

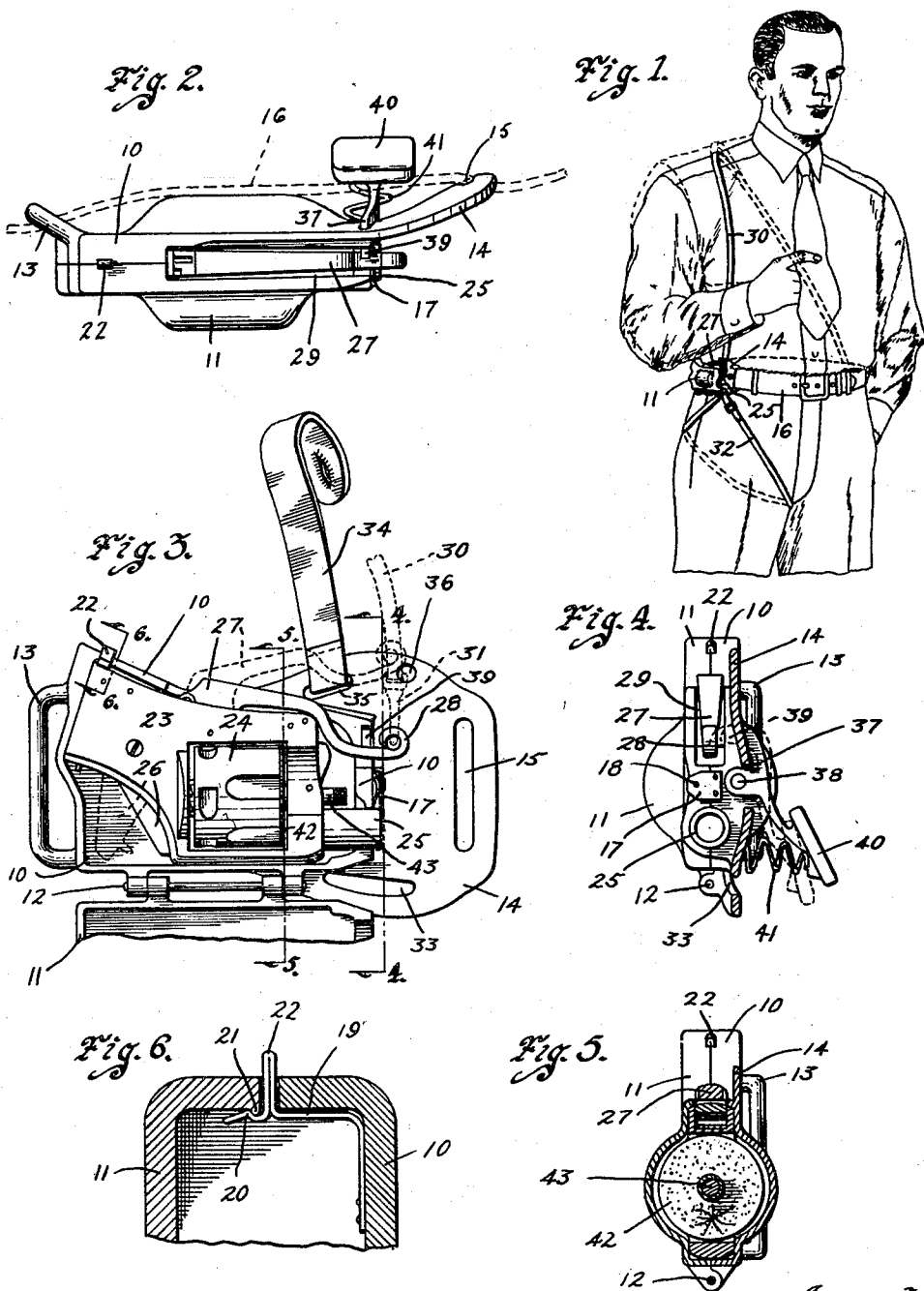
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SELF DEFENSE FIREARM

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SELF-DEFENSE FIREARM

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The object of this invention is to provide an improved construction for a firearm and a method for mounting it on the body and for providing connections whereby the fire arm may be discharged by an inconspicuous movement such as a raising of the shoulder and whereby such discharge may be effected regardless of the position of the body or of the arms or hands of the wearer

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved self-defense firearm for effectively protecting peace officers, bank clerks, messengers and the like, from hold-up men and robbers.

A further object is to provide an improved safety latch and releasing means to prevent accidental discharge of the firearm.

Still another object of the invention is to provide means to protect the clothing of the wearer from the effects of flame from the discharge of the firearm.

With these and other objects in view my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a view illustrating my improved firearm in position for practical use.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the device.

Figure 3 is a side elevation with the casing cover in open position to disclose the firearm itself.

Figure 4 is a vertical section on the line 4-4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a vertical section on the line 5-5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a detail section on the line 6-6 of Figure 3, illustrating particularly a latching means for the cover of the casing.

