

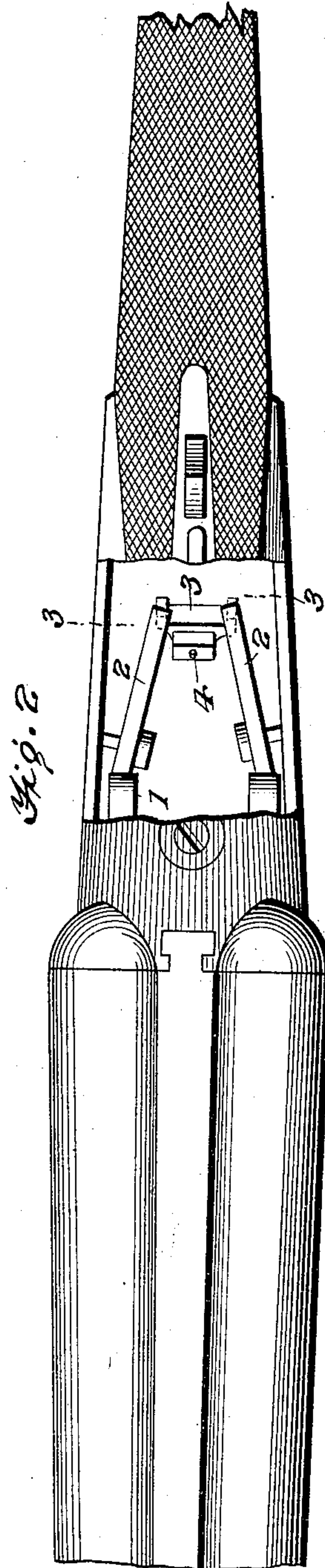
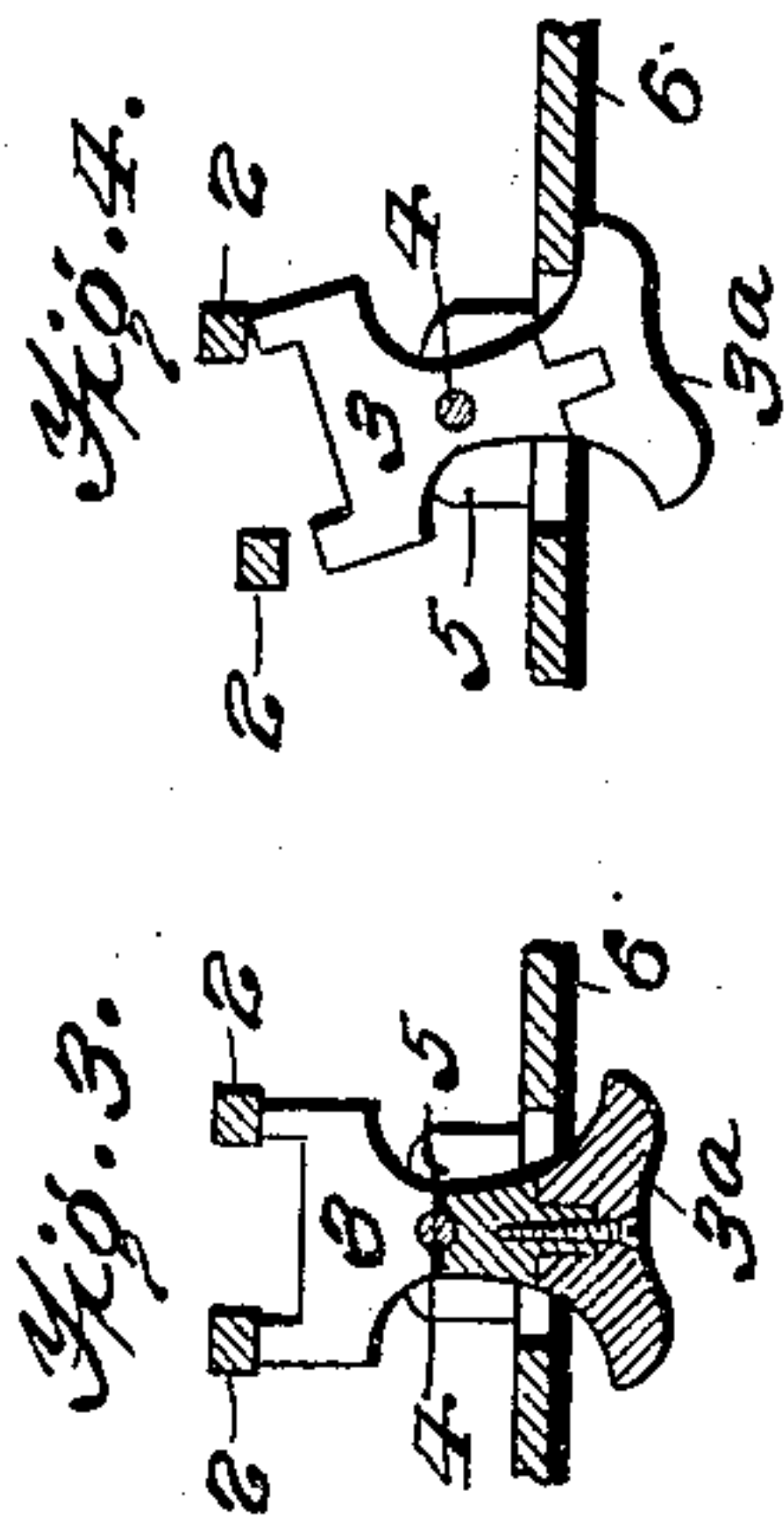
