

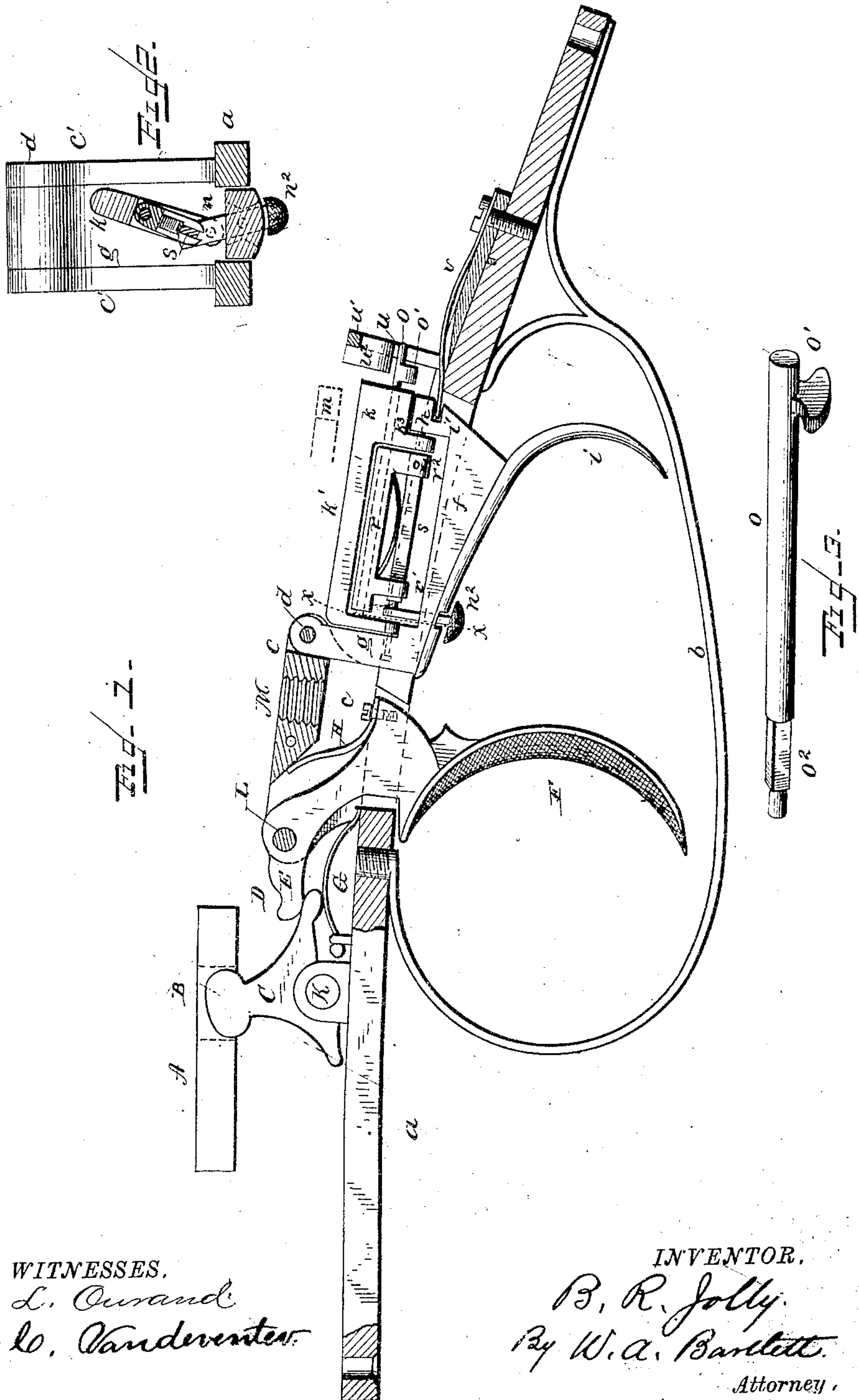
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. R. JOLLY.  
TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR GUNS.

No. 383,814.

Patented May 29, 1888.



WITNESSES.

