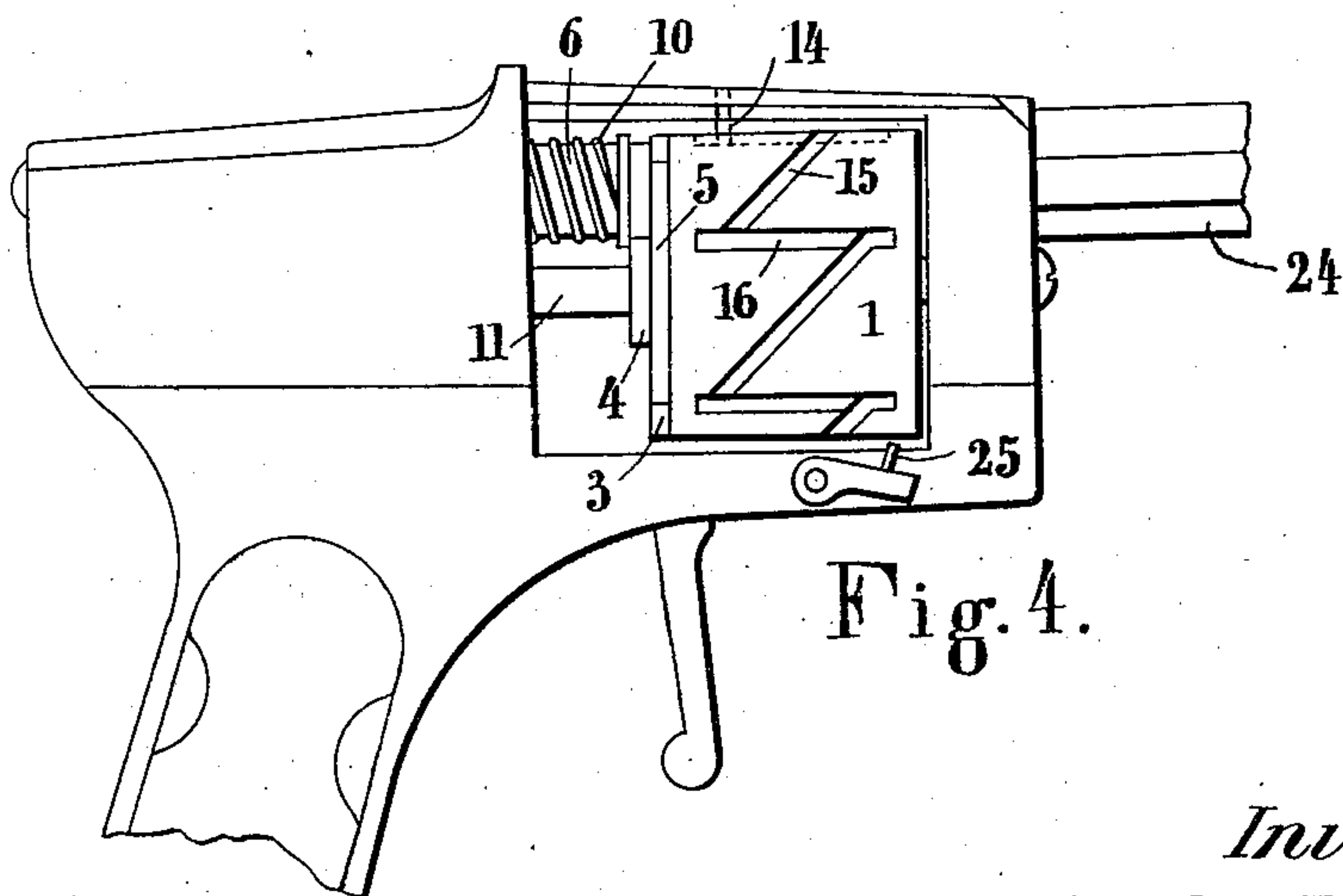
