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F. H. BACHMANN & R. WAGNER.

COCKING MECHANISM FOR GUNS.

No. 568,288. Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

Fig. 1.

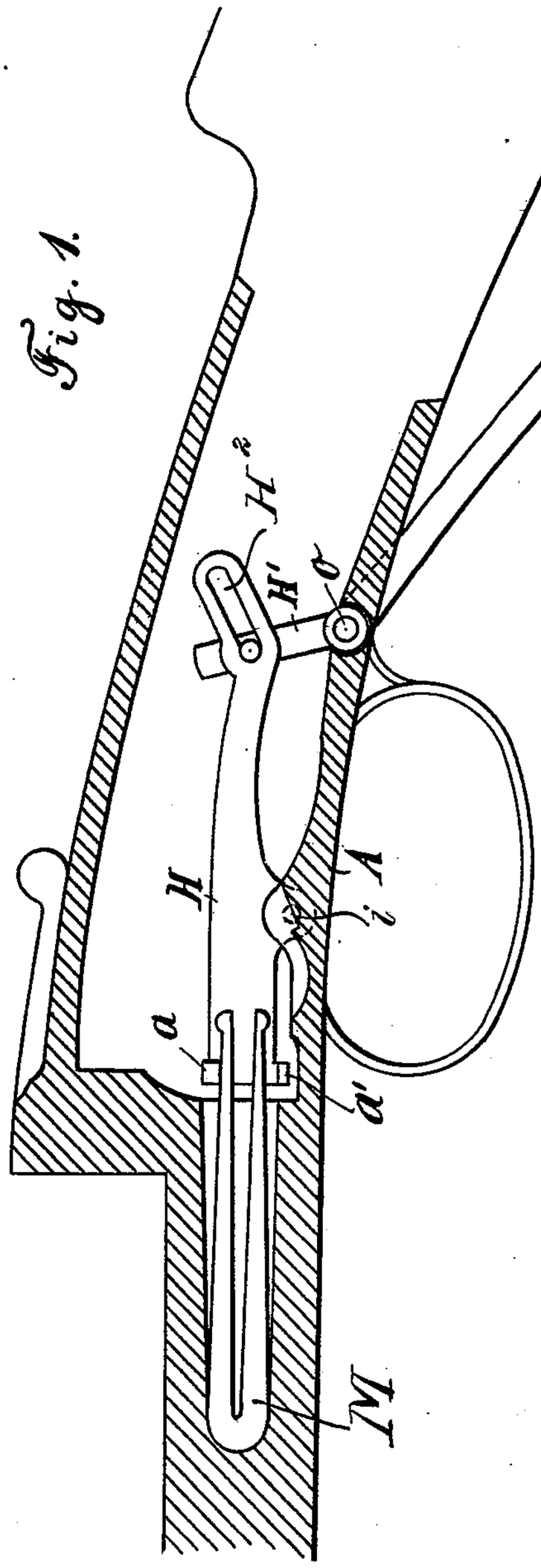

Fig. 2.

