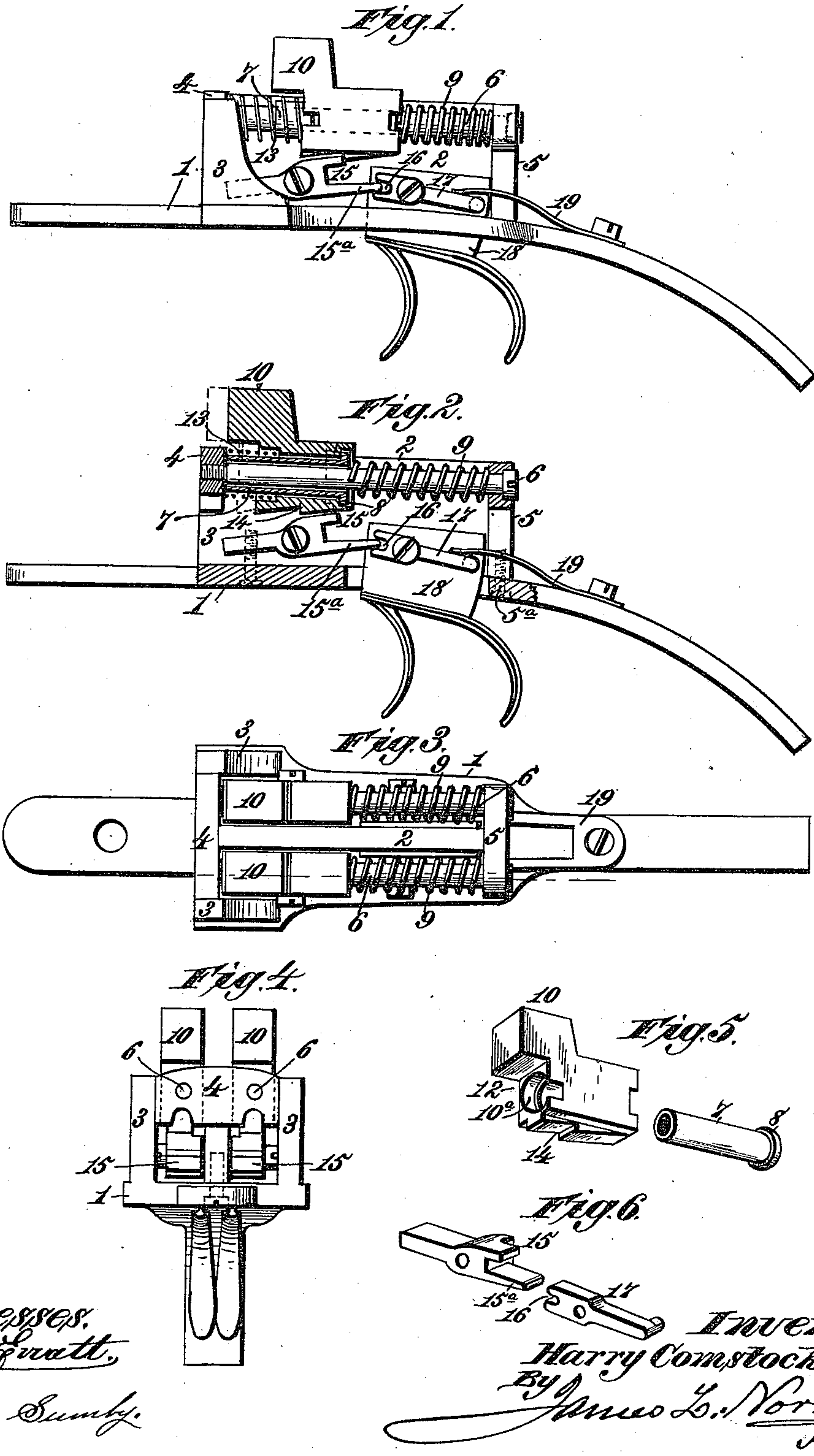


(No Model.)

H. COMSTOCK.
GUN LOCK.

No. 414,797.

Patented Nov. 12, 1889.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY COMSTOCK, OF FULTON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE HUNTER & COMSTOCK ARMS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

GUN-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,797, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed June 12, 1889. Serial No. 313,983. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY COMSTOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fulton, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gun-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of guns in which the cartridge is exploded by a firing-pin which is driven against the primer by a striker or hammer.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide a lock of this type wherein the hammers or strikers are impelled by spiral springs in a rectilinear line of movement.

It is my further purpose to provide a simple construction and arrangement of parts whereby said strikers or hammers shall have the required rebound after impact with the firing-pins in order to remove them from contact therewith to avoid the danger of a premature discharge.

