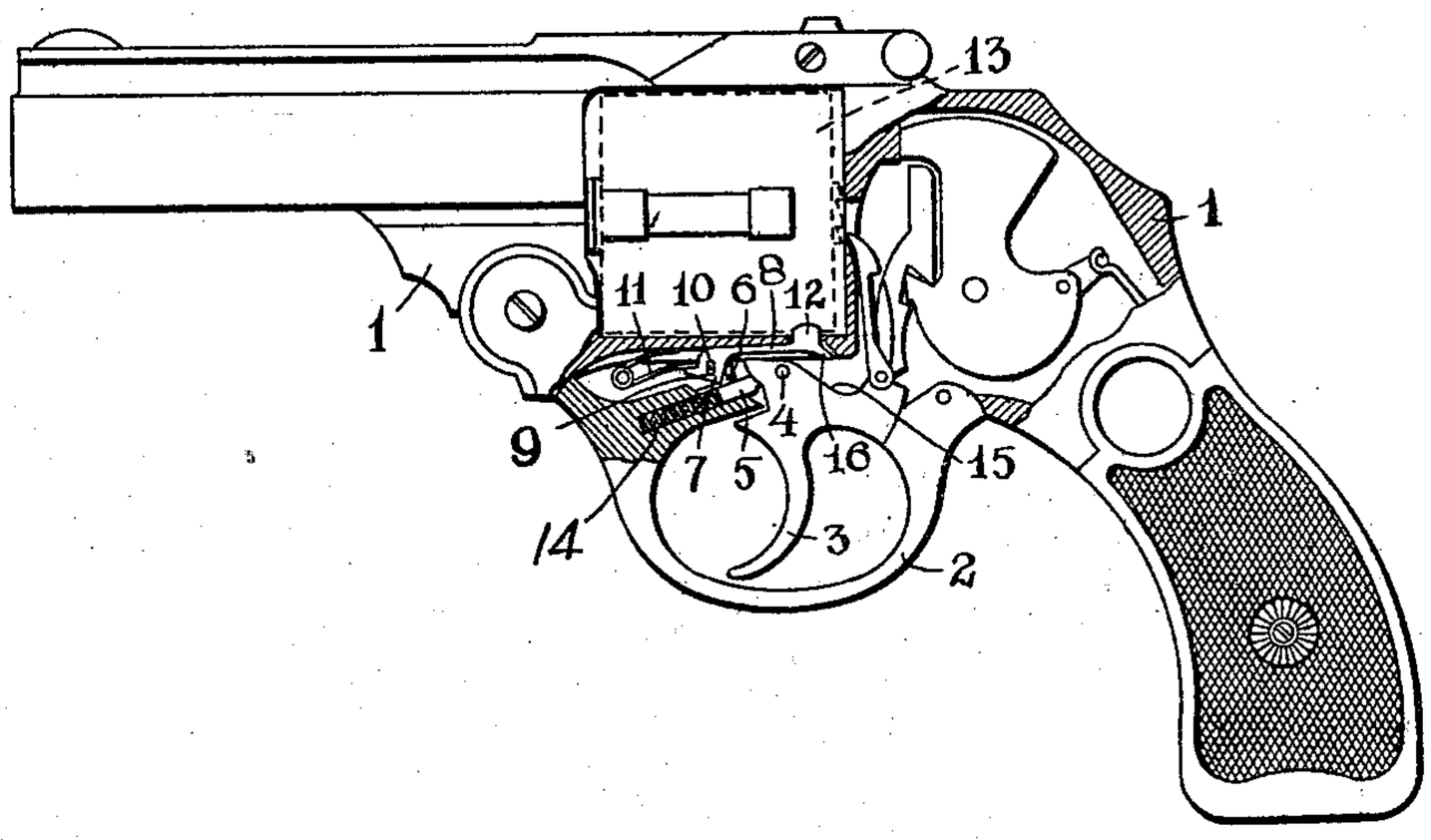
O. W. RINGQVIST.

