

A. C. WRIGHT.
 CYLINDER LOCK FOR FIREARMS.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1908.

907,670.

Patented Dec. 22, 1908.

Fig. 1.

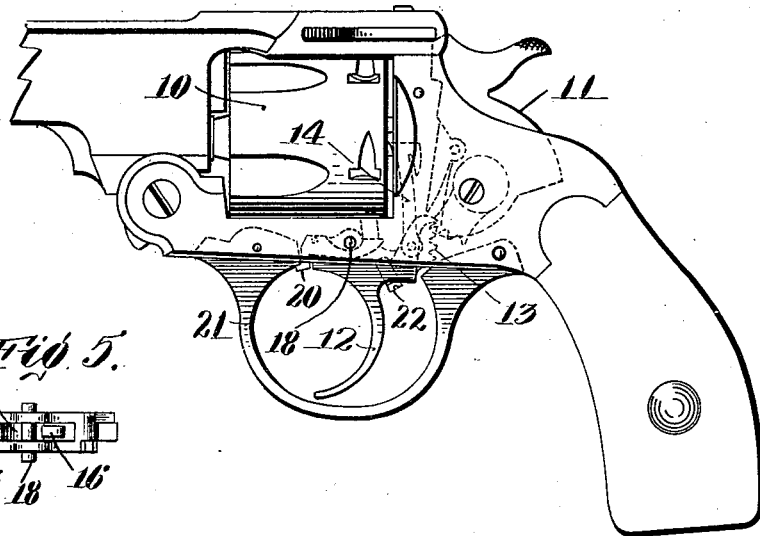


Fig. 5.

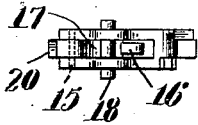


Fig. 2.

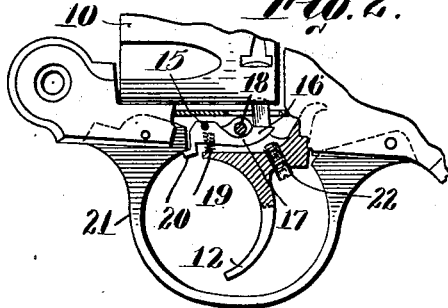


Fig. 4.

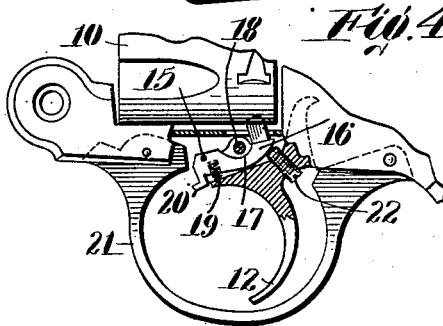


Fig. 3.

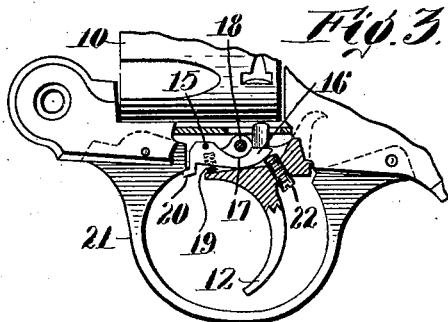
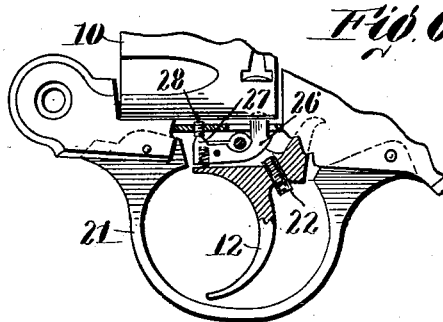


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR C. WRIGHT, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE HOPKINS & ALLEN ARMS COMPANY, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

CYLINDER-LOCK FOR FIREARMS.

No. 907,670.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 22, 1908.

Application filed July 8, 1908. Serial No. 442,489.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR C. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Cylinder-Lock for Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a fire arm.

The principal objects thereof are to provide an improved cylinder lock which will be controlled in a simple and convenient manner by the trigger itself, so that the lock will always be active when the trigger is either forward or back, but as the trigger moves through intermediate positions on its way back it will be withdrawn to permit the cylinder to be rotated.

Important features of the invention are the operation of the lock by the trigger alone so as to unlock it preferably by yielding means as the trigger is drawn back, and to lock it positively by means mounted on the trigger when the trigger is drawn back for firing and by positive means connected with the trigger when it is forward; the mounting of the lock pivotally on the trigger, and the provision of means on the trigger for positively forcing the lock towards the cylinder when the trigger is drawn back and for yieldingly withdrawing the lock while the trigger is in intermediate position; these results being secured in a simple and inexpensive manner, and by mechanism which has no parts which are likely to get out of order in use.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a revolver showing one form in which this invention may be applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same showing the trigger forward. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the trigger partly pulled back; Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the trigger when back in cocked or firing position. Fig. 5 is a plan of the trigger and lock, and Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing a modification.

