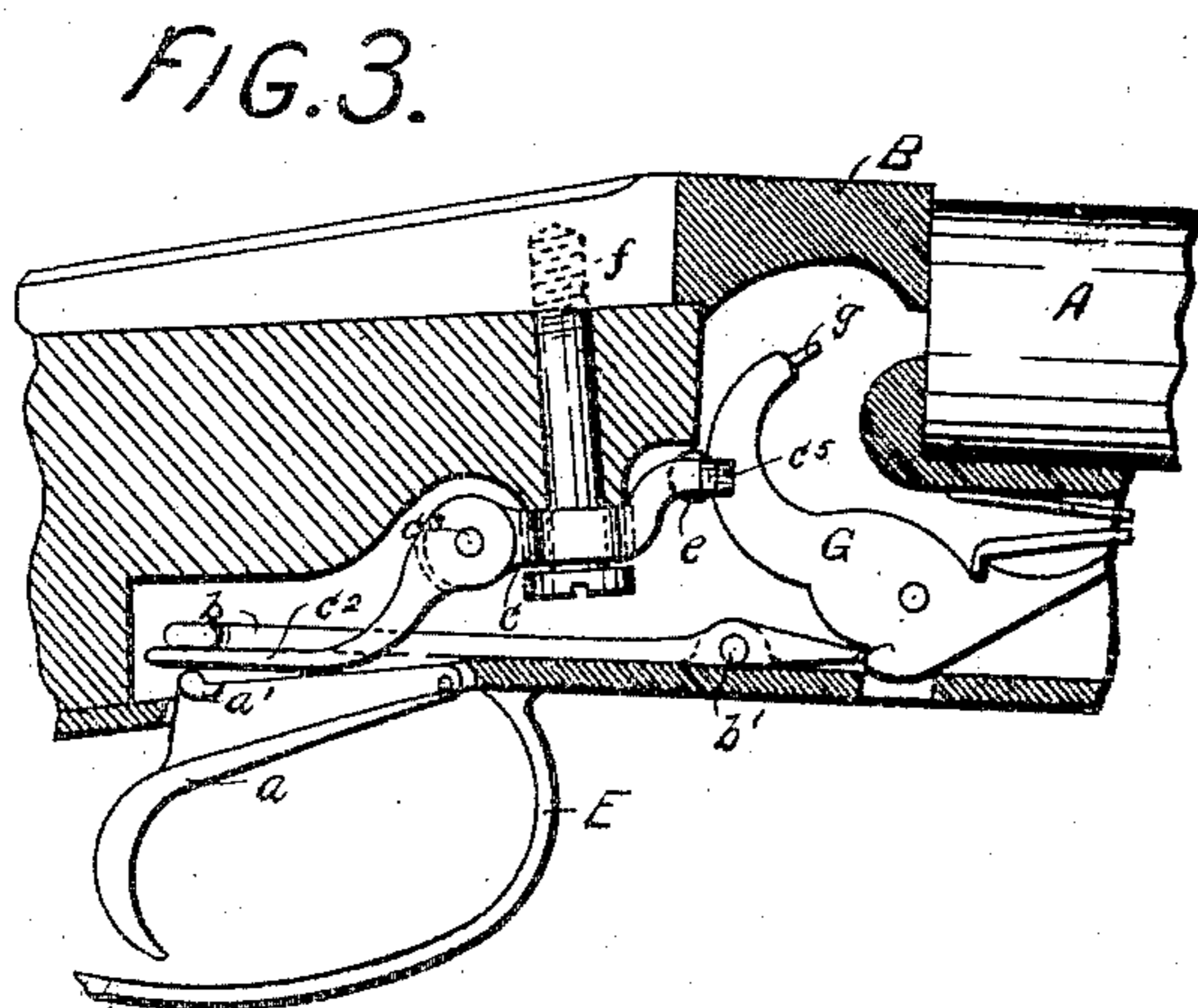
