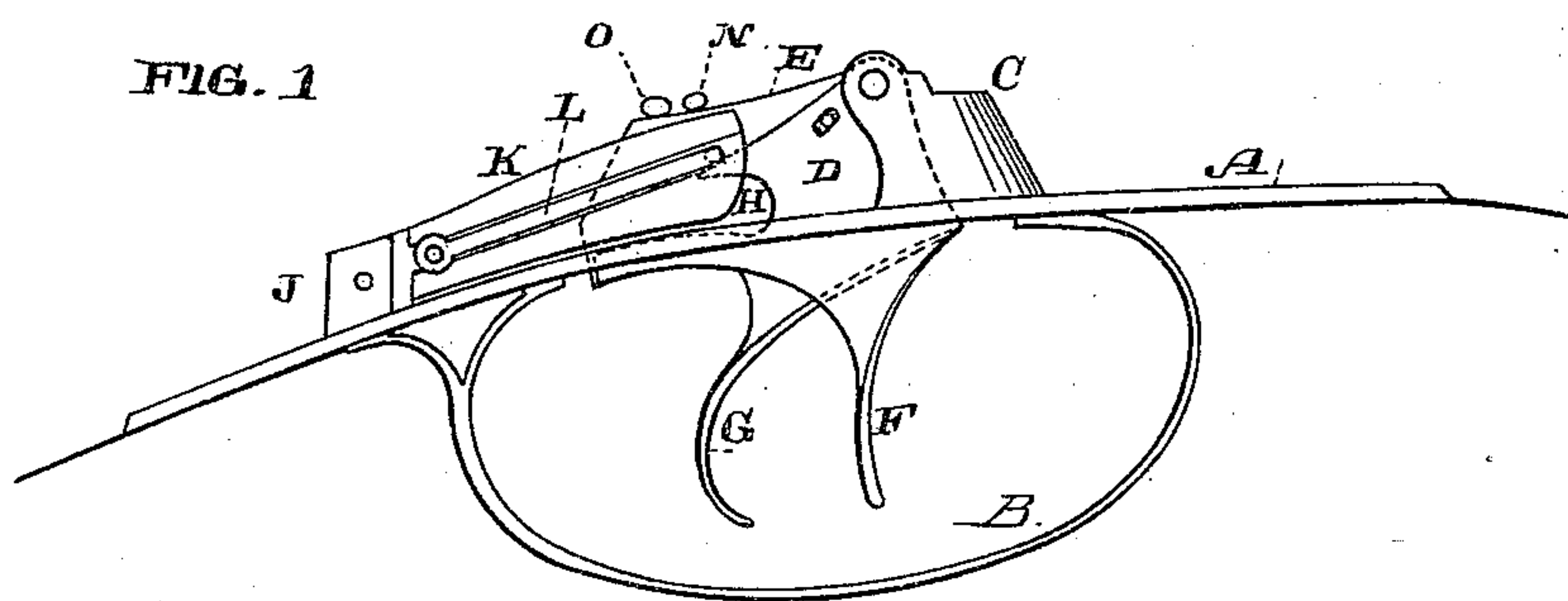
(No Model.)

C. E. BURGANS.

TRIGGER ATTACHMENT FOR DOUBLE GUNS.

No. 344,896.

Patented July 6, 1886.



Witnesses,
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J. H. House.

Inventor,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. BURGANS, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

TRIGGER ATTACHMENT FOR DOUBLE GUNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,896, dated July 6, 1886.

Application filed December 18, 1885. Serial No. 186,083. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. BURGANS, of Oakland, Alameda county, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Trigger Attachment for Double Guns; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to an attachment for double-barreled guns having two locks and two triggers, whereby they may be fired independently; and it consists of an intermediate plate with a spring device which operates between the forward trigger and the sear of the lock which it operates, so that after the first barrel has been discharged the forward trigger may be drawn back until the finger engages with the rear trigger, so as to fire the other barrel without changing the fingers from one trigger to the other.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a view of the triggers with my device in the normal position. Fig. 2 shows the forward trigger drawn back in its position after the first barrel has been discharged with the intermediate device just ready to be disengaged from it. Fig. 3 is a view showing this intermediate plate and spring thrown up so as to more clearly show the triggers and connected springs. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the forward trigger. Fig. 5 represents in detail views of the intermediate plate, K, the spring L, and the pin M.

