PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

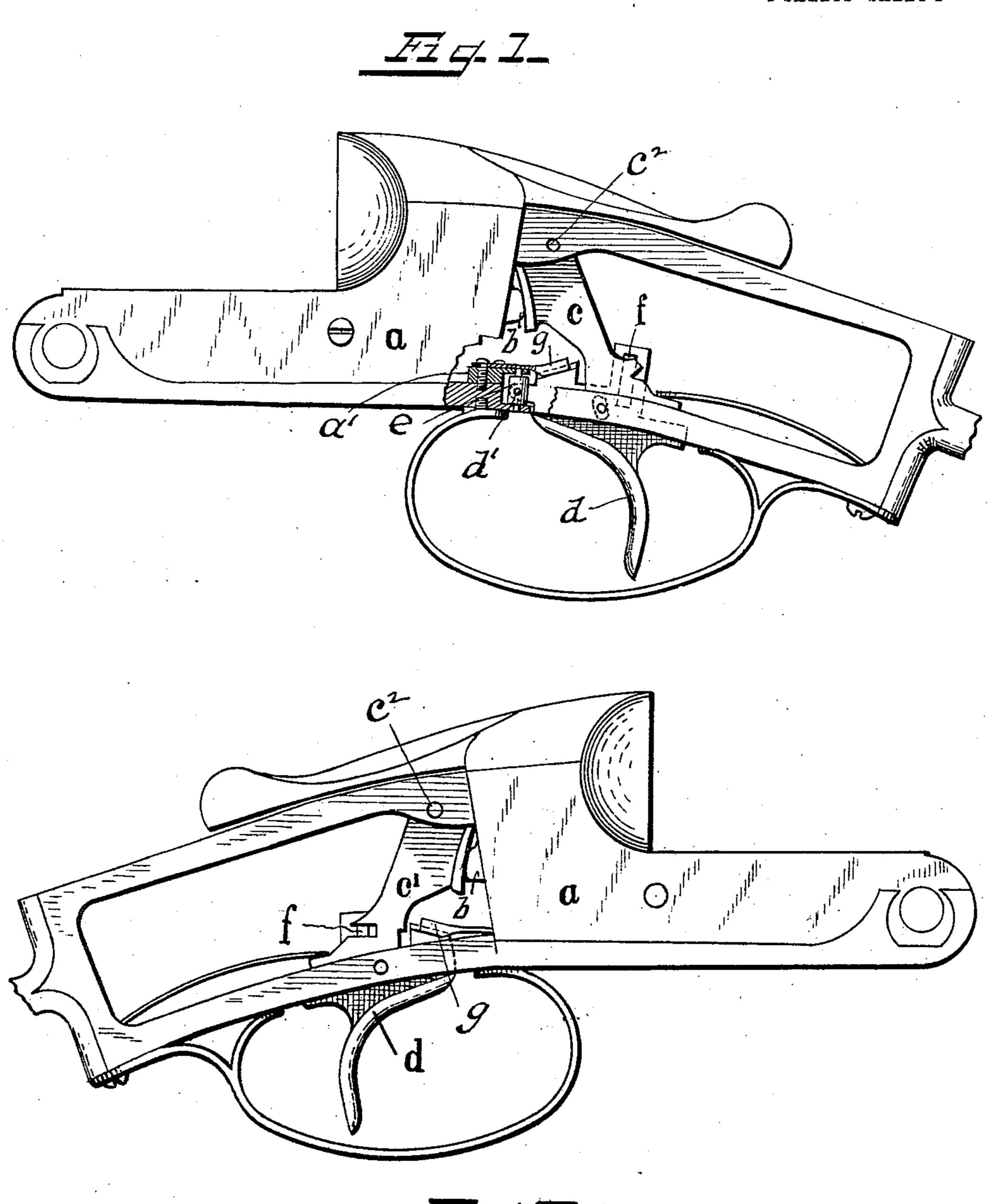
No. 825,550.

