

D. MOORE.
Locks for Fire-Arms.

No. 145,118.

Patented Dec. 2, 1873.

Fig. 2.

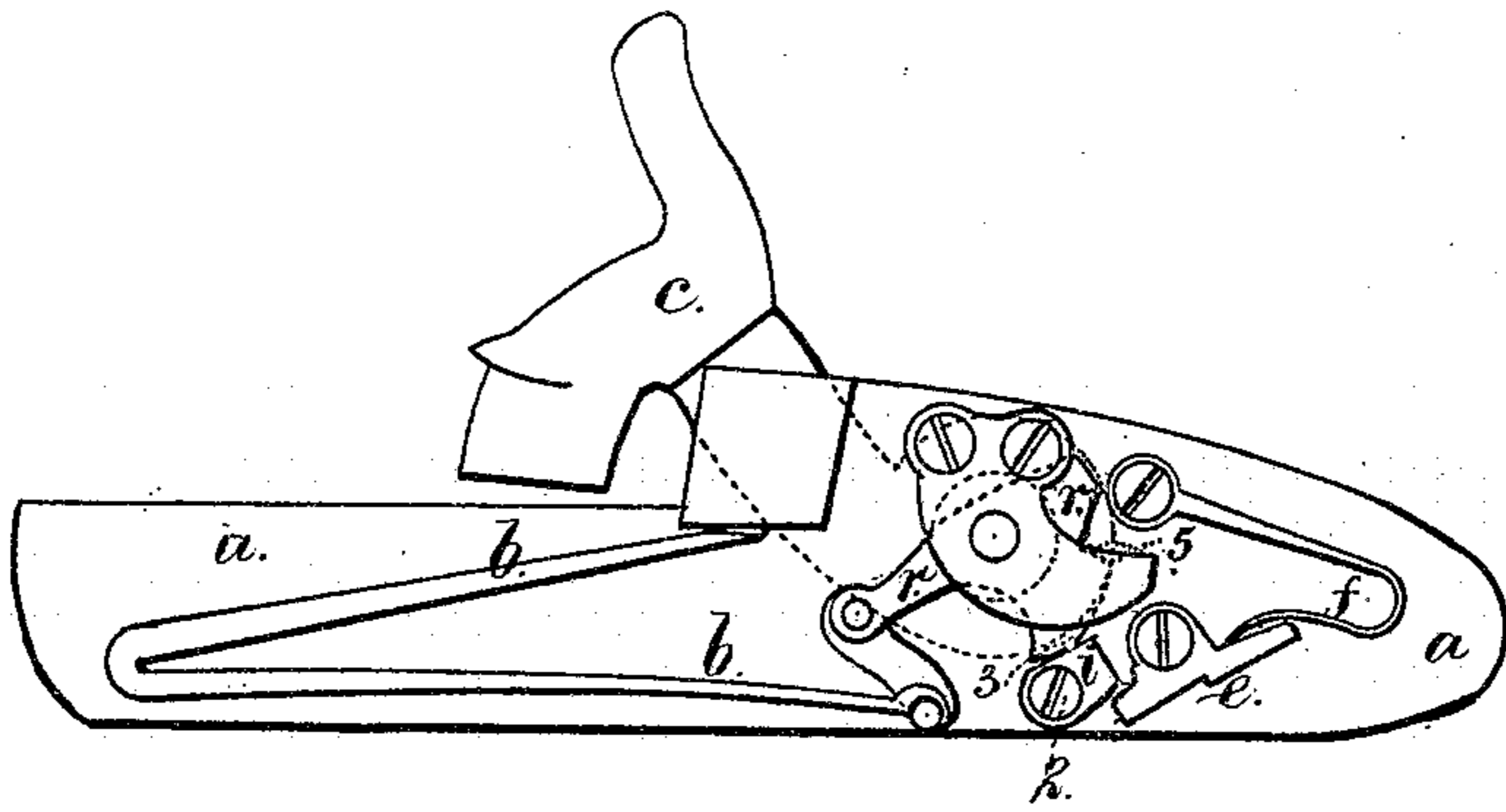
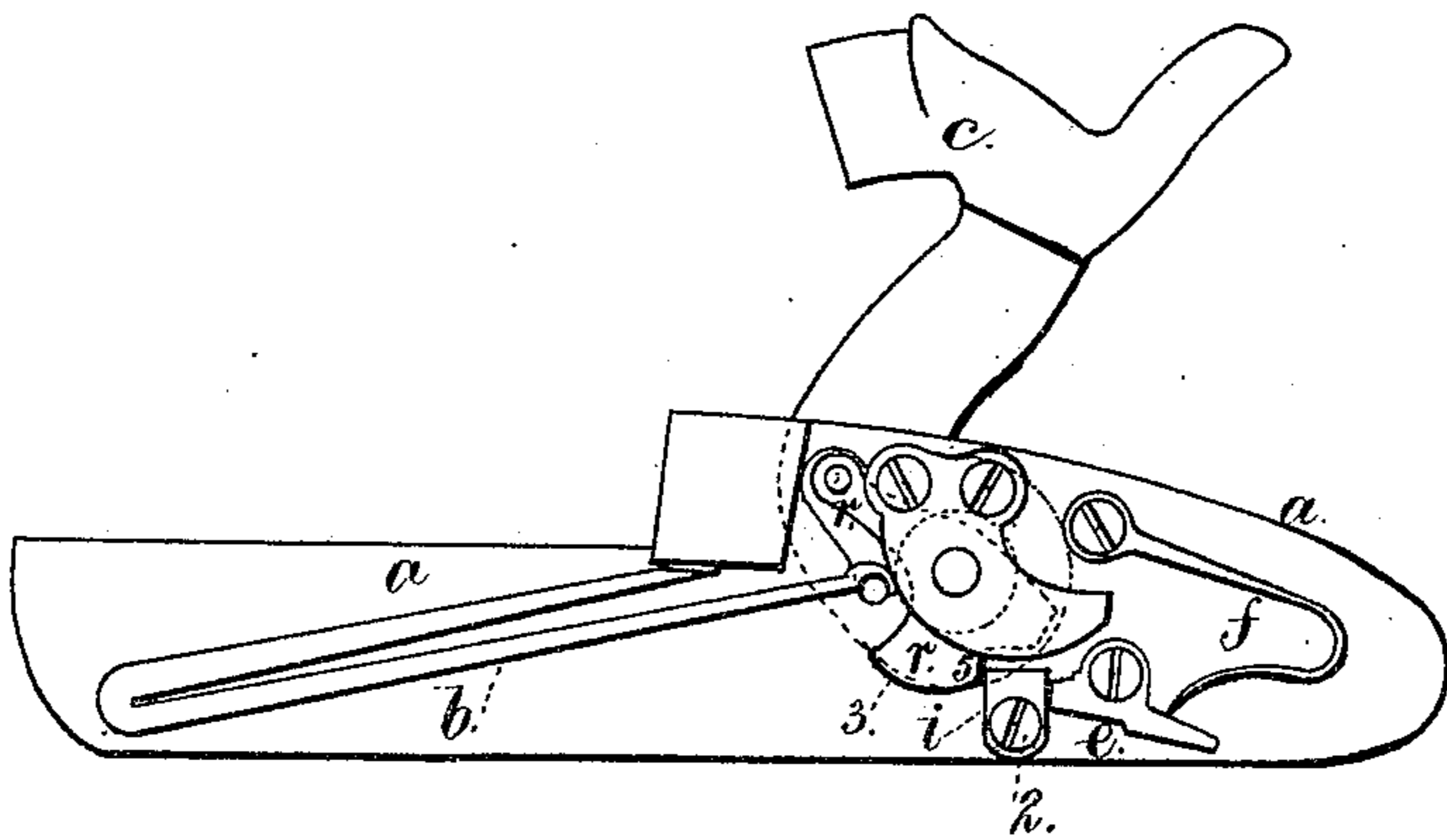