In the ordinary construction of double guns, in which a lock and trigger are employed for each barrel, the forward trigger usually discharges the right-hand barrel and the rear trigger the left-hand barrel. It is, however, necessary to pull each trigger independently of the other, and in changing the fingers from the front trigger after that barrel has been fired to the rear one, or from the rear one to the front, time is lost, and the fingers sometimes become entangled, so that the opportunity for making a quick shot is lost. In my invention both triggers may be pulled successively without changing the finger from the forward trigger.

A is the plate from which the triggers are supported, and which is let into the lower part of the stock.

B is the trigger-guard, which may be made

of the usual or any suitable construction, and C is a standard, to the upper rear end of which the two trigger-plates D and E are pivoted, the triggers F and G extending downward within the guard in the usual manner, as shown. The forward trigger-plate has a curved space or slot, H, formed in the rear upper portion, so as to leave a point, I, projecting above it.

To the rear portion of the plate A is fixed a standard or support, J, within which is hinged the rear end of a bar or plate, K. A slot or channel is made in the outside of this plate, and within this slot a spring, L, has its rear end secured by a pin, and the front end has a pin, M, extending through a hole in the plate so as to project from the opposite side, the end being beveled to allow the point I to press it back and pass it when the trigger is released from the pull. When the triggers are in their normal position, this pin M rests upon the upper edge of the point I of the trigger-plate D, and the upper edge of the plate K extends below the sear N of the lock, so that when it is raised it will act to release the hammer and allow it to fall in the same manner that it is usually released by the edge of the trigger-plate itself. As the trigger F is pulled backward it raises the point I, and with it the pin M and the plate K, until the first barrel has been discharged, and the trigger F is then in close proximity with the trigger G. At this instant the pin M slips off from the point I and falls into the slot or groove H, thus allowing the bar K to fall and resume the normal position, while the trigger may be pulled still farther back. This allows the finger to come in contact with the rear trigger, G, which then acts to raise its trigger-plate E, and this being in contact with the sear O of the left-hand lock will release the hammer and discharge that barrel.

P is a light curved flat spring the rear end of which is secured at or near the standard J, and its front end extends forward and has a pin, Q, extending into a slot in the trigger-plate D. This spring exerts a downward pressure, and consequently throws the trigger F forward as soon as it is released from the pressure of the finger, thus allowing the point I to drop, and, as it passes the pin M of the spring L, it forces said pin backward or outward

through the plate K sufficiently to allow the point I to pass below it, when it again returns to its proper position above the point I.

R is a second spring, also fixed at the same point with the spring P, and it extends forward, having a point or projection which enters a hole or slot in the left-hand trigger-plate, E. This spring has an upward pressure and acts to raise the rear end of the trigger-plate E, so as to hold it in contact with the sear O of the left-hand barrel and the trigger G back in its usual position all the time. By this construction it is possible to fire the right and left hand barrels of the gun successively without removing the finger from the forward trigger. If it is desired to fire the right-hand barrel alone, a sufficient pull upon the trigger will be made to fire that barrel only; and if it is desired to fire the left-hand barrel alone, it can be done in the usual manner by pulling the rear trigger or by leaving the right-hand barrel uncocked and pulling on both triggers.

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

1. In a double gun, the two triggers acting upon independent firing mechanisms, in combination with a plate or bar between the forward trigger and its lock, and a spring-actuated pin engaging the upper portion of said trigger, whereby this trigger may act to dis-

charge one barrel and then be moved back until the finger engages the rear trigger so as to discharge the second barrel, substantially as herein described.

2. In a double gun, the two triggers engaging the two firing mechanisms, in combination with a plate or bar having its rear end hinged, a spring-pin extending through its front end and engaging the upper portion of the forward trigger-plate while the upper portion of the bar engages the firing mechanism or sear of the corresponding lock, substantially as herein described.

3. The forward trigger having a point projecting from the rear upper portion of the trigger-plate, a slot or channel below this point, in combination with a bar having its lower end hinged and a spring pin passing through its forward end and resting upon the point when the trigger is in its normal position, and which slips off and falls into the slot when the trigger is drawn backward sufficiently to discharge the gun, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

CHAS. E. BURGANS.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
H. C. LEE.