

J. TAMBOUR.  
 AUTOMATIC SAFETY DEVICE FOR SMALL ARMS.  
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 16, 1907.

916,217.

Patented Mar. 23, 1909.  
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2.

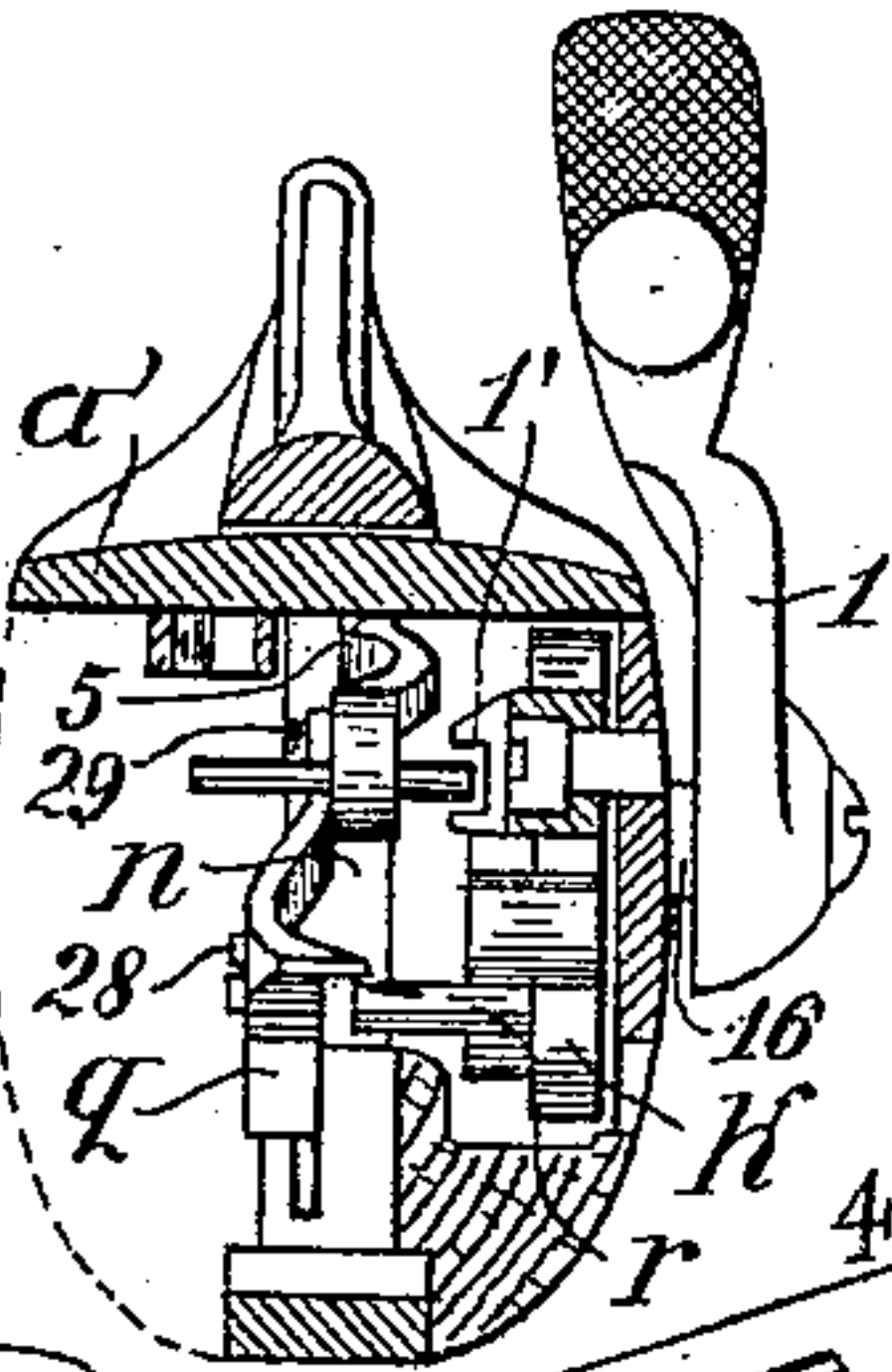


Fig. 1.

