

No. 625,009.

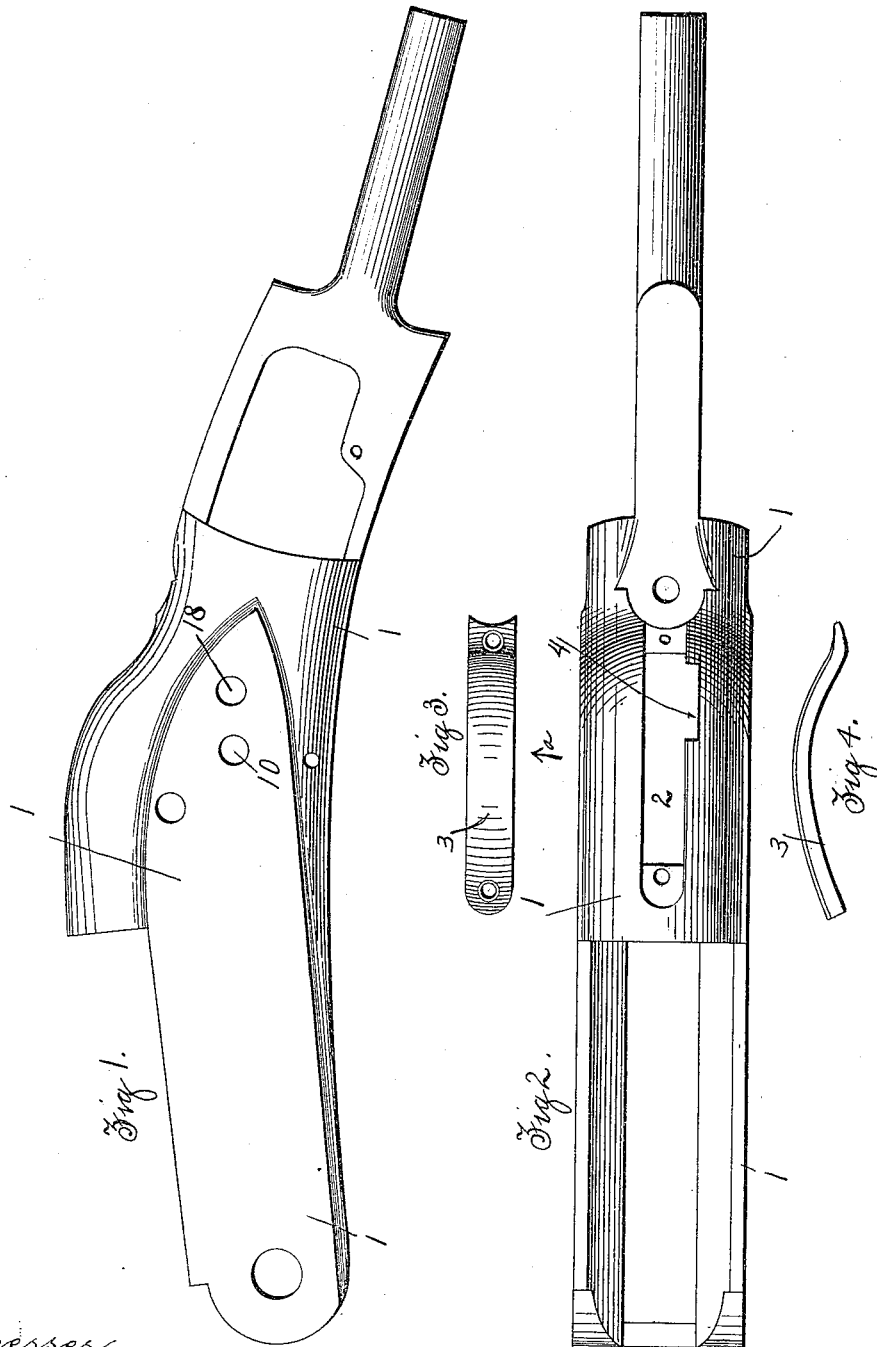
Patented May 16, 1899.