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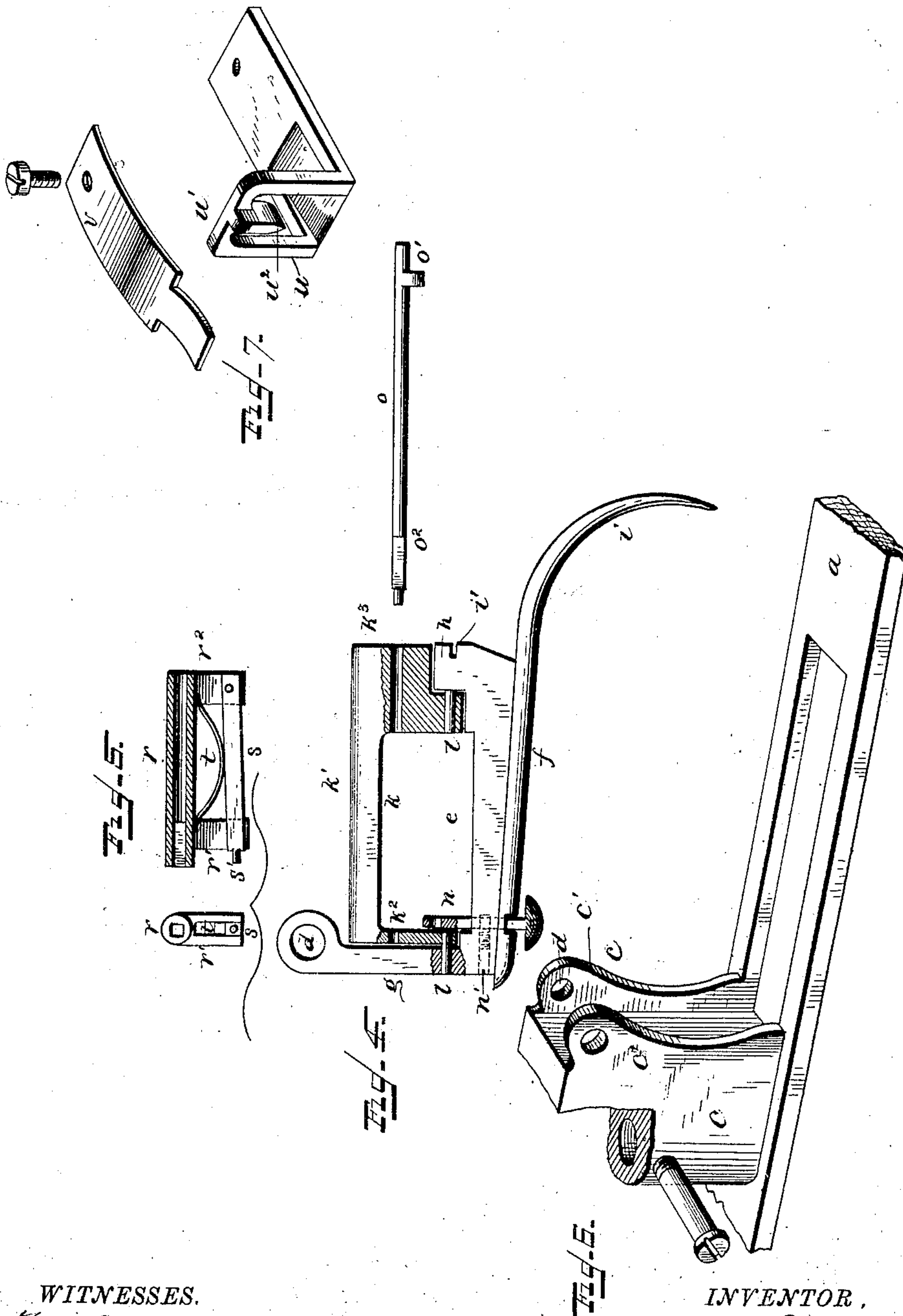
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## TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR GUNS.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN R. JOLLY, OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

## TRIGGER MECHANISM FOR GUNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,814, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed October 17, 1887. Serial No. 252,621. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN R. JOLLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Raleigh, in the county of Wake and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Double Shotguns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gun-locks, especially for double-barreled guns.

