

T. F. BOWKER.

REVOLVER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1905.

898,717.

Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

Fig. 1

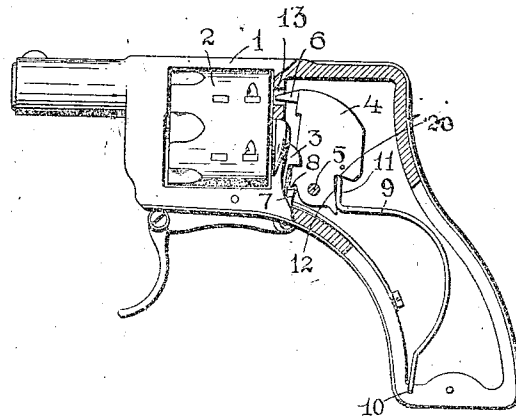


Fig. 2

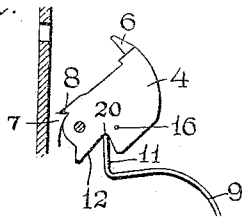


Fig. 3

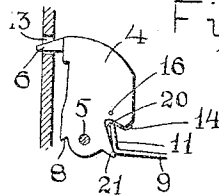


Fig. 4

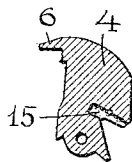
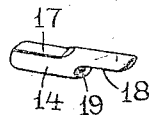


Fig. 5



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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REVOLVER.

No. 898,717.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. BOWKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Revolvers, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings, forming a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a revolver embodying my invention, and having one side of the revolver handle removed to disclose the lock mechanism. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the hammer in its position at full cock. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the hammer in its firing position. Fig. 4 is a central sectional view of the hammer, and Fig. 5 is a detached and perspective view of a sliding pin carried by the hammer and acted upon by the tip of the hammer spring in order to facilitate the rebound action of the hammer.

Similar reference letters and figures refer to similar parts in the different views.

My invention relates particularly to the action of the hammer and hammer spring during the rebound of the hammer, and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts as hereinafter described and pointed out in the annexed claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings 1 denotes the frame of the revolver provided with a chamber for a revolving cylinder 2 which is rotated by a pawl 3 in the usual and well known manner in fire arms of this class.

4 denotes the hammer pivoted on a pin 5 and in the present instance carrying a firing pin 6. The hammer is cocked by means of a pawl 7 acting against a shoulder 8 on the hammer in the usual manner as will be well understood by those conversant with this class of mechanism, said pawl acting in the ordinary manner to swing the hammer back on its pivot 5 against the tension of the hammer spring 9 held at its end 10 in the frame of the revolver, and having its opposite end 11 bent and bearing against the surface 12 at the rear of the hammer. The action of the pawl 7 against the shoulder 8 serves to swing the hammer backward into the position shown in Fig. 2, when the pawl 7 is released from the shoulder 8, allowing the hammer to be carried forcibly forward into the position shown in Fig. 3, with the end of the firing pin 6 carried through the opening

13 in the frame and against the head of the cartridge.

The above described construction and operation of the hammer mechanism is similar to that in revolvers now in common use and forms no part of my present invention.

My present invention relates to the employment of a supplemental piece 14, shown in perspective view in Fig. 5. The supplemental piece 14 is inserted in a recess 15 formed in the hammer 4 and is held from turning by a pin 16 extending through the hammer and bearing against a flattened surface 17 on the side of the supplemental piece 14. The outer end of the supplemental piece 14 is cut away on the under side at 18 to form a shoulder 19 which receives the tip 20 of the hammer spring. When the hammer is raised to a full cock, as shown in Fig. 2, the tip 20 of the hammer spring forces the supplemental piece 14 into the recess in the hammer, but in the operation of firing the momentum of the hammer in carrying the firing pin 6 through the opening 13 of the frame carries the hammer away from the tip 20 causing the hammer spring to bear against the heel 21 of the hammer at a point below the plane of its pivot 5, and this forward movement of the firing pin causes the supplemental piece 14 to be partially drawn out of the recess 15 by the pressure of the tip 20 of the hammer spring against the under surface of the supplemental piece 14. The supplemental piece 14 is held in the hammer at the proper position to form an acute angle with the end of the hammer spring, so that the forward movement of the hammer into the position shown in Fig. 3 will cause the supplemental piece 14 to be drawn slightly out of its recess.

In the position shown in Fig. 3, the pressure of the hammer spring 9 against the heel 21 causes the hammer to rebound, bringing the hammer from the position shown in Fig. 3 to its normal position as shown in Fig. 1. During the rebound of the hammer, from the position shown in Fig. 3 to that shown in Fig. 1, the supplemental piece 14 is free to slide back into the recess 15, the free movement of the supplemental piece 14 within the recess of the hammer allowing the hammer to readily rebound. The supplemental piece 14 thereby makes a sliding joint between the end of the hammer spring and the hammer, which facilitates the rebound of the hammer from its firing position as shown in Fig. 3 to

its rebound position as shown in Fig. 1, by reducing the friction of the hammer on the end of the hammer spring.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The combination with a hammer provided with a recess, of a sliding piece held in said recess and provided with a shoulder, means for preventing the rotation of said sliding piece in the hammer and a hammer spring arranged to bear upon the hammer and having its end resting against the shoulder of said sliding piece.

2. The combination with a hammer provided with a recess and a hammer spring,

with its end bent to bear against the contacting surface of the hammer, of a supplemental sliding piece held in said recess and bearing against the end of the hammer spring, said supplemental piece being held in the hammer at an oblique angle to the end of the hammer spring, whereby the rocking movement of the hammer relatively to the hammer spring will cause a sliding movement of said supplemental piece.

Dated this seventeenth day of April 1905.
THOMAS F. BOWKER.

Witnesses:

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