A. C. WRIGHT.
FIREARM.

(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
E. A. Kinsley
M. J. Galvin

By his Attorney
John C. Dewey

Inventor
A. C. Wright

No. 625,009.

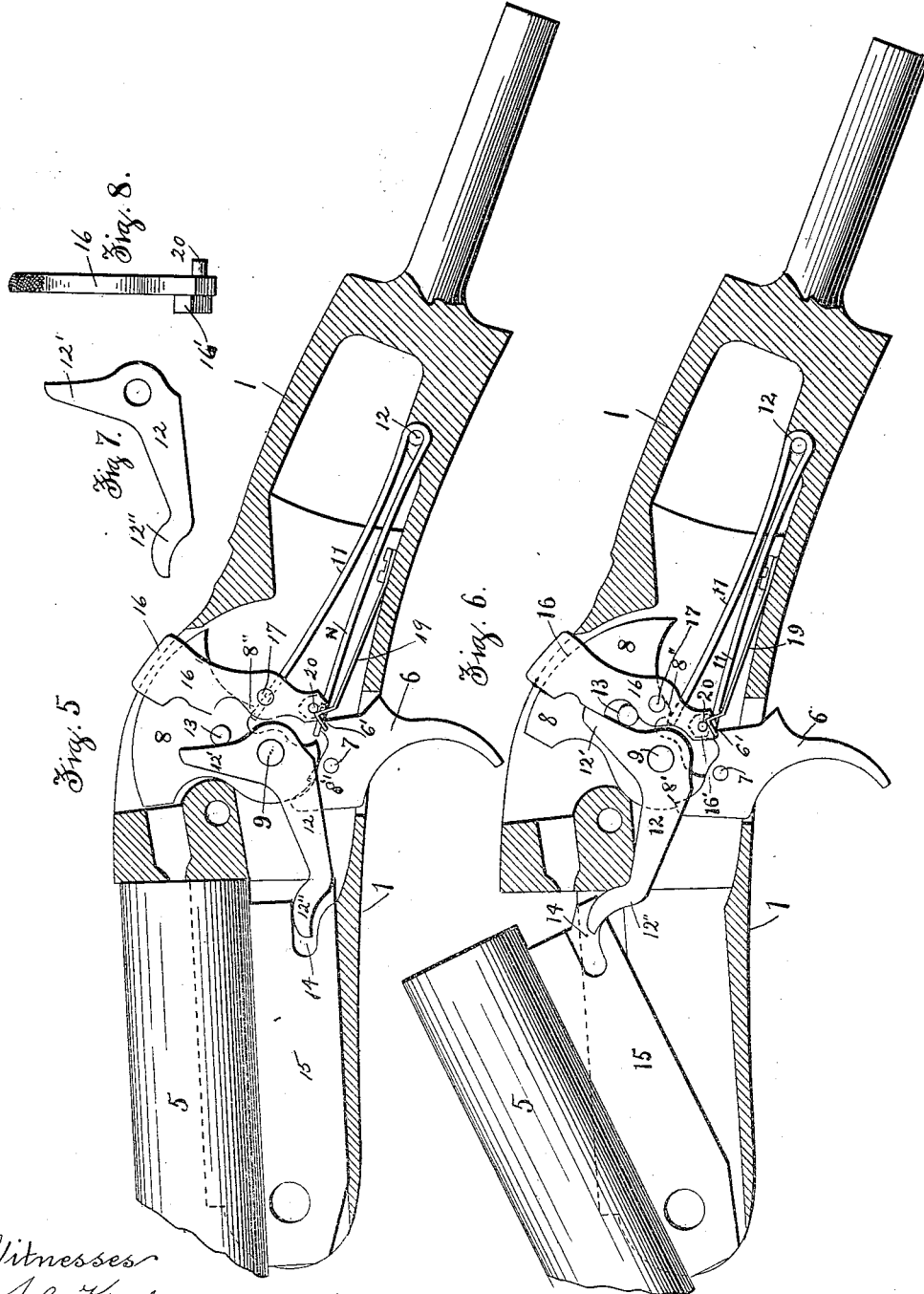
Patented May 16, 1899.