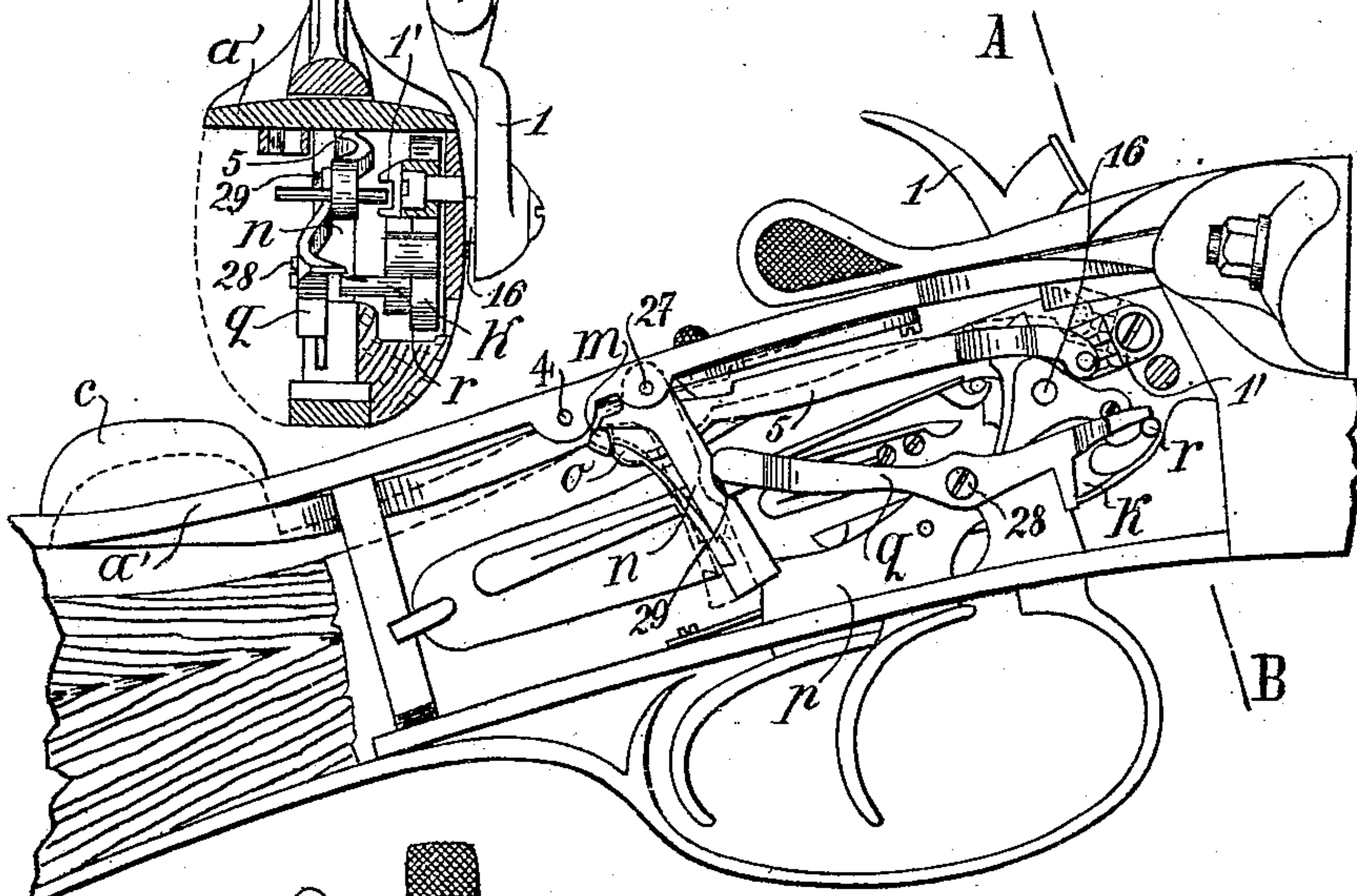


Fig. 4.

