

A. J. AUBREY.
GUN LOOK.

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902,639.

Patented Nov. 3, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

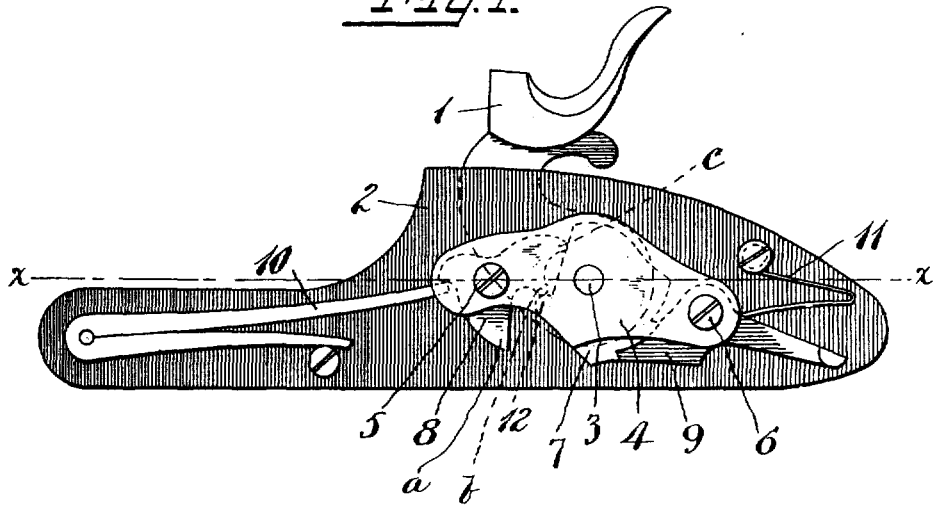
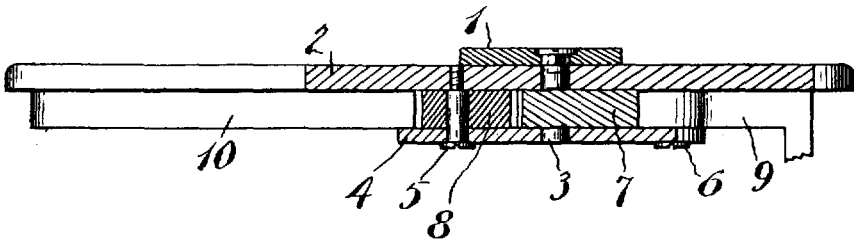
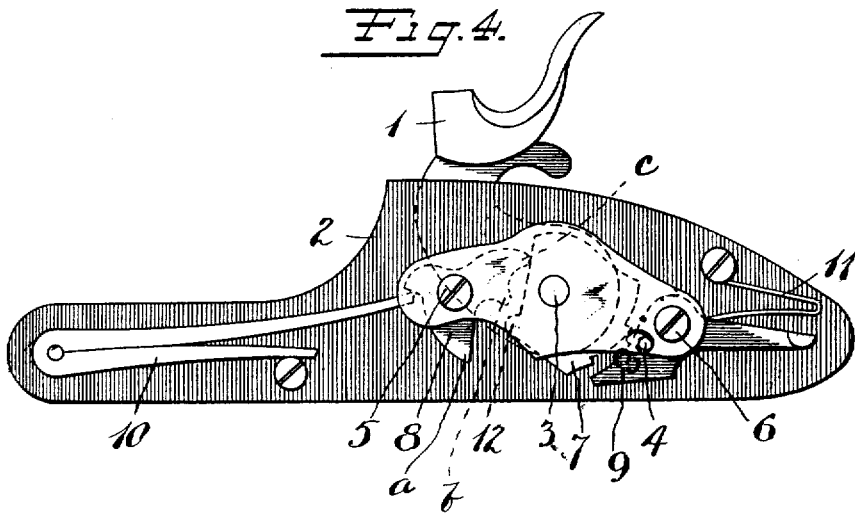
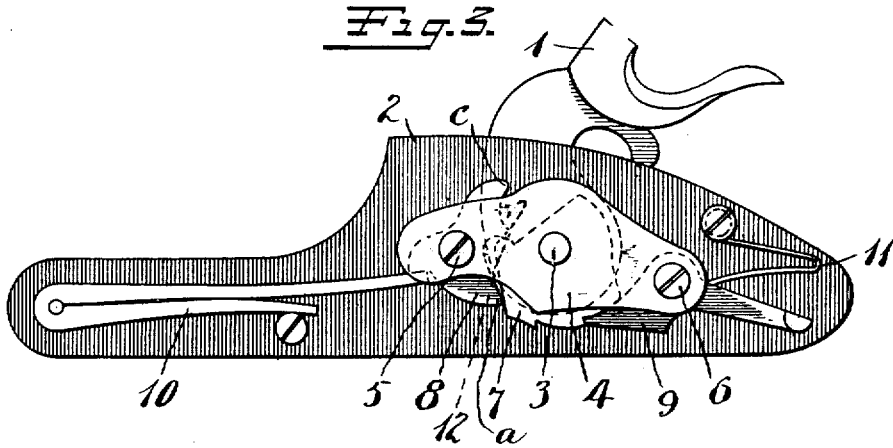


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT J. AUBREY, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

GUN-LOCK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT J. AUBREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gun-Locks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in gun locks, the object being to provide an exceedingly simple construction composed of comparatively few parts, the construction and cooperation of which is such that great durability will result.