A. C. WRIGHT.
FIREARM.

(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses
S. A. Kinsley
M. J. Galvin

By his Attorney
John C. Dewey
Inventor
A. C. Wright.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR CREED WRIGHT, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

FIREARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 625,009, dated May 16, 1899.

Application filed October 31, 1898. Serial No. 695,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR CREED WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to firearms, and more particularly to breech-loading internal-hammer single-barrel breakdown guns and to the cocking-and-firing mechanism of this class of guns.

The objects of my invention are to simplify the construction of the cocking-and-firing mechanism and to reduce the number of parts, and also to make the gun-frame in which the cocking-and-firing mechanism is contained in one piece without any side plate through which the parts are inserted, but with a central longitudinal opening through the top of the frame, through which the parts are inserted to be assembled within the frame, which is closed by a removable plate except a side opening for the projecting safety-lever.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction of my improvements in guns, as will be hereinafter fully described.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my gun-frame. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the frame shown in Fig. 1, with the top plate removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the removable top plate. Fig. 4 is a side view looking in the direction of arrow *a*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a portion of the gun-frame, showing my improvements applied thereto. The cocking-and-firing mechanism and a portion of the barrel are shown by full lines. Fig. 6 shows the opposite position of the cocking-and-firing mechanism shown in Fig. 5, with the barrel open. Fig. 7 shows the cocking-lever detached, and Fig. 8 shows a front edge view of the safety-lever detached.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 is the frame of a gun of my improved construction, which is made in one piece, with a central longitudinal opening 2 through the top portion thereof of less width than the width of the frame, through which the hammer, cocking-lever, and safety-lever are inserted in assembling the parts. The opening 2 has a side opening 4 at its rear end, which is an offset

of said opening 2 and through which the upper end of the safety-lever extends to be engaged by the operator. A removable plate 3 closes the main opening 2 through the top of the frame 1 and is secured to the frame by screws or otherwise, leaving the side opening 4 uncovered.

I prefer to make the frame 1 of the gun in the manner shown in the drawings and above described; but it will be understood that I do not limit myself to this construction, as a frame with a removable side plate through which the parts are inserted and assembled may be used, if preferred.

I will now describe my improved cocking-and-firing mechanism. (Shown in Figs. 5 and 6.) The barrel 5 is hinged to the front end of the frame 1 to swing thereon in the usual way. The thumb-lever, which extends upon the top of the gun at the rear part of the frame, and the intermediate mechanism connecting the same with the barrel to lock the barrel to the frame and to release it, so that it can be tilted on the frame, as shown in Fig. 6, are not shown in the drawings, as they may be of ordinary construction and form no part of my present improvements. The trigger 6 is hung on a pin 7, which extends through the opening in the lower part of the frame 1 in the ordinary way. Directly over the trigger is the hammer 8, which is pivoted on a pin 9, which extends through the hole 10 in the frame, as shown in Fig. 1. The hammer 8 has a notch 8' in the lower front edge thereof to be engaged by the front end of the trigger to hold the hammer in cock, as shown in Fig. 6. The hammer-spring 11 is in this instance made in the form of a two-leaf spring held at its rear end within the frame 1 by a pin 12 in the ordinary way. The forward end of the upper leaf of the spring extends under a rearwardly-projecting knob 8'' on the hammer 8, and the front end of the lower leaf of the spring 11 extends over a projection 6' on the trigger at the rear of its pivot-point. The cocking-lever 12 is made angular and is hung on the pin 9 at the side of the hammer 8 and has the arm 12', which engages a pin or stud 13, extending out from the side of the hammer, when the barrel is tilted and the gun broken, as shown in Fig. 6, to cock the hammer and the forwardly-extending arm 12'',