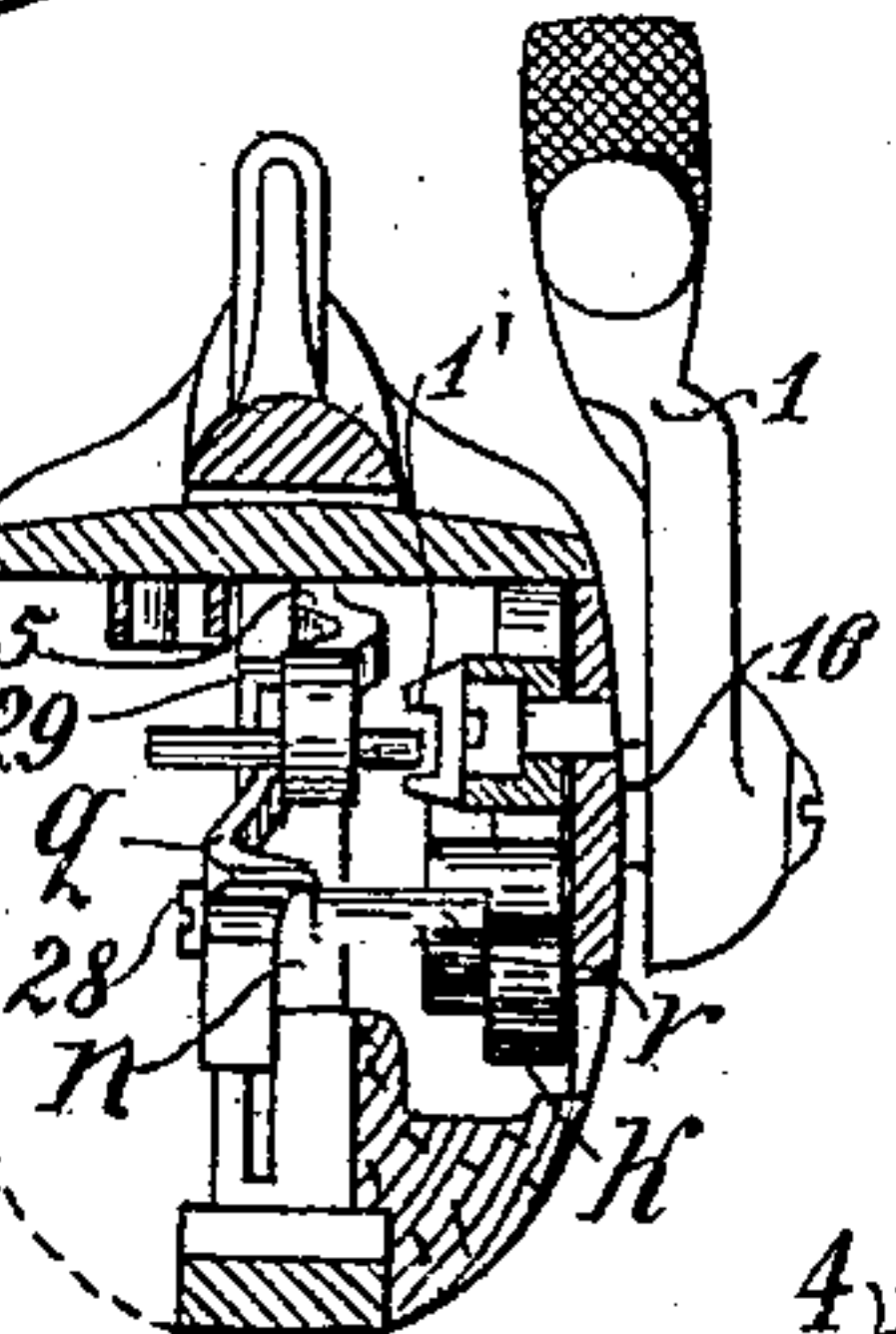
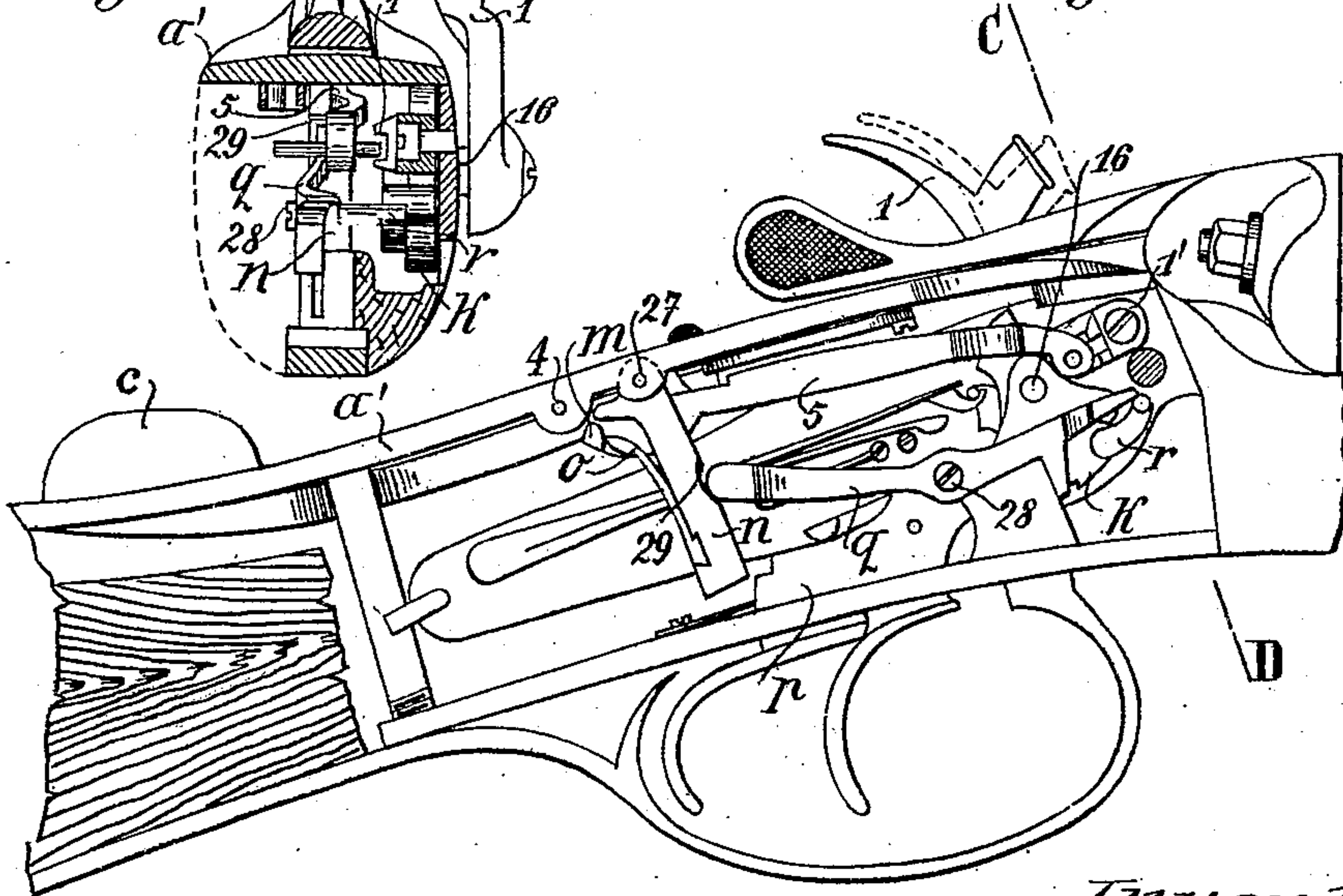