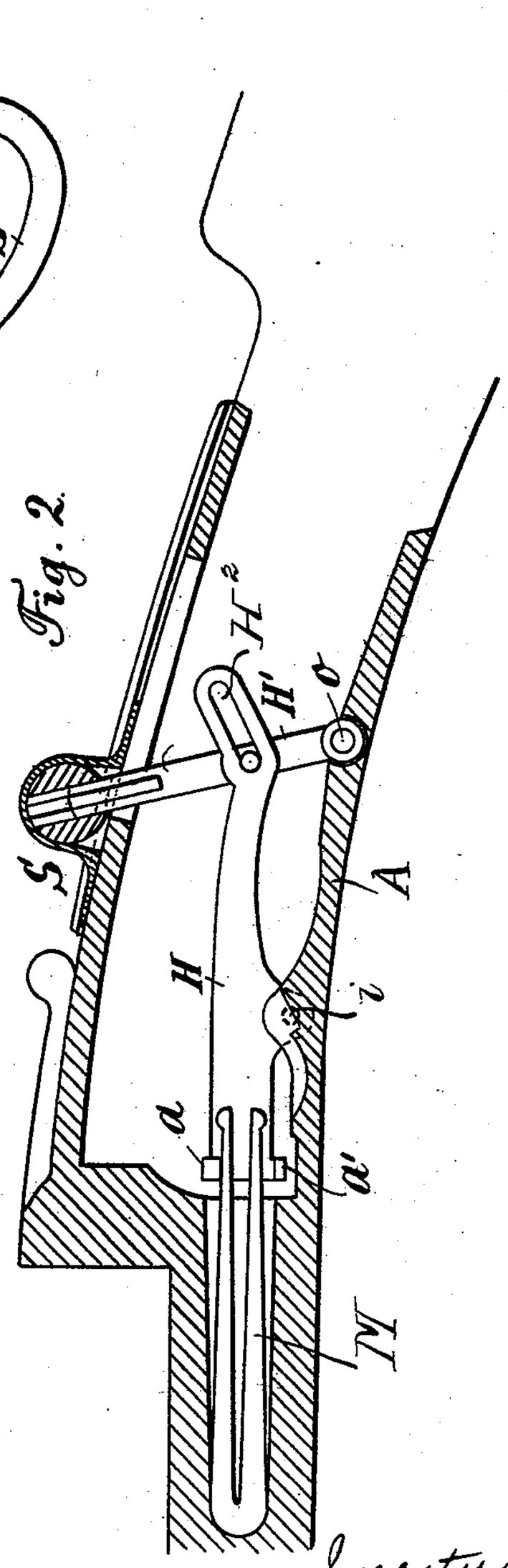

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Fig. 3.

