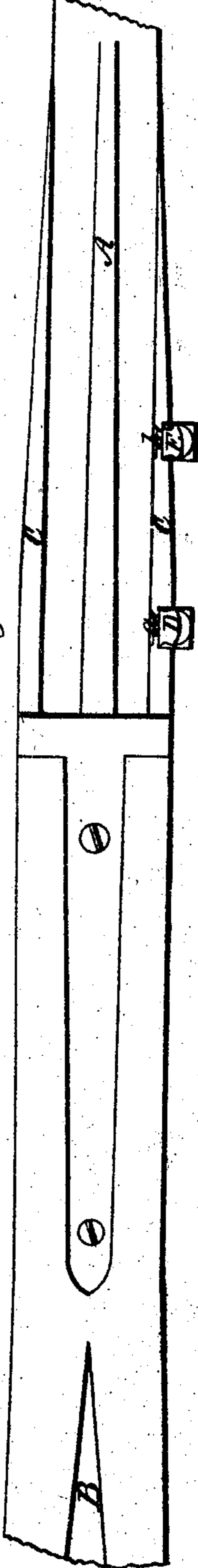
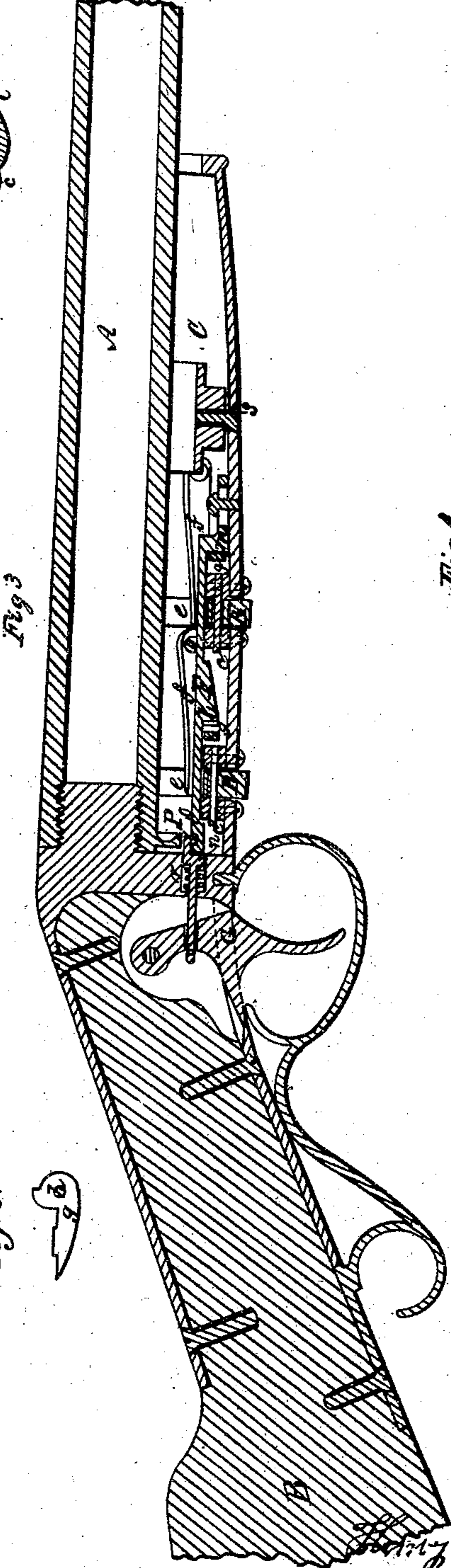
