

No. 619,218.

Patented Feb. 7, 1899.

C. POHLIT.

PERCUSSION LOCK FOR BREECH LOADING GUNS.

(Application filed Oct. 11, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

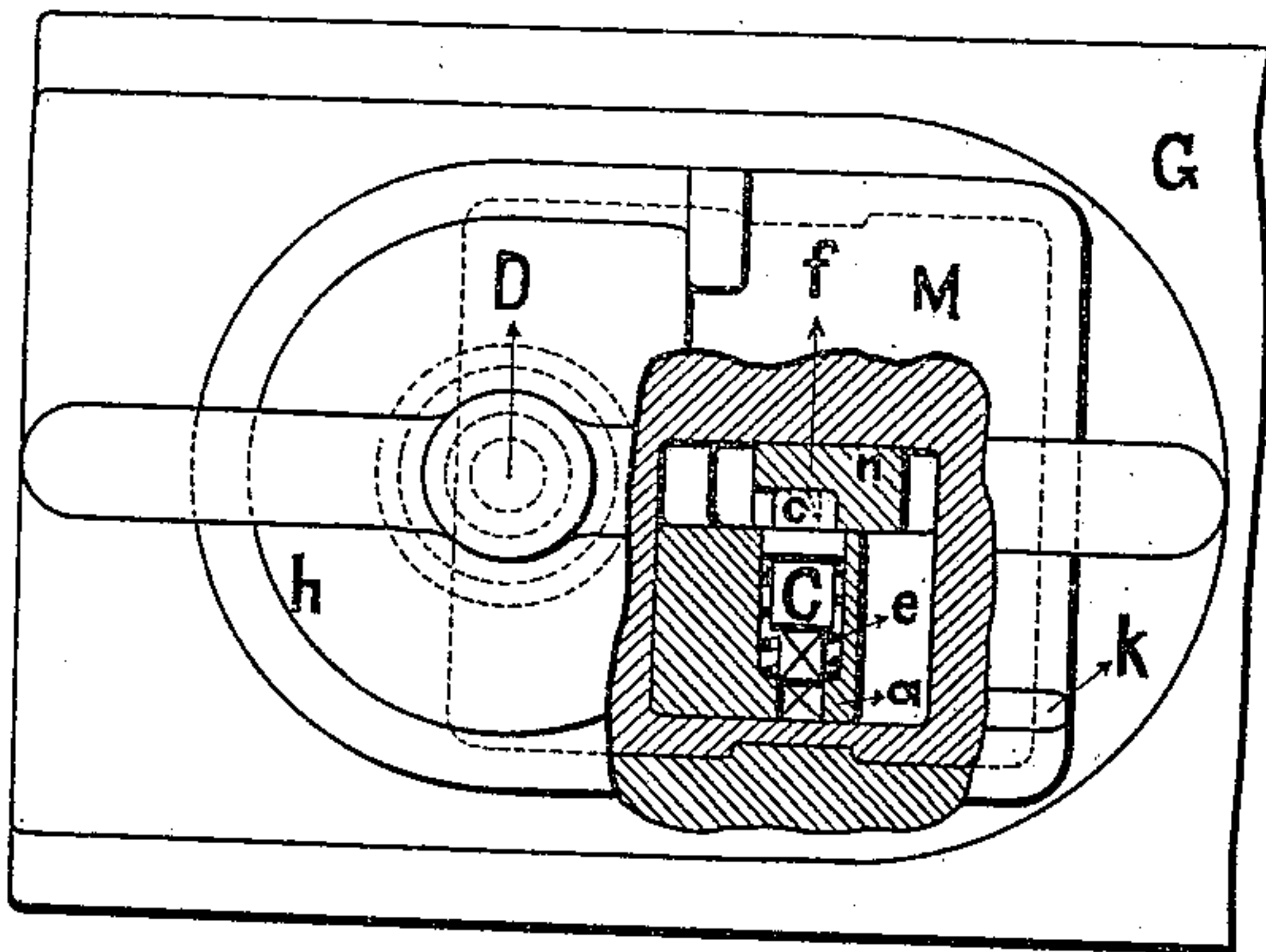


Fig. 3.