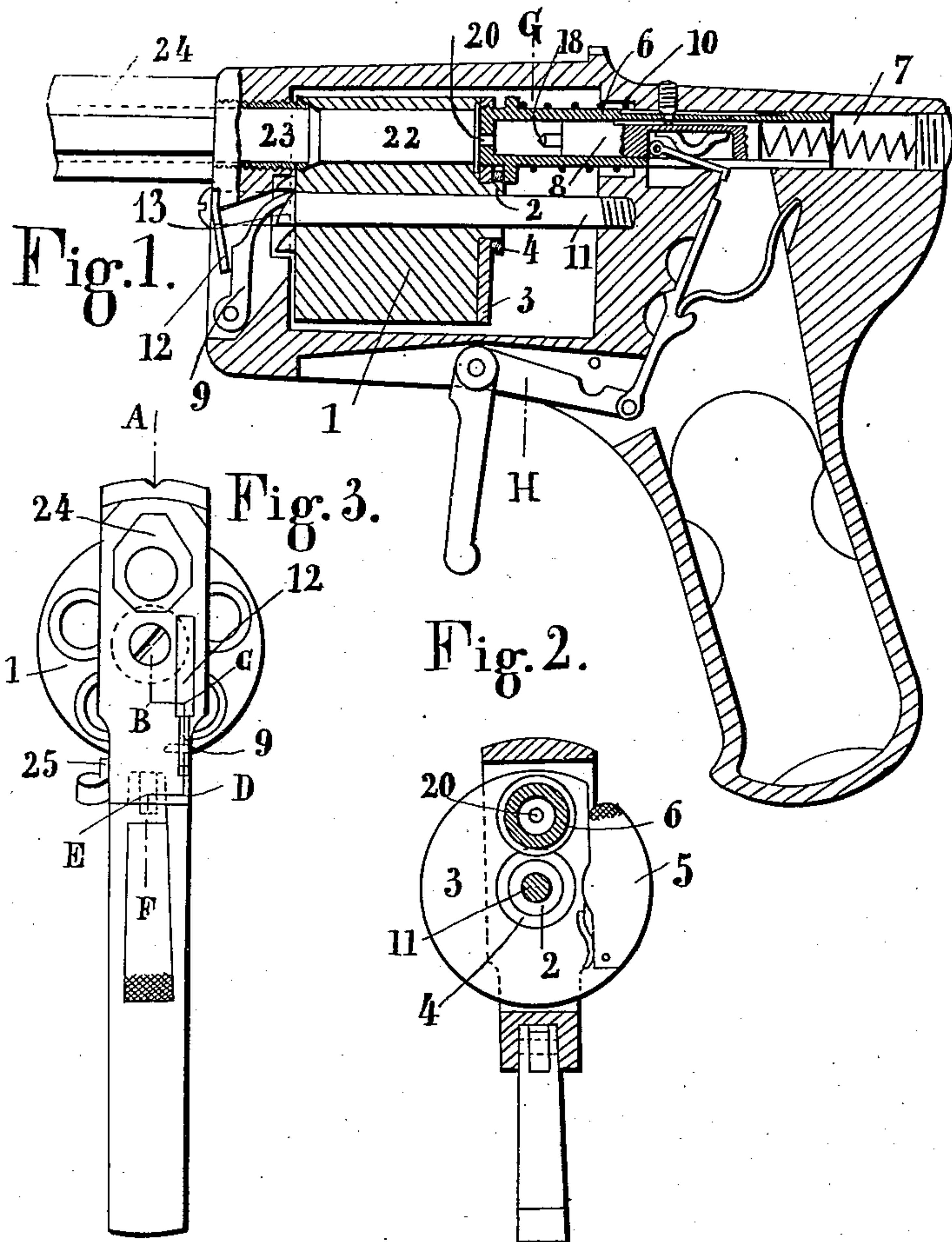