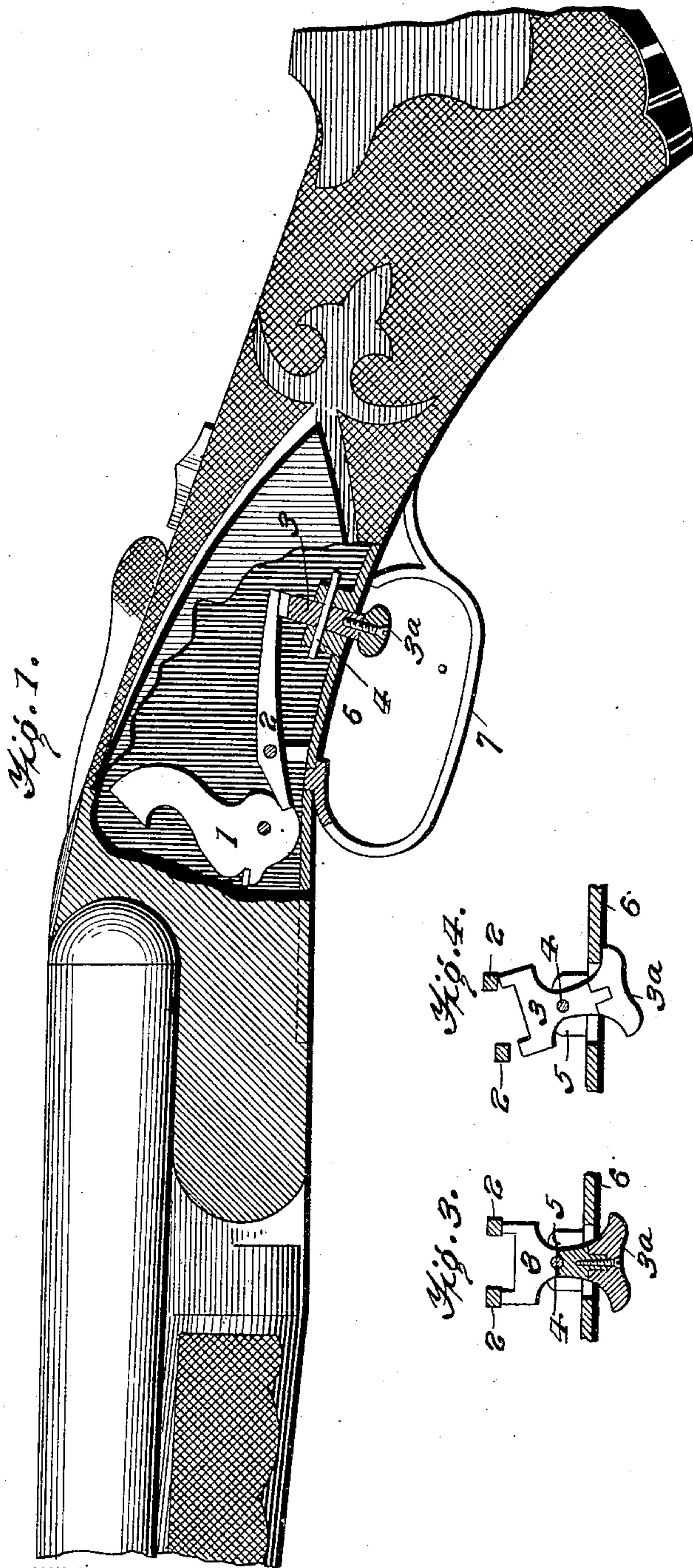
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A. D. BLANCHARD.

