No. 875,469. PATENTED DEC. 31, 1907.

J. TAMBOUR.

AUTOMATIC SAFETY APPLIANCE FOR LOCKING THE HAMMER AND THE SEAR OF SMALL ARMS.

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Fig. 1

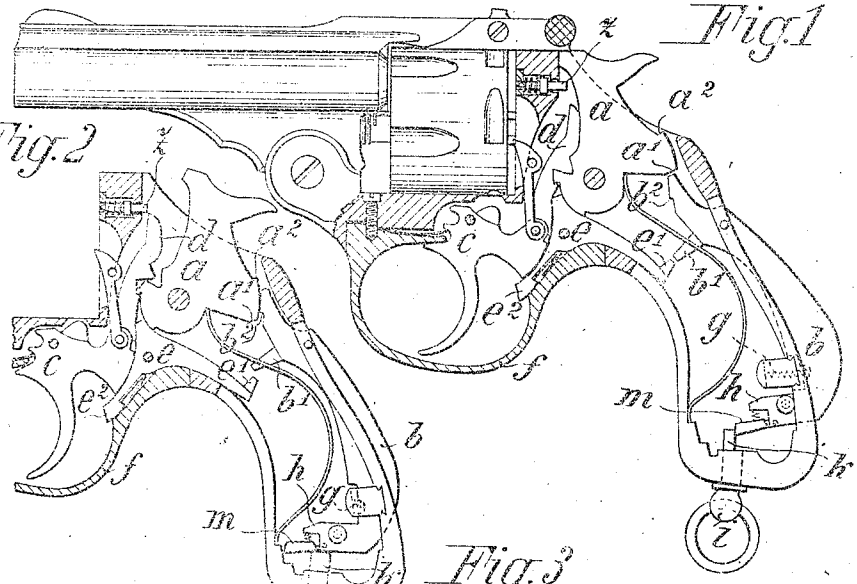


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

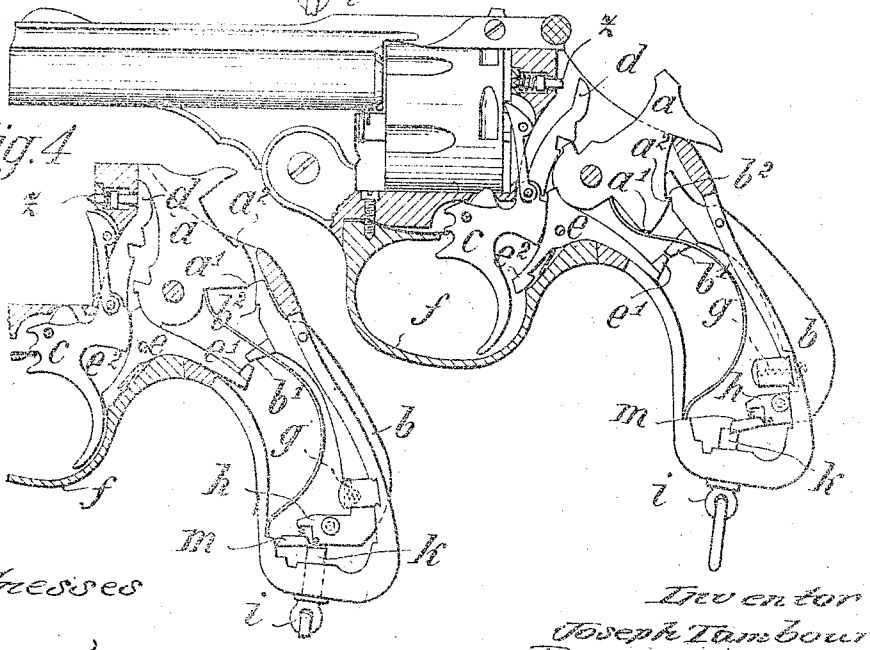


Fig. 4

Witnesses

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AUTOMATIC SAFETY APPLIANCE FOR LOCKING THE HAMMER AND THE SEAR OF SMALL-ARMS.

No. 875,469. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed October 8, 1906. Serial No. 338,019.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH TAMBOUR, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Nanterre, near Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Safety Appliances for Locking the Hammer and the Sear of Small-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an automatic safety locking appliance for small arms and consists essentially in that a locking lever of known construction projecting from the stock is adapted to lock the hammer both in its cocked and in its uncocked position, the same lever being also arranged to lock the sear direct and consequently through the medium of the sear also the trigger, so that a pressure exerted upon the trigger will remain without any effect; as soon however as the stock of the arm is grasped by the hand ready for firing the said locking lever is being pressed into the stock and releases the above mentioned parts of the lock. For this purpose the safety locking lever on the one hand is arranged to bear against the hammer disk in the position of rest of the latter and to support the same direct in its locked position and when the hammer is cocked the said lever engages a safety bent of the hammer disk; on the other hand the said lever is arranged to bear against the sear and to support the same.

