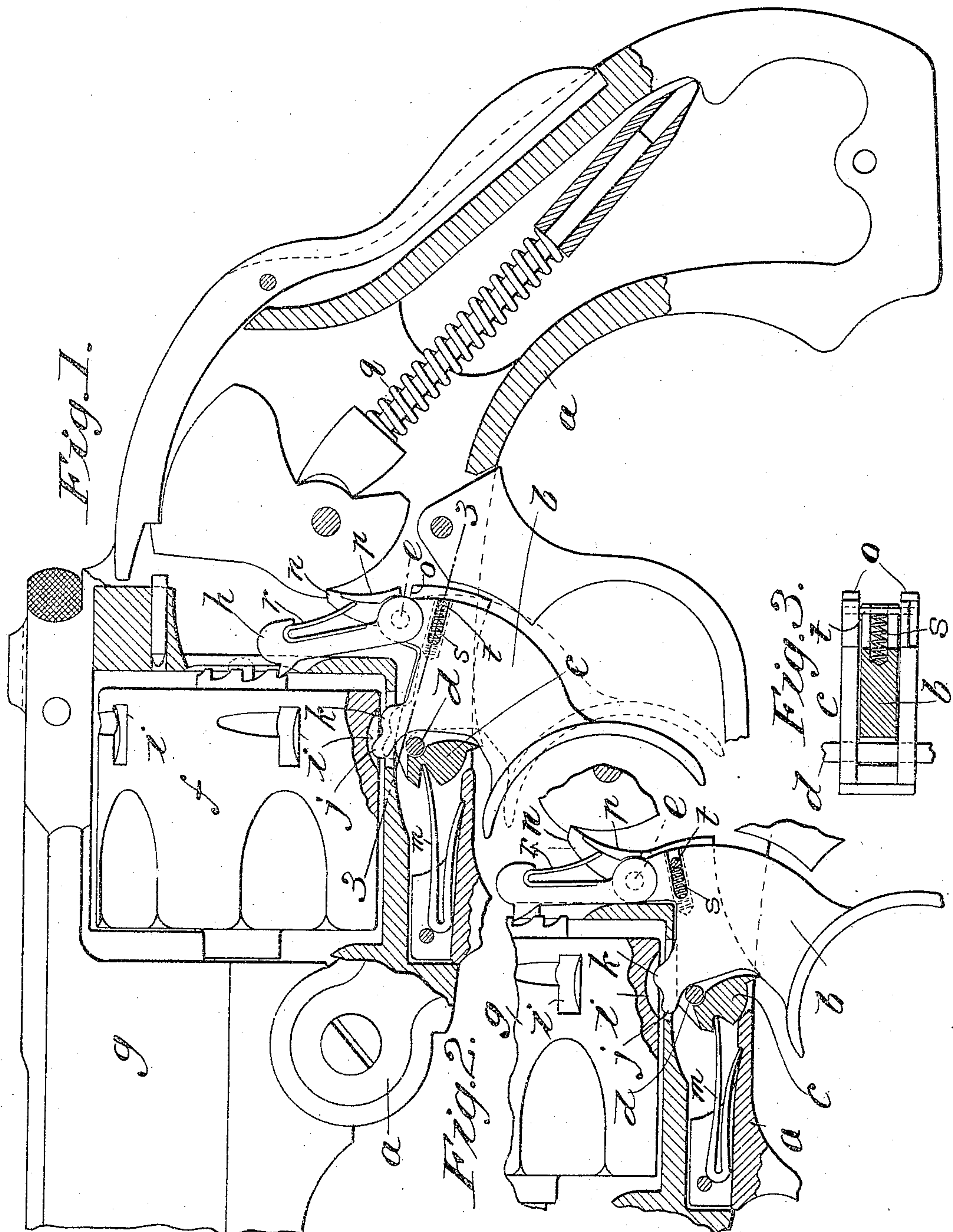


No. 778,500.

PATENTED DEC. 27, 1904.

O. F. MOSSBERG.  
SELF COCKING REVOLVER.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1903.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SELF-COCKING REVOLVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,500, dated December 27, 1904.

Application filed January 14, 1903. Serial No. 139,048.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OSCAR F. MOSSBERG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicopee Falls, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Self-Cocking Revolvers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to revolvers, and especially to that type known as "self-cocking," the object of the invention being to provide means for locking the cylinder of the revolver not only at the moment of firing, which is common to all revolvers, but also to lock the cylinder against rotation at all times, except for the time required to effect the partial rotation thereof to bring one of its chambers into line with the barrel—that is to say, the cylinder is normally locked—and an empty chamber may thus be held fixedly in front of the hammer, if desired, without fear that the cylinder may be rotated when the revolver is not in use, whereby a loaded chamber might be unintentionally brought into position to be fired.

In the drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is an enlarged elevation, partly in section, of a revolver having my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a similar view of certain parts of the mechanism of the revolver in a different position. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view through the upper part of the trigger on line 3 3, Fig. 1, the trigger-yoke being in full lines.

