

(No Model.)

V. BOVY.
REVOLVING FIREARM.

No. 473,903.

Patented May 3, 1892.

Fig. 1.

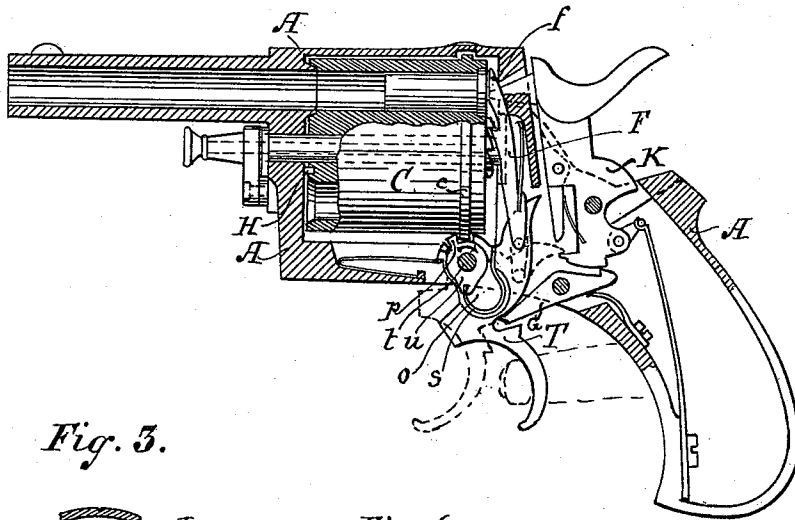


Fig. 3.

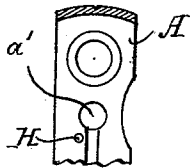


Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

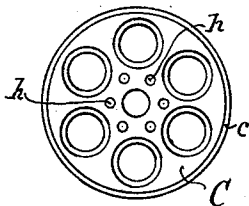


Fig. 2.

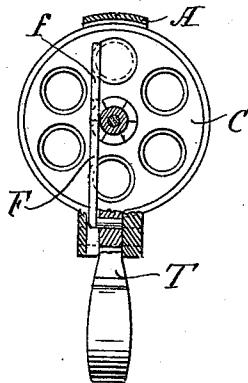
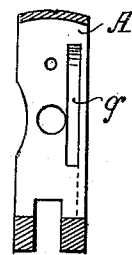


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Julius Haeger
Philip J. Ryan

Inventor:

Victor Bovy
per Charles Raetig
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR BOVY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

REVOLVING FIREARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,903, dated May 3, 1892.

Application filed January 13, 1892. Serial No. 417,982. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR BOVY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in revolving firearms; and it consists in a safeguard or wedge inserted into the open space between the frame and the revolving cylinder which will prevent the empty cartridge-shell from being thrown back at the explosion of the cartridge and clogging the space between the revolving cylinder and the frame, and thus preventing it from turning, and which will at the same time tighten the joint between the cylinder and the barrel, preventing the escape of the gases and powder-smoke at this junction; and my invention consists, also, in a safeguard intended to prevent a premature forward movement of the cylinder at the beginning of its turning motion.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation and section of a revolver, showing my safeguards drawn in position wherein the trigger is drawn back to its extreme position while the hammer has acted but not yet recoiled. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the revolver, the safeguard for retaining the shell in a position corresponding to that in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of part of the frame looking to the front. Fig. 4 is a rear view of the cylinder. Fig. 5 is a section through the frame looking to the front. Fig. 6 is a perspective of the retaining-disk *u*.

In a frame *A* is mounted in the usual manner a revolving cylinder *C*, having a flange *c* and being provided in addition to the bores or cartridge-seats with a number of holes *h* in the rear corresponding to the number of cartridges used, each hole being preferably placed central between two cartridge-seats and at a distance from the center of the cylinder equal to the distance of the pin *H* on the frame *A* (with which it engages when the cylinder is locked) from the center of breech-pin hole *a'*.

The finger *F*, which actuates the cylinder *C*, causing it to turn, and which is connected

with the trigger *T*, is provided above with a wedge-shaped prolongation *f*, which is guided in a recess *g* in the frame *A*, and which on cocking the hammer *K* is projected into the space between the cylinder and the frame and held against the rear of the cartridge in position to be exploded, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The trigger *T* is provided with a recess *o*, which carries the retaining-disk *u*, having the tooth *p*, which is pressed against the flange *c* of the cylinder by the spring *s*. Both the trigger *T* and the disk *o* turn independent from each other upon the pin *t*, so that when the hammer *K* is cocked, and thereby the trigger *T* is drawn back, the tooth *p* on the disk *o* will not follow the trigger-motion, but will continue to press against the flange *c* of the cylinder in the direction of the arrow shown in the drawings, holding the cylinder back out of the lock-pin *H* and the conical seat at one end of the barrel until the turning of the cylinder has been resumed, and will thus prevent the cylinder from premature slipping forward if, during the cocking operation, the muzzle of the revolver should accidentally be held downward.

The sear *G* will be employed, as customary, to hold the hammer back after its recoil to allow the cylinder to turn.

The operation of my improvements is as follows: On the hammer *K* being cocked the trigger *T* will be drawn back (or vice versa, in self-cocking revolvers will the hammer be cocked by pulling back the trigger) and the finger *F*, secured to the trigger-head, will be raised and cause the cylinder to turn, and at the same time will gradually project its upper end *f* into the space between the frame and the cylinder until at the end of the motion it will fill the space between the frame and the flange of the cartridge in position for firing for a certain distance, and thus prevent the shell of the cartridge from recoiling into this space and clogging it to such an extent as to prevent the cylinder from turning, and at the same time will press the cylinder firmly into the conical lock-joint, terminating the barrel, and thus prevent the escape of the explosive gases and smoke at this junction. During all this time the tooth *p* on the disk *u* will by means of the spring *s* bear against

the flange of the cylinder C, thus preventing its premature dropping back at the beginning of the cocking operation, as described above.

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

1. In revolving firearms, the combination of the finger F, having a wedge-shaped prolongation *f*, with the trigger T, the flanged cylinder C, and the frame A, having the recess *g*, as and for the purposes herein shown and described.

2. In revolving firearms, the trigger T, carrying the finger F, having a wedge-shaped prolongation *f* and mounted upon a pin *t*, the retaining-disk *u*, having the tooth *p* and actuated by the spring *s*, in combination with the

flanged cylinder C, and the frame A, having the recess *g*, as and for the purposes herein shown and set forth.

3. In revolving firearms, the retaining-disk *u*, having the tooth *p* and actuated by the spring *s*, in combination with the trigger, the frame, and a flanged cylinder engaged by the tooth *p*, as and for the purposes herein shown and described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1892.

VICTOR BOVY.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR M. WIENER,
ALEX. T. STEWART.