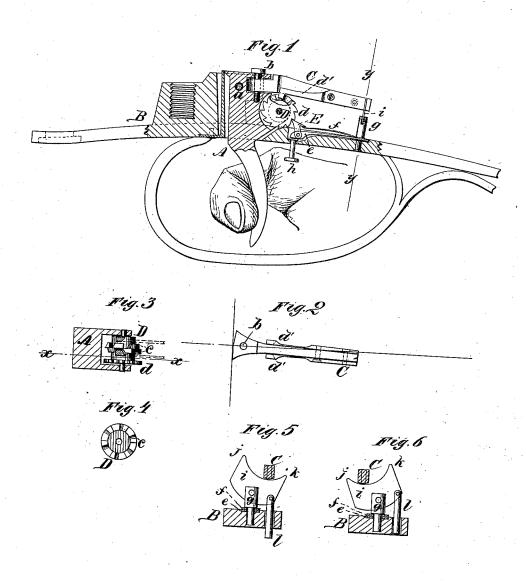
M. HEUSER. TRIGGER FOR FIRE-ARMS.

No. 191,341.

Patented May 29, 1877.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX HEUSER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, EMIL WELTE, AND CARL OTTO, JR.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRIGGERS FOR FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 191,341, dated May 29, 1877; application filed March 19, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX HEUSER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Trigger for Guns, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a portion of a gun-lock containing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the tripping device. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the camroller, showing the position of the spring-tappets. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line x in Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of an indicator for showing which barrel of the gun is to be discharged.

Similar letters of reference indicate corre-

sponding parts.

My invention consists in the combination, with a trigger, of a wheel, having arranged on its periphery oppositely-arranged cam-lugs and a tripping-arm that is pivoted in the trigger, and carries two spring-tappets that are engaged by the cam-lugs of the wheel, so as to shift the tripping-arm from one dog of the gun-lock to the other as the trigger is worked.

Referring to the drawing, A is the trigger, which is pivoted at a in the usual way in the part B, and is provided with an arm, Č, which is pivoted to the trigger A at b, and moves with the trigger, and also in a plane at right angles to that in which the trigger moves. D is a wheel, having the trapezoidal cam-lugs c arranged in two series, which alternate in position, and also in the arrangement of their inclined sides. The said roller is provided with a ratchet, d, having teeth equal in number to the several lugs c. This wheel is journal of the several lugs c. naled in the trigger A under the arm C, and its cam-lugs c engage spring-tappets d' that are secured to the sides of the pivoted arm C. These tappets are be eled to correspond with the beveled face of the lugs c. E is a pawl that is pivoted to the spring e, and is thrown forward into the ratchet d by the spring f. The springs ef are secured to the part B by the stud g, which passes through them into the said part. A p n, h, passes through a hole in the part B and touches the spring e, and is provided with a head at its upper end to retain it in the part B, and has upon its | lower end a larger head, which is pressed by the finger when the arm C is to be shifted from one side of the lock to the other. A plate, i, having a concave edge, j k, is pivoted centrally in a slot in the stud g, and is arranged transversely in relation to the arm C, so that its ends may be alternately touched by the said arm. A pin, l, is jointed to one end of the plate i, and extends downward through an aperture in the part B.

The trigger is provided with the usual spring for returning it to its normal position after it is pulled, and the device herein described is connected with an ordinary double lock of a double-barreled gun. By changing the relation of the cam-lugs the same device may be applied to guns having three or more

barrels, or to revolvers or pistols.

The operation is as follows: On pulling the trigger the arm C is raised so as to touch the dog of one of the locks of the gun. As the trigger is returned to its normal position the pawl E engages the ratchet wheel D, and turns it forward one notch. One of the camlugs c, by engaging with the spring-tappets d, moves the arm C to the opposite side of the lock, so that the arm is in position to strike the dog of the lock of the undischarged barrel when the trigger is again pulled. The pin i indicates by its position the barrel next to be discharged. If the pin is down, as shown in Fig. 5, the barrel on the right side is to be next discharged. If the pin is drawn up, as in Fig. 6, the barrel upon the left is to be discharged.

If at any time it is desired to change the order of discharging the barrels, or to discharge the barrel on the side opposite to that indicated by the pin l, the pin h is pushed upward, causing the pawl to turn the ratchetwheel one notch, thereby shifting the arm C to the opposite side of the lock without mov-

ing the other part of the trigger.

It will thus be seen that by simply pressing the pin h upward, the arm C may be shifted, so as to discharge either barrel at will. In the present case a single pin, l, is used; but, if desired, a pin may also be attached to the opposite end of the plate i, which will project through the part B when the pin l is drawn

in. These pins may vary in appearance either in color or form.

It is obvious that cam-wheels of different forms may be employed to give motion to the arm C, and also that the cam-lugs may be arranged on a plane surface; therefore, I do not limit my invention to the precise form or arrangement of parts shown and described.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

ent-

1. The combination, in a lock of a gun having two or more barrels, of a single trigger, and a pivoted arm, and a cam for moving the said pivoted arm to strike the dogs of the lock in alternation, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The roller D, having the cam-lugs c and

ratchet d, the trigger A, pivoted arm C, the spring-tappets d', and the pawl E, in combination, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The combination of the pawl E, springs ef, and pin h, for shifting the arm C from one side of the lock to the other at will without discharging the gun, substantially as herein

shown and described.

4. The pivoted plate i and pin l, in combination with the pivoted arm C, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

MAX HEUSER.

Witnesses: C. Sedewick, Alex. F. Roberts.