#### J. J. MURPHY.

## SINGLE TRIGGER FOR DOUBLE GUNS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 10, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



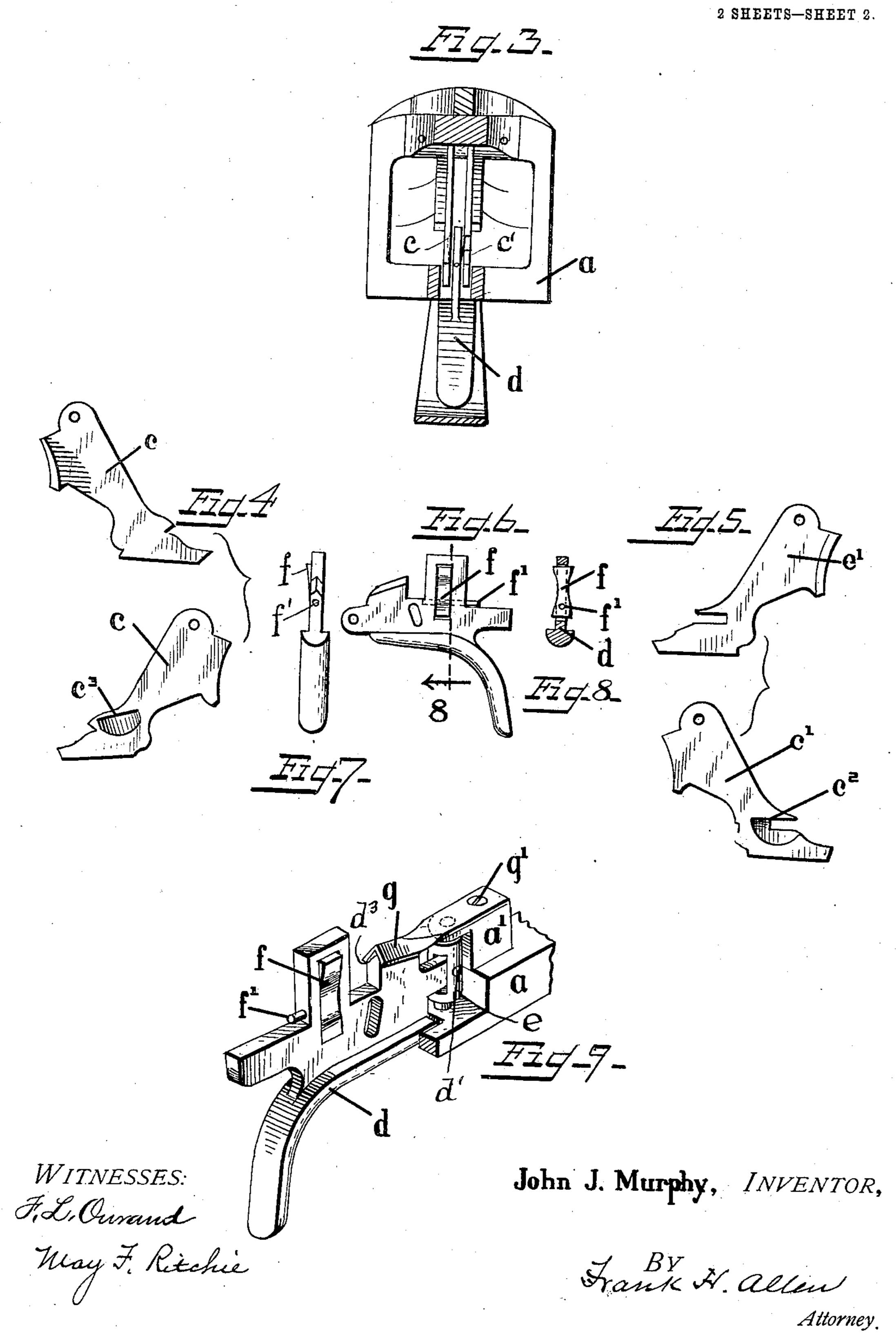
WITNESSES: Franck L. Orwand. May F. Ritchie.

John J. Murphy, INVENTOR,

Frank A. aller Attorn

THE NORBIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

### J. J. MURPHY. SINGLE TRIGGER FOR DOUBLE GUNS. APPLICATION FILED JAN. 10, 1906.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. MURPHY, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALVAH E. GRIMES, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

# SINGLE TRIGGER FOR DOUBLE GUNS.

No. 825,550.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed January 10, 1906. Serial No. 295,503.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John J. Murphy, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Single Triggers for Double Guns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to double-barreled guns, and particularly to the lock mechanism, my immediate object being to provide a simple form of single trigger by means of which either hammer can be released at the will and

option of the operator.

