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O. HASSELMANN  
AUXILIARY DEVICE FOR PISTOLS

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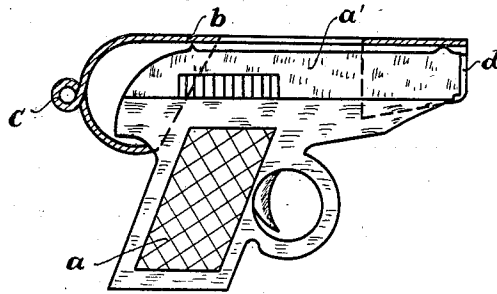


Fig. 1

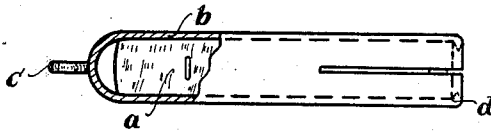


Fig. 2

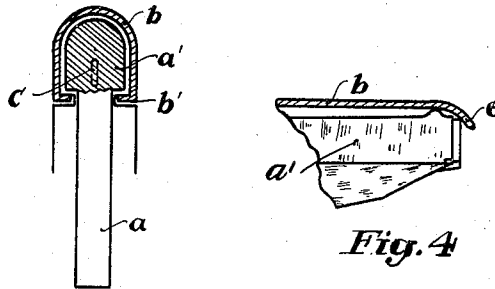


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

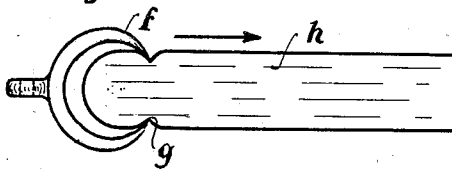


Fig. 5

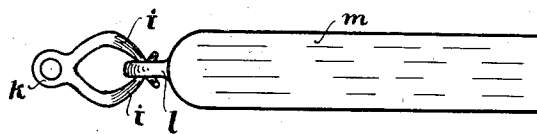


Fig. 6

Inventor:  
Oto Hasselmann  
by *[Signature]*  
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AUXILIARY DEVICE FOR PISTOLS

Otto Hasselmann, Wiesbaden, Germany

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7 Claims. (Cl. 42--1)

As is known, automatic loading pistols with slipped in and charged magazine are only carried so that the hammer is not cocked and no cartridges are in the barrel because a cocked and loaded pistol, even in locked position, is always a danger both for the carrier and also for persons in the neighbourhood. However, this presents the great objection for the pistol as compared with the revolver that for bringing the pistol into position for the first and mostly decisive shot it is necessary to successively perform several operations with both hands.

The object of this invention is to overcome this objection and to enable uncocked and unloaded pistols in which, however, the loaded magazine must be inserted and which are suspended on a strap to be loaded, cocked and brought into condition for firing by means of a single grip with only one hand and in a fraction of a second.

This object is attained by the employment of an auxiliary device which can be employed in a very simple manner for any pistol of any type without changing the system.

Several embodiments of the invention are illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which:—

Fig. 1 shows the device in longitudinal section in position on a pistol.

Fig. 2 is a part top plan view and part horizontal section of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross section of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows in part longitudinal section the front end of a modified form of construction of the device.

Fig. 5 shows a modified form of construction of the device.

Fig. 6 is a further form of construction of the device.

The auxiliary device according to the invention consists of a cap-like extended sleeve *b* open at the bottom and front end, approximately the shape of the barrel and made of resilient material, such as sheet steel, which sleeve according to Fig. 1 is slipped onto the barrel of a pistol *a* and surrounds same from the upper side. On the rear end the sleeve *b* is connected to the carrier strap, for example by means of an eye *c*. On each side of the open front end inwardly bent claws *d* are provided or the side flanks of the sleeve are bent inwards at the front end in claw shape so that the sleeve engages over the front end of the barrel. Before use the pistol hangs clamped in this manner with inserted filled magazine in the sleeve *b* on the carrying strip in unloaded and uncocked

condition. For using the pistol it is only necessary to grip the butt thereof and force the same for example in downward or forward direction so that the pull of the carrier strap pulls off the sleeve and, owing to the claw shape construction of its front ends, the barrel can be pulled back against its abutment. During the further pushing forward movement and therefore the pulling back of the barrel the claws resiliently yield, for example by providing a slit in the longitudinal direction of the sleeve or by making the sleeve of resilient material and thus slide off the barrel, thereby liberating the whole weapon. The barrel, owing to its spring force, can again spring forward and thrust the cartridge into the barrel. The pistol is now loaded, cocked and ready for firing in the position for use.

In order to render it possible during the forward pushing of the weapon to prevent a premature slipping of the barrel in downward direction it is advisable to provide on one or both sides of the sleeve a bearing, for example in the shape of bars *b'* arranged on both sides of the sleeve, on which bars the rear end of the barrel rests until the pistol reaches its abutment when being pushed forward for the purpose of bringing into position for use.

