

E. LEGGETT.
REVOLVER.
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933,188.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

Fig. 1.

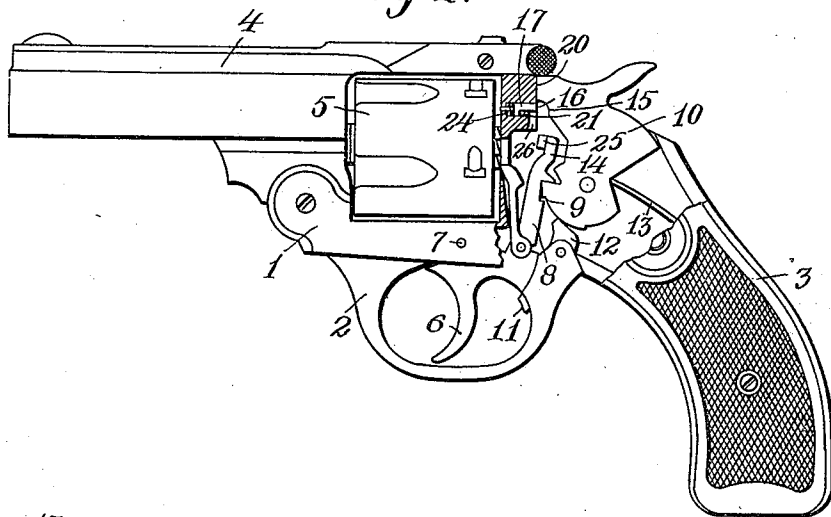


Fig. 2.

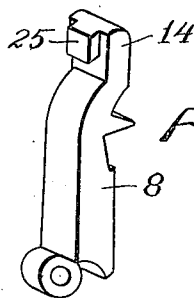
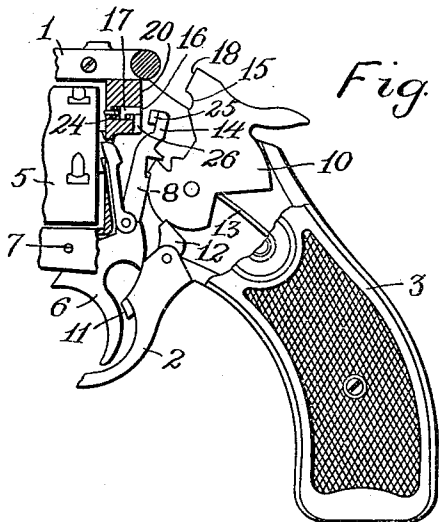


Fig. 3.

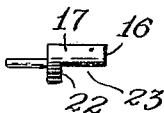


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

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REVOLVER.

933,188.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LEGGETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, 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 is a side view of a revolver shown partly in section in order to disclose the lock mechanism. Fig. 2 is the same with the parts of the lock mechanism in firing position. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the hammer lifting pawl and safety bar. Fig. 4 is a detached side view of the firing pin.

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

My invention relates to a safety revolver having a piece arranged to be interposed by movement of the trigger between the hammer and the firing pin, so that the firing pin is moved by the hammer to strike the cartridge only when the piece is interposed, 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 trigger guard 2, handle 3, barrel 4, and cylinder 5, disposed in the usual manner in revolvers and which, forming no part of my invention, will not be described in detail. The trigger 6 is pivoted at 7 and carries on its rear end a lifting pawl 8, arranged to engage a notch 9 of the hammer 10. The trigger by continued backward movement, strikes the end 11 of a sear 12, thereby releasing the hammer 10, which is moved forward by a hammer spring 13. During the backward movement of the trigger 6 to strike the sear 12, the lifting pawl 8 is raised from the notch 9 and its end 14 carried between the striking face 15 of the hammer 10 and the end 16 of the firing pin 17. The hammer 10 is provided with a second face 18 which is arranged to contact with the frame, thereby preventing contact of the hammer 10 with the firing pin 17.

The above described construction is also similar to that shown in safety revolvers of the common type. In my invention the rear end 16 of the firing pin 17 is held from projecting beyond the rear face 20 of the recoil

plate by a pin 21, engaging a shoulder 22 on the firing pin 17. A portion of the end 16 of the firing pin 17 is cut away as at 23, to allow forward movement of the firing pin 17, but a spring 24 holds the shoulder 22 of the firing pin 17 normally in engagement with the pin 21, thereby keeping the end 19 of the firing pin 17 in the same plane as the face 20 of the recoil plate.