The invention consists in a combination of mechanism by which a side trigger is made to fire the locks of a double-barreled gun alternately, or to fire the gun by the use of one hammer successively; also in a mechanism for unlocking the barrels.

In shooting with double-barreled guns the sportsman is apt to fire one barrel repeatedly, neglecting the other barrel, so that the gun is practically worn out while one barrel has been but little used. By my device any inattention in this matter is corrected, and the barrels are fired alternately, the trigger setting itself automatically, unless it is desired to fire one barrel repeatedly, leaving the other unused, when it is in the power of the gunner to do so.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the bottom strap of a gun, having a trigger mechanism and barrel-locking device attached. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail in perspective. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the trigger and its rocking frame removed from the strap. Fig. 5 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the actuating-frame. Fig. 6 is a perspective of part of the strap and standard. Fig. 7 shows details hereinafter referred to.

The reference-letter *a* indicates the bottom strap of a gun, on which the guard *b* is carried. The strap has a standard, *c*, in which the trigger is pivoted at *d*, such being a common construction of guard-strap. The trigger *e* has a bottom plate, *f*, a front bar, *g*, and an upward extension, *h*, nearly over the finger-piece *i*. The rocking frame *k* is pivoted between the projections *g* and *h* by pins *l l*, extending in line parallel with the bottom plate, *f*, of the trigger. This frame *k* may be rocked on said pins *l l* from one side to the other, and when rocked to the right is in position to engage the sear of the right-hand hammer, and

when rocked to the left the left-hand hammer, on the pulling of the trigger, the position of the sear being indicated at *m* in dotted lines, Fig. 1.

The extent of side movement of the rocking frame *k* is determined by the ears *c' c'* on the standard *c*, or by other suitable stops.

The rocking frame *k* has a top bar, *k'*, and end bars, *k<sup>2</sup> k<sup>3</sup>*, the latter being attached to the pivots *l l*. The frame has bearings for a pin, *o*, which passes through the rear end of bar *k<sup>2</sup>*, and has a cam projection, *o'*, at the rear of said bar. A rocking hanger, *r*, is supported on the pin *o*. The pin *o* is free to turn or rock in its bearings in the bars *k<sup>2</sup> k<sup>3</sup>*, but is splined, keyed, or attached by a polygonal part, *o<sup>2</sup>*, to the rocking hanger, so that the hanger *r* and pin *o* will rock together. The top bar of hanger *r* is perforated longitudinally to receive pin *o*. (See Fig. 5.) The hanger *r* has two lugs or equivalent projections, *r' r<sup>2</sup>*, at its front and rear. A bar, *s*, is pivoted in a slot at the bottom of the lug *r<sup>2</sup>*, and extends forward into a slot in the lug *r'*. A spring, *t*, is interposed between the pivoted bar *s* and the top bar of the hanger *r*, said spring having a tendency to force down the front end of the bar *s* where it enters the slot in lug *r'*.

A shifter and indicator lever, *n*, extends through a slot in the bottom of the trigger-piece *f*, said lever being pivoted on a pin, *n'*, which extends lengthwise of the trigger. The upper end of this lever *n* is perforated and receives the rounded end *s'* of the bar *s*, serving as a bearing therefor. The lower end of the lever *n* has a button, *n<sup>2</sup>*, serving as a shifter to the lever and as an indicator to show which hammer will be operated on by the trigger. The length of the lever *n* is such that when said lever is shifted to a vertical position the spring *t* will be under tension by reason of the lifting of bar *s*. The tendency of the spring *t* will thus be to throw the lever and swinging hanger to one or the other side of the center. (See Fig. 2.)

