

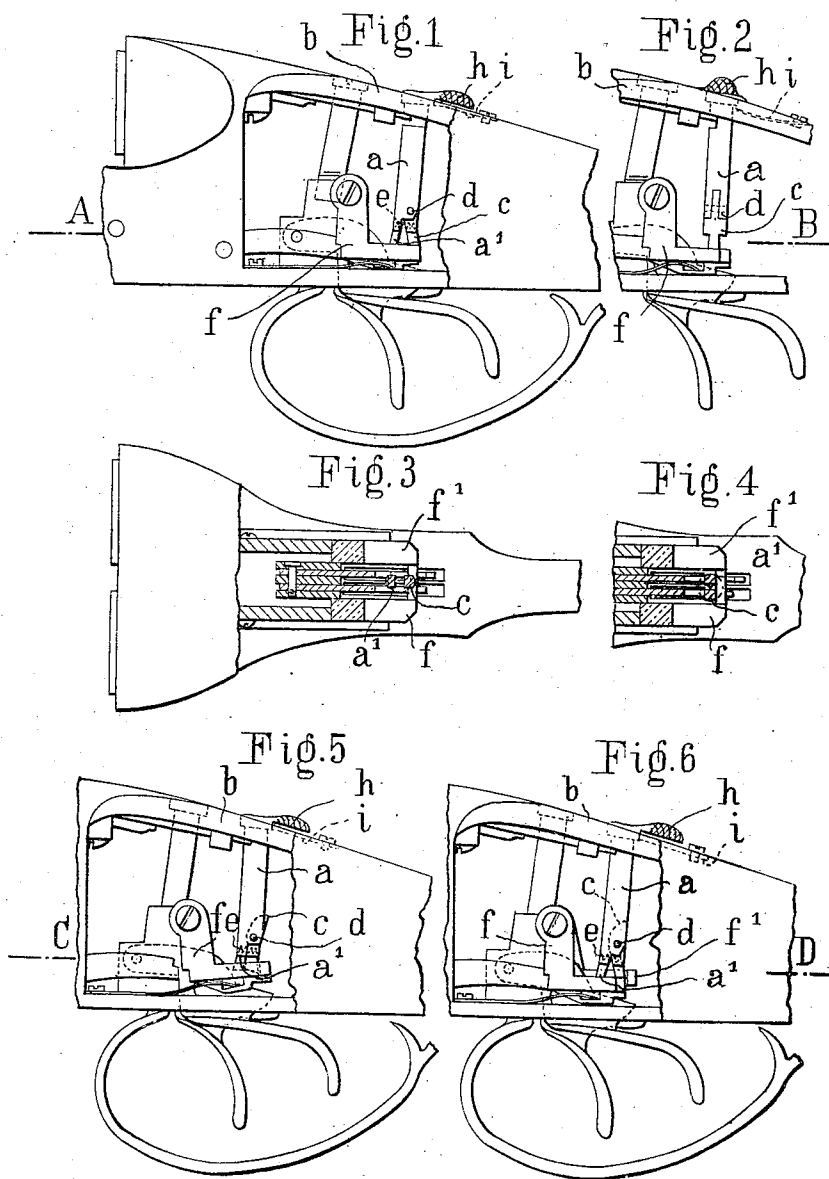
No. 865,281.

PATENTED SEPT. 3, 1907.

