Aug. 23, 1938. G. WALTHER 2,127,793

AUTOMATIC PISTOL

Filed Dec. 28, 1936

Fig. 1.

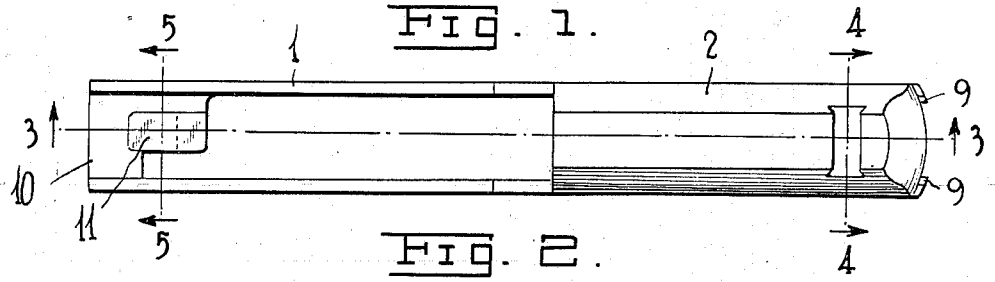


Fig. 2.

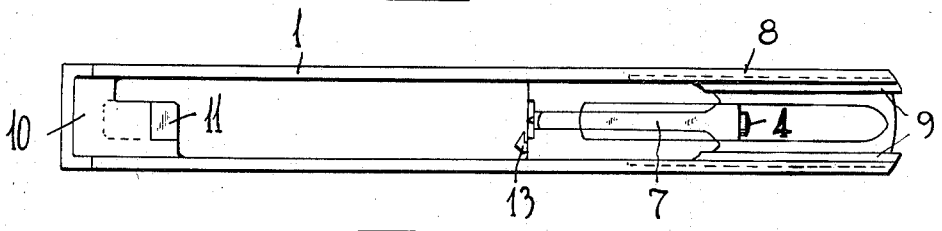


Fig. 3.

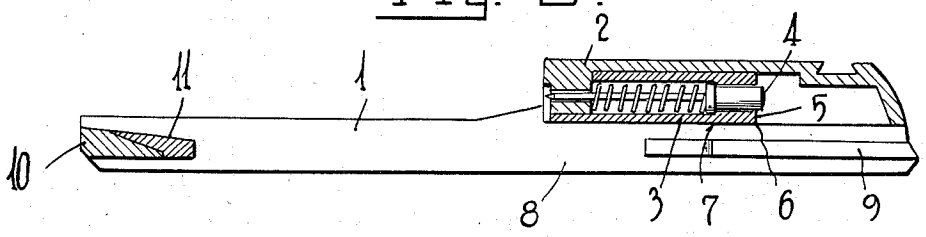


Fig. 4.

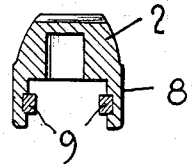
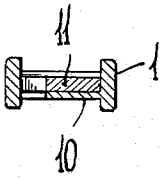


Fig. 5.



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2,127,793

AUTOMATIC PISTOL

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Application December 28, 1936, Serial No. 117,949
In Germany May 30, 1936

2 Claims. (Cl. 42—3)

This invention relates to an automatic pistol with hammer lock.

When automatic pistols of this type are used for aiming and firing in rapid succession at the rate of, say, six shots in two to three seconds, aiming is rendered difficult of course, as the barrel is displaced at each shot by the recoil and the return of the breech. To overcome this trouble it was the practice hitherto to weight the barrel, but this interferes with the lateral motion and proper positioning of the arm for the next aim after each shot.

In attempting to solve the problem of providing for rapid aiming while preventing displacement of the barrel during shooting, especially in vertical direction, the invention proceeds from the idea that the use of weakly charged cartridges reduces recoil without disadvantageously affecting the ballistical properties in the particular shooting sport referred to which involves short distances only. Furthermore, in view of the fact that a weak charge does not suffice for effectively throwing back the locking slide of the usual heavy metal type against the action of the relatively strong recuperator spring and that light metal breeches are used in firing pin breech locks, though the latter do not present the particular difficulties of hammer locks, the invention proposes to fit an automatic pistol of the kind specified with a light metal locking slide and to protect it against wear and deformation at the points subjected to special stress by the hammer and the feeding of cartridges by employing insertions or linings of hard metal like steel, bronze, etc.

To prevent rapid wear in the breech guides on the pistol frame, to reduce friction and thus insure complete and proper return of the locking slide even during shooting with weakly charged cartridges the invention further provides for forming the guides and the stop of the slide of hard metal insertions.

Pistols of this type are restricted in use to the particular sport mentioned. To make possible, however, the firing of normally charged cartridges without trouble and the exchange of a light metal slide for a heavy metal one the magazine box according to the invention is made broad enough to accommodate cartridges of normal length whilst an insertion reduces it to the width required for the shorter length of weakly charged cartridges.

By way of example, one form of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which a locking slide is shown.

In the drawing:

Fig. I is a top view of the locking slide;

Fig. II is a bottom view of the locking slide;

Fig. III is a longitudinal section of the locking slide taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. I;

Fig. IV is a cross-section of the locking slide taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. I; and

Fig. V is a cross-section of the locking slide taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. I.

Referring to the drawing, 1 is the front portion and 2 is the rear portion of the locking slide. The rear portion 2 contains a hard metal insert 3 which possesses a bore provided with the firing pin 4. During discharge of the firearm provided with such locking slide, the hammer of the firearm (not shown) strikes the firing pin and the face 5 of the insertion 3 and is cocked during the return of the locking slide by the edge 6, whereupon the under-side 7 of the insertion 3 passes across the hammer. Hard metal guides 9 are inserted in the sides 8 of the rear member 2. These hard metal guides slide in grooves in the frame of the firearm (not shown). The locking slide is also provided with the shell ejector 13.

The slide is stopped during its return by the bridge 10 in the front portion 1 on the frame, the stop face being reenforced by an insertion 11.

I claim:

1. In an automatic fire arm, a locking slide substantially consisting of a light-metal alloy and having hard-metal inserts therein at areas where said slide is subjected to particular stresses.

2. In an automatic fire arm according to claim 1 in which said hard-metal inserts form guides for said locking slide and a stop to limit the return movement of said slide.

GEORG WALTHER.