My improved self-defense firearm consists of a revolver of special construction, which is mounted in a casing adapted to be worn on a person's belt and to have a strap or similar draft means extended from the trigger over one shoulder, whereby the revolver may be cocked and discharged in any direction by raising of the shoulder, such operation

being possible irrespective of the position of the body or of the arms or hands.

In the accompanying drawings, I have employed the numeral 10 to indicate generally, a casing, which is of irregular shape and is provided with a cover member 11 pivotally connected to the lower margin of the casing by a hinge 12. The casing 10 is formed at its rear end with a loop 13 and at its forward end with a flange 14 formed with a vertical slot 15. The loop 13 and slotted flange 14 preferably are inclined away from the plane of the casing 10 and are designed to engage a belt such as 16, which may be worn about a person.

The casing 10 is provided at its forward end with a spring latch member 17 adapted to engage a pin or lug 18 on the cover member 11. A suitable latching means preferably is provided at the rear end of the casing and in this instance I have illustrated a spring latch member 19 fixed to the inner wall of the casing and having a lip 20 for engaging a shoulder 21 on the inner wall of the cover member.

The spring latch 19 is formed with a thumb piece 22 extending outside of the casing and adapted to be manually depressed for releasing the latch. It is to be understood, however, that any suitable latching means may be provided for normally holding the cover in closed position.

The casing 10 and its cover member 11 are together, designed to receive and inclose a revolver of special construction, including a frame 23, a cylinder 24, for receiving a plurality of cartridges, a short barrel 25 and a hammer 26. The revolver also includes a trigger 27, the main portion of which extends in a substantially horizontal direction at one side of the frame 23 and terminates in a loop or eye 28.

The revolver fits snugly within the casing and its cover member in inverted position, namely with the barrel 25 at the bottom part of the casing and projecting slightly through a circular opening formed in the forward ends of the casing and its cover. In such position, the trigger 27 is uppermost and it projects partially through a slot 29 formed

at the top and forward end of the casing and its cover.

When the trigger 27 has its forward end raised, as indicated by dotted lines in Figure 3, it operates to move the hammer 26 first to cocked position, as indicated by dotted lines and then to permit the revolver mechanism to trip the trigger and permit it to move forwardly to impact with a cartridge in the cylinder 24 for discharging the gun.

In this connection it may be noted that the revolver is not particularly different from the common and well known construction except that it preferably is of small dimensions and has its frame shaped for convenient mounting in a casing and also has its trigger extending in approximately horizontal position instead of being extended laterally and perhaps curved for engagement by the finger for firing purposes.

A strap 30 or other suitable draft member is attached to the trigger 27 and extends upwardly and over one of the shoulders of the wearer and thence downwardly and has its opposite end suitably attached preferably to the opposite side of the belt from the point where the casing is mounted. A convenient method of attaching the draft member 30 to the trigger is by means of a snap 31 engaging the eye or loop 28, as shown.

It is also desirable to provide additional means for anchoring the firearm or holding it against bodily movement when draft is applied to the member 30. Such anchoring means may include a strap 32 engaging a support 33 in the lower part of the flange 14 and extending around one leg of the wearer, as illustrated in Figure 1 and then having its opposite end suitably attached.

An additional or substitute anchoring means may be composed of a strap 34 engaging a slotted opening 35 in the upper part of the flange 14 and extending over the belt 16 and engaging a button or other member on the clothing of the wearer.

When the mechanism is assembled and mounted as shown and described, a raising of the shoulder of the wearer, as indicated by dotted lines in Figure 1, is effective to apply draft to the member 30 for raising the trigger 27 and cocking and firing the revolver, the barrel of which, of course, is directed forwardly or rearwardly if desired, and is in approximately a horizontal position. Care of course should be taken to adjust the draft member 30 in order to get the desired result by an upward movement of the shoulder and yet, to require a purposeful lifting of the shoulder to a considerable degree before the firing can be accomplished.

It is obvious that by this means the firing operation may be accomplished in nearly any position of the body of the wearer and regardless of the position of his hands and

arms. It follows therefore, that this mechanism provides very efficient self-defense means against robbers and holdup men.

In Figure 3, I have shown the flange 14 of the casing as formed with an opening 36, which may be employed for receiving attachment of the snap 31 in case the wearer wishes to detach the draft means from the trigger at times when he does not anticipate that the firearm will be required for use.

At times, it may be desirable to provide a safety means which will require purposeful release before the revolver can be fired, thereby further preventing accidental discharge.

The safety means is particularly shown in Figures 2 and 4 and includes a latch member 37 pivoted between its ends at the point 38 on the forward end of the casing. The latch member has at its upper end, a laterally directed nose 39 which extends loosely through an opening in the flange 14 and projects above the forward end portion of the trigger 27. The lower end portion of the latch member 37 is provided with an enlargement or pad 40 and when the mechanism is in position said pad rests against the body of the wearer in the abdominal region. The latch member normally is held in latching position by means of a coil spring 41 mounted between the pad member 40 and the adjacent portion of the flange 14.