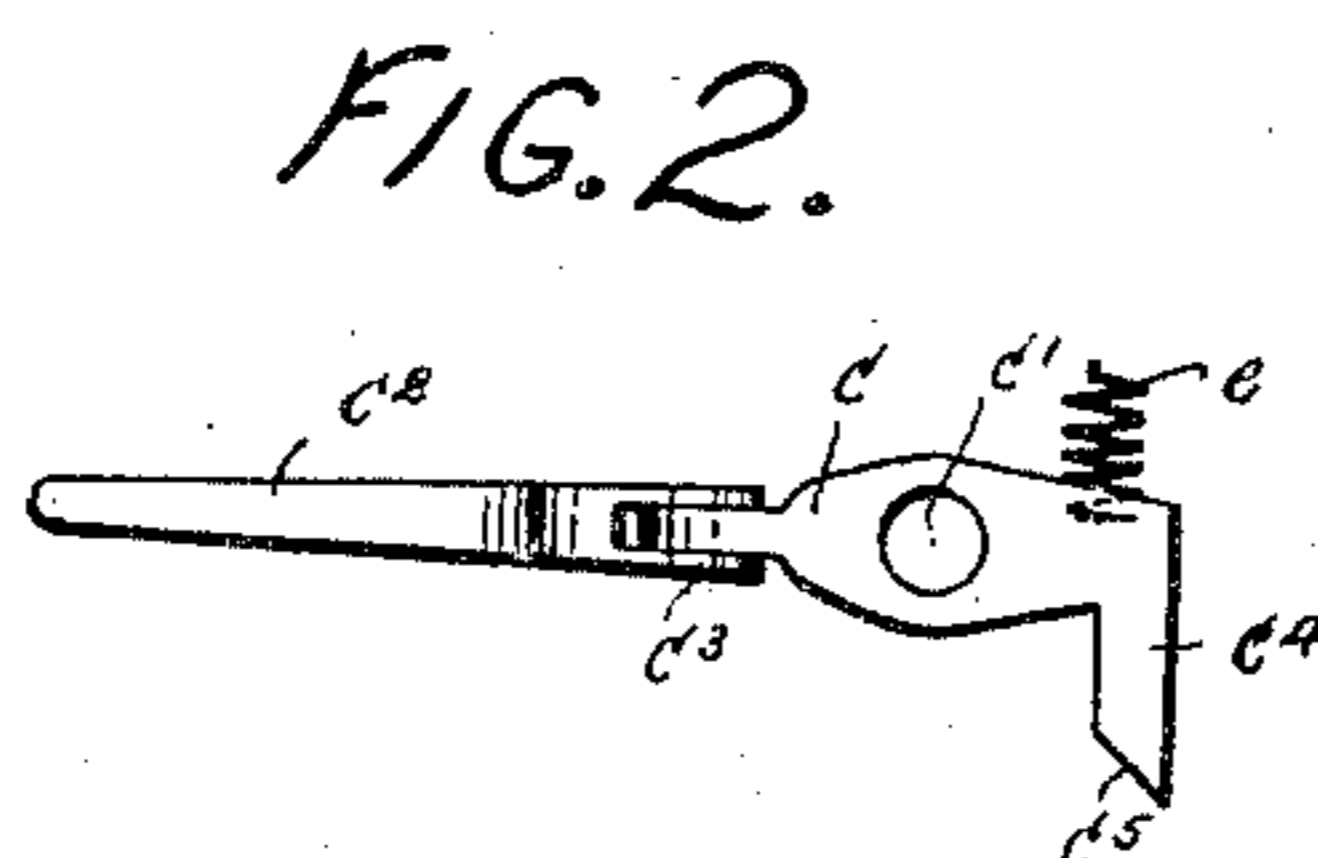
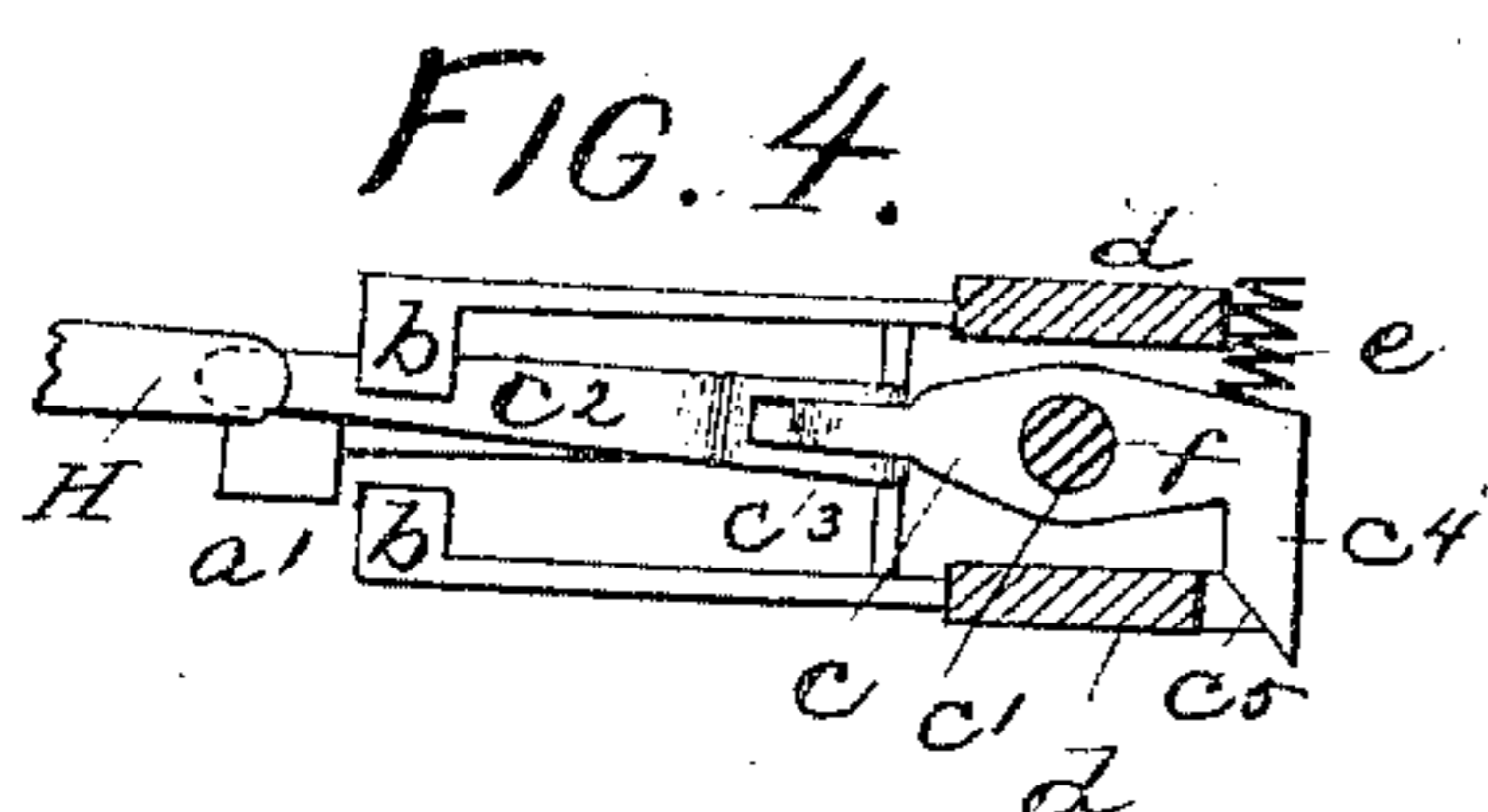