The end 14 of the lifting pawl 8 which forms a safety bar is provided with a projection 25 which is arranged to strike the end 16 of the firing pin, under the impact of the hammer, thereby entering the recess 26 in the recoil plate and moving the firing pin forward into contact with the cartridge. The end 16 of the firing pin is of larger diameter than the end arranged to contact with the cartridge as shown in Fig. 4 to receive the blow of the projection 25, and the recess extends below the firing pin to allow the projection 25 to move downward from a firing position and clear the firing pin as the trigger moves forward to the position shown in Fig. 1. The lifting pawl 8 is thereby free to move downward and allow the trigger to be returned to its normal position by the trigger spring.

I provide additional safety against accidental discharge by my arrangement in which it is impossible to move the firing pin unless a particularly shaped interposing piece is provided to enter the recess 26, which is not the case in the usual safety revolver, where the firing pin projects from the recoil plate. In my construction the firing pin does not project from the recoil plate, but the end 16 of the firing pin is in the same plane as the rear face 20 of the recoil plate. In order to move the firing pin forward to contact with the cartridge, I provide a projection upon the lifting pawl small enough to enter the opening occupied by the firing pin when the lifting pawl is struck by the hammer, and so move the pin forward to discharge the cartridge. In other words, I provide not only that the revolver shall not be discharged until a piece is interposed between the hammer and the firing pin, but that the interposed piece must be of a peculiar shape to accomplish the discharge. A blow upon the firing pin is not sufficient to move the firing pin forward and fire the revolver unless the blow is delivered by a piece arranged to enter the opening 26 occupied by the fir-

ing pin. A blow delivered by the hammer upon the firing pin, inasmuch as the face of the hammer is of greater area than the recess 26, would not be sufficient to move the firing pin and fire the revolver. My revolver, therefore, can not be fired by the accidental insertion of foreign substances between the hammer and the firing pin, when the hammer is carried forward, nor if that portion of the hammer carrying the face 18 should by accident become broken and detached from the hammer, thereby allowing the face 15 of the hammer to contact with the firing pin. The interposition of the safety bar 14 having the projection 25, is absolutely necessary to fire the revolver, and this can not be accomplished without a rearward movement of the trigger.

I claim,

1. In a safety revolver, the combination with a hammer, a recoil block and a firing pin, of means for preventing the rearward movement of the firing pin to bring its rear end beyond the plane of the rear side of the recoil block, and a movable piece arranged to be interposed between the striking face of the hammer and the rear end of the firing pin, said piece thicker than the distance between the striking face of the hammer and the rear side of the recoil block when the hammer is in firing position.

2. In a safety revolver, the combination with a hammer, a recoil block with an opening and a firing pin in said opening, of means for preventing the rearward movement of the firing pin in said opening to bring its rear end beyond the plane of the rear side of the recoil block, and a movable piece arranged to be interposed between the

striking face of the hammer and the rear end of the firing pin, said piece sufficiently limited in area to enter said opening and thereby move said firing pin forward.

3. In a safety revolver, the combination with a hammer, a recoil block with an opening and a firing pin in said opening, of means for preventing the rearward movement of the firing pin in said opening to bring the rear end beyond the plane of the rear side of the recoil block, and a movable piece arranged to be interposed between the striking face of the hammer and the rear end of the firing pin, said piece thicker than the distance between the striking face of the hammer and the rear side of the recoil block when the hammer is in firing position, and sufficiently limited in area to enter said opening and thereby move said firing pin forward.

4. In a safety revolver, the combination with a hammer and a trigger, a recoil block having an opening and a vertical recess communicating with said opening and a firing pin in said opening, of means for holding the rear end of said pin in the plane of the rear side of the recoil block, and a safety bar pivoted to said trigger and arranged to be interposed between the striking face of the hammer and the rear end of said firing pin, said safety bar having an extension arranged to enter said opening and move said firing pin forward, and to be drawn through said recess when said trigger is released.

Dated this 14 day of January 1908.

EDWARD LEGGETT.

Witnesses:

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