J. TAMBOUR.
SAFETY LOCK FOR FIREARMS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

J. B. Kessler

Ed. Kessler

Inventor

Joseph Tambour

By *James L. Norris*

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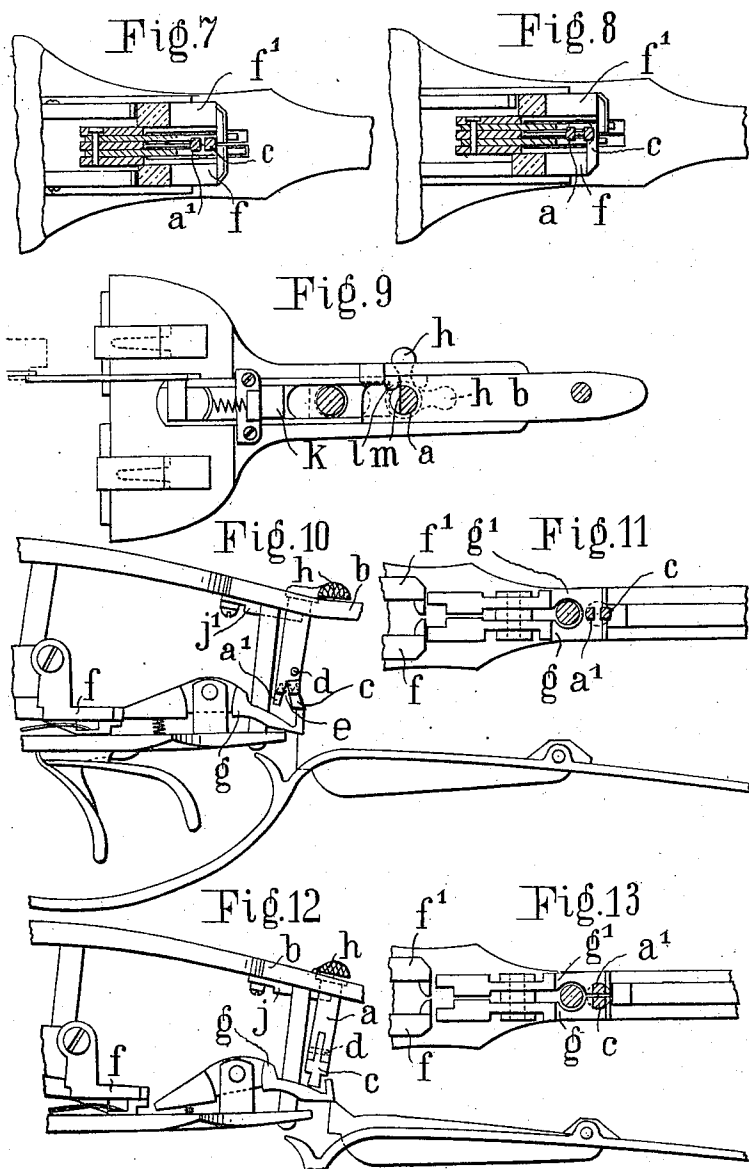
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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH TAMBOUR, OF NANTERRE, NEAR PARIS, FRANCE.

SAFETY-LOCK FOR FIREARMS.

No. 865,281.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 3, 1907.

Application filed March 19, 1906. Serial No. 306,892.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH TAMBOUR, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, residing at Nanterre, near Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Safety-Locks for Firearms, of which the following is a specification.

In view of the insufficiency of the existing locking devices of so-called hammerless guns, which only act upon the trigger, it has often been endeavored to arrange
10 these locking devices, which are mostly formed as slides, so as to project over the sears. This arrangement has, however, caused the serious disadvantage, in double barreled guns, that after firing the one shot, the second barrel could not be again locked, as the locking
15 slide for this purpose, which had previously been withdrawn, could, on account of the sear which had been pressed out of the cocking notch, not be again slid over the other sear which had not been disengaged. In cases therefore where, for example, on account of want of room, or of the noise caused by the extractor, the immediate turning down of the barrels, or the reengagement of the operated sear was not possible, the loaded barrel had to remain in an unlocked condition, which was detrimental or dangerous to the
20 sportsman.

The present invention relates to a locking device for sears or similarly arranged locking levers, which, in every position of the sears or locking levers, will have a locking action, or which can prepare the locking
30 action at the desired moment.

This locking device consists, according to the present invention, of a bolt the lower part of which is notched and in the notched part of which is situated a pivotally mounted locking piece subject to spring action,
35 which projects over the sears or locking levers when lowered on cocking. This arrangement allows, on the one hand, of the one sear being locked when the other is disengaged and on the other hand it enables the locking device to be prepared already after the gun
40 has been fired as the locking bolt can be brought into the locking position also with the hammers in the forward or the half-cock position, which locking position is automatically effected on the recocking of the hammers in consequence of the spring pressure acting upon
45 the pivoted locking piece; a special construction of the known locking slide also enables the automatic turning of the locking bolt into the locking position to be effected in the case of hammerless guns.

On the accompanying drawings are shown constructions of the said locking device for sears and locking
50 levers.