The upright *u* on strap *a* has an arch, *u'*, in which there is a tongue, *u<sup>2</sup>*, extending down vertically from the top. A spring, *v*, extends through this slot below the tongue *u<sup>2</sup>* to press the trigger down. When the trigger is pulled, the cam *o'*, which is a segment rounded on its



upper face, has one of its side projections brought into engagement with the lower end of tongue  $u^2$  and is rocked to one side. This rocking of cam  $o'$  of course rocks pin  $o$ , and this in turn rocks the hanger  $r$ , carrying the upper end of lever  $n$  to one side with it, and the lower end,  $n^2$ , of lever  $n$  to the other side of its pivot  $n'$  and compressing the spring  $t$ . The cam  $o'$  will travel up the slot at one side of the tongue  $u^2$ , when the hanger  $r$  is swung in reverse direction, and the finger-piece  $n^2$  will be on the same side of the central line as the top of the frame  $k$ , thus indicating which hammer is to be operated on by the trigger and which barrel will be fired. As the trigger is released from pressure, the spring  $v$  will press it down, and as soon as the pin  $o$ , bearing the cam  $o'$ , comes below the tongue  $u^2$  the spring  $t$  will, by its expansion, shift the top of the frame  $k$  to the side of the medial line on which the button  $n^2$  at that time rests. The movement of the frame  $k$  is thus alternate, first one side of cam  $o'$  and then the other being brought into engagement with tongue  $u^2$  as the trigger is successively operated. When the indicator is on one side—say the right side—and it is desired to fire the left-hand barrel, it is only necessary to shift the button or indicator  $n^2$  to the left before pulling the trigger. This movement of button  $n^2$  and lever  $n$  carries the top of frame  $k$  to the left in position to fire the left-hand barrel.

The parts may be attached together by screws or in other manner usual in gun-locks.

In order to bring the operating-lever of a breakdown gun within the trigger-guard, I employ a construction substantially as shown in Fig. 1. In this the barrel-locking bolt A moves lengthwise of the gun, as in many guns of this class. The locking-bolt A has a mortise, B, (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1,) and one end of the bell-crank lever C enters this mortise. Lever C is pivoted at K to the strap or to lugs thereon. The end D of lever C is engaged by the front end, E, of lever F, said lever F being pivoted at L on lugs on the strap. The spring G bears on the bell-crank lever to shoot the bolt forward, and the spring H bears the outer end of lever F forward. Thus a pull on lever F serves to withdraw the locking-bolt, and the springs restore said bolt. The cross-bar M has a screw-threaded hole for the reception of a screw from the top of the frame.

What I claim is—

1. In a gun-lock, a single trigger, a shifting frame attached to said trigger, an abutment in the gun, and a cam carried by the shifting frame in position to engage the abutment, and thus shift the frame, whereby the frame may be made to engage the sears of a double gun alternately, substantially as described.

2. In a gun-lock, a trigger, a shifting frame mounted on said trigger so as to be shifted into position to engage either of the sears of a double lock, and an indicator connected to said frame and extending outside the lock, so that the position of the frame may be known.

3. In a gun-lock, a trigger, a frame pivoted thereto so as to be shifted into position to engage either one of two sears, and a finger-piece connected to the frame and extending to the outside of the lock, so that the position of the frame may be changed by pressing on the finger-piece and the desired engagement be made by a subsequent pull of the trigger.

4. In a gun-lock, the combination of a trigger, a shifting frame pivoted to said trigger, a hanger in said frame, a pin carrying said hanger and adapted to swing the same, a cam on said pin, and an abutment in the lock with which said cam is brought into engagement on the pulling of the trigger.

5. The combination, in a gun-lock, of a trigger, a pivoted frame carried thereby, a hanger in the frame, a lever pivoted to the hanger and extending outside the lock, and a spring operating to press the inner end of said lever to one side of a central position, substantially as described.

6. The combination, in a gun-lock, of a trigger, a rocking frame carried thereby, a pin extending lengthwise of the frame and having a cam thereon, a hanger supported on said pin, and a lever pivoted to said hanger and to the trigger, and an abutment in the gun in position to engage said cam as the trigger is pulled.

7. In a gun-lock, the combination, with the trigger guard and strap, of a lever, F, within said guard, a bell-crank lever inside the strap with which said lever engages, and a longitudinally-moving locking-bolt with which one arm of the bell-crank lever engages, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

RUFUS UZZLE,  
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