By the construction and arrangement of parts herein, I provide for securing a positive rebound to the hammer to insure its remaining in a safety position free of the firing pin, in which position it will be securely held to prevent accidental discharge of the cartridge.

In the accompanying drawing I have shown the invention on a relatively enlarged scale.

Figure 1 is a view of the inside of the gun lock mechanism removed from the gun. In this position the parts are illustrated in their normal safety position. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the plane of the line X—X Fig. 1, looking down, certain parts being removed or broken away. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the parts in the position in which they appear when the hammer is at full cock. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the parts in the position in which they appear when the hammer is in the act of striking the firing pin and before it has been caused to rebound.

1 represents the hammer of the usual construction arranged outside of the lock plate 2 and mounted on the squared end of the hammer pivot 3, being secured thereto in any well known manner, as by a screw. The hammer pivot 3 has a bearing in the lock plate 2 at the outboard end and in the bridle plate 4 at its inboard end. The bridle plate 4 is located inside of the lock plate 2, is spaced apart therefrom and is held by suitable devices such as screws 5—6.

7 is a tumbler mounted on the hammer pivot 3 and preferably formed integrally therewith.

8 is a rebound tumbler pivotally mounted on the screw 5.

9 is a trigger-actuated sear.

10 is the mainspring.

11 is a spring for moving the sear in a direction to cause its forward end to engage with the notched rear edge of the tumbler.

In the form shown, two notches are provided, and in Fig. 1 the notch in which the sear 9 stands represents what is usually termed the "half-cock notch."

In Fig. 3 the sear stands in what is termed the "full-cock notch."

It is unnecessary to describe the trigger for operating the sear 9, since any well known form of trigger mechanism may be employed. The mainspring 10 bears against the rebound tumbler 8 in such a manner as to transmit its power through said rebound tumbler to the hammer tumbler 7.

The rebound tumbler has three points or shoulders *a b c*, the function of which is as follows: When the hammer 1 is cocked both tumblers are rotated until the shoulder *a* on the rebound tumbler engages with the hammer tumbler 7, as shown in Fig. 3, at or before which moment the sear 9 engages in the "full-cock notch", as shown in Fig. 3. Upon the forward side of the tumbler 7 is a shoulder 12. Upon this shoulder 10 rests the shoulder *b* of the rebound tumbler, when the parts are in their safety position as well as when the parts are in their full cocked position. Upon releasing the sear from the position shown in Fig. 3, the power of the mainspring 10, transmitted through tumblers 8 and 7, will cause the hammer to spring ahead until it assumes the position indicated in Fig. 4, wherein the firing pin will be engaged and the gun discharged. The hammer 1, however, will not remain in this position shown in Fig. 4, but will return or rebound to the position shown in Fig. 1, because, as will be seen, the pressure of the shoulder *c* is against the front of the tumbler 7 and above the axis thereof, exerting a push in a direction to cause the hammer to assume the position shown in Fig. 1. When in this position, it will be seen that the point *c* still rests against the front of tumbler 7 and the point *b* will rest upon the shoulder 12, in which position, likewise, the sear 7 will slip freely into the safety notch. The mainspring serves, therefore, not only as a means to drive the hammer ahead into the firing position, but also to rebound the same into the safety position.

What I claim is:

1. In a gunlock, a hammer, a tumbler carried thereby, sear mechanism connected to

operate therewith, a mainspring and a secondary or rebound tumbler arranged between the mainspring and the first mentioned tumbler and normally supporting the latter on opposite sides of a line intersecting the axes of both tumblers.

2. In a gun lock a pivoted hammer, a tumbler carried on the pivot of said hammer, a sear for cooperating with the said tumbler, a pivotally mounted secondary or rebound tumbler, said secondary tumbler normally engaging the first mentioned tumbler on opposite sides of a line intersecting the axes of said tumblers and a mainspring.

3. In a lock mechanism, a hammer pivot, a tumbler thereon, a sear co-acting with said tumbler, a rebound tumbler cooperating with the first mentioned tumbler to hold the same in a normal safety position by engaging the same at two points on opposite sides of the axis, said sear engaging in a notch in said first mentioned tumbler in said normal position, and a mainspring.

4. In a lock mechanism, a rebound tumbler, a pivotal mounting therefor, a mainspring cooperating therewith, a hammer, a pivoted tumbler therefor, a stop carried by said rebound tumbler and arranged to directly engage with the hammer tumbler to limit the rotation of both tumblers in one direction.

5. In a gun lock mechanism, a hammer pivot, a tumbler carried thereby, a rebound tumbler normally engaging with said first mentioned tumbler at two opposite points to hold it in a normal inoperative safety position, a mainspring engaging directly with the rebound tumbler and cooperating with the hammer tumbler through the medium of the rebound tumbler and a stop on one tumbler arranged to directly engage the other to check the swing of both in one direction.

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