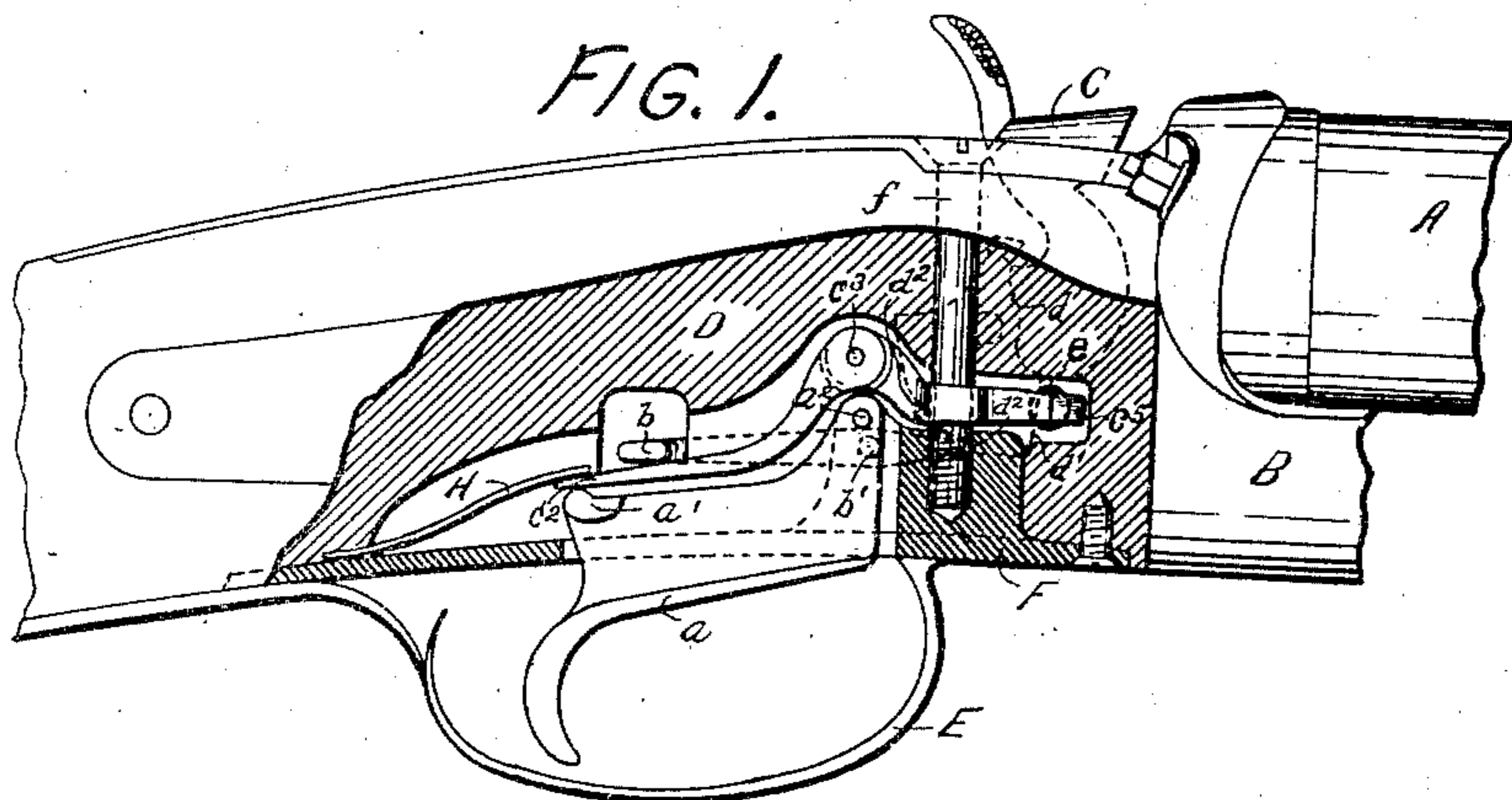