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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Inventor

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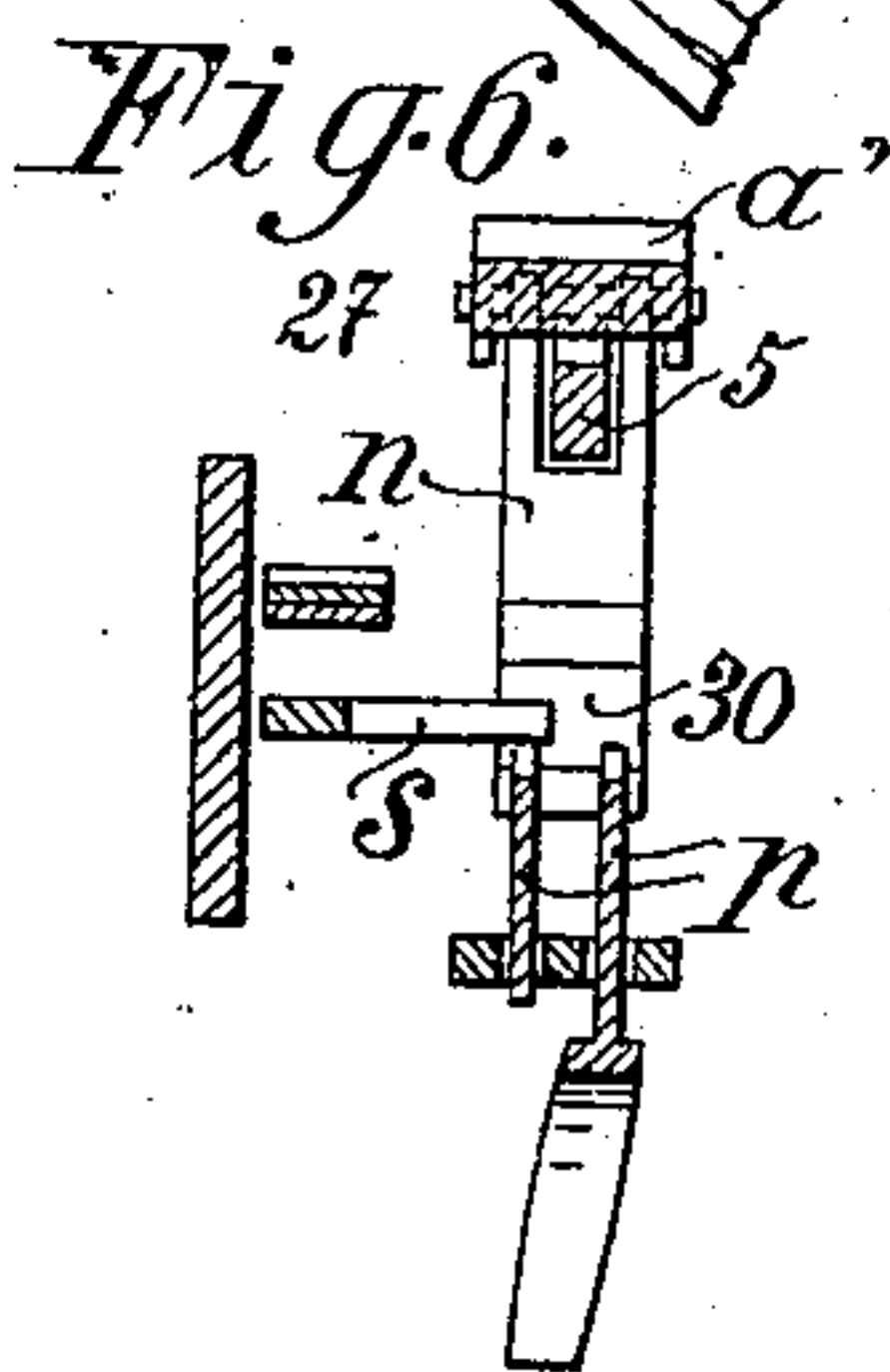
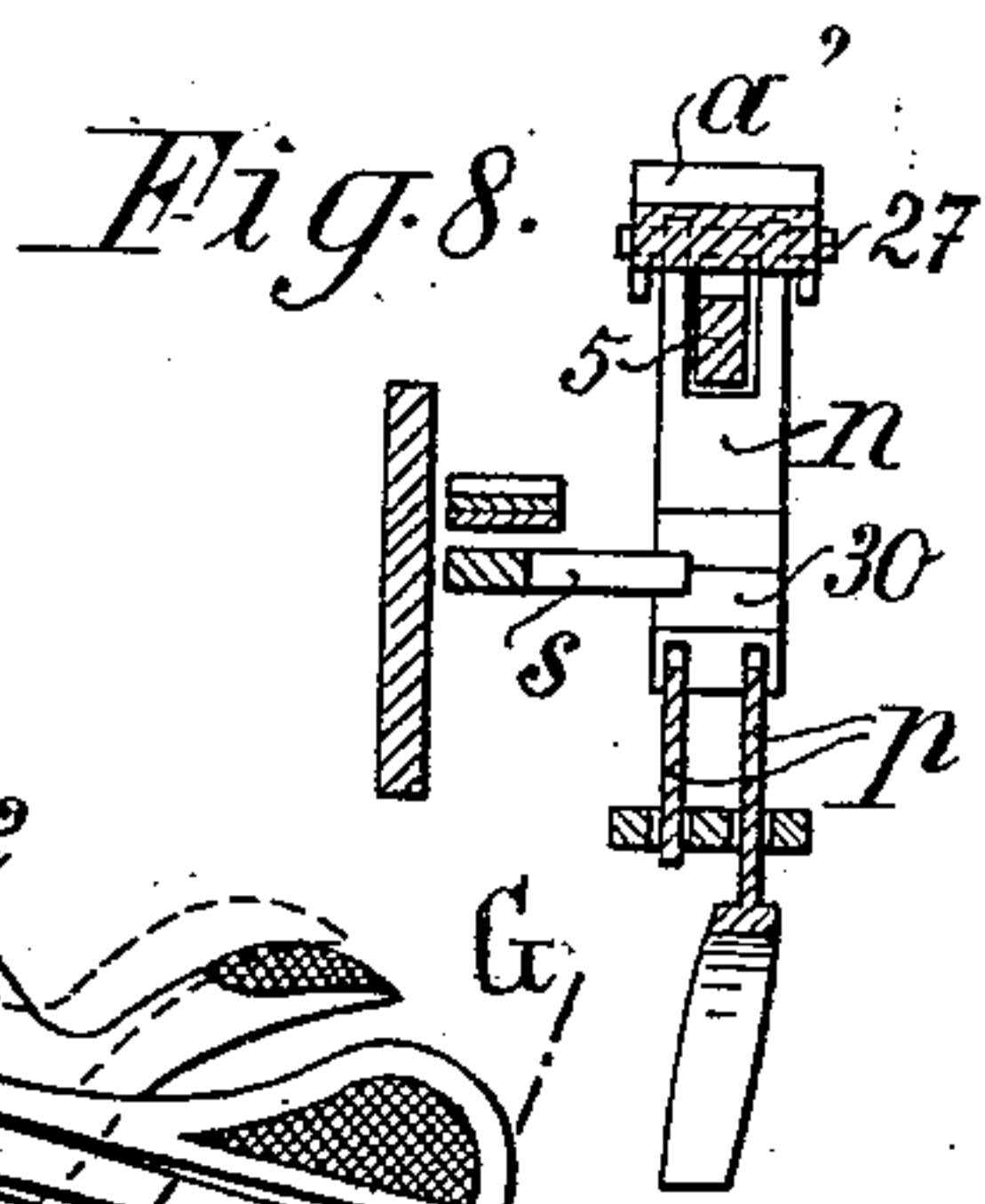
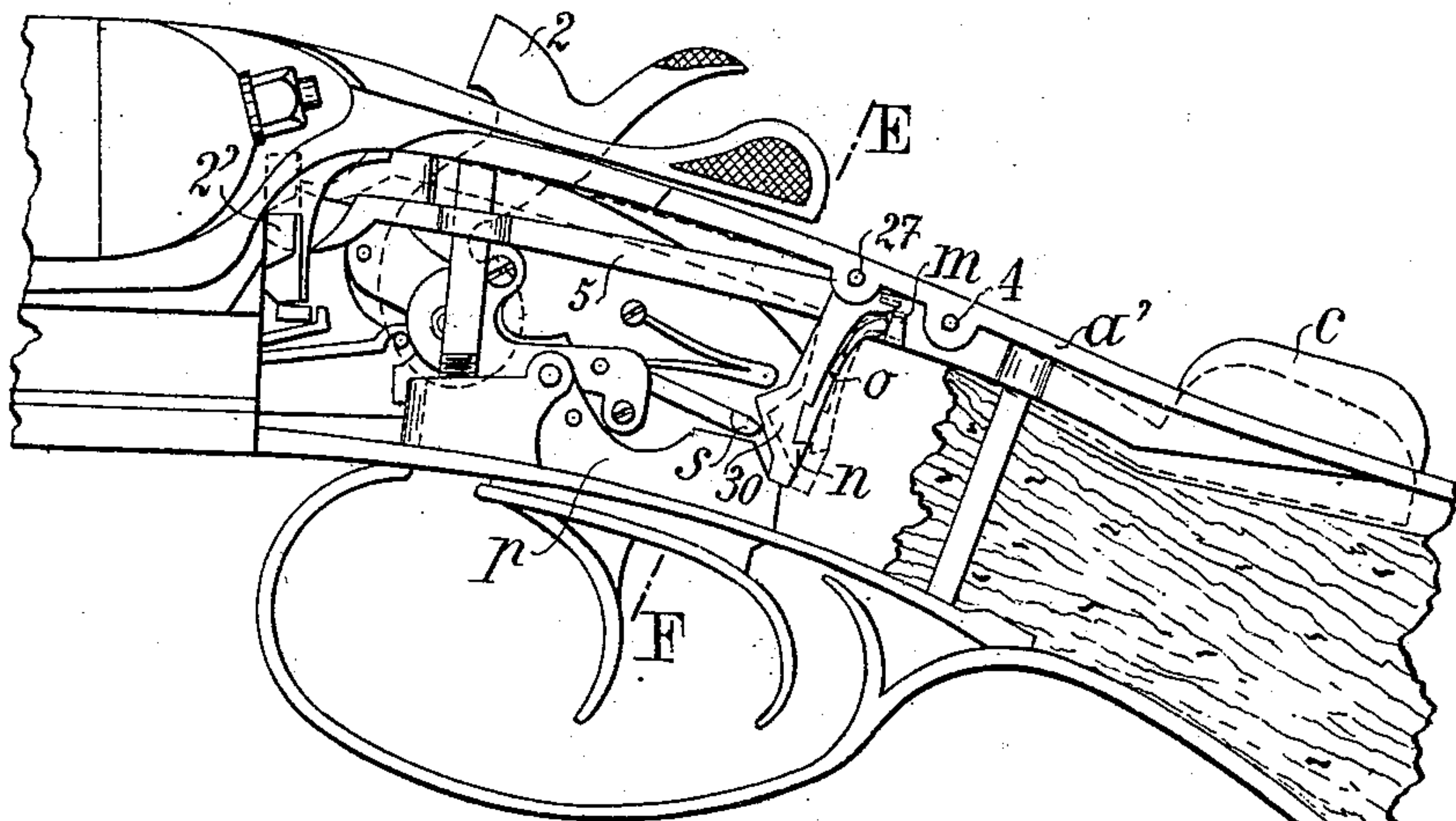
*Atty.*