Referring to the drawings, *a* is the frame; *b*, the trigger; *c*, a trigger-yoke pivoted in the frame at *d*, the trigger being pivoted in the yoke at *e*. The cylinder *f* is supported on the barrel *g* in the usual manner and is rotated by the hand *h*, whose pivotal point is also located at *e*.

Stop-notches *i* are milled in the exterior surface of the cylinder in the usual manner to receive the cylinder-lock, which is formed on the upper forward end of the trigger and which consists of an upwardly-extending projection having two rounded bosses thereon, the one on the end being indicated by *j* and

the rearmost one by *k*. Both of these bosses operate to lock the cylinder in different positions—the boss *j* when the revolver is not in use, as in Fig. 1, and the boss *k* at the moment of firing, as in Fig. 2—both bosses being moved out of the path of rotation of the cylinder by the trigger movement to permit the rotation of the cylinder. This movement of the cylinder lock or stop is effected as follows: The trigger-yoke *c* is hung on the pin *d*, which is located transversely in the frame of the revolver, and a spring *m* is applied to the trigger-yoke to press the rear free end thereof downward. Referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that the yoke *c* is milled out to receive the trigger between its two side walls, the trigger being pivotally supported in said yoke *c* by a pin *e* (not shown in this figure) passing transversely through these walls, the hand *h* being also supported pivotally upon the pin *e*, as well as the dog *n*, which engages a shoulder on the hammer, whereby when the trigger is pulled and the rear end thereof is raised the cylinder will be rotated and the hammer cocked. The rear end of each side of the yoke *c* extends beyond the rear edge of the trigger and beyond the hub of the hand, constituting two shoulders *o*. A projection *p* on the dog *n* is adapted to come to a bearing on these shoulders when the trigger approaches the limit of its rearward movement, whereby the continued movement of the trigger will force the end of the cocking-dog *n* out of engagement with the hammer, permitting the latter to be thrown forward by its spring *q*. A spring *r*, located between the hand and the dog *n*, holds these parts, respectively, in contact with the ratchet on the cylinder and the forward edge of the hammer.

At some point on that portion of the rear edge of the trigger between the sides of the yoke *c* a slot is cut to receive a spiral spring *s*, the bottom of the slot having a depression therein to receive the end of the spring, the outer end of which bears on a pin *t*, which is located transversely of said yoke in the outer end of said slot and which pin constitutes an abutment between which and the bottom of



the slot the spring *s* may be held under compression. The effect of this spring, located as it is below the pivotal point of the trigger, is to force the forward end of the latter upward, whereby the boss *j* is thrown into the path of rotation of the cylinder to engage one of the notches *i*, cut in the surface of the latter, and thus at the proper time arrest the cylinder.

It will be observed that when the boss *j* is in one of the notches *i* the boss *k* is depressed far enough to clear the cylinder, as shown in Fig. 1. If now the trigger be pulled, the first movement thereof will withdraw the boss *j* from the notch in the cylinder, and this movement takes place without moving the yoke *c*. The limit of this independent movement of the trigger in the yoke is reached when the forward end of the trigger comes against the pin *d*. During this initial movement the spring *s* is compressed. This contact of the trigger with the pivot *d* provides a fulcrum for the trigger, and hence a continued movement of the latter will raise the rear end of the trigger and yoke against the resistance of the spring *m*. At this time both of the bosses *j* and *k* are swung downward out of the path of the cylinder; but by the time the continued rearward movement of the trigger has raised the hand far enough to bring a chamber of the cylinder in line with the barrel the boss *k* will be raised by said trigger movement far enough to enter one of the notches *i* and lock the cylinder in firing position, said boss *k* reaching the height of its movement at the moment the dog *n* slips off the shoulder on the hammer. Thus it is seen

that the boss *k* is positively held in engagement with the notch *i* at the time of firing, as shown in Fig. 2.

When the trigger is released, the spring *m* acts to throw the rear end of the yoke *c* downward and the trigger forward, and at the same time the spring *s* will swing the trigger on the pin *e*, thus throwing the projection *j* up into the notch *i*, from which the projection *k* has just been withdrawn by the downward movement of the yoke *c*.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a revolver, the combination with the cylinder, of a yoke pivotally supported in the frame, a trigger pivotally supported in the yoke, and constituting a cylinder-lock, and means to move the trigger to a limited degree, independently of said yoke, to release the cylinder.

2. In a revolver, a cylinder having stop-notches therein, a trigger-yoke pivotally supported at one end thereof in the frame of the revolver, and a spring to depress the free end of the yoke; a trigger pivotally supported in the free end of the yoke, and extending toward the pivotal point of the latter, a spring located between the yoke and the trigger to press the forward end of the trigger upward, and a projection on the trigger to engage the stop-notches in the cylinder.

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Witnesses:

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