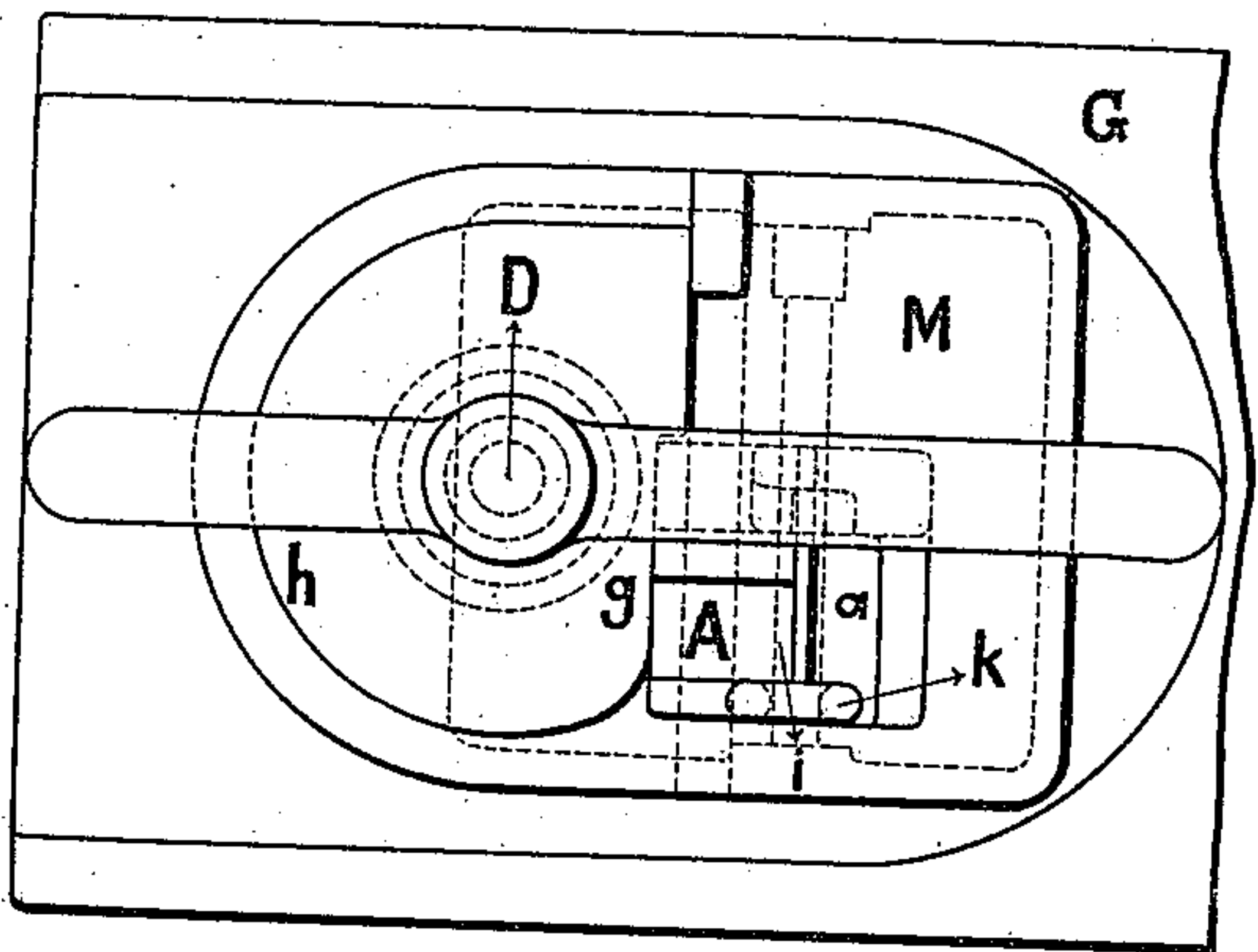


Fig. 2.