To these ends the invention consists in the several novel features of construction and new combinations of parts hereinafter fully set forth, and then pointed out in the claims following this specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lock embodying my invention, one of the strikers or hammers being shown as cocked. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same parts, showing the striker or hammer after firing, showing the action of the rebounding device. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lock. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of one of the strikers or hammers and its sleeve. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective of the sear and its actuating-lever.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 denotes the frame of the lock, which consists substantially of a base-plate of ordinary construction having a central longitudinal plate 2 rising vertically from the base-plate. At or near the forward end of the plate 2, and upon each side of the latter, is a standard or lug 3 parallel with and at a short distance from the central plate 2. Between these standards is arranged a cross-head 4, the ends

of which abut against the standards. At the rearward end of the central plate 2 is arranged a T-plate 5, having its upright section attached to the base-plate by a screw 5^a. Through openings in the ends of the horizontal section of said plate are passed spindles 6, the threaded extremities of which are tapped into the ends of the cross-head 4, said spindles thus lying upon opposite sides of the central plate and nearly flush with the upper edge thereof. Upon the spindles 6 are mounted sleeves 7, so constructed as to slide freely thereon and having upon their rear ends flanges or collars 8, against which rest strong spiral springs 9, coiled upon said spindles and abutting at their rearward ends against the ends of the T-plate 5. Mounted upon the sleeves 7 are the strikers or hammers 10, each consisting of a substantially L-shaped block of metal, having an aperture formed in the longer arm, which receives the sleeve 7, the parts fitting so closely as to prevent rattling, while allowing free movement of the striker upon its sleeve. The flange or collar 8 of the latter is received within a countersunk recess in the end of the striker, and the flat face of each sliding block rests against the face of the central longitudinal plate 2, thereby preserving the same in proper position. At the forward end of each striker a portion of the metal is cut away, forming a recess 12, whereby the end of the striker is enabled to pass over the cross-head 4. Within the forward end of the striker and surrounding the sleeve 8 is a countersink 10^a, which receives the end of a light coiled spring 13, surrounding the sleeve and bearing against the cross-head 4. These springs are of small tension as compared with those impelling the strikers or hammers, and serve to cause the rebound of the latter after the firing-pin has been driven. Upon the lower surface of each striker is formed a transverse notch or shoulder 14, with which the sear 15 engages when the gun is cocked. The sear consists of a block having a forked end, one branch of the fork being shorter than the other and engaging the shoulder or notch on the striker, while the other arm or branch 15^a of the fork extends rearward and engages the notched

point 16 of a lever 17, mounted upon the trigger-plate 18. A U-shaped spring 19, mounted upon the base-plate in the rear of and straddling the central plate 2, rests upon the rearward ends of the levers 17 and lifts the sears to their engagement when the gun is cocked.

By the construction and arrangement described I provide a simple lock for guns of the class sometimes termed "hammerless" guns, in which the strikers have effective action and rebound after firing to a point where they are out of contact with the firing-pins.

What I claim is—

1. In a gun-lock, the combination of a lock-frame, spindles on the frame, a striker carried by each spindle, a coiled or spiral spring on each spindle for impelling a striker, and a counteracting coiled spring of lighter tension for each striker, which is compressed by the forward movement of the latter to retract such striker after impact with a firing-pin, substantially as described.

2. In a gun-lock, the combination, with a striker adapted to actuate a firing-pin, of a sleeve or carrier upon which the striker is mounted and adapted to slide, a guide-spindle supporting the sleeve, a main spiral spring impelling the sleeve and striker toward the firing-pin, and a spring of lighter tension bearing upon the forward end of the striker and compressed at the moment of discharge, the rearward movement of the striker upon the sleeve being limited by positive means, substantially as described.

3. In a gun-lock, the combination, with guide-spindles arranged upon opposite sides of a central plate, of sleeves mounted thereon and having flanges or collars upon the rearward ends, strikers mounted upon said sleeves and adapted to slide thereon, coiled springs

bearing upon the flanges or collars of the sleeves, and independent coiled springs of light tension surrounding the sleeves and bearing against the strikers, substantially as described.

4. In a gun-lock, the combination, with a guide-spindle, of a sleeve adapted to slide thereon and having a flange or collar at its rearward end, a striker mounted upon the sleeve and having a countersink receiving the collar, a main spiral spring coiled upon the spindle and bearing against its collar, a spring of lighter tension coiled upon the sleeve and entering a countersink in the forward end of the striker, and a sear engaging a notch or shoulder upon the lower face of the striker, substantially as described.

5. In a gun-lock, the combination, with a base-plate having a central longitudinal plate 2 and standards 3, of guide-spindles 6, supported by a T-plate 5 at the rear end of the central plate and having threaded ends which engage a cross-head 4, sleeves 7, mounted on the spindles and having collars 8, strikers 10, consisting of L-shaped metallic blocks mounted on the sleeves and having countersinks at their rear ends to receive the collars 8, main spiral springs 9, coiled upon the spindles between the T-plate 5 and the collars 8, springs 13, of lighter tension, coiled upon the projecting forward ends of the sleeves and abutting against the cross-head 4 and the strikers, a sear 15, a lever 17, and a spring 19, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY COMSTOCK.

Witnesses:

N. N. STRANAHAN,
CHAS. F. BOYD.