Mysaid invention is illustrated in the accom-15 panying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 being views of the opposite sides of a gun-frame having mounted therein lockwork of my newly-improved form. Fig. 3 is a rear end elevation of the same, the upper and lower tangs of the 20 frame and the trigger-guard being shown in section. Fig. 4 shows front and rear side views of the left-hand sear c. Fig. 5 shows similar views of the right-hand sear. Fig. 6 is a side view of the trigger with the  $\log f$  piv-25 oted therein, and Fig. 7 is a front end view of the same. Fig. 8 shows a vertical transverse sectional view of the trigger. In Fig. 9 I have shown a relatively enlarged perspective view of the trigger and parts immediately 30 connected therewith. This view also includes that portion of the gun-frame to which the trigger is pivoted.

Referring to the drawings, the letter a indicates the frame of a double-barreled shotgun, and b denotes the rear portion of the

hammers.

oted in the frame a at c² and so that the lower (free) ends of said sears may be swung rearward and upward sufficiently to withdraw the sears from the hammer-notches. The arrangement here shown of the hammers and sears is substantially the same as in certain types of shotguns now in common use.

The front end portion of the trigger d is pivoted in a block e by means of a pin d' in such manner that the rear portion of the trigger may be moved vertically, and the said block e is journaled in the frame a and in a bracket a', secured to said frame, as is clearly seen in Figs. 1 and 9 of the drawings, and so that the rear portion of the trigger may be moved laterally. The upper rear portion of

the trigger has pivoted therein, by means of a pin f', a dog f, whose lower end is some- 55 what thicker than the trigger, and said dog is adapted to be swung from side to side, so that its upper free end may extend beyond the sides of the trigger. The upper front edge of the trigger is beveled, as at  $d^3$ , and 60 said beveled portion is engaged by a correspondingly-shaped spring g, that is secured to the bracket a' by a screw g'. The spring gholds the trigger normally in its depressed position and also operates to swing the rear 65 end of the trigger to the right hand, and thus move the  $\log f$  into engagement with the right-hand sear c', as I will explain. The upper portion of the trigger lies between the inner or confronting faces of the sears, as 7° seen in Fig. 3 of the drawings. When the trigger is moved laterally, the lower end of the dog f, being somewhat wider than that part of the trigger in which it (the dog) is pivoted, engages the side of the trigger-plate 75 and is thereby stopped from further movement in that direction, and as the trigger continues to move laterally the upper end of the dog is swung outward (see Fig. 9) beyond the side face of the trigger. When the trig- 80 ger is first pulled to discharge the arm, a slight upward movement is given to the trigger, and the laterally-projecting upper end portion of the dog f then engages in a notch  $c^2$  in the right-hand sear c', and thus 85 lifts the said sear and disengages it from the right-hand hammer. The trigger is then allowed to return to its normal position, and if it is desired to discharge the left-hand barrel the rear portion of the trigger is first forced 90 toward the left-hand, thus moving the lower (thick) end of dog f into engagement with the left-hand trigger-plate. This action moves the upper end of said dog into the sear-notch  $c^3$ , when the trigger may be pulled and sear c 95 may be withdrawn from engagement with the left-hand hammer. Thus by properly forcing the trigger from left to right hand or from right to left hand, as the case may be, either of the sears may be raised and either 100 of the barrels of the arm may be discharged at will.

Having thus described my invention, I

1. In combination with the sears of a double-barreled arm, a laterally-movable trigger,

and a dog mounted in said trigger and adapted to be swung into engagement with either of said sears by the lateral movement of the

trigger.

2. In combination with the sears of a double-barreled arm, a laterally-movable trigger located between said sears, a dog pivoted in said trigger and having its lower end of greater thickness than the trigger, and

means for swinging the said dog laterally into 10 engagement with the said sears.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. ALLEN, MAY F. RITCHIE.