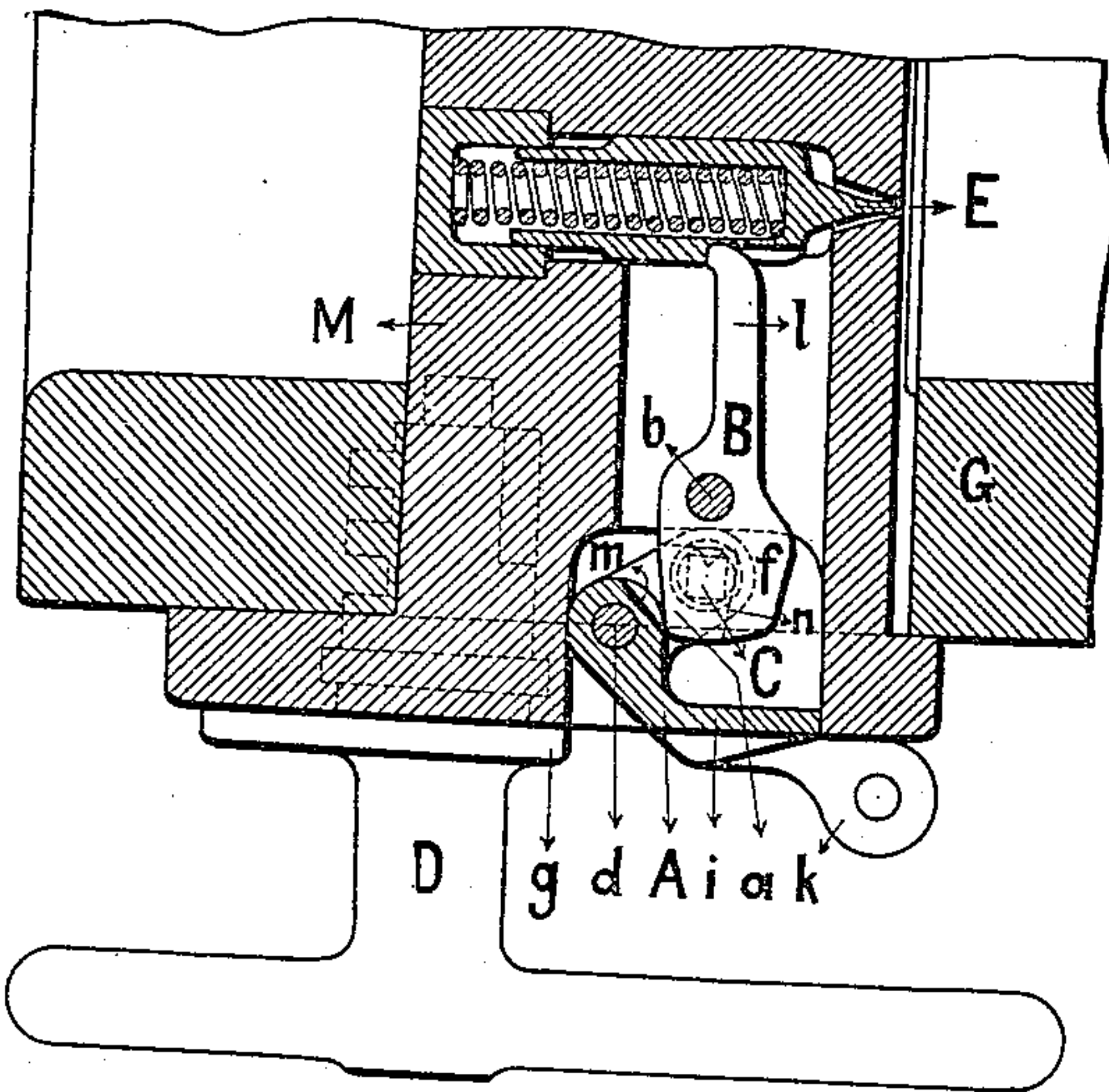
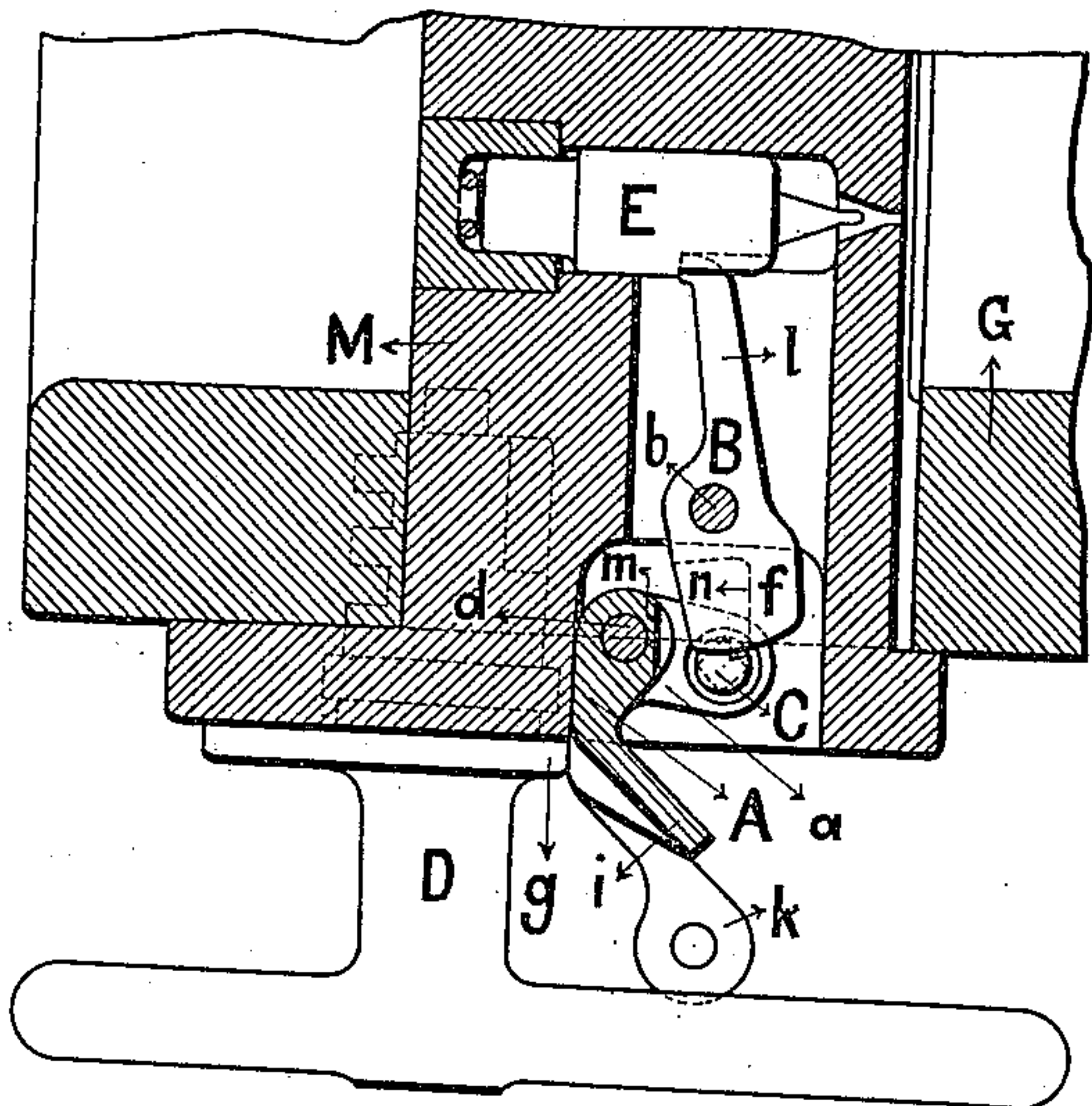