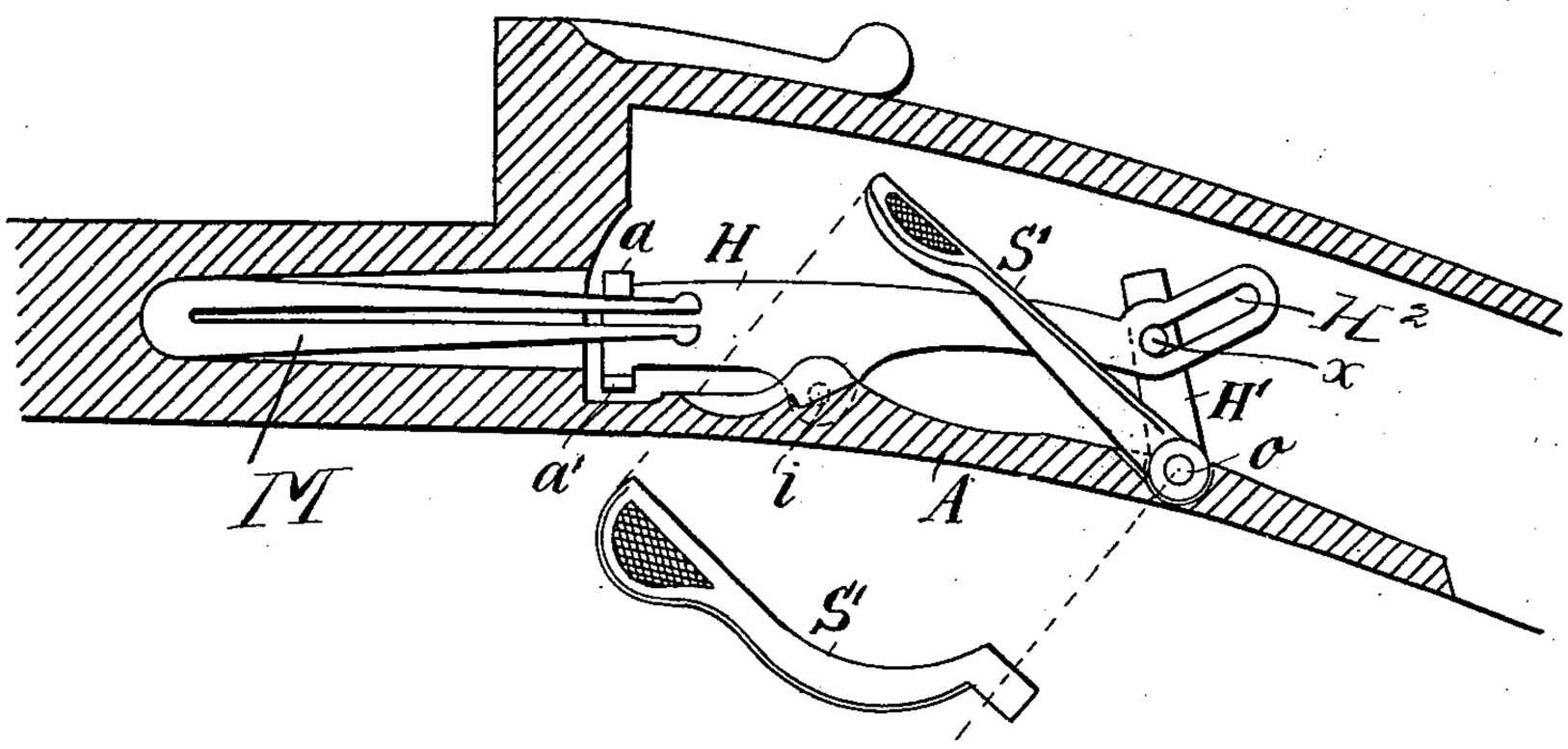

Fig. 4.