When the person wearing the firearm desires to discharge it, he can release the safety latch by taking a deep breath or tensing the abdominal muscles to exert an outward pressure on the pad 40, thereby oscillating the member 37 and moving the nose 39 out of engagement with the trigger. While holding the latch member in this released position, the further movement of raising the shoulder is carried out so as to cause a firing of the gun.

It may also be desirable to provide means to prevent flame from the discharge from burning the clothing of the wearer and for this purpose I have provided a thin disk 42 of isinglass or other similar slow burning or substantially non-inflammable material. The disk 42 is mounted over the forward end of the cylinder 24 and is provided with a central aperture to receive the removable cylinder pin 43, which holds the cylinder in place. The substance of which the disk 42 is composed is easily punctured by a bullet and it serves to keep the flame from contacting with the clothing. If desired, a new disk 42 may be inserted each time the revolver is loaded.

By mounting the revolver in inverted position and attaching to its horizontally extending trigger a draft member arranged to extend over the shoulder of the wearer, I have provided an efficient self-defense firearm which can be operated readily by the simple movement of raising the shoulder. It

will also be noted that ordinarily, the entire mechanism is covered and concealed by the clothing.

I claim as my invention:

5 1. A self-defense firearm, comprising a casing adapted to be mounted on the person, a revolver having a barrel projecting out-
10 wardly of the casing and also having a trigger arranged in substantially horizontal position, said revolver being carried in inverted
15 position in the casing with the trigger uppermost, and a draft member attached to said trigger and extended over the shoulder of the wearer, whereby a raising of the shoulder will lift said trigger for cocking and firing the revolver.

2. A self-defense firearm, comprising a casing adapted to be mounted on the person, a revolver having a barrel projecting out-
20 wardly of the casing and also having a trigger arranged in substantially horizontal position, a draft member attached to said trigger and extended over the shoulder of the wearer, whereby a raising of the shoulder
25 will lift said trigger for cocking and firing the revolver, and a safety latch normally engaging said trigger to prevent its operation, said latch being movable to inoperative position by a pressure of body muscles there-
30 against.

3. A self-defense firearm comprising a revolver having a trigger adapted for actua-
35 tion to cock and fire a charge, means for suspending the revolver near the waist of a person, a draft member attached to said trigger, extended upwardly over a body member of the wearer and suitably attached, whereby a lifting movement of the body member will
40 actuate the trigger and discharge the revolver, a safety latch engaging said trigger and normally holding it against actuation, said latch being movable to inoperative position by a different and independent body move-
45 ment of the wearer.

4. A self-defense firearm comprising a revolver having a trigger adapted for actua-
50 tion to cock and fire a charge, means for suspending the revolver near the waist of a person, and a draft member attached to said trigger, extended over a shoulder of the
55 wearer and suitably attached, whereby a lifting movement of the shoulder will actuate the trigger and discharge the revolver, together with a spring-held safety latch engag-
60 ing said trigger and normally holding it against actuation, said latch being movable to inoperative position by a different and independent body movement on the part of the wearer.

5. A self-defense firearm, comprising a casing formed with loops for engaging the belt
65 of a wearer, a cover member for said casing, a revolver having an elongated substantially horizontal trigger, said casing and cover member forming an enclosure for support-

ing said revolver, and a draft member attached to the trigger of the revolver and extended over a shoulder of the wearer and suitably anchored, whereby an inconspicuous lifting movement of the shoulder will actuate the trigger for discharging the revolver. 70

6. A self-defense firearm, comprising a casing formed with loops for engaging the belt of a wearer, a cover member for said casing, a revolver, said casing and cover member
75 forming an enclosure for supporting said revolver, a draft member attached to the trigger of the revolver and extended over a shoulder of the wearer and suitably anchored, whereby a slight lifting movement
80 of the shoulder will actuate the trigger for discharging the revolver, and separate means for anchoring said casing relative to the body of the wearer to hold it against movement when strain is applied to said draft member. 85

7. A self-defense firearm, comprising a casing formed with loops for engaging the belt of a wearer, a cover member for said casing, a revolver, said casing and cover member forming an enclosure for supporting said
90 revolver, said casing being provided with means for permitting a partial projection of the barrel and trigger of the revolver, a draft member attached to the trigger of the revolver and extended over a shoulder of the wearer
95 and suitably anchored, whereby a slight lifting movement of the shoulder will actuate the trigger for discharging the revolver, and a safety latching means for normally preventing movement of said trigger. 100

8. In a firearm having a revolving cylinder for holding a plurality of cartridges, and a removable pin on which said cylinder is mounted, a safety means comprising a sheet
105 of substantially non-inflammable material mounted on said pin in front of said cylinder, said sheet adapted to be punctured by a bullet when the firearm is discharged and to prevent the spread of flame from such discharge. 110

Des Moines, Iowa, December 18, 1928.

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