REVOLVER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1906.

968,691. **Patented Aug. 30, 1910.**

Fig. 1.



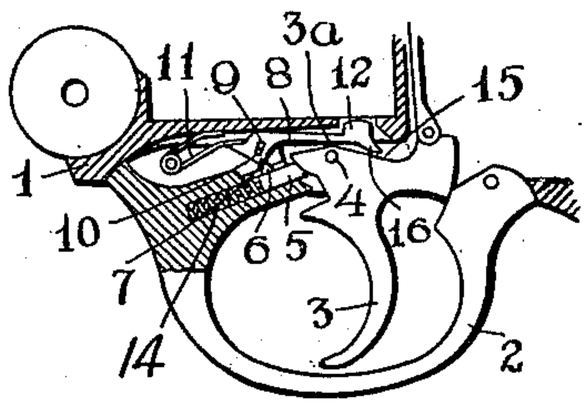


Fig. 2.

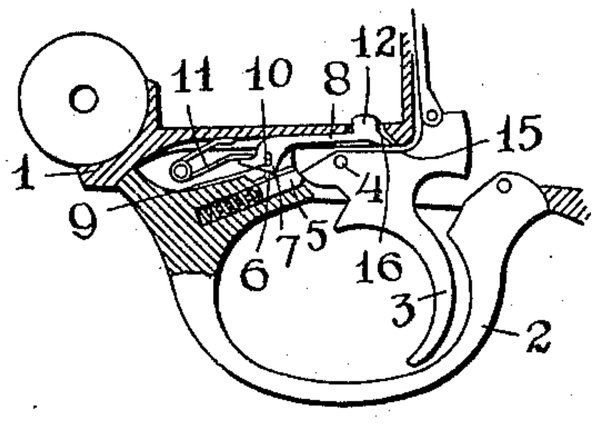


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO W. RINGQVIST, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO MARY ELIZABETH JOHNSON, TRUSTEE, OF FITCHBURG, MASSACHUSETTS.

REVOLVER.

968,691. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 30, 1910.**

Application filed March 1, 1906. Serial No. 303,634.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO W. RINGQVIST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Revolvers, of which the following is a specification accompanied by drawings forming a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a revolver embodying my invention, with a portion of the frame broken away. Fig. 2 is a detail view partly in section of the trigger and latch mechanism during the revolution of the cylinder, and Fig. 3 is the same with the trigger and latch mechanism in firing position.

Similar reference letters and figures refer to similar parts in the different views.

My invention relates to an improved safety latch for the cylinder of a revolver arranged to hold the latch positively in engagement with the cylinder while the revolver is being fired, and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts as hereinafter described and pointed out in the annexed claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings 1 denotes the frame of the revolver, 2 the trigger guard, and 3 the trigger pivoted at 4.

5 is a spring actuated pin which is forced forward as the trigger is moved back and in the present instance the pin 5 also returns the trigger to its normal position when the trigger 3 is drawn back and released.