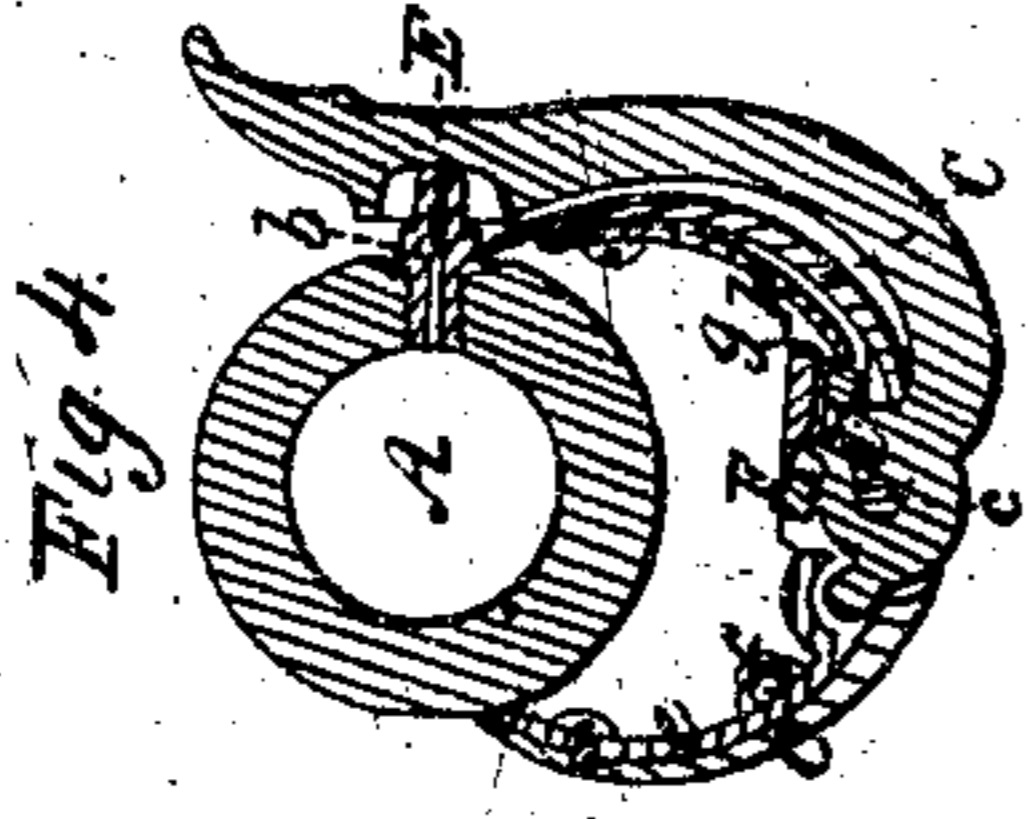