(No Model.)

E. D. BECKER.
GUN LOCK.

No. 440,939.

Patented Nov. 18, 1890.



WITNESSES

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ELLSWORTH D. BECKER, OF LEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

GUN-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,939, dated November 18, 1890.

Application filed November 23, 1889. Serial No. 331,374. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLSWORTH D. BECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leesport, in the county of Berks, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Gun-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more especially to double-barreled shot-guns.

10 The object is to provide such a gun with a simple and effective mechanism which will permit both barrels to be discharged by means of a single trigger arranged to operate upon independent hammers or strikers. It is applicable both to guns having the usual out-
15 side hammers and to the so-called "hammerless guns" in which the strikers are concealed. Heretofore in such guns a separate trigger has been provided for each hammer or striker, causing a very objectionable loss of time
20 when it desired to discharge both barrels in succession, and also making the gunner liable to press upon the wrong trigger when only one barrel is ready to be discharged.

25 My invention permits both hammers to be operated by rapid successive movements of the same trigger, a shifting-bar being located between the trigger and the hammers, which bar is automatically moved from one
30 hammer to the other. When one hammer only is set, the trigger is ready to operate it.

The invention is fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, and is specifically pointed out in the
35 claims.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section showing my invention applied to an ordinary gun having exterior hammers. Fig. 2 is a separate view of the shifting-trigger bar. Fig. 3 is a
40 modification, showing my invention applied to a hammerless gun. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view of the device.

In Fig. 1, A represents the barrels, which are hinged to the breech-frame B; C, the ordinary outside hammers or cocks; D, the
45 stock; E, the trigger-guard, and F the trigger-plate.