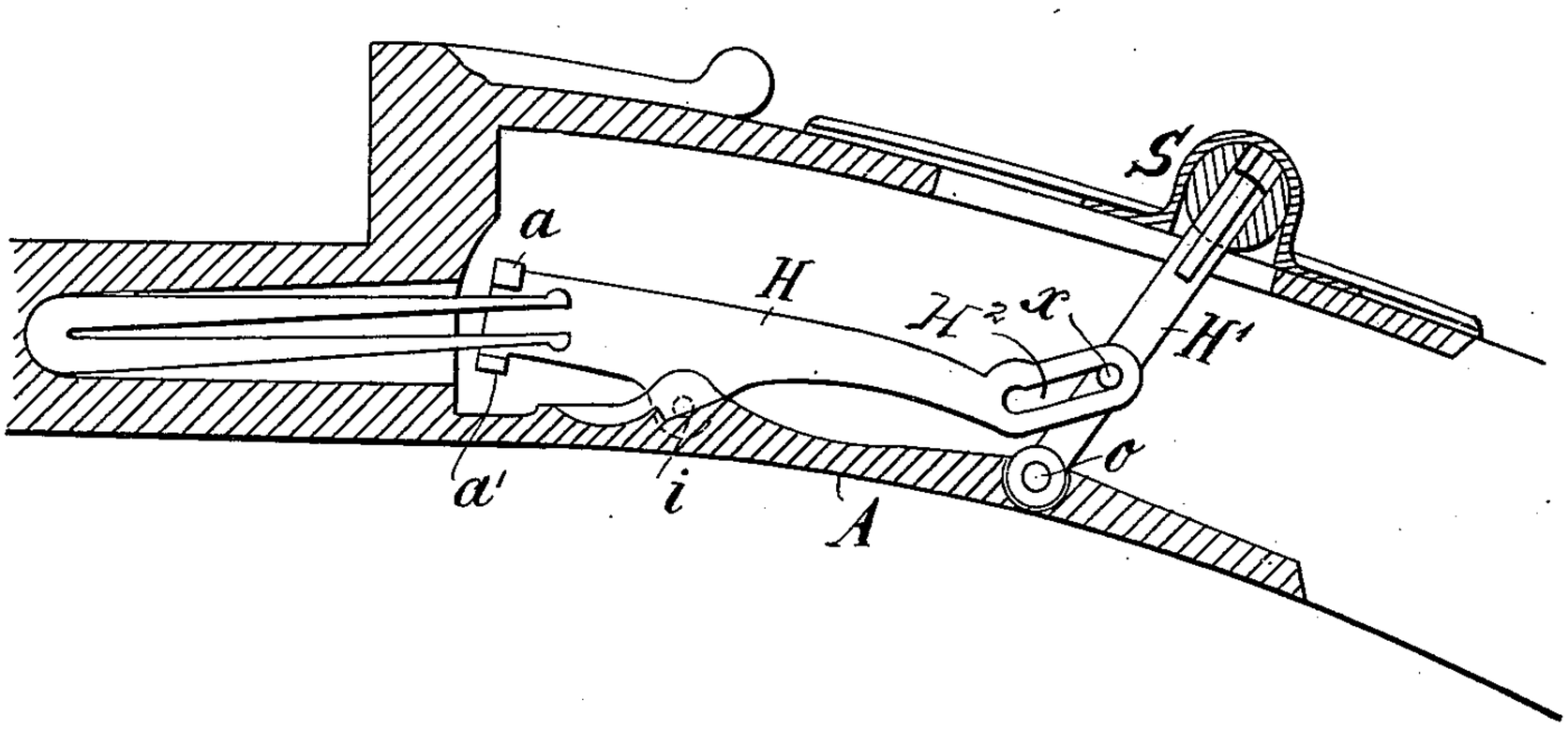

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Fig. 5.

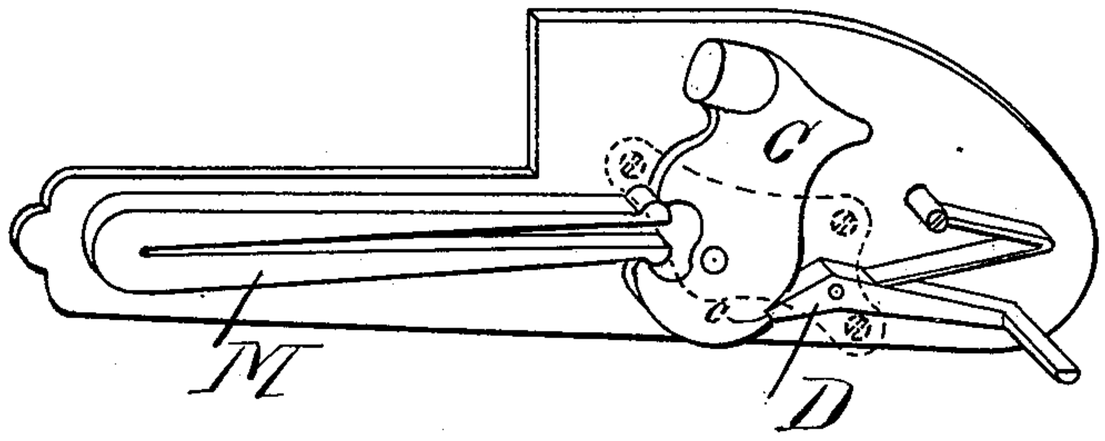

Fig. 6.

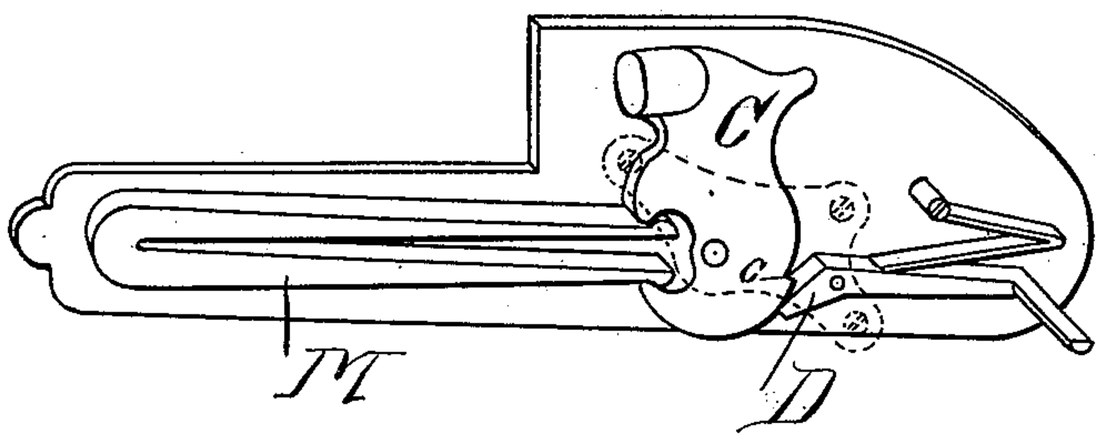

Fig. 10.