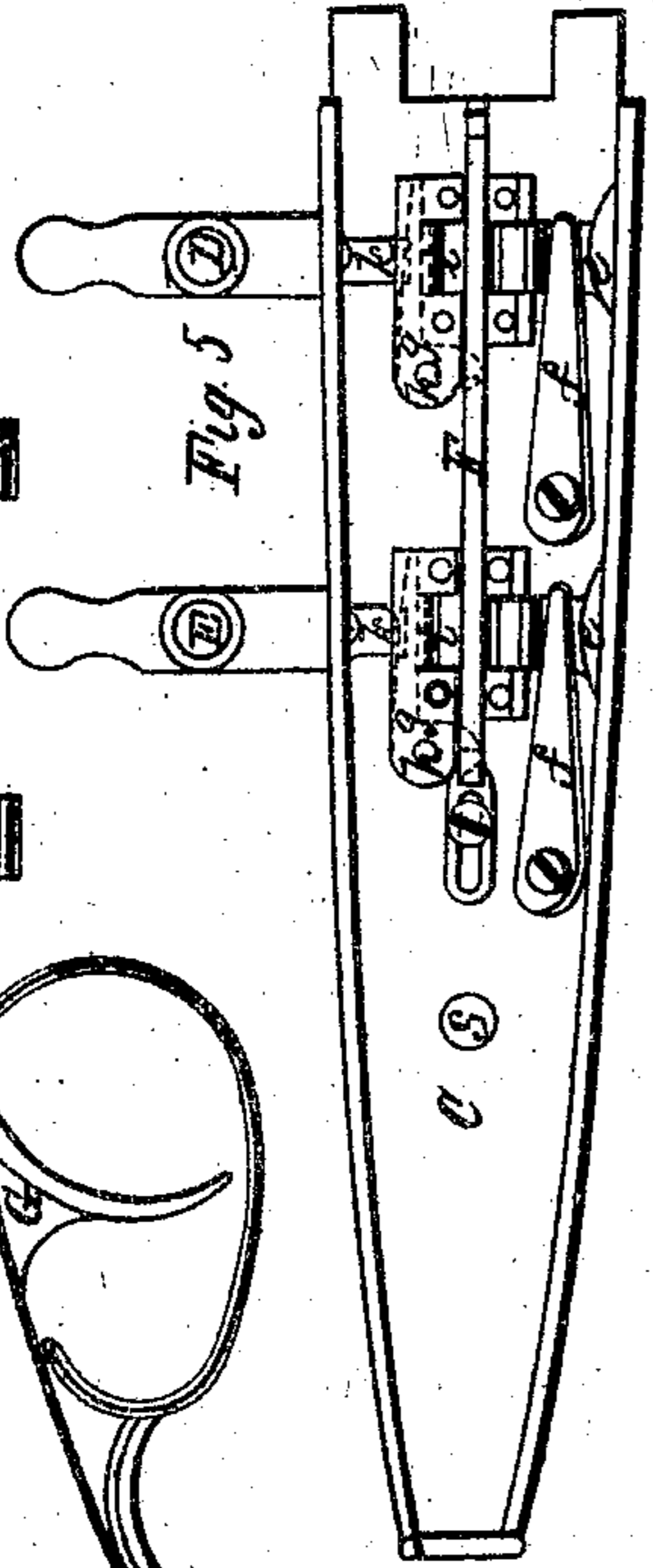
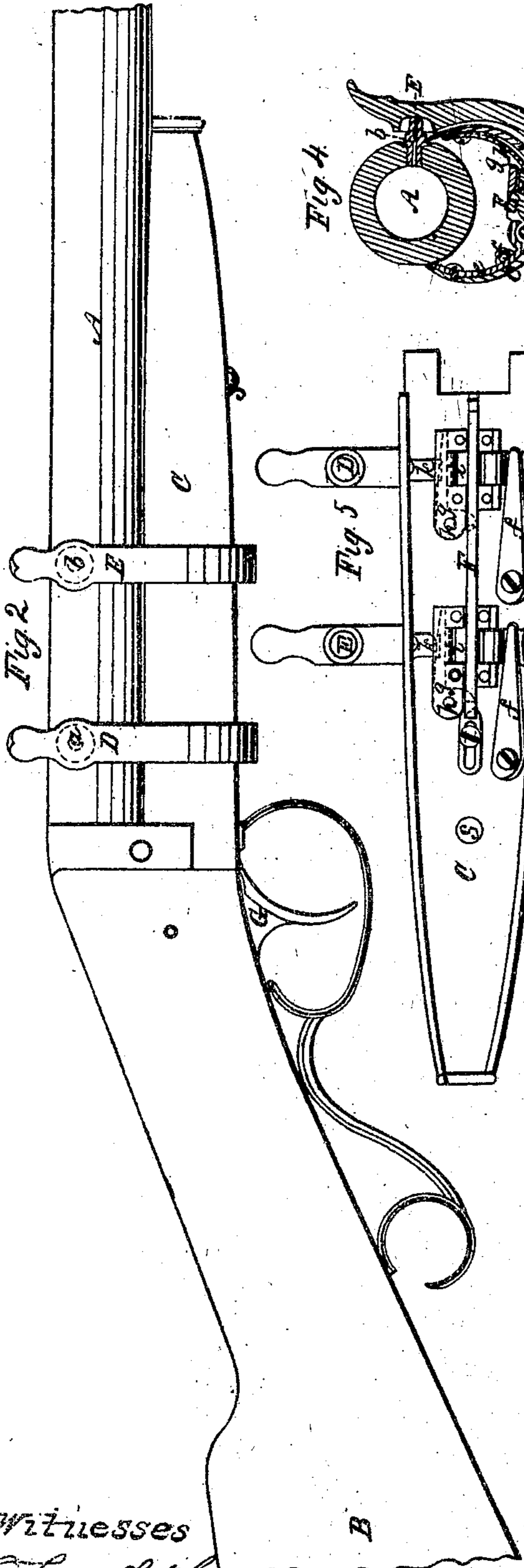