6 is a spur on the pin 5 which engages a projection 7 on the cylinder latch 8 when the trigger 3 is drawn back. The cylinder latch 8 is provided with a slot 9 through which passes a pivot 10. The cylinder latch 8 is therefore capable of a slight sliding movement on the pin 10. A spring 11 engages one end of the cylinder latch 8 and normally holds the lug 12 at the other end of the cylinder latch 8 in engagement with the cylinder which is shown by dotted lines 13, Fig. 1. As the trigger 3 is drawn back the spring actuated pin 5 is moved into the hole 14 in the frame 1 and the spur 6, engaging the projection 7, rocks the cylinder latch 8 on its pivot 10 against the force of the spring 11, thereby withdrawing the lug 12 of the cylinder latch 8 out of engagement with the cylinder, as shown in Fig. 2. When the cylinder latch 8 is moved out of engagement with the cylinder it strikes the trigger 3 at 3^a, and the continued movement of the pin 5 and spur 6 slides the cylinder latch on its pivot by means of the slot 9, thereby allowing the spur 6 to pass beyond the projection 7. The continued backward movement of the trigger raises the surface 15 on the trigger 3 approximately parallel with the cylinder frame and almost in contact therewith. As the spur 6 passes beyond the projection 7 on the cylinder latch 8, the spring 11 slides back the cylinder latch 8 on its pivot and bringing the end 12 of the cylinder latch 8 into engagement with the cylinder holds it in such engagement during the act of firing. The end 12 of the cylinder latch 8 is also provided with a spur 16 which is arranged to contact when slightly depressed with the surface 15 on the trigger when the trigger is pulled back in the act of firing. The slight movement required of the end 12 to bring the spur 16 into contact with the surface 15 is not sufficient to withdraw the end 12 of the cylinder latch out of engagement with the cylinder, so that I thereby provide a positive lock for the cylinder while the revolver is being fired irrespective of the force exerted by the spring 11. When the trigger 3 is released it is returned to its normal position by the spring actuated pin 5 which also carries the spur 6 to the other side of the projection 7, during which the cylinder latch again slides on its pivot 10. The surface 15 of the trigger also moves away from the rear end of the cylinder latch and the parts assume the position shown in Fig. 1.

I claim—

1. In a revolver, the combination with a pivoted trigger, a cylinder, and a spring actuated pin for returning said trigger to its normal position, of a pivoted cylinder latch capable of a sliding movement on its pivot, and a spur on said spring actuated pin adapted to engage said cylinder latch and thereby rock said latch out of engagement with the cylinder.

2. In a revolver, the combination with a pivoted trigger, a cylinder, and a spring actuated pin for returning said trigger to its normal position, of a pivoted cylinder latch and a spur on said spring actuated pin adapted to engage said cylinder latch and thereby rock said latch out of engagement with the cylinder.

3. In a revolver, the combination with a

pivoted trigger, and a cylinder, of a reciprocating spur actuated by said trigger, a pivoted cylinder latch arranged to be rocked by said spur, and capable of a sliding movement on its pivot, whereby said latch is lifted out of the path of said spur.

4. In a revolver, the combination with a pivoted trigger and a cylinder, of a pivoted cylinder latch in engagement with said cylinder and capable of a sliding movement on its pivot, and a spur actuated by the trigger arranged to rock said cylinder latch, and means arranged to limit the rocking movement of said cylinder latch.

5. In a revolver, the combination with a pivoted trigger and a cylinder, of a cylinder latch normally in engagement with said cylinder, a reciprocating pin actuated by the trigger arranged to engage said cylinder latch and draw it out of engagement with said cylinder, and means for moving said cylinder latch to disengage it from said reciprocating pin.

6. A revolver having a pivoted trigger, a hammer arranged to be cocked by a backward pull of the trigger, a cylinder, a cylinder latch normally in engagement with the cylinder, positive means operated by said backward pull of the trigger for withdrawing said latch from said cylinder, means for returning said latch into engagement with the trigger during said backward pull, and positive means also operated by said backward pull of the trigger for holding said latch in said engagement with the cylinder when the hammer is cocked.

7. A revolver having a pivoted trigger, a hammer arranged to be cocked by a backward pull of the trigger, a cylinder, a pivoted cylinder latch, a spring arranged to hold said cylinder latch normally in engagement with the cylinder, positive means operated by said backward pull of the trigger for withdrawing said latch from said cylinder against the force of said spring, said cylinder latch arranged to be released from said withdrawing means during the continued backward pull of the trigger, and positive means also operated by said backward pull of the trigger for holding said cylinder latch in engagement with the cylinder when the hammer is cocked.

Dated this twentieth day of February 1906.

OTTO W. RINGQVIST.

Witnesses:

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HARRISON BAILEY.