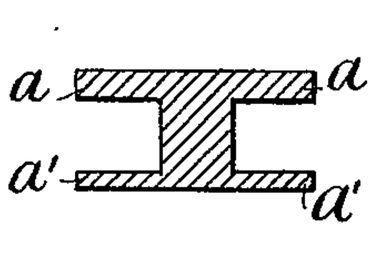

Fig. 9.

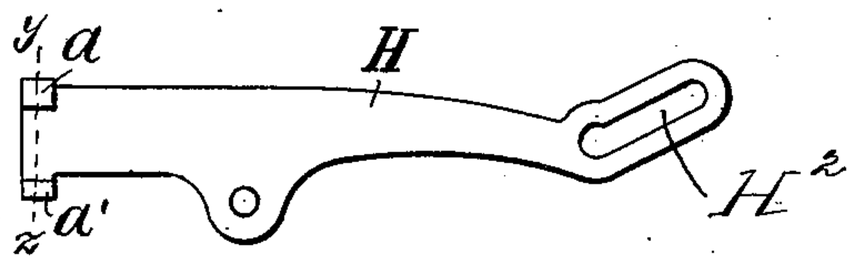

Fig. 11.

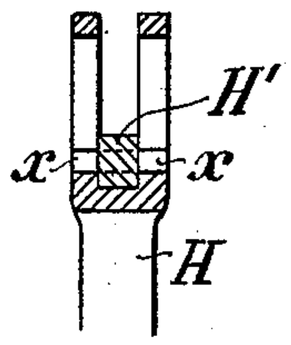

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Fig. 7.