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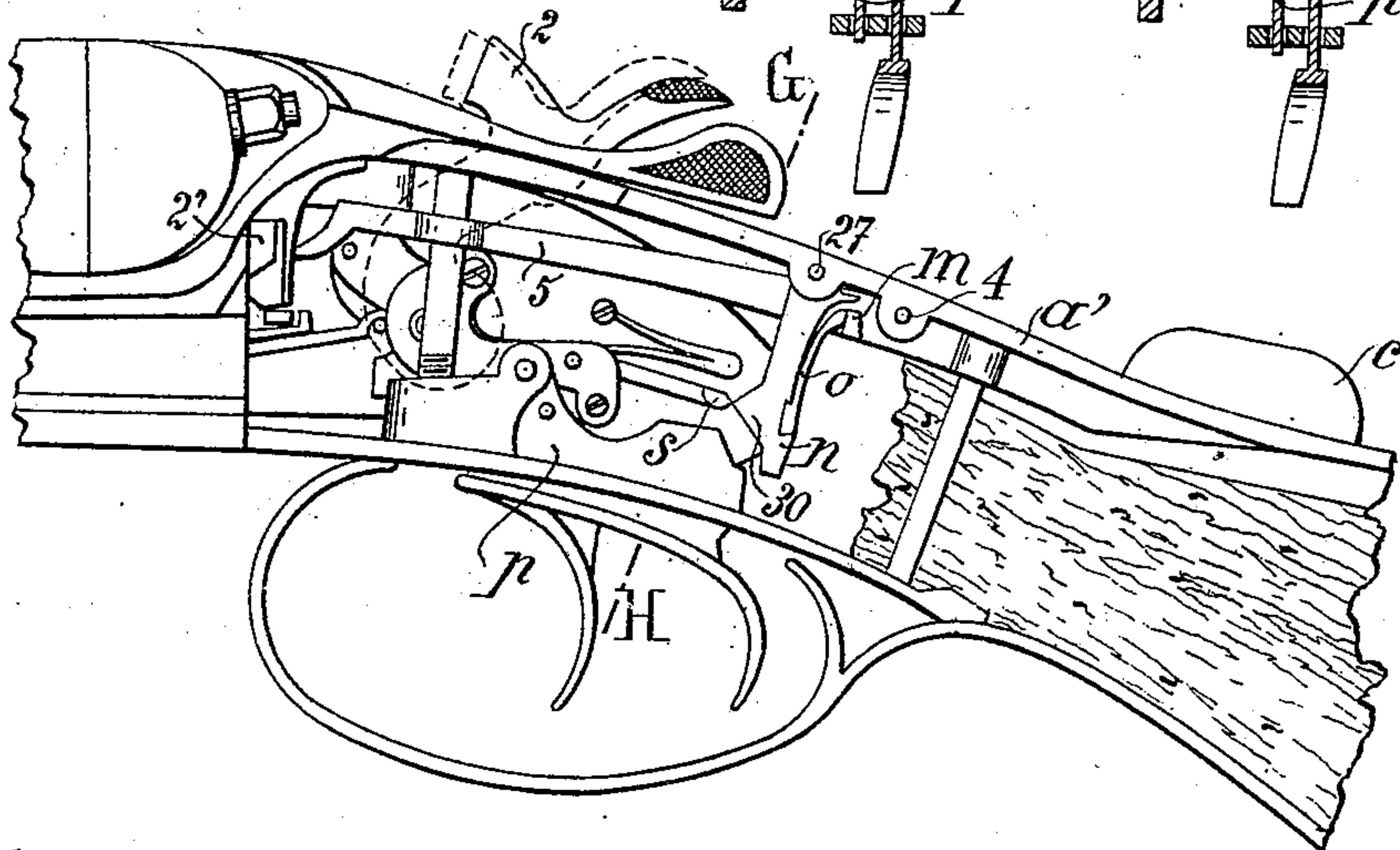
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 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 7.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH TAMBOUR, OF NANTERRE, NEAR PARIS, FRANCE.

