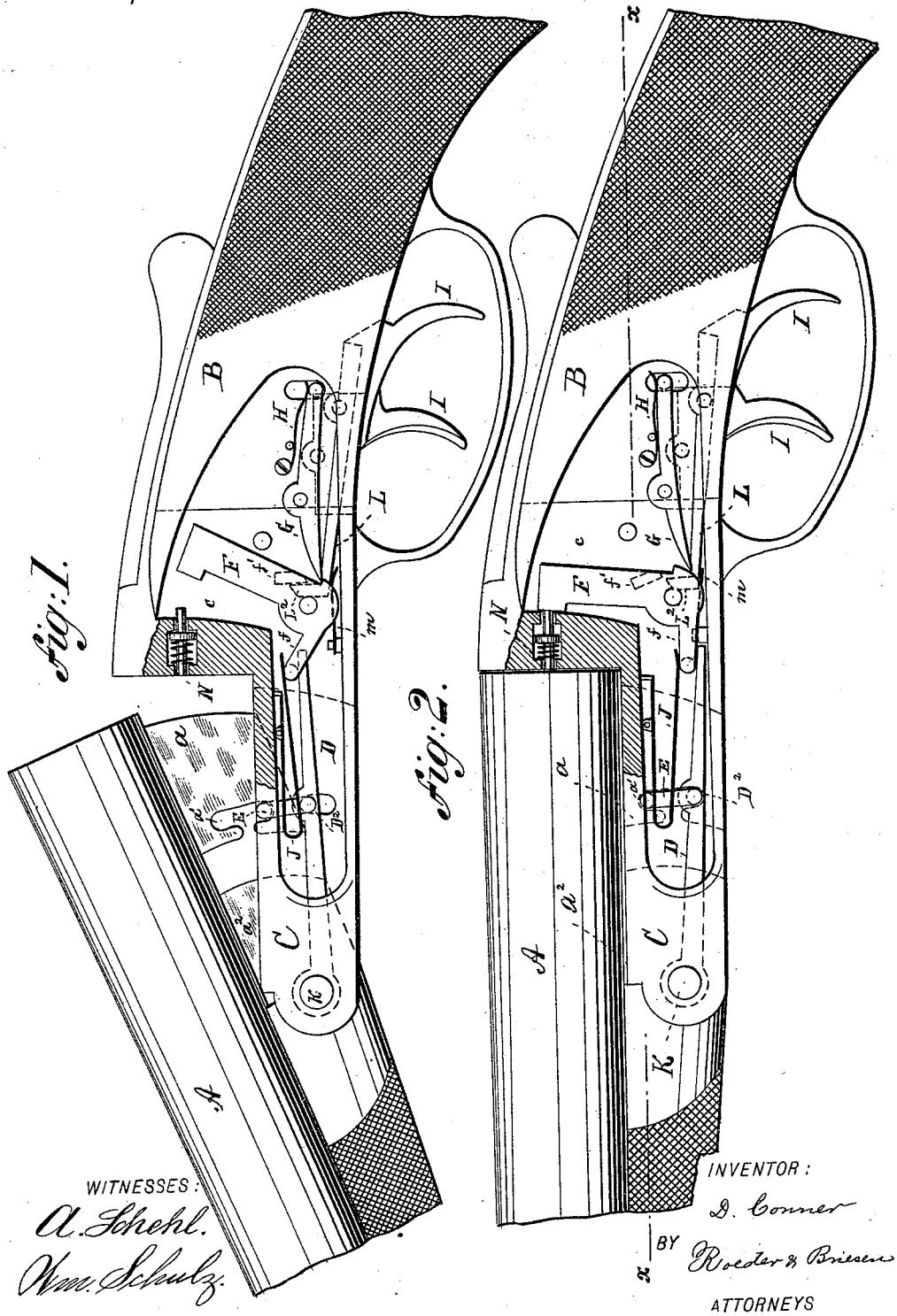
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. CONNER.

FIREARM.

No. 493,352. Patented Mar. 14, 1893.



WITNESSES:
A. Schehl.
Wm. Schulz.

INVENTOR:
D. Conner
BY Roeder & Briesen
ATTORNEYS

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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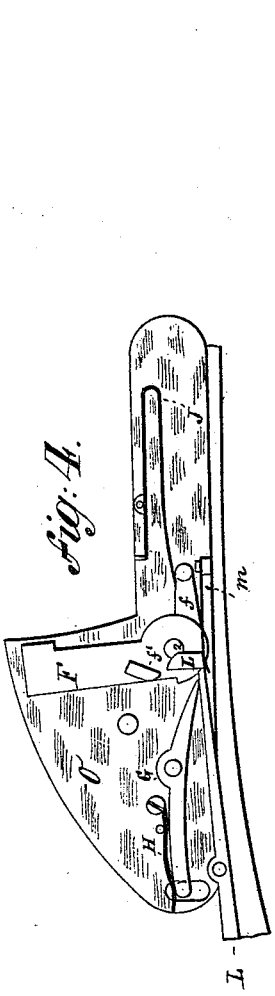