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

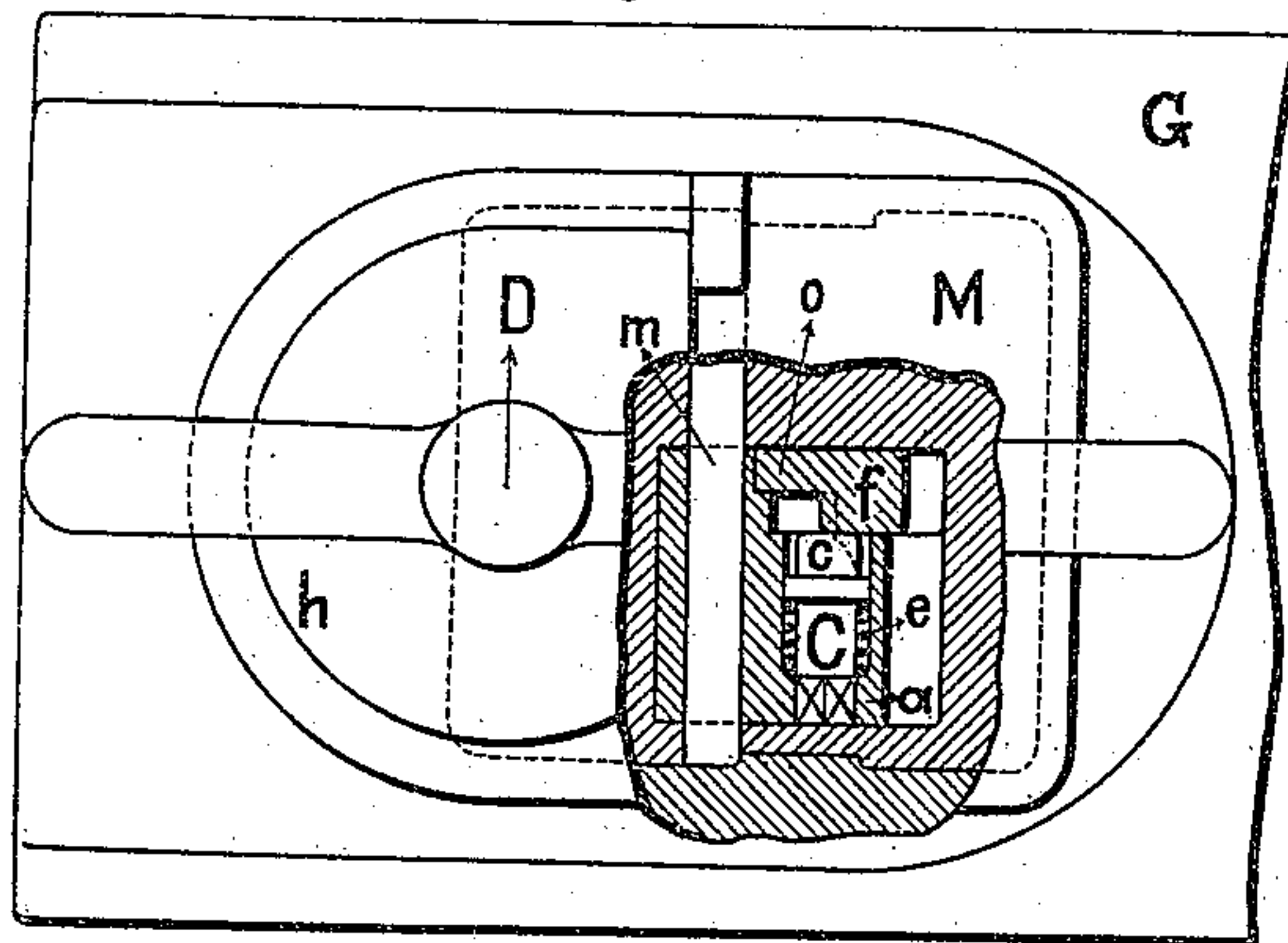