## AUTOMATIC SAFETY DEVICE FOR SMALL-ARMS.

No. 916,217.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 23, 1909.

Application filed October 16, 1907. Serial No. 397,718.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH TAMBOUR, subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Nanterre, near Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Safety Devices for Small-Arms, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in safety devices for small arms of the kind wherein safety blocks can be slid between the firing pins and the hammers, and are held in the safety position without separate springs, being moved in either direction by pressing a piece that projects from the stock. Such safety devices are described in my British Patent No. 10072 of 1904. The improvements are such that when the safety blocks are in front of the hammers the triggers are also locked in such a manner that they are released not only when the weapon is held ready for firing, that is when the safety blocks have been removed from the path of the hammers, but also when the hammers are over-cocked, the weapon being safe, so that the hammer can be uncocked by hand without pressing the aforesaid piece. For this purpose, according to the invention, a locking lever is pivoted to the casing, and when the weapon is safe locks the triggers or the sears, one of its arms and a spring which it carries bearing against a lug provided on the piece that must be pressed to move the safety blocks. Thus, while preserving the independence of the safety lever, a separate spring for the said safety lever is obviated, and on grasping the weapon properly, that is on pressing the said piece into the stock, the locking lever is displaced from the path of the triggers or the sears. The latter, however, can be released without touching the said piece, since a lever is provided for transmitting the motion of the parts of the lock affected by over-cocking the hammer, to the locking lever. The drawings show two examples of such safety device in a double barreled rifle, the side plate of the lock having been removed and the piece which has to be pressed to operate the safety mechanism being in normal position.