the front end of which extends into a slot or recess 14 in the rear end of the lug 15 on the lower side of the barrel 5. The safety-lever 16 is hung at its lower end on a pin 17, which is held in place by being screwed into the hole 18 in one side of the frame 1, as shown in Fig. 1. The safety-lever 16 extends at one side of the hammer 8 and directly back of and in the path of the cocking portion 12' of the lever 12. The upper end of the safety-lever 16 extends through the side opening 4 in the top of the plate 1, as shown. A flat spring 19, secured at one end within the frame 1 and having an angular projection at its free end, acts to hold the safety-lever 16 by extending on one side or the other of a pin 20, extending out from one side of the lower part of the lever 16 in its safety position, as shown in Fig. 6, or in its opposite position, as shown in Fig. 5. An extension 16' on the opposite side of the lever 16 from the pin 20 at its lower part is adapted to extend over the projection 6' of the trigger at the rear of its pivot-support, as shown in Fig. 6, to lock said trigger. The upper end of the safety-lever 16 is moved forward to release the trigger, as shown in Fig. 5.

From the above description, in connection with the drawings, the operation of my mechanism will be readily understood by those skilled in the art.

In Fig. 5 the cocking-and-firing mechanism is shown in its normal position after the gun has been discharged. To cock the gun preparatory to firing the same, the barrel portion 5 is tilted, as shown in Fig. 6. The tilting of the barrel 5 through the engagement of the forward arm 12'' of the lever 12 with the slot 14 in the rear end of the barrel-lug 15 rocks the lever 12 on its pivot-support and causes the arm 12' thereof by its engagement with the pin 13 on the hammer 8 to move back the hammer against the action of the upper leaf of the spring 11 until the notch 8' in the lower edge of the hammer is engaged by the projection at the front end of the trigger to hold the hammer in cock, as shown in Fig. 6. As the lever 12 is rocked and the hammer 8 moved backward the pin 13 will engage with the front edge of the safety-lever 16 above its pivot-support, and at the same time the upper end of the arm 12' of the lever 12 will engage with the front edge of the lever 16 and cause said safety-lever to be moved backward and the lower end to be moved forward, so that the projection 16' thereon will extend

over the upper edge of the trigger at the rear of its pivot-support, as shown in Fig. 6, thus locking the trigger. The barrel 5 is then returned to its normal position to move the lever 12 also into its normal position, as shown in Fig. 5, but leaves the hammer and safety-lever in the position shown in Fig. 6. To fire the gun, the safety-lever 16 is moved forward at its upper end into the position shown in Fig. 5, the upward extension on the spring 19 engaging with the pin 20 to hold said lever in this position. The trigger 6 is now free to be operated to release the hammer and allow it to engage the firing-pin (not shown) to discharge the gun.

The advantages of my improvements will be readily understood by those skilled in the art.

It will be understood that the details of construction of my improvements may be varied somewhat, if desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a breakdown gun, the combination with the trigger, the hammer to be engaged by the trigger, with a pin or stud on one side to be engaged by the cocking-lever, a trigger and hammer spring, and the safety-lever pivoted at its lower end at one side of the hammer, and in the path of the cocking-lever, with its upper end extending through an opening in the top of the frame, and its lower end having a side extension to extend over and lock the trigger, and also a pin or projection to be engaged by a spring, and said spring to hold the safety-lever, of an angular cocking-lever, one arm of said lever engaged by the barrel on the tilting of the same, and the other arm engaging the pin or stud on the hammer to cock the same, and also engaging the safety-lever to move the same to lock the trigger, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a gun-frame, the combination with a central longitudinal opening through the top portion thereof of less width than the width of the frame, through which some of the parts of the cocking-and-firing mechanism are inserted, said opening having a side or offset opening at its rear end for the upper end of the safety-lever, of a removable plate for closing the main opening, substantially as shown and described.

ARTHUR CREED WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

J. C. DEWEY,
M. J. GALVIN.