Fig. 6.

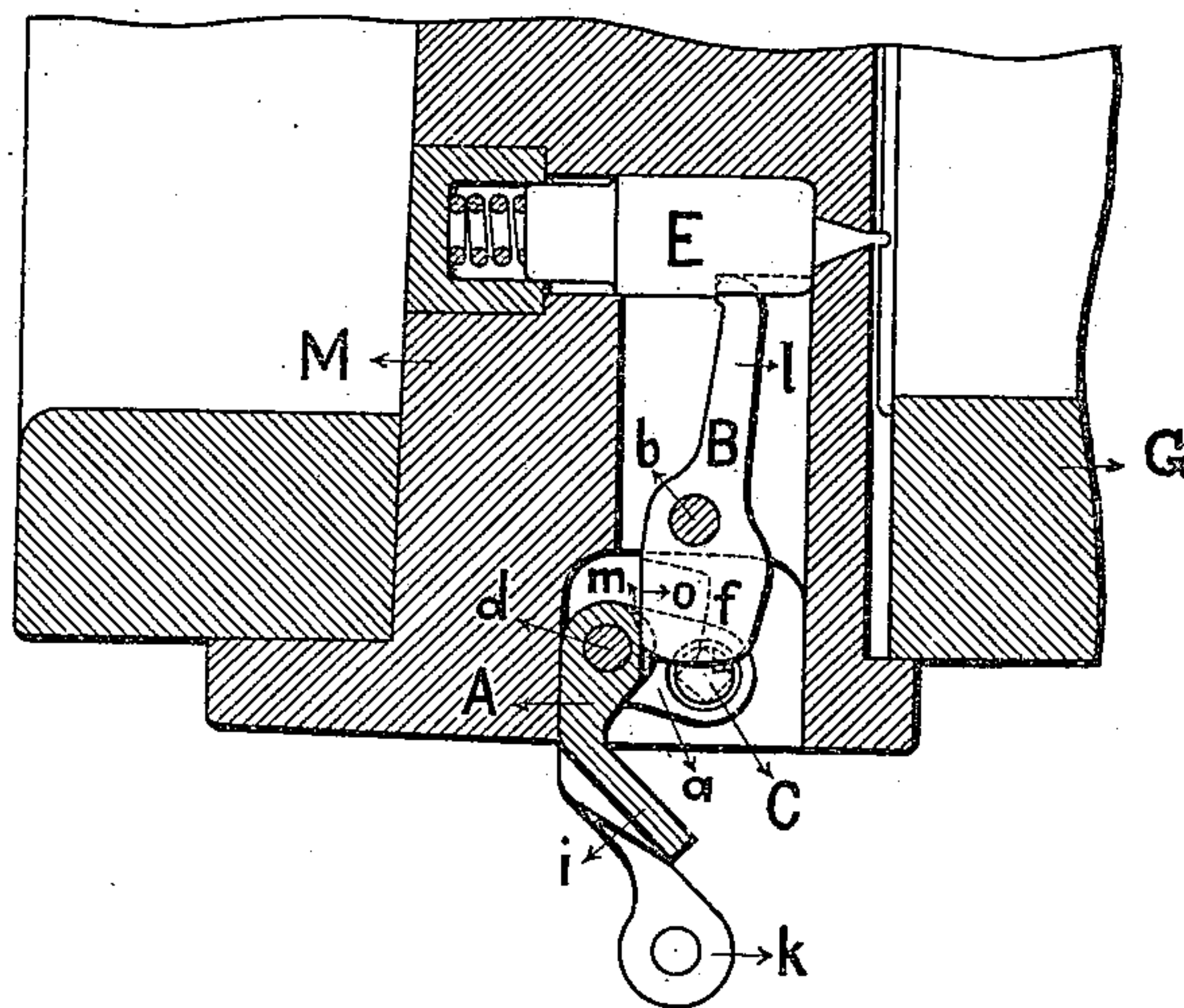


Fig. 7.