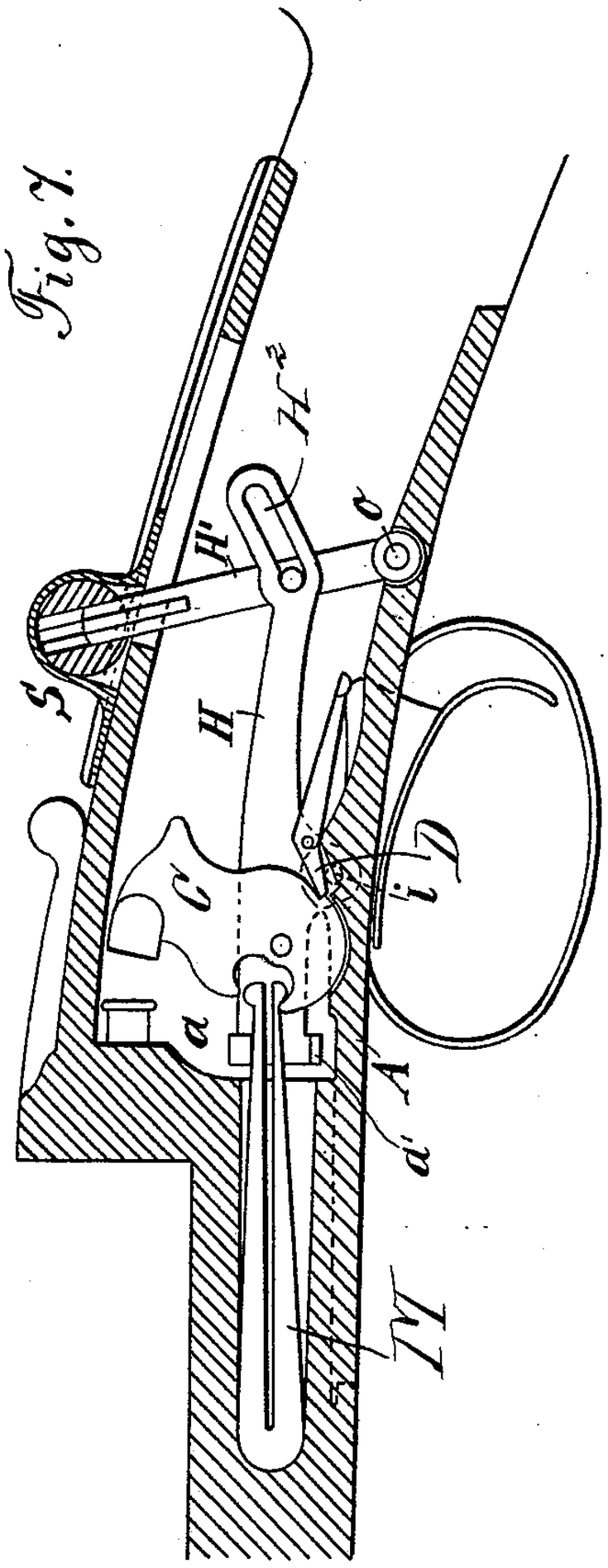

Fig. 8.

