No. 881,374. PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

C. C. CALL.

REVOLVER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1907.

Fig. 1.

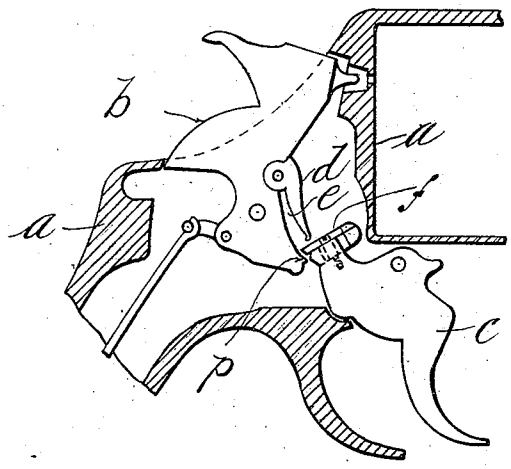


Fig. 2.

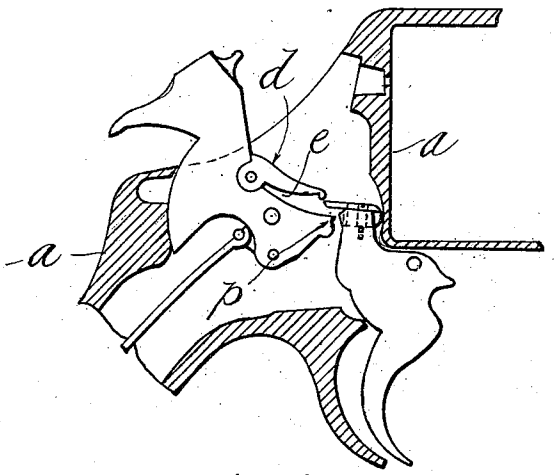
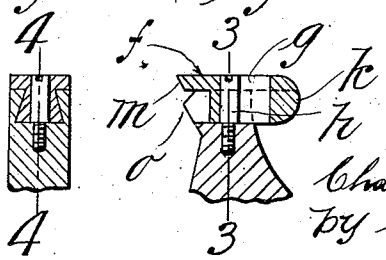


Fig. 3. Fig. 4.



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REVOLVER

No. 881,374. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed May 8, 1907. Serial No. 372,605.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. CALL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Revolvers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to revolvers and has special reference to that class of these arms termed "self-cocking", the object of the invention being to provide means whereby when the hammer is thrown back by a pull on the trigger, its backward throw will extend through an arc equal to that described by the hammer when it is cocked by the thumb.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which,—

Figure 1 shows a part of a revolver-frame in section, and the hammer and trigger in side elevation, the invention being shown as applied in its preferred form to the trigger. In this figure the hammer is down. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same parts but shown in the position they would occupy when the hammer is thrown back to full cocked position by a pull on the trigger. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the upper end of the trigger showing the construction in which the essential element of the invention is embodied, the plane of this section being vertically transverse to the trigger. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the upper end of the trigger shown in Fig. 3 but in a plane transverse thereto.

Referring now to these drawings, *a* indicates a portion of the frame of the arm; *b*, the hammer; *c* the trigger, and *d* the cocking lever pivotally supported on the hammer in the usual manner, this lever being spring-held by a spring *e* away from the front edge of the hammer; and, as usually constructed, the upper end of the trigger bears against the lower end of the cocking lever, and when the trigger is pulled this throws the hammer backward the same as though it were operated by the thumb, the hammer being tripped by the upper end of the trigger sliding out from under the lower end of the cocking lever *d*. It is obvious, therefore, that by prolonging the engagement of the trigger with the end of the cocking lever, the hammer would be thrown further back, and having that end in view, with the object as stated above of giving the hammer the same throw when operated by the trigger that it has when brought to full cocked position by the thumb, the trigger in the construction forming the subject matter of this application is provided at its upper end with a member *f* mounted on the upper end of the trigger and having a sliding movement thereon in the plane of the swinging movement of the trigger. This element *f*, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, is preferably dove-tailed into the upper end of the trigger and provided with a slot *g* therein through which a screw *h* extends into the upper end of the trigger whereby the sliding movement of said member is limited. This member *f* is constructed with its forward end rounded, as at *k*, and its opposite end extended rearwardly, the total length thereof being greater than the length on the top of the trigger.

The rearwardly extending portion *m* of the member *f* is in the form of a lip which, when the hammer is down, will lie under the end of the cocking-lever *d* and will bear against the forward edge of the hammer whereby the opposite rounded end of said member will be thrust out in the opposite direction. Thus, when the trigger is pulled to cock the hammer, the first of said cocking movements will take place as though the trigger were solid, as at present generally constructed, but toward the end of the swing of the trigger the forward rounded end *k* of the member *f* will come in contact with the frame, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby causing this member to slide to the rear thus maintaining its position under the end of the cocking lever until such time as, by the continued pull on the trigger, said rearwardly extending lip on said member *f* will slide out from under the end of the cocking-lever allowing the hammer to fall as usual: Then, upon the release of the trigger, the spring of the latter (not shown) will cause it to swing back to the position shown in Fig. 1, whereupon the lip *m* will swing downwardly with it and in contact with the front edge of the cocking-lever until it arrives at the lower end thereof; whereupon passing by said lower end, the latter will snap out over said lip in position for engage-

ment therewith when the trigger is again pulled.

When the hammer is cocked by hand, the projection *o* on the trigger (see Fig. 4) will be engaged by the notch *p* in the hammer in the usual manner, and it is clear from an examination of the position of the parts in Fig. 2 that the point of escapement of the lip *m* from the lower end of the cocking lever, and the position of engagement between the projection *o* on the trigger and the notch *p* in the hammer are substantially at the same point; that is to say, that the swing of the hammer backward, when effected either by the thumb or the trigger, is substantially through arcs of equal length.

What I claim, is:—

In a firearm, a hammer, a trigger, and a member loosely mounted on the trigger in position to engage the hammer to cock the same, and means to slide said member towards the hammer by the movement of the trigger to cock the hammer.

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