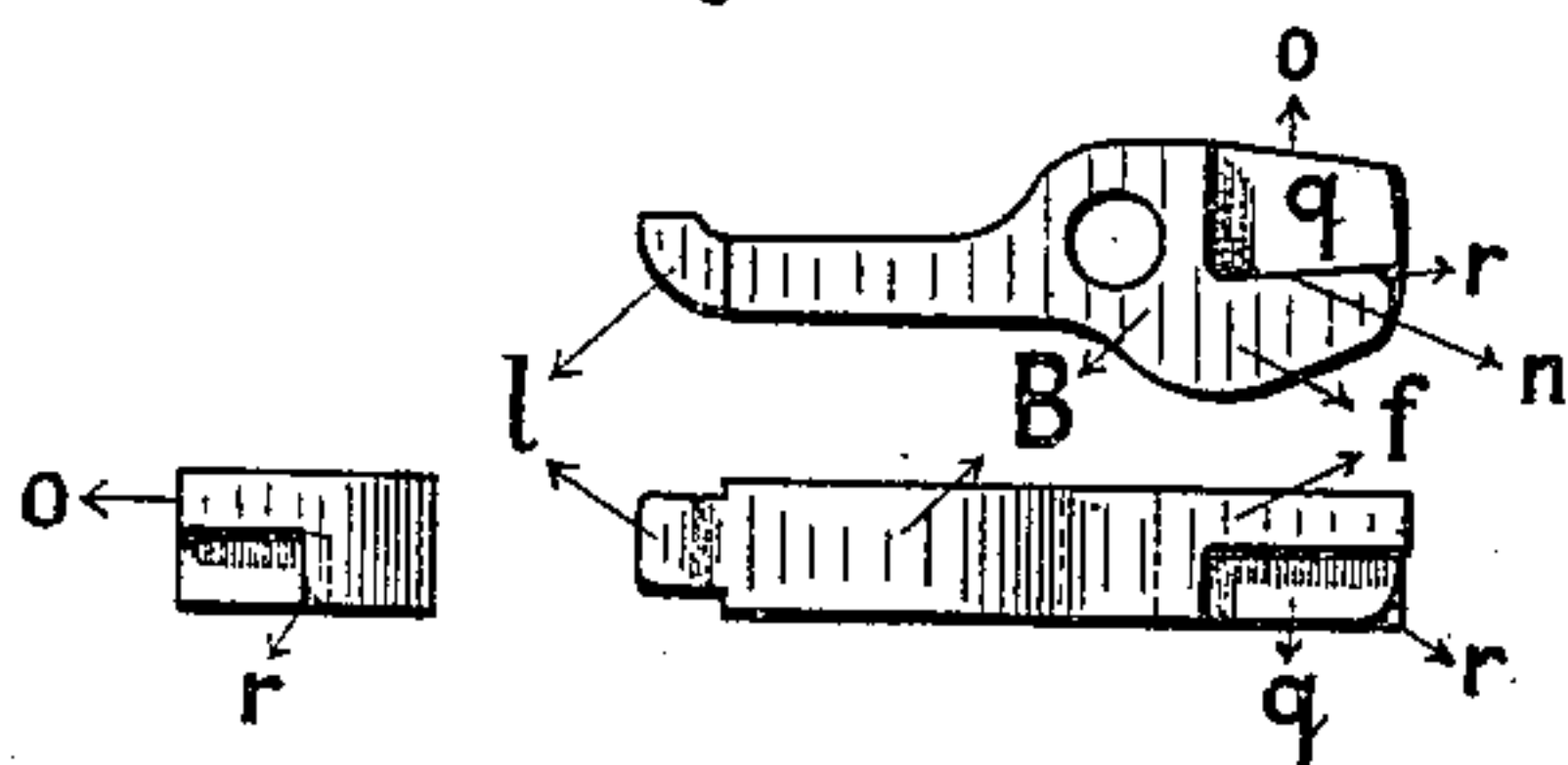


Fig. 9.