In order to effect an easy sliding of the sleeve off the barrel and the liberating of the barrel by the resilient claws when the pistol is pushed further forward after reaching its abutment, it is also advisable to provide projections on the front end of the sleeve *b* or to shape the same so that the sleeve is pushed off so to speak in upward direction. For this purpose the upper side of the sleeve may for example be extended over raised portions, for example the sight of the barrel and bent downwards in front of the barrel so that it forms an inclined plane which presses the barrel downwards or the sleeve upwards by automatically sliding back when the barrel has reached its abutment.

For example in view of the shaping of the charging carriage of the actual pistol system employed inner wedge-shaped projections may be provided on one or both sides on the side surfaces of the front portion of the sleeve for forming an inclined plane for effecting the sliding off or the side surfaces may be inwardly bent over the barrel and the resilient claws project at a suitable distance in front of the ends of these inwardly bent extensions into the interior of the sleeve, thereby gripping the front portion of the barrel.

Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawing shows in vertical section a sleeve *b* of the type illustrated

in Fig. 1 which has bars *b'* produced by stamping, on which the rear of the barrel *a* can rest and thus secured against premature sliding downward out of the sleeve under the action of the forward thrust, that is before the barrel reaches its abutting position.

In Fig. 4 of the drawing the sleeve *b* is extended towards the front forming a roof surface and this extension is bent downwards. The inclined plane thus formed presses the barrel downwards and thus facilitates the removal of the pistol under the sleeve during the pulling back of the barrel *a'* up to its abutment point and liberating of the barrel by the spreading of the claws gripping over the front thereof, owing to the further forward thrust.

Instead of the sleeve *b* surrounding the barrel it is evident that some other element operating in a similar manner may be employed, for example an element holding the barrel along a portion of its rearward movement, which element liberates the barrel after it has travelled a certain predetermined distance of its rearward movement. A suitable element for this purpose is for example a resilient claw suspended on the carrying belt and which engages in a recess in the rear portion of the barrel or of a gripping claw having two crossed claw fingers which engage from both sides in an eye mounted on the rear end of the barrel. These elements spread under the action of the forward or downward push so that the barrel is pulled back until it abuts and during the further thrust yield, move apart and thus liberate the barrel by disengaging from the recess or laterally from the eye and allow the barrel to again slide forward under the action of its spring force.

Fig. 5 of the accompanying drawing shows an arrangement in which a claw *f* is provided on the carrying belt and engages with its ends in recesses *g* in the barrel *h* so that during the forward thrust of the pistol in the direction of the arrow the claw fingers made of resilient material disengage from the recesses after the barrel has been pulled back a certain distance.

In Fig. 6 the resilient claw fingers *i* of the gripping claw *k* are crossed and engage in an eye *l* of the barrel *m*. In the same manner as that above described the claw fingers *i* disengage from the eye when a forward thrust is exerted on the pistol according to their degree of resiliency in order, during the pushing forward of the weapon, to release the charging carriage and render the loaded cocked weapon ready for use.

I claim:—

1. An auxiliary device for loading and cocking automatic pistols, comprising a claw-like element

of resilient material attached to the carrier belt and having edges resiliently engaging the barrel of the pistol, said element adapted to pull back said barrel against the spring action to load the pistol and to automatically disengage after the barrel has been pulled back a certain distance by said element, the resiliency of said claw-like element being greater than the strength of the spring action of the barrel.

2. An auxiliary device for automatic loading pistols, comprising in combination with the barrel of the pistol, a cap-like elongated sleeve open at the bottom and at its front end and made of resilient material, inwardly bent claws on the front end of said sleeve engaging over the muzzle of the barrel and adapted to pull back said barrel to load the pistol and automatically disengage after the barrel has been pulled back a certain distance by said element, and elements on the rear end of the said sleeve for attaching the same to a carrier belt and adapted to exert a pull on said sleeve.

3. An auxiliary device as specified in claim 2, in which said sleeve is split in longitudinal direction at its front end.

4. An auxiliary device as specified in claim 2, comprising in combination with the barrel and the sleeve, bar-shaped guides on the rear end of said sleeve adapted to allow said barrel to pass out of the aperture on the lower side of said sleeve only when said barrel has shifted back the predetermined distance.

5. An auxiliary device as specified in claim 2, comprising in combination with the sleeve, a roof shaped portion on the front end of said sleeve and inclined towards the axis of said barrel to form extensions descending towards the barrel axis.

6. An auxiliary device for automatic loading pistols, comprising in combination with the barrel, said barrel having recesses adjacent its rear end, a claw composed of resilient expansible fingers adapted to engage in said recesses and to automatically disengage from said barrel after the same has been pulled rearward a certain distance by said claw.

7. An auxiliary device for automatic loading pistols, comprising in combination with the barrel, an eye on the rear end of said barrel, and a claw composed of two resiliently spreadable fingers adapted to engage in said eye to pull back said barrel to load the pistol and to move apart and automatically disengage from said barrel after the same has been pulled back a certain distance by said claw.

OTTO HASSELMANN.