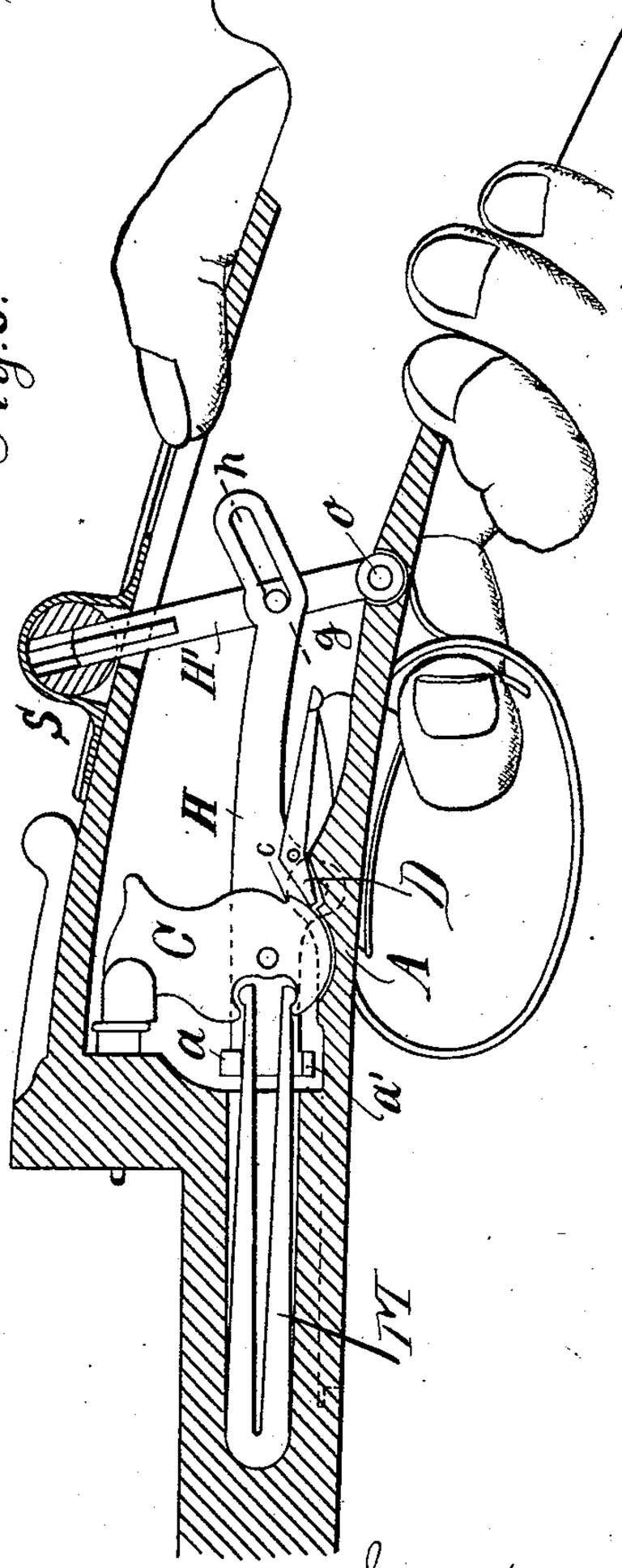

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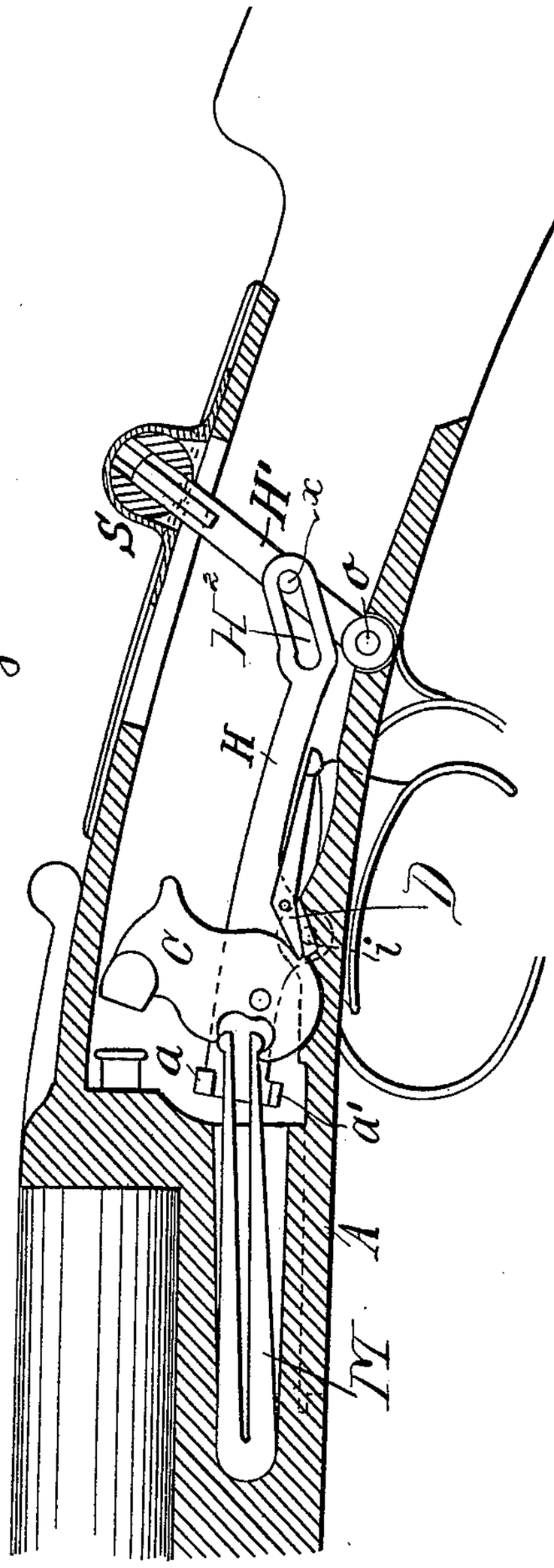
Fig. 12.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRICH HERMANN BACHMANN, OF MAGDEBURG, AND ROBERT WAGNER, OF SUHL, GERMANY.

COCKING MECHANISM FOR GUNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,288, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed December 17, 1895. Serial No. 572,441. (No model.) Patented in Germany April 17, 1895, No. 84,768; in Belgium May 31, 1895, No. 115,877; in Hungary June 14, 1895, No. 3,024, and in Austria August 1, 1895, No. 45/2,760.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRIEDRICH HERMANN BACHMANN, residing at Magdeburg, and ROBERT WAGNER, residing at Suhl, Germany, subjects of the German Emperor, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Small-Arms, (for which Letters Patent have been obtained in Belgium, No. 115,877, dated May 31, 1895; in Austria, No. 45/2,760, dated August 1, 1895; in Hungary, No. 3,024, dated June 14, 1895, and in Germany, No. 84,768, dated April 17, 1895;) and we do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the invention.

This invention relates to improvements in sporting-guns, and has for its object to obtain a better protection against accidental discharge than hitherto.