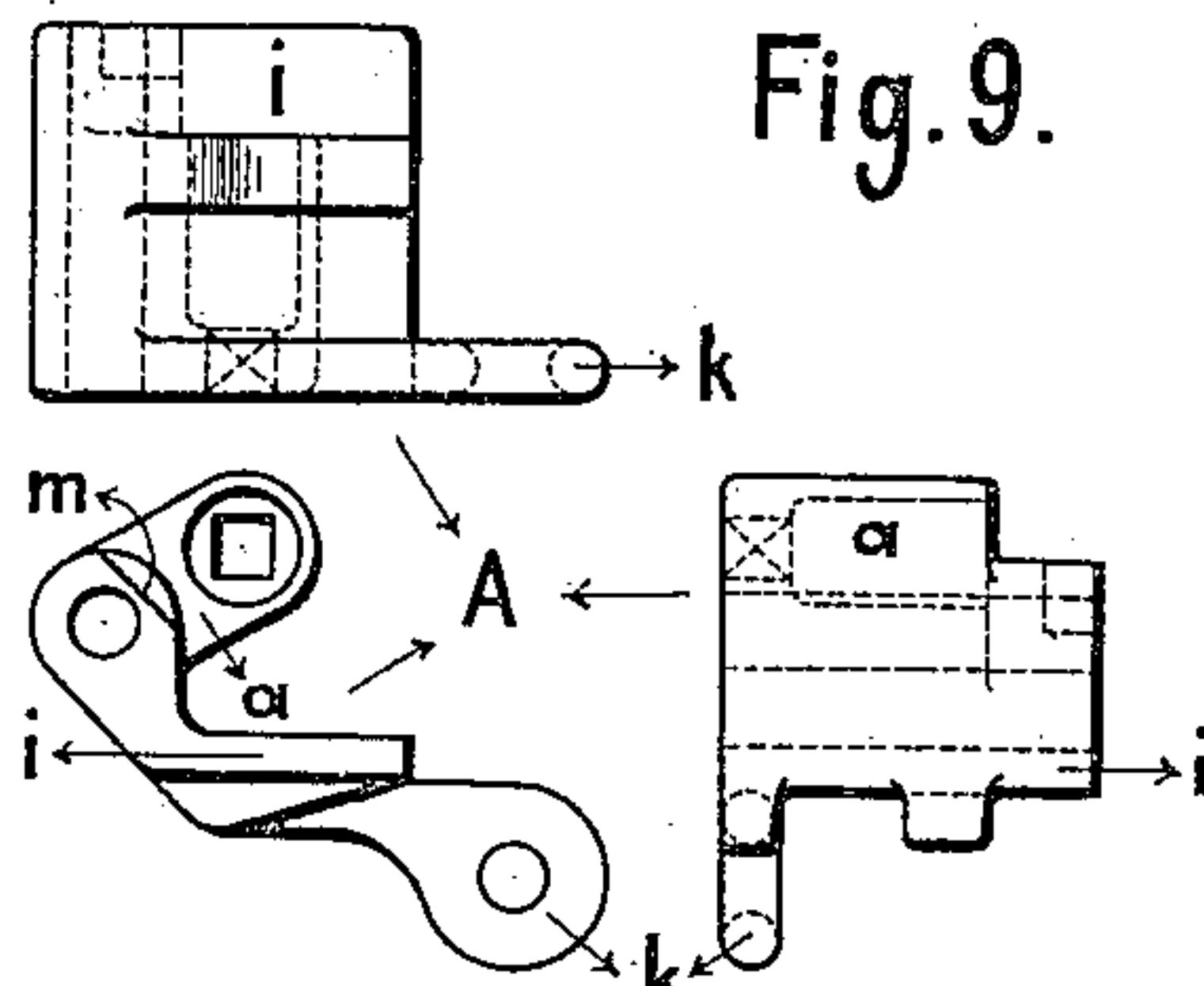
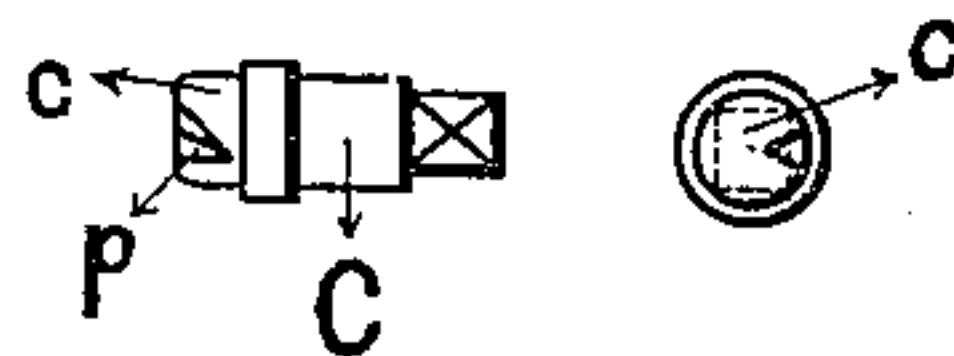


Fig. 8.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PERCUSSION-LOCK FOR BREECH-LOADING GUNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,218, dated February 7, 1899.

Application filed October 11, 1898. Serial No. 693,225. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL POHLIT, a citizen of the German Empire, residing at Essen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Percussion-Locks for Breech-Loading Guns, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in percussion-locks for breech-loading guns, and in particular to improvements in locks embodying a spring-hammer located within the breech-block, and a double-armed cocking-lever and a trigger, both pivotally held within a recess of the breech-block, the inner arm of the cocking-lever engaging the hammer and the outer arm actuated by an arm of the trigger, so that by pulling the hammer is first cocked and the outer arm of the cocking-lever then tripped, so as to release the hammer.