The sear *b* of the gun-lock is pivoted to the lock-plate at *b'*, and its nose engages notches
50 *d*² in the tumbler *d*. Only so much of the gun-lock is shown as is necessary to show the

application of my invention, the springs and other details being omitted.

Instead of using two triggers, each of which engages one of the sears *b*, and thus operates
55 its own hammer, I employ a single trigger *a*, which is pivoted to the trigger-plate at *a*². This trigger is formed with a broad face *a'* at the point which ordinarily comes in contact with the sear, and between said face and the
60 converging ends of the two sears is interposed an arm *c*² of a bar *c*. The latter is pivoted at *c'* to the vertical bolt *f*, so as to be capable of swinging horizontally. The arm *c*²
65 is hinged at *c*³ to the bar *c*, so as to have an independent vertical movement in addition to the horizontal movement of the whole bar. The latter is also provided with a fixed arm *c*⁴, bent laterally to the right and terminating in
70 an inclined face *c*⁵, which is so arranged as to come in contact with the forward edge *d'* of the tumbler *d* when the latter is moved by pulling back the corresponding hammer C to cock the gun.

The operation is as follows: Both barrels
75 being uncocked, the movable trigger-arm *c*² is swung to the left, so as to be interposed between the broad face *a'* of the trigger and the left-hand sear *b*. This is accomplished by means of a spring *e*, which normally presses
80 the fixed arm *c*⁴ to the right. Now if the left-hand hammer is raised, thus cocking the barrel, the trigger-arm *c*² remains in the position described, and a pull on the trigger will raise it on its pivotal point *c*³ and with it the left-
85 hand sear *b*, thus releasing the nose of the latter from the tumbler-notch and causing the discharge of the barrel. If, however, the right-hand hammer is raised, the edge *d'* of the right-hand tumbler comes in contact with
90 the fixed arm *c*⁴ of the bar *c* and pushes it to one side, compressing the spring *e* and swinging the hinged arm *c*² to the right, where it engages the trigger and the right-hand sear
95 *b*. As soon as the right-hand barrel is discharged by pulling the trigger, the spring *e* is released and automatically returns the arm *c*² to its normal position in engagement with the left-hand sear. It will thus be seen that
100 when only one barrel is cocked, whether right or left, the trigger is ready to operate it. When both are cocked, it first discharges the

right barrel and then immediately is made ready for the left. The flat spring H serves to hold the arm c^2 always in contact with the trigger.

5 It is not intended to restrict my invention to the construction above described, as ordinary mechanical skill will readily adapt it to other forms of gun-locks.

10 In Fig. 3 it is shown applied to a so-called "hammerless gun," in which concealed strikers are used, the tumblers G in this case being so formed as to serve also for strikers. Here the pivoted bar c is swung horizontally by the backward movement of the combined tumbler and striker G, the arm c^2 being thus returned to the proper position for discharging the right barrel by the automatic cocking of both, which in this case is effected by the raising of the rear ends of the hinged barrels.

20 Further adaptations and modifications will be readily devised to suit different conditions. The form of the shifting-bar and the means of operating it are evidently susceptible of considerable change without departing from the spirit of my invention.

25 What I claim is—

1. In a gun-lock, the combination, with the two hammers or strikers, the sears, and the single trigger, of a horizontally-pivoted bar having its free end intermediate between the trigger and the sears and means, substantially as described, for automatically shifting said bar, substantially as set forth.

2. In a double-barreled gun having two hammers or strikers and a single trigger, a horizontally-pivoted bar having a vertically-movable arm in engagement with said trigger and one of said hammers and means, substantially as described, for automatically shifting said bar, all arranged and adapted to operate substantially as set forth.

3. In a double-barreled gun having two hammers or strikers and a single trigger, the horizontally-pivoted bar having a vertically-movable arm c^2 in engagement with said trigger and one of said hammers, a fixed arm c^4 in engagement with the cocking mechanism, and a spring e , all arranged and adapted to operate substantially as set forth.

4. In a double-barreled gun having two hammers or strikers and a single trigger, the combination, with the sears b , of the horizontally-pivoted bar c , having a vertically-movable arm c^2 and a fixed arm c^4 , springs e and h , and means, substantially as described, for automatically shifting said pivoted bar, all arranged and adapted to operate substantially as set forth.

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

ELLSWORTH D. BECKER.

Witnesses:

ED. A. KELLY,
W. G. STEWART.