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN LOCKS FOR FIRE-ARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,118**, dated December 2, 1873; application filed September 27, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL MOORE, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Locks for Fire-Arms, of which the following is a correct description:

Ordinary gun-locks are provided with a sear or catch, taking the half or whole cock notch in the hammer-tumbler. These are objectionable. The click of the lock in cocking often disturbs the game when hunting, or betrays the position of a picket or sentinel. Besides this, the edge of the notch and the end of the sear wear away in consequence of inequality of hardness in the metal, and often the half-cock notch is caught by the sear, and either one part or the other is broken. Accidental discharges often take place by the hammer being caught or struck and knocked down upon the cap, the tumbler-notch being worn or injured. When at the full-cock the tumbler is very liable to slip past the sear if the hammer is accidentally struck, because the notch of the tumbler is shallow to insure ease in firing, and the edge liable to be worn round. If the notch of the tumbler is deep, the piece is difficult to discharge, the pull on the trigger often destroying the correct aim.

In my improved lock these difficulties are avoided. The lock is substantially noiseless, and accidental discharge is rendered impossible. The wear upon the parts is very slight, and it is in such a direction that the surfaces are kept in proper operative condition, and there is no tendency to catch or break the edges of the sear or tumbler, as in the ordinary locks.

I make use of a toggle blocking-piece between the sear and the hammer, which piece is turned up to place by the end of the sear, and blocks the hammer, and prevents it moving in either direction. When the trigger is pulled the sear is moved to a point where the blocking-piece swings by the action of the mainspring of the lock, and, in so doing, presses the sear away by a toggle action, the surfaces in contact swinging in the same direction, instead of scraping, as in the ordinary lock.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents the im-

proved lock as at full-cock, and Fig. 2 represents the parts with the hammer discharged.

The lock-plate *a*, mainspring *b*, and hammer *c* are of usual construction; and I remark that the parts constituting my improvement are especially available in revolving fire-arms and pistols, where the lock-plate *a* is not of the character shown. The sear *e* and sear-spring *f* are operated upon by any desired trigger, and the blocking-piece *i* is upon a screw or fulcrum, 2, and is located between the end of the sear *e* and the tumbler *r* of the hammer *c*.

It will be evident that when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2 the blocking-piece *i* rests at one side against the circular portion 3 of the hammer-tumbler, and that, as soon as the hammer is pulled back sufficiently, the sear turns the blocking-piece *i* up into the notch 5 of the hammer-tumbler, and then the end of the sear comes up against the opposite side of this blocking-piece *i*; hence it is impossible to move the hammer in either direction, and the piece is perfectly safe against accidental discharge, except by a pull upon the trigger.

A considerable amount of movement of the sear and trigger can be allowed with impunity, because the end of the sear slides against the side of the blocking-piece without any other part moving; but when the sear reaches that point upon the side of the blocking-piece where the mainspring has greater power to turn said blocking-piece than the sear has power to resist, then the blocking-piece swings back out of the way of the hammer-tumbler into the position of Fig. 2, turning with it the sear; and then there is nothing but a very slight pressure against the hammer-tumbler during the descent of the hammer for exploding the cap.

A half-cock notch is not required, but it may be used. I remark that when used the hammer will require to be lowered, and the trigger held while the hammer-tumbler is moved, so that the half-cock notch moves past the blocking-piece *i*; otherwise the hammer could not be moved from a half-cock to full-cock, because the blocking-piece prevents motion in either direction. If, however, the blocking-piece *i* is provided with a spring to

return it to place, the said blocking-piece may be moved aside in passing from half to full cock, there being a cam on the hammer-tumbler at this point to give the lateral or swinging movement to the blocking-piece.

I claim as my invention—

A blocking-piece, *i*, between the sear *e* and

notch of the hammer-tumbler, constructed and operating substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 24th day of September, 1873.

Witnesses: DANL. MOORE.
GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
CHAS. H. SMITH.