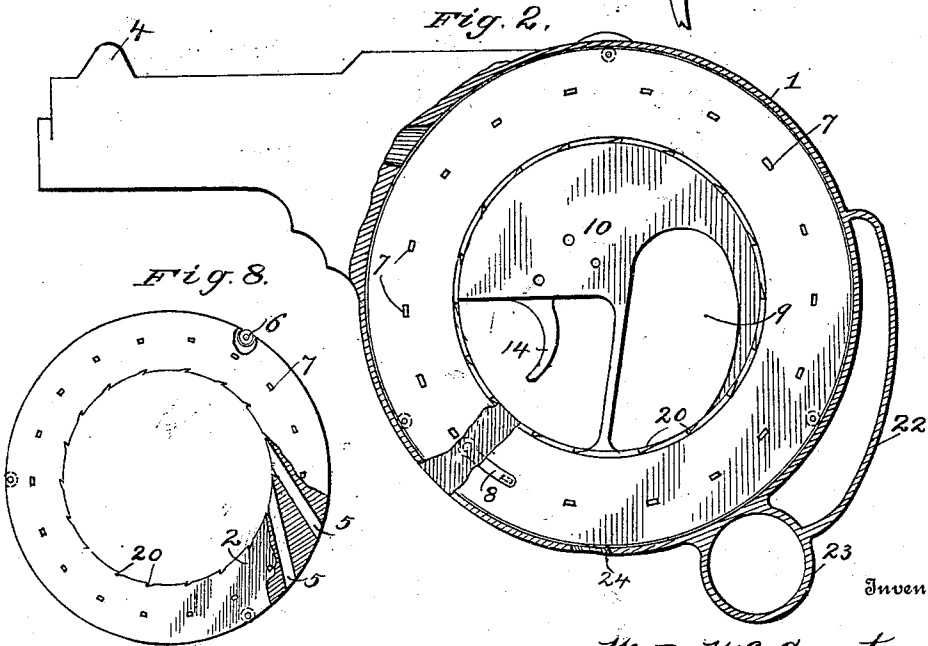
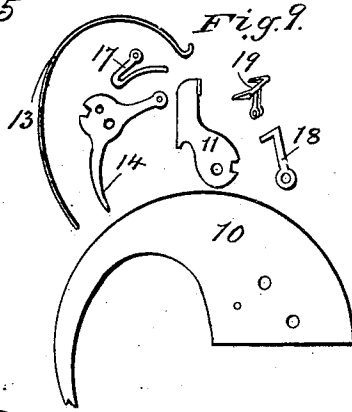
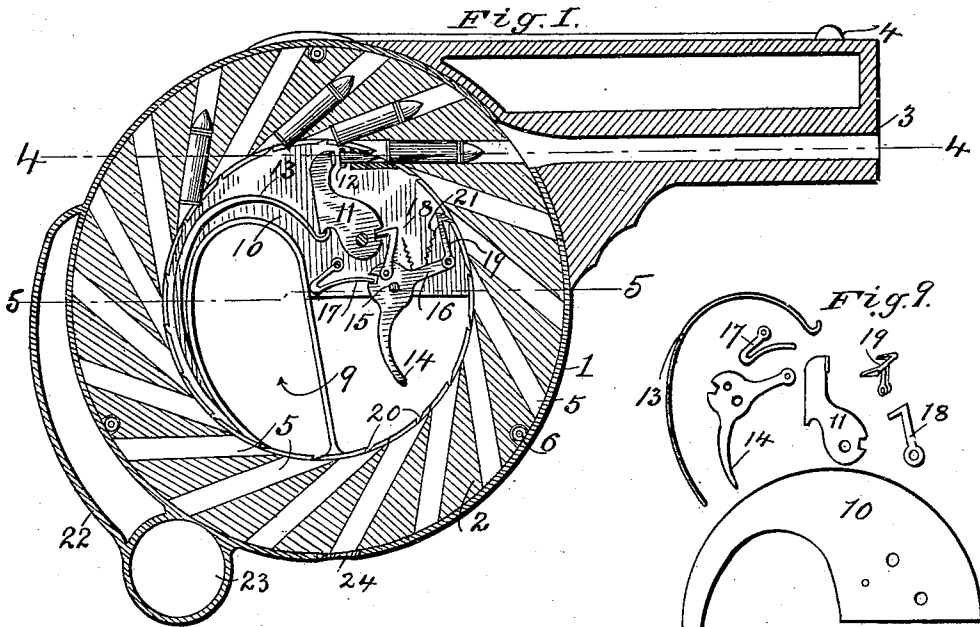


W. B. McCARTY.
 REVOLVER.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1908.

913,756.

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



Witnesses

J. M. ...
W. A. ...

Inventor

W. B. McCarty.

By

Thasany Attorneys

W. B. McCARTY.
 REVOLVER.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1908.

913,756.

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

Fig. 5.

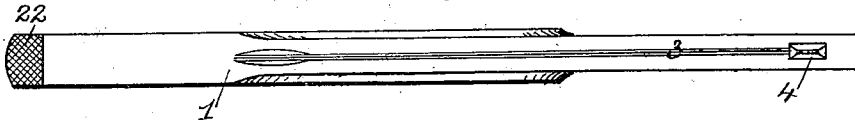


Fig. 4.

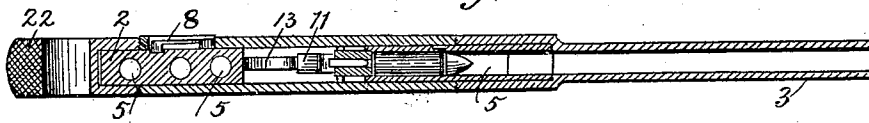


Fig. 5.

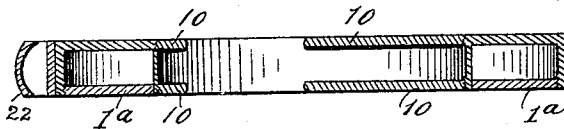