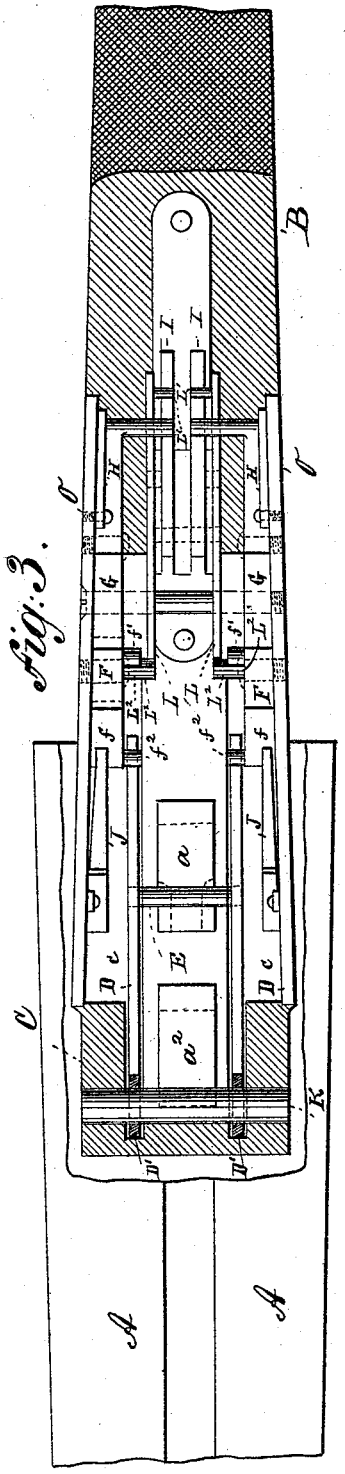

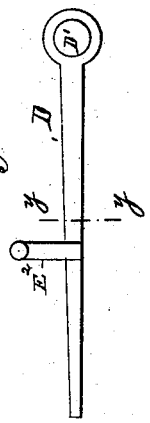

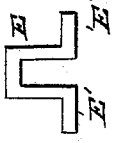

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INVENTOR:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID CONNER, OF GROTON, CONNECTICUT.

FIREARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 493,352, dated March 14, 1893.

Application filed May 11, 1892. Serial No. 432,567. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID CONNER, of Groton, New London county, Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to breech loading guns and is applicable to both double and single rifles and shot guns.

The invention embraces first novel means for throwing the hammer into the firing position, by the tilting of the barrel and also novel means for locking the hammer in its firing position to prevent accidental discharge.

It consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the operating parts of the gun, showing the barrel tilted or open, Fig. 2 a similar section with the barrel closed, Fig. 3 a longitudinal section on line $x\,x$, Fig. 2, Fig. 4 an inner view of the left lock case with the parts attached thereto, Fig. 5 a side view of a lever D, Fig. 6 a face view of bail E, Fig. 7 a side view of a modification of lever D and Fig. 8 a cross section on line y, y, Fig. 7.

The letters A, represent the barrels of the gun provided with the downwardly extending projections or lug a, a^2, as usual. The forward lug a^2, receives the pin K, by which the barrels A, are pivotally connected to the frame C, of the stock B.

I, represents the triggers engaging the sear G, that in turn engages a notch on the hammer F. This hammer is provided with a forwardly projecting arm f, upon which bears the main spring J.

O is the lock plate, c, the lock chamber H, the sear spring and N, the firing pin as usual.

To the pivot pin K, there is secured one end of a lever D, which is provided with an eye D′, at one end (Fig. 5) for the reception of such pin. The lever D, enters the lock chamber c, and its free end is adapted to bear against a lateral projection f^2, of the hammer arm f, (Fig. 3.) The body of the lever D, is provided with a perforation D^2, for engagement with the outwardly bent shank E′, of a bail or link E. The two outwardly bent shanks E′, of bail E, engage the two levers D, of a double barrel gun as will be readily understood. The upper cross arm of the bail E, is received by a slot a', of the rear lug a, and is adapted to be drawn up or down by the tilting of the barrels thus oscillating the lever D, on its pivot K.

The operation of the device as thus far described is as follows: To cock the gun, the barrels are freed from the fastening action and are dropped at the muzzle end by turning on the pin K. The lug a, rising with the rear end of the barrels will cause the lower edge of the slot a', to engage the bail E, and thus the bail will be carried up along with the lug. The bail in turn will draw up the lever D, and the free end of the latter bearing against the lower side of projection f^2, will tilt the hammer backward (Fig. 1) for engagement with the sear. The barrels are then swung back into their closed position, which will cause the upper edge of the slot a', to engage and push down the bail E. The bail E, will in turn push down the lever D, and liberate the projection f^2, and consequently the hammer F, therefrom. Thus the gun is ready to be fired, the position of the parts after firing being shown in Fig. 2.

In order to prevent accidental discharge of the gun, I bolt the hammer in its cocked position in such a manner, that it cannot become disengaged excepting by pulling the trigger. The bolting mechanism consists of a lever L, having an inwardly extending pin L′, at one end (Fig. 3) which is placed upon the upper edge of the trigger and an upwardly extending bolt L^2, at the other end. This bolt is adapted to pass in front of a lug f', of the hammer F, when the gun is cocked and is held in this position by a suitable spring m, so that the gun cannot be accidentally discharged. The pulling of the trigger will first cause the lever L, to be tilted so as to withdraw the bolt L^2 against action of spring m, from lug f' and then the trigger will tilt the sear in the ordinary manner, to liberate the hammer and cause the discharge of the gun.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown a modification of the lever and bail D, E. Here the bail E, is replaced by a hook E^2, which is rigidly attached to the lever. The upper cross arm of this hook engages the slot a', in the same manner as has been described in relation to the bail E.

What I claim is—

1. The combination in a gun of a pivoted barrel with a lever fulcrumed at its forward end to the frame, a hammer having a forwardly projecting arm which is engaged by the rear end of the lever, a main spring acting upon the hammer and with a bail or hook carried by the barrel lug and engaging the lever between its fulcrum and the hammer, substantially as specified.

2. The combination in a gun of a hammer having a lug f', with a trigger I operating the hammer, a lever L having an inwardly extending pin L′ that engages the trigger and an upwardly extending bolt L^2 that engages the lug f', substantially as specified.

DAVID CONNER.

Witnesses:
GEORGE B. STILLMAN,
JOHN B. COON.