W. DECKER.

REVOLVER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1912.

1,067,004. Patented July 8, 1913.

Fig. 1.

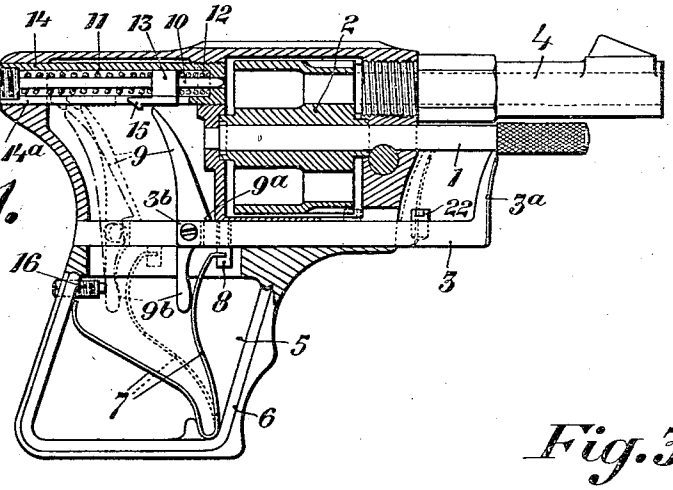


Fig. 3.

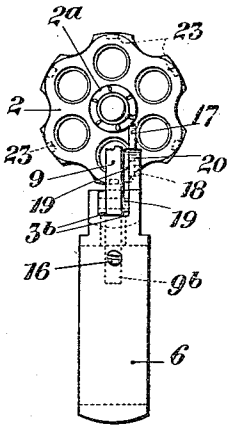


Fig. 2.

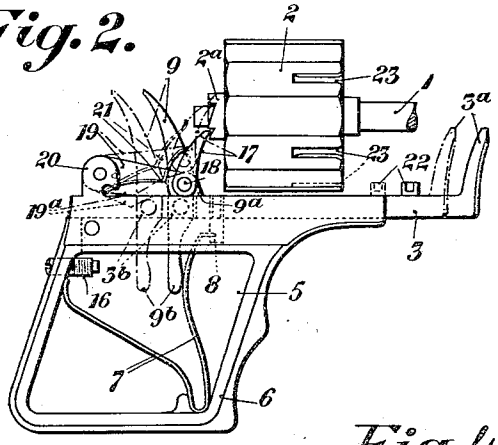
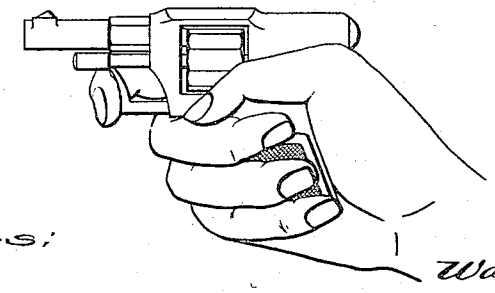


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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REVOLVER.

1,067,004. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 8, 1913.

Application filed November 15, 1912. Serial No. 731,614.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER DECKER, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Zella St. Bl., Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolvers, of which the following is a specification.

In revolvers known heretofore, the trigger, which serves both to cock the firing mechanism and to turn the cartridge-cylinder, is shaped as a lever and is located below the cartridge-cylinder. This arrangement is objectionable particularly in connection with small size revolvers, in that the actuation of the trigger is hindered by the fingers embracing the butt, so as to interfere with conveniently holding the weapon in the hand and using it. This drawback is done away with by the present invention, more particularly by the trigger-device being given the form of a slide-bar, the finger-piece of which can be placed as far as required to the front.

Now in the present revolver the formerly used firing mechanism is discarded and replaced by a striker, which, during the working of the slide-shaped trigger, is moved back against the force of the striker-spring by means of a cocking-lever, movable with the slide-bar, until the lower end of the cocking-lever strikes against a projecting stop; this results in a turning aside of the cocking-lever whereby the striker is released and flies forward.

Due to the arrangement of the striker, the stock-casing of the revolver is given at its upper part a freely and easily rearwardly protruding form, thereby improving still more the position of the weapon in the hand.

The cartridge cylinder is kept in progressive motion during the movement of the slide-shaped trigger which then engages from underneath the inclined face of a horizontally placed lever, and raises that lever up; then a pawl, pivoted at the forward end of this lever, turns forward the cartridge-cylinder a corresponding amount, the new position of the cartridge-cylinder then being secured by means of a lug, mounted on the slide-shaped trigger entering into a slot of the cylinder.

A practical embodiment of the invention is exemplified in the accompanying drawing in which the same characters of reference indicate the same parts throughout the several views. Therein—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section, Fig. 2 shows the change-gear for the cylinder in side view, Fig. 3 is a rear view of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is illustrative of the position of the weapon in the hand.

Below the cartridge-cylinder 2 revoluble in the known manner around the pin 1, a slide bar 3 projects through the casing; this bar is fitted at its forward extremity with an upwardly directed finger-piece 3^a, located below the barrel 4. The slide-bar 3 is acted upon by a spring 7, secured in the cavity 5 of the stock 6, such spring engaging a pin 8 connected to the slide-bar 3 and tending to push said bar forward. At its rear end, the slide-bar 3 is provided with a fork 3^b wherein is pivoted the double-armed cocking-lever 9, the upper arm of which has a shoulder 9^a that rests on the slide-bar 3. The lower arm 9^b of the cocking-lever engages the spring 7. Thus the spring 7 retains the slide-bar 3 in its final position, simultaneously forcing the shoulder 9^a on said cocking-lever against the slide-bar and holding the cocking-lever in proper initial position.