My improvements in such locks consist, essentially, in certain means, to be described hereafter, whereby the hammer is returned from its position after firing directly to the position of rest without being first full-cocked and then returned into the position of rest, thus requiring but a very short motion of the hammer for this purpose. In thus moving the hammer but a short distance a very small tension is placed on the hammer-spring and but a small force is required to bring the hammer into the position of rest.

The nature of my invention will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of the breech end of a gun, parts of the breech-block and mechanism being in section and the lock in the position of rest. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views showing the lock at full cock. Figs. 5 and 6 are similar views showing the lock in the position after firing. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are detail views of the several parts of the firing-lock.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In the drawings, the letter G designates the gun; M, the breech-block; E, the hammer or firing-pin inserted into the breech-block, and

D the screw for locking the breech, said screw being provided with a curved flange *h*.

B is the cocking-lever, and A the trigger. The cocking-lever B, as shown in detail in Fig. 7, has two arms *l* and *f* and is pivoted to a pin *b*, secured in the breech-block. The end of the inner arm *l* of the cocking-lever B engages a notch of the hammer E and acts against the end face of this notch, as shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 6. The trigger A is shown in detail in Fig. 9. It is pivoted to the breech-block by a pin *d*. The trigger has a flat flange or plate *i*, an eye *k* for attaching the lanyard, and an arm *a*, with a vertical perforation cylindrical at its upper part and square at its lower end.

C is the cocking-stud, placed into the perforation or recess of the arm *a*. Its lower square end fits into the lower square part of the perforation, so as to prevent turning of the stud. A spring *e* is placed around the stud between the square part of the perforation and a shoulder on the stud. This spring *e* tends to force the stud up against the full part of the outer arm *f* of the cocking-lever B, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, or against the depressed part *q* of said arm, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The hub of the trigger A has a flat part or face *m*, adapted to act against the side face *o* of the depressed part of the arm *f* of the cocking-lever B, while the inner end *c* of the stud C is adapted to engage the face *n*, Figs. 4 and 7, of the recess *q* in the arm *f*. The cocking-stud C at its upper end has a sloping notch *p*, and the part *r* of the arm *f* is so formed as to cooperate with the notch *p* of the stud, so as to press the stud C into the recess of the arm *a* during the forward motion of the hammer in firing.

The operation of the firing-lock is as follows: The lock being in the position of rest, Figs. 1 and 2, and the trigger being pulled by a lanyard hooked into the eye *k*, the trigger is turned on the pin *d*, whereby the upper end *c* of the cocking-stud C is turned against the face *n* of the depression in the outer arm *f* of the cocking-lever B, so as to turn the cocking-lever to full-cock. As the cocking-lever reaches its greatest throw, Figs. 3 and 4, the position of the trigger and its stud C being such that the sloped outer edge *r* of the arm



*f* engages the sloped notch *p* of the cocking-stud *C*, the latter is depressed through the action of the hammer-spring, so that the arm *f* is free to slide upon the upper end face of the said stud *C*, allowing the hammer to complete the forward stroke to the position shown in Fig. 6 by the action of the hammer-spring. During this motion of the hammer the cocking-lever is carried along until the side face *o* of its depressed or thinner part reaches the straight face *m* on the hub of the trigger, as shown in Fig. 6. In this position of the cocking-lever the full part of its arm *f* holds the stud *C* within the perforation of the arm *a*. When after firing the breech-screw is turned for opening the breech, the face *g* of the curved flange *h* pushes the trigger from the position Fig. 6 into the position Fig. 2, while at the same time the face *m* of the hub of the trigger bearing against the side face *o* of the arm *f* pushes the cocking-lever *B* into the position of rest, Fig. 2, without first carrying it to the position of full-cock. As the cocking-lever *B* reaches the position of rest the head *c* of the cocking-stud *C* has reached a

position opposite the depressed part *q* of the arm *f* and the stud enters the depression. The several parts of the firing-lock are then again in the positions shown in Fig. 1. It is evident that repeated cocking of the firing-lock may be effected by moving the trigger forward from the position Fig. 6 direct by hand or by the lanyard hooked into the eye *k*.

What I claim as new is—

In a firing-lock for breech-loading guns of the character specified, the combination of the breech-block, the spring-hammer *E*, the double-armed cocking-lever *B*, the trigger *A* having a perforated arm *a*, cocking-stud *C* and spring located within the perforation of the arm *a*, arranged and operating substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL POHLIT.

Witnesses:

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