The invention is shown as applied to a revolver having a cylinder 10, hammer 11, and trigger 12 operating the hammer by means of teeth 13. In a general way it may be said that the construction of these parts may be of any desired kind or character. The trig-

ger is provided with a spring-pressed cylinder-operating pawl 14 which acts in a well-known way.

Pivotally mounted at a point 15 on the trigger is the cylinder lock 16. This lock or lever is provided with a depressed portion 17 furnishing clearance for the pivot 18 on which the trigger is mounted, this pivot being at a distance behind the pivot 15. On the front end of the trigger is a spring 19 normally acting to force up the front end of the lock and consequently to pull down the rear or active end into the position shown in Fig. 3. This is the position of the lock when the trigger is being pulled back ready for firing. When however, the trigger is at its extreme forward position as shown in Fig. 2, a projection 20 on the lock engages the guard 21 so as to prevent the spring 19 from acting, and to swing the lock positively in the opposite direction to force it into active position, so as to hold the cylinder as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. Now as the trigger is pulled way back, it goes to the position shown in Fig. 3 and then an adjustable screw 22 mounted on the trigger engages the rear end of the lock and positively forces the same forward as shown in Fig. 4 into locking position. Of course it is during the intermediate positions of the trigger that the cylinder operating pawl 14 acts to turn the cylinder. When the trigger is released and allowed to swing back this sequence of operations is reversed and the lock drops out of operative position until the projection 20 strikes the guard and forces it up again as shown in Fig. 2.

It is not strictly necessary that the projection 20 be located in the position shown in Fig. 2, or that it engage the guard. In the form shown in Fig. 6 the lock 26 is provided with a projection 27 which engages a screw 28 mounted on the frame. Otherwise it works the same as the form described above.

While I have illustrated and described certain preferred forms of the invention I am aware that other modifications may be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to all the details of construction shown, but

What I do claim is:—

1. In a fire arm, the combination with the cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock pivoted on the trigger, means for engaging

the guard when the trigger moves forward to force it positively into locking position, and means for yieldingly withdrawing the lock as the trigger moves back.

5 2. In a fire arm, the combination with the cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock pivoted on the trigger, means for engaging the guard when the trigger moves forward to force it positively into locking position, 10 means for yieldingly withdrawing the lock as the trigger moves back, and positive means for locking the trigger when the trigger reaches the end of its backward stroke.

3. In a fire arm, the combination with the 15 cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock pivoted on the trigger and having a projection engaging the guard from below when the trigger is forward to force the lock into locking position, said projection being con- 20 structed and adapted to move downwardly out of contact with the guard as the trigger moves back to release the cylinder.

4. In a fire arm, the combination with the 25 cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock mounted on and controlled by the trigger, means for yieldingly withdrawing the lock from the cylinder as the trigger moves back- 30 ward, means for positively locking it when the trigger reaches cocked and firing position, and means for positively locking it when the trigger is forward.

5. In a fire arm, the combination with the 35 cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock pivoted on the trigger and having means for engaging the guard when the trigger moves forward to force it into locking position, said means being constructed and adapted to 40 move out of contact with the guard as the trigger moves back to release the cylinder, and fixed means carried by the trigger for positively forcing the lock into locking position when the trigger is pulled way back.

6. In a fire arm, the combination with the cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock

pivoted on the trigger and having means for 45 engaging the guard when the trigger moves forward to force it into locking position, and means fixedly carried by the trigger for positively forcing the lock into locking position when the trigger is pulled way back. 50

7. The combination with a cylinder lock and a trigger, of an adjustable device located on the trigger in position for engaging and positively operating the lock.

8. In a fire arm, the combination with a 55 pivoted trigger, of a cylinder lock pivoted on the trigger at a point forward of the point of pivotal support of the trigger and having a projection near its forward end for engag- 60 ing a stationary part of the fire arm when the trigger is forward to force the rear end of the lock up, and an adjustable screw carried by the trigger to force up the rear end of the lock when the trigger is way back, 65 both the projection and screw being inactive when the trigger is in intermediate positions.

9. In a firearm, the combination with the cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock controlled by the trigger, means for yieldingly 70 withdrawing the lock from the cylinder as the trigger moves backwards, and means for positively locking it when the trigger is forward.

10. In a firearm, the combination with the 75 cylinder and trigger, of a cylinder lock controlled by the trigger, means for yieldingly withdrawing the lock from the cylinder as the trigger moves backwards, and means for positively locking it when the trigger reaches 80 its cocked or firing position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

LOUIS W. SOUTHGATE,
C. FORREST WESSON.