G. V. HAEGHEN.  
 AUTOMATIC REVOLVER.  
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946,351.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.



Witnesses:

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 By his Attorney, *J. H. Richards.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGES VANDER HAEGHEN, OF LIEGE, BELGIUM.

## AUTOMATIC REVOLVER.

946,351.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGES VANDER HAEGHEN, engineer, a subject of the Kingdom of Belgium, residing in Liege, 9 Place de la Cathedrale, Belgium, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Revolvers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked therein, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a system of revolver construction in which the recoil causes the rotation of the revolving magazine and brings the percussion mechanism into position for action. In the weapons of this type already known (for example, those on the Webley Fosbery system) the recoil drives toward the back end of the butt a slide that carries the barrel, the revolving magazine, the hammer, and its accessories. Under this invention the revolver is essentially distinguished from these patterns by the fact that the recoil causes the displacement toward the rear of the revolving magazine only. We thus attain greater simplicity in construction, while the weight of the parts that have to be displaced by the recoil is very considerably diminished.

The displacement of the revolving magazine is effected by causing it to slide along the axis about which it revolves. When the revolving magazine has thus been forced toward the back of the butt, it compresses a spring which is adapted to return the revolving magazine, brings the hammer into position for action, then returns to the front and brings its front face to bear against the back of the barrel. This system of automatic revolver has also the advantage of avoiding the loss or discharge of the gases at the moment of firing. During the to and fro movement of the revolving magazine along its axis, its rotation is insured by some means or other. When the revolving magazine moves toward the rear it brings into action the percussion mechanism, which may be of any one of the types generally adopted in automatic pistols.

In order that the invention may be more clearly understood I have hereunto appended an explanatory sheet of drawings,

showing, by way of example, a method of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a vertical section (on the line A B C D E of Fig. 3) of the automatic revolver. Fig. 2 is a section on the line G H of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front view and Fig. 4 a side elevation.

The revolving magazine 1 is made in one piece with a central boss 2 on which there is pivoted a plate 3 that serves as a protection or buffer and is held against the revolving magazine by a screw-threaded ring 4. This protecting plate 3 has in it an opening or door 5 to permit of the cartridges being inserted. On to the plate 3 there is screwed a tube 6, which is guided in a hole 7 in the body of the pistol. In the interior of this tube there is fitted the hammer 8, which is worked by lock mechanism of any suitable type. A spring 10 tends constantly to force the revolving magazine toward the front. Instead of being placed around the tube 6 it is evident that this spring could be placed around the axis 11 on which the revolving magazine turns and slides.

The rotation of the magazine is insured by pawl gear 9, pivoted on the body of the pistol. A small spring 12 tends to move this pawl downward. When the revolving magazine is moved toward the rear, the end of the pawl 9 slides along the tooth 13 that is on the revolving magazine and takes its position under that tooth. When the magazine returns to the front the pawl is raised causing the rotation of the magazine by raising the aforesaid tooth. It will be apparent that this system of rotation of the revolving magazine might be replaced by any other suitable system, such, for example as that shown on Fig. 4, where a projection 14, acted on by a spring, engages in grooves 15 and 16, made around the periphery of the revolving magazine.

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, if the retaining mechanism or trigger 17 is operated so as to release the hammer 8, the latter pierces the cartridge with its point 18, passing through the port 20 that is made in the end of the tube 6. The recoil acts on the end of the tube 6, and as a result the latter is forced backward, carrying with it the plate 3, and that plate, by means of the washer 4 that is screwed on to the boss 2 of the revolving magazine 1, carrying the revolving magazine with it and at the same time compress-



ing the spring 10. The hammer 8 is likewise carried to the rear and is held in the rear by the locking mechanism; while, on the contrary, the revolving magazine, the plate 3 and the tube 6 are brought forward again by the spring 10. When returning to the front in this way it is only the revolving magazine that turns, (for at this moment the arrangement provided to effect that rotation comes into action). It ends its course by a displacement parallel to its own axis in such a way that it brings the conical part 21 of a cartridge chamber 22 against the conical projection 23 on the barrel 24.

15 To permit of the loading or unloading of the revolving magazine, it is necessary to turn it by hand, and to do so it must be drawn slightly to the rear, so as to free it from the extremity 23 of the barrel. It is held in that position, while at the same time it is left free to rotate, by means of a hook 25 pivoted on the body of the weapon and adapted to catch over the front part of the revolving magazine.

25 Claims:—

1. In an automatic revolver, the combination with a stationary barrel, of a revolving magazine which is displaced along its

own axis relative to the barrel by the effect of the recoil; percussion mechanism put into position for action by the backward movement of the revolving magazine; a spring adapted to return the revolving magazine to the front again; and mechanism for effecting the rotation of the magazine as it returns to the front.

2. In an automatic revolver, the combination with a stationary barrel of a revolving magazine which is displaced along its own axis relative to the barrel by the effect of the recoil; percussion mechanism put into position for action by the recoil of the magazine; a spring adapted to return the revolving magazine to the front again; and mechanism for effecting the rotation of the magazine as it returns to the front comprising a pawl gear pivoted on the body of the pistol and engaging with teeth arranged on the front part of the revolving magazine.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGES VANDER HAEGHEN.

Witnesses:

JULES GHILAIN,

EUGÈNE VANDENPLAS.