H. H. McKenny & F. Gott.

Muzzle-Loading Fire-arm

N<sup>o</sup> 22969.

Patented Feb. 15. 1859.



Witnesses  
Samuel Hamilton  
Nathl. Brooks.

Inventors  
Henry H. McKenny  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. MCKENNY AND F. GOTH, OF BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN REPEATING FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 22,969, dated February 15, 1859.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, HENRY H. MCKENNY and FREDERIC GOTH, of Biddeford in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Gun or Improvement in Fire-Arms; and we do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 side elevation, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal section, of a fire-arm constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of it, the same being taken through one of the strikers and its nipple. Fig. 5 is a top view of the lock-case and operative parts within the same, as they appear when detached from the barrel. Fig. 6 is a separate top view of one of the sears.

In such drawings, A denotes a gun-barrel, while B is the stock thereof. The said barrel is furnished with two vents or priming-nipples, *a b*, one of which is arranged in advance of the other, and both fixed in the side of the barrel and with respect to its breech, as shown in the drawings. It is intended that the fire-arm shall be capable of discharging two charges or loads in succession, one being placed on top of the other, and the latter serving as a breech to the former, which is first fired or discharged.

In loading the piece we generally employ circular felt or pasteboard gun-wads, one of which we arrange between the two loads and over the ball or shot of the rearmost one, so as to prevent discharge of the said rearmost load by the firing of the foremost load. The lock we arrange underneath the gun-barrel, its case being shown at C, and we provide the same with two hammers or strikers, D E, arranged to work transversely of the barrel and against the nipples, respectively. Each of the hammers, formed as shown in Fig. 4, turns on a fulcrum, *c*, and is actuated by two mainsprings, *e f*, which are arranged at right angles to one another and within the lock-case, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. Each hammer or striker operates in connection with a lever-sear, *g*. (Shown in top view in Fig. 6, in section in Fig. 4, and in dotted lines in Fig. 5.) This sear turns horizontally on a fulcrum, *h*, and

has its longer arm pressed toward the notched part *i* of the striker by a spring, *k*, arranged in the lock-case, as shown in the drawings. The shorter arm of the sear extends directly in rear of a projection or shoulder, *l* or *m*, formed on a trigger-slide, F, arranged as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. The said trigger-slide is constructed in two parts, *n o*, which are formed to lap and lock on one another, as shown at *p* in Fig. 3. This enables the lock easily to be detached from or applied to the barrel and trigger when necessary. The rear part, *n*, of the trigger-slide is so connected with the single trigger G as to be capable of being retracted with the said trigger G when the latter is drawn backward, a spring, *r*, serving to move forward both trigger and trigger-slide. When the hammers are set at full-cock, a single retraction of the trigger will cause both of them to fall or to be discharged toward their nipples or percussion-caps thereon, and in such manner that there will be a short interval of time between the fall of the forward hammer or striker and that of the latter, such being occasioned by reason of the arrangement of the two shoulders *l m* with respect to the sears. The rearmost shoulder is placed a short distance from its sear when the foremost shoulder is in direct contact with its own sear, such distance, while the trigger-slide is being retracted, being sufficient to produce a discharge of the foremost striker a short interval of time before that of the rearmost one may be effected, such interval being sufficient for the discharge of the foremost load of the piece before that of the rear load may take place.

The advantages of this fire-arm over an ordinary double-barrel gun, particularly for a rapid discharge of two loads in succession, will readily be seen by sportsmen or others skilled in the construction and use of fire-arms.

By not only making the lock-case separate from the barrel, and so applying it to the under side of the same that it may be placed against the same, fastened thereto by one or more screws, *s*, (see Fig. 3,) but by constructing the trigger-slide in two parts, so as to lap and lock on one another, as described, we are enabled to easily detach the lock-case and lock from the barrel at any time, as well as to sub-



sequently apply the same to the barrel and the trigger, so as to cause the latter to be in its proper connection with the lock.

By having one hammer or striker to operate or be discharged before the other, the rear charge may be fired at any interval of time after discharge of the foremost one, and the gun may be used for firing single charges whenever it may be desirable so to do.

We do not claim a fire-arm constructed not only with its nipples or primers arranged one in advance of the other on the barrel, but with a lock having a hammer or striker to operate with each nipple or primer; but

We claim—

1. The combination of two strikers, one trigger, and a mechanism which will not only enable each striker to be set to and maintained at full-cock, but by retraction of the trigger will cause both strikers, when at full-cock, to be discharged or set free consecutively, so as to be forced against their respective nipples or the percussion-caps or priming thereon, or the equivalents of such, and cause explosion

of the priming of the charges in the order as specified.

2. The above-specified application of the lock-case with respect to the barrel, in combination with the construction and arrangement of the trigger rod or slider in separate parts and in such manner as to be capable of being locked together, and of being unlocked or disconnected under circumstances as specified.

3. The application and arrangement of the two mainsprings of each striker in the lock-case, as explained.

4. The combination of the trigger-slide F and lever-sears, arranged and operating with respect to the two strikers as specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our signatures.

HENRY H. MCKENNY.  
FREDERIC GOTH.

Witnesses:

RUFUS P. TAPLEY,  
NATHL. BROOKS.