The accompanying drawings represent by way of example the safety appliance adapted to a revolver provided with an intermediate percussion member between the hammer and the percussion pin (an Iver Johnson revolver).

Figures 1 & 3 represent the arm in a locked position and Figs. 2 & 4 in an unlocked position and viz., Fig. 1 shows the arm with the hammer in position of rest, Fig. 2 in half cocked position, Fig. 3 represents the arm with the hammer cocked and Fig. 4 shows the position of the parts of the arm immediately after a shot has been fired.

The hammer disk *a* is provided on its rear end with a beveled part *a'* which is supported by the upper end of the safety lever *b* when the hammer is let down in its position of rest (Fig. 1). In consequence of the lever end bearing against the bevel *a'* of the hammer the cocking of the latter is rendered absolutely impossible either by hand or by an unintentioned stroke or pull of the trigger *c* to which, in the form of execution shown in the drawings, is articulated the intermediate percussion member *d* that engages in the hammer disk. At the same time a projecting stub *b'* of the safety lever *b* bears against a projection *c'* of the sear *c* so that an unintentioned pressure exerted upon the sear end *c²* that projects within the trigger guard can neither actuate the trigger nor, in the example shown in the drawings, produce the insertion of the intermediate percussion member *d* articulated to the trigger, between the hammer disk *a* and the percussion pin *z*.

When the hammer is cocked (Fig. 3) the upper end of the safety lever *b* comes by means of a notch *b²* in engagement with a safety bent *a²* provided on the hammer disk *a* whereas the stub *b'* of the safety lever continues to bear against the projection *c'* of the sear so that the parts of the lock remain safely locked in this position also. When the arm is grasped by the hand ready for firing the safety lever *b* is pressed into the stock (Figs. 2 & 4) and during this displacement of the lever its upper end comes to stand outside the path of the hammer disk whereas the stub *b'* of the lever comes to stand outside the path of the sear so that the lock mechanism of the arm can now be freely actuated. When the pressure exerted upon the safety lever *b* ceases this lever actuated by a spring *g* returns into its locking position.

In the example of execution represented in the drawings the safety appliance is connected with a locking device of the kind described in the specification to U. S. application S. N. 306893 filed 19 March 1906. The bottom end of the safety lever *b* is provided with a beak-shaped shoulder *h* that carries a projecting part *m* which is arranged to act in conjunction with the bolt *k* of the suspension ring *i* of the arm in order to lock or unlock the safety lever *b*. When the bolt *k* is in its unlocking position (Figs. 2, 3 & 4) the safety lever *b* is capable of being swung inwards, the spring action of the part *m* preventing the lever *b* from being jammed against the locking bolt when the safety lever *b* is swung inwards and the suspension ring *i* is improperly turned into its locking position, because the safety lever immediately upon being released will return at once to the locking position under the action of the spring *g* and will

be held in that position as long as the suspension ring remains in its locking position (Fig. 1).

Claim.

1. In automatic safety appliances for firearms, the combination with a trigger, a sear, and a hammer disk, of a locking lever directly engaging said sear and hammer disk when the latter is in its cocked or uncocked position, and means for locking the said lever.

2. In automatic safety appliances for firearms, the combination with a trigger, a sear, and a hammer disk, of a locking lever directly engaging said sear and hammer disk when the latter is in its cocked or uncocked position.

3. In automatic safety appliances for firearms, the combination with a trigger, an elongated sear, and a hammer disk, of a locking lever directly engaging said sear and hammer disk when the latter is in its cocked or uncocked position.

4. In automatic safety appliances for firearms, the combination of a trigger, an elongated sear, and a hammer disk with a beveled projection and a safety bent, and a locking lever directly engaging said sear and hammer disk when the latter is in its cocked or uncocked position.

5. In automatic appliances for firearms, the combination with a trigger, an elongated sear having a terminal projection, a hammer disk with a beveled projection and a safety bent, of a locking lever directly engaging said sear and hammer disk when the latter is in its cocked or uncocked position.

6. In automatic safety appliances for firearms, the combination with a trigger an elongated sear having a terminal projection, a hammer disk with a beveled projection and a safety bent, of a locking lever having a projection, a notch, and a stud for directly engaging the respective portions of the sear and the hammer disk when the latter is in its cocked or uncocked position.

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

JOSEPH TAMBOUR.

Witnesses:
ARNOLD GROSZ,
ALVESTO S. HOGUE.