In the axis of the elongated bore of the barrel there is arranged the striker 10, acted upon both by the main-spring 11 and the buffer-spring 12. The object of the buffer-spring 12 is to draw the striker after the shot far enough into its casing that the revolution of the cartridge-cylinder is not interfered with. Intermediate the springs 11 and 12 there is arranged the collar 13 of the striker 10, through which the striker 10 is guided in the tube-like casing 14. This tube-like casing 14 has formed in its bottom wall a longitudinal slot 14^a, wherein the hook-shaped lip 15, rigidly connected with the collar 13, is guided.

When the slide-bar 3 is forced back, against the action of the spring 7, the terminal of the upper arm of the cocking-lever engages said hook 15 and moves the striker rearwardly against the action of the spring 11. Now there is arranged in the rearward part of the stock-casing 6 a stop 16 against which the cocking-lever 9 strikes with its lower end during the back-movement, described in the foregoing. Thereby, during the farther backward movement, the cocking lever 9 is rocked upon its pivot in the fork 3^b, so that its upper end glides off from the catch 15 of the striker, permitting this latter to fly forward. By means of the screw 16, the time at which the striker 10 is released can be adjusted at will.

The cartridge cylinder 2 is turned forward by the pawl 17, pivoted at 18 to the approximately horizontal lever 19, which latter is pivoted to an eye 20, located by the side of and above the slide-bar 3. The lever 19 lies close by the cocking lever 9 and has an inclined surface 19^a, which, during the back-movement of the slide-bar 3, is engaged from below by one prong of the fork 3^b. Thereby the lever 19 is raised up, and the pawl turns forward the cylinder by means of the known ratchet-wheel-like device 2^a. After the advance-movement of the slide-bar 3, the lever 19 and the pawl 17 are moved back into their initial position by a convenient spring 21. The new position of the cylinder 2 is secured by a lug 22, mounted on the slide-bar 3, and, when the slide-bar 3 moves farther backward, after the progressive motion of the cylinder, said lug enters into a corresponding slot 23 in the cylinder, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows the position of the stock of the revolver in the hand. Therefrom, it will be seen that the stock lies snugly between the thumb and the three last fingers, while the fore-finger clasps the face of the finger-piece 3^a of the slide-shaped trigger 3; thus, the finger that actuates the slide-shaped trigger, is not hindered at all by the other fingers.

Now what I claim is:—

1. In a revolver, the combination with a cartridge cylinder and operating means therefor; of a sliding striker provided intermediate its ends with a collar having a hook connected thereto; a sliding bar-like trigger; a cocking lever carried by said trigger for engagement with said hook during the rearward movement of the trigger; means for tripping said lever at the termination of such movement, to release said hook; a main spring acting upon one side of said collar, to operate said striker when such release takes place; and a buffer spring acting against the other side of said collar to move said striker rearwardly, after the shot, out of the path of movement of said cylinder.

2. In a revolver, the combination, with a cartridge cylinder; of a sliding spring-controlled striker having a hook connected therewith; a sliding bar-like trigger provided at its rear end with a fork; a two-armed cocking lever pivoted in said fork and having the terminal of its upper arm adapted to engage said hook during the rearward movement of said trigger, to retract said striker; and a stop mounted in the stock of the revolver and disposed in the path of the lower arm of said lever for engagement thereby at the termination of such movement, to rock said lever and cause the first-named arm thereof to release said hook.

3. In a revolver, the combination, with a cartridge cylinder; of a sliding spring-controlled striker; a sliding bar-like trigger provided at its front end with a finger-piece, at its rear end with a fork, and adjacent the latter end with a depending projection; a two-armed cocking-lever pivoted in said fork and having its upper arm formed with a shoulder adapted to rest upon said trigger, the terminal of said arm being designed to engage said striker and retract the same when said trigger is moved rearwardly; a spring mounted in the stock of the revolver and acting upon said projection and the lower arm of said lever, to normally hold said trigger in its forward position and said shoulder in engagement therewith; and a stop mounted in said stock in the path of the second-named arm of said lever for engagement thereby at the termination of said rearward movement, to rock said lever and cause the first-named arm thereof to release said hook.

4. In a revolver, the combination, with a cartridge cylinder having a slot adjacent each chamber, a spring-controlled striker, a sliding bar-like trigger provided at its rear end with a fork, and a cocking-lever pivoted in said fork for operating said striker; of mechanism for rotating said cylinder comprising a pivotally-mounted lever located adjacent the trigger and raisable by said fork during the rearward movement of the trigger, a pawl pivoted to the second-named lever, a ratchet wheel connected to said cylinder and engageable by said pawl when said second-named lever is raised, and a projection carried by said trigger and adapted to enter one of the slots in said cylinder for holding the latter in adjusted position.

5. In a revolver, the combination, with the barrel, the cartridge cylinder and the striker; of a sliding bar-like trigger projecting through the body of the revolver beneath said barrel and cylinder and provided at its front end with an upwardly-directed finger-piece; and a spring located in the stock and engaged with said trigger for normally holding the same in projected position.

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

WALTER DECKER.

Witnesses:
ERNST EBERHARDT,
OSKAR HEIMANN.