Figures 1 to 4 show a form wherein the motion on the tumbler is transferred to the locking lever when the hammer is over-cocked, Fig. 1 being an elevation with the

hammer cocked, Fig. 2 a section on line A—B of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 an elevation with the hammer over-cocked and Fig. 4 a section on line C—D of Fig. 3. Figs. 5 to 8 show another construction wherein the transmission of the motion when the hammer is over-cocked is from the sears to the locking levers, Fig. 5 being an elevation with the hammer cocked, Fig. 6 a section on line E—F of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 an elevation with the hammer over-cocked and Fig. 8 a section on line G—H of Fig. 7.

The piece *c* that has to be pressed to move the safety device is pivoted at 4 and has a lug *m* on its arm 5, on the upper surface of which rests one arm of a locking lever *n* pivoted to the casing *a'* at 27; on the front surface of the lug rests the head of a spring *o* connected with the lever *n*. The second arm of the lever *n* in its normal position locks the two triggers *p*. When, on grasping the weapon ready for firing, the piece *c* is pressed into the stock against the pressure of the spring *o* (dotted position Figs. 1 and 5), not only are the safety blocks 1' and 2' shifted from in front of the hammers in known manner, but the projection *m* also raises the arm of the lever *n* resting on it and turns the lever against the pressure of spring *o* out of the path of the triggers *p*.

In the form shown in Figs. 1–4 the locking lever *n* is also moved when the hammer is over-cocked, this being effected in the following manner:—One arm of an intermediate lever *q* pivoted at 28 engages in a recess 29 in the lever *n*, while the other arm rests against an arm *r* attached to the tumbler *k*, so that on displacing the tumbler *k* which turns on the hammer pivot 16 (Figs. 3 and 4) this arm *r* raises the corresponding arm of the lever *q*, while the other arm of that lever slides downward along the inclined plane of the recess 29 and presses the lower end of the lever *n* from the triggers *p*. In this arrangement the lever *n* might lock the sears instead of the triggers themselves, if its lower end rested over the rear ends of the sears.

In the construction shown in Figs. 5–8 the trigger is released by over-cocking the hammer 2, owing to the fact that when the corresponding chamfered sear *s* rises (Figs. 7 and 8) it slides upward along an inclined plane on a lug 30 on the lever *n*.

In both cases the lever *n* is returned by



spring *o* to its normal position shown in Figs. 1 and 5 after uncocking the hammer or releasing the trigger.

Claims.

5 1. In a safety device for small firearms, the combination with the hammers, safety blocks, and triggers, of an exteriorly engageable pressing piece, a pivoted locking lever having means engageable by said pressing  
10 piece, a spring engaging the locking lever and pressing piece, a tumbler, and means interposed between the locking lever and tumbler for releasing said lever from the triggers.

2. In a safety device for small firearms,  
15 the combination with the hammers, the safety blocks, and the triggers, of a pressing piece having a portion thereof projecting exteriorly of the firearm, a locking lever pivotally mounted in the firearm and having a  
20 portion thereof engageable by the pressing piece, a spring interposed between the locking lever and pressing piece, a tumbler, and a lever interposed between the locking lever and the tumbler for releasing the locking  
25 lever from the triggers.

3. In a safety device for small firearms of the class specified, the combination with the

hammers, the safety blocks, and the triggers, of a pressing piece having a portion thereof engageable exteriorly of the firearm and pro- 30  
vided with a lug, a locking lever movably mounted in the firearm having an arm engageable by the said lug, a spring interposed between the locking lever and pressing piece, a tumbler having an arm attached thereto, 35  
and a lever interposed between the locking lever and the arm of the tumbler.

4. In a safety device for small firearms of the class specified, the combination with the hammers, the safety blocks, and the triggers, 40  
of a pressing piece having a portion thereof engageable exteriorly of the firearm, a locking lever movably mounted within the firearm and having a spring also engaging the pressing piece, and means engaging the lock- 45  
ing lever whereby the said lever is displaced when the hammers are overcocked.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH TAMBOUR.

Witnesses:

JOSEF RUBASCHLY,

ROBERT W. HEINGARTNER.