In carrying out our invention we provide movable abutments for the mainsprings of the guns in such a way that the springs are not compressed or without tension when the gun is being carried, and are only compressed or put in tension at the moment when the gun is to be used by a simple pressure on a lever, and, furthermore, so that springs already in the position for firing can be again released by the same means, and the gun may be said to be "locked," whereby an accident of the kind above mentioned can be always provided against.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the lock-case of a gun provided with our improved releasing device. Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing the releasing device provided with a slide for operating the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing the releasing device provided with a crank for operating the same. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing the spring as having been raised by the releasing device. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the lock, showing the hammer cocked and the spring uncompressed. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the lock, showing the hammer uncocked. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the lock-case of a gun constructed according to our invention, showing the hammer cocked and the spring in compression. Fig. 8 is a similar view showing the position of the parts when the gun has been discharged. Fig. 9 is a side view, and Fig. 10 is a cross-section, of the main lever of the releasing device on the line $y\,z$ of Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a section on the line $g\,h$ of Fig. 8 of the rear part of the said lever. Fig. 12 is a longitudinal section of the lock-case, showing the hammer cocked but the spring uncompressed.

According to our invention we provide in the lock case or box one or two similarly-shaped locks, the cocks of which lie on the inner side of the lock-plate and are adapted to be actuated in any well-known manner, and we also provide a lever H, Fig. 1, pivoted at i to the trigger-plate A and provided on each side of its front end with two projections a and a'. In guns which are provided only with one cock there need only be one projection a and one projection a'. If there are two cocks, the locks are arranged in the lock case or box in such a manner that the front ends of the arms of the double-armed mainspring M lie between the two pairs of projections a and a'. The rear arm of the lever H is provided with an inclined slot H^2, in which a pin X on a second lever H′ engages, the second lever being also pivoted to the trigger-plate at o. The slot in the lever H is so arranged that when the lever H′ is moved backward and forward the front end of the lever H is moved upward and downward.

The levers may be oscillated in various ways, for instance, by means of an upper slide-bar, Fig. 2, which, however, is so arranged that during sighting it is not in the way, or by means of a laterally-placed lever S′, Fig. 3, or by means of a lever S″, Fig. 1, placed under the gun-stock.

When the upper slide-bar S, Fig. 2, or the lateral lever S′, Fig. 3, is moved forward by hand, or when the lever S″, Fig. 1, under the gun-stock is pressed toward the stock, then the pin x on the lever H′ slides downward in the inclined slot of the lever H, so that the rear end of the said lever moves upward and the front end downward into the position shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 7. The upper projections a of the lever H then press the up-

per arms of the springs against the lower arms. If now the trigger be pressed, the cock or hammer C springs forward against the striker and the gun is discharged. In order to bring the cocks again into the cocked position but without compressing the springs, the slide-bar S or the lateral lever S′ is pushed backward by hand, or the lever S″ under the stock is moved downward, whereby the lever H′ is caused to slide backward and press the front end of the lever H upward by means of the pin *x*, which slides in the inclined slot of the lever H. The lower projections *a′* of the lever H then press against the lower arms of the springs, whereby the latter are moved upward, and consequently the cocks are forced back and the sears D then drop into the notches *c* of the cocks, so that the latter are brought to the position for firing, as shown in Fig. 5, without, however, compressing the springs sufficiently to enable them to operate the cocks.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a gun-lock, the combination of a hammer and a double-armed mainspring engaging the same, with a pivoted lever provided with projections acting on the two arms of the mainspring, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a gun-lock, the combination of a hammer and a double-armed mainspring engaging the same, with a lever provided with projections between which the arms of the mainspring lie, one of the said projections adapted to compress and release the mainspring and the other to lock the hammer, substantially as set forth.

3. In a gun-lock, the combination of a hammer and a double-armed mainspring engaging the same, with a lever pivoted to a fixed part of the lock-case, and provided with projections acting on the two arms of the mainspring, the said lever being provided with an inclined slot, and a hand-lever provided with a pin working in the said slot, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

FRIEDRICH HERMANN BACHMANN.
ROBERT WAGNER.

Witnesses as to signature of Friedrich Hermann Bachmann:

JULIUS MUTH,
M. C. MUTH.

Witnesses as to signature of Robert Wagner:

C. ALORNFLORNHUS,
D. J. PARTELLE.