Figure 1 shows a side view of the arrangement in the locked position and Fig. 2 shows the same in the freed position. Figs. 3 and 4 show sections on line A B of
55 Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 shows the prepared sear lock with fired gun. Fig. 6 shows the locking of one sear

while the other is disengaged. Figs. 7 and 8 are sections on line C D at Figs. 5 and 6. Fig. 9 shows an underside plan of the locking device. Figs. 10 to 13 show a locking device for self acting locking levers, 60 Figs. 10 and 11 showing the same in the locked position and Figs. 12 and 13 in the unlocked position.

The locking bolt *a*, which passes through the tail piece *b* of the casing and can be rotated axially in the same, has its lower part notched, and in the notched
65 part is pivotally mounted on a pin *d* a bolt *c* serving as locking piece, which is subject to the pressure of a spring *e* that bears upon the weaker lower part *a'* of the bolt *a*.

In the locking position the locking piece *c* is applied
70 over the sears *f* and *f'* (Figs. 1 and 3) which are depressed on cocking, or the locking piece *c* is applied over the upwardly bent ends of the automatic locking levers *g* and *g'* (Figs. 10 and 11) which are in the locking
75 position relatively to the said sears *f* and *f'*.

By turning by hand the handle *h* of the locking bolt through 90° the locking bolt is brought into the freed position (Figs. 2, 4, 12 and 13). For securing the handle *h* in its two end positions there is employed in the
80 known manner a spring *i* (Figs. 1, 2, 5 and 6), fixed to the tail piece *b* or a spring *j* (Figs. 10 and 12). In the freed position the sears *f* and *f'* or the locking levers *g* and *g'* can freely perform their upward motion on firing. The locking bolt *a* can also be brought into the locking
85 position when the hammers are at half-cock or thrown forward (Figs. 5 and 7) in which case the locking piece *c*, in compressing the spring *e* bears against the bottom part *a'* of the bolt *a*. By this means the locking device is already prepared when the gun has been fired, as on
90 the following cocking of the hammers and the consequent lowering of the sears *f* and *f'*, or the assuming of the locking position by the locking levers *g* and *g'*, the locking piece *c* will automatically assume the locking position under the pressure of the spring *e* as at Fig. 1. In Figs. 6 and 8 is shown the locking of the one sear *f*
95 while the other sear *f'* is in the fired position, *i. e.* disengaged from the cocking notch. This action of the locking device arises from the fact that the disengaged and raised sear *f'* has its transverse arm, which requires to be locked, brought out of the reach of the locking
100 piece *c* and on the other hand it arises from the special form given to the locking piece *c*. The actuation of the locking device for the locking levers can be effected in precisely the same manner. If the locking bolt for the sears has not been brought into the position required for locking after the hammers have been put to
105 half-cock or have been thrown forward the requisite rotation of the locking bolt will be effected automatically on the re-cocking of the hammers, as the known locking slide *k* (Fig. 9) is provided for this purpose, at
110 its rear end, with a projection *l* which, on the cocking of the hammers, bears against a surface *m* formed in a

notch on the locking bolt *a* and thereby turns the locking bolt until the surface *m* thereof faces the projection *l*, as indicated in dotted lines at Fig. 9.

Claim:

- 5 1. In a locking means for hammerless fire-arms, the combination with the lock mechanism of the arm, of a rotatable bolt having a spring actuated pivoted locking piece to engage a portion of the said lock mechanism of the fire-arm.
- 10 2. In a locking means for hammerless fire-arms, the combination with the firing mechanism, of an exteriorly accessible rotatable bolt to engage portions of the said firing mechanism and operative to lock one part of the mechanism and leave another portion free for action and
- 15 also adapted to be actuated when the gun has been fired and capable of being brought into locking position also when the hammers have been thrown forward or brought to half cock.

3. In a locking device for hammerless fire-arms, the combination with the firing mechanism, including sears, of a rotatable bolt carrying a pivoted spring actuated locking piece to engage either one or both of the sears. 20

4. In a locking device for hammerless fire-arms, the combination with firing mechanism including movable controlling members, of a rotatable bolt having a locking piece movably attached thereto to cooperate with the said movable members, and a device for automatically turning the said locking bolt, consisting of a locking slide having a projection to engage a portion of the locking bolt and effect turning of the latter. 25

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 30

JOSEPH TAMBOUR.

Witnesses:

JOSEF RUBARCH,
ALVESTO S. HOGUE.