SINGLE TRIGGER ATTACHMENT FOR DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS.

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WITNESSES

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SINGLE-TRIGGER ATTACHMENT FOR DOUBLE-BARRELED GUNS.

No. 891,658.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT D. BLANCHARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of El Reno, in the county of Canadian and State of Oklahoma, have invented an Improved Single-Trigger Attachment for Double-Barreled Guns, of which the following is a specification.

Single trigger attachments for double-barreled guns are open to the objection of liability of accidental discharge of the second barrel on firing the first one, this being due to the fact that the recoil of the gun momentarily frees the trigger from the pressure of the finger and the rebound of the gun causes the trigger to be pressed forward against the finger, which latter has naturally followed the trigger, more or less, during the recoil. I have overcome this objection and also secured other advantages by a novel construction and arrangement of the trigger or trip device as will be hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing—Figure 1 is a side view with a part broken away of a portion of a double-barreled gun provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a corresponding plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar cross section showing the trip tilted as required for firing the right hand barrel.

The two hammers 1, are pivoted and otherwise arranged and connected with main springs in a well known manner, and they are engaged by pivoted sears 2 with whose rear ends my improved trip device 3 is adapted to engage, as shown best in Figs. 3 and 4. The same consists of a bar which is mounted upon a pivot 4 whereby it is adapted to swing laterally. The said pivot is a pin passing through ears, or lugs 5, forming interior and upward projections of the trip, or trigger, plate 6, to which the guard 7 is attached in the usual manner. In other words, the pivot 4 of trip 3 is arranged in the direction of the length of the gun and said trip is thus adapted to swing laterally, but cannot move in any other direction. The upper and inner end of the trip 3 is broadened, or extended, laterally and constructed as a fork, the ends of which abut, or are close to, the sears 2 when the latter are engaged with the hammers 1 as shown in Fig. 3. The lower end of the trip 3 is extended laterally and curved on the bottom to form a

bend or socket adapted to receive the finger for firing the gun. The bottom piece 3^a is detachable from the main portion or body of the trip and is secured thereto by a screw as shown in Fig. 3. By this construction of the trip in two parts, the body may be inserted through the slot in the trip plate 3, and the broadened lower end of finger piece 3^a may then be secured to it.

From the above description and the accompanying illustration it will be now apparent that if the trip 3 be swung in either direction laterally, it will raise one of the two sears and thus release the hammer with which such sear engages, with the result of firing one or the other of the two barrels. For example, if the trip 3 be tilted as shown in Fig. 4, so that it inclines to the left, the right hand sear will be raised and the right hand barrel fired. It is obvious that the gun cannot be fired accidentally by reason of the recoil, as is liable to be the case with the ordinary single trigger attachment, also that the trip 3 may be manipulated for firing either barrel with the utmost ease, rapidity and certainty; further; that the trip is of the simplest character and requires no intermediate mechanism for operative connection with the sears. In brief, the entire firing attachment of the gun consists of the two hammers, two sears and a single trip device, so that there is a minimum number of parts and no liability of the same being deranged or becoming inoperative.

I propose to employ a safety stop or lock, which will engage the forked upper end of the trip and thus prevent its lateral oscillation, so that neither barrel can be fired until the stop is withdrawn.

What I claim is:

In a double-barreled gun, the combination with the hammers and their sears, of a trip device comprising a bar pivoted and adapted to oscillate in a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the gun-stock, the upper end of said device being extended laterally for contact with either sear so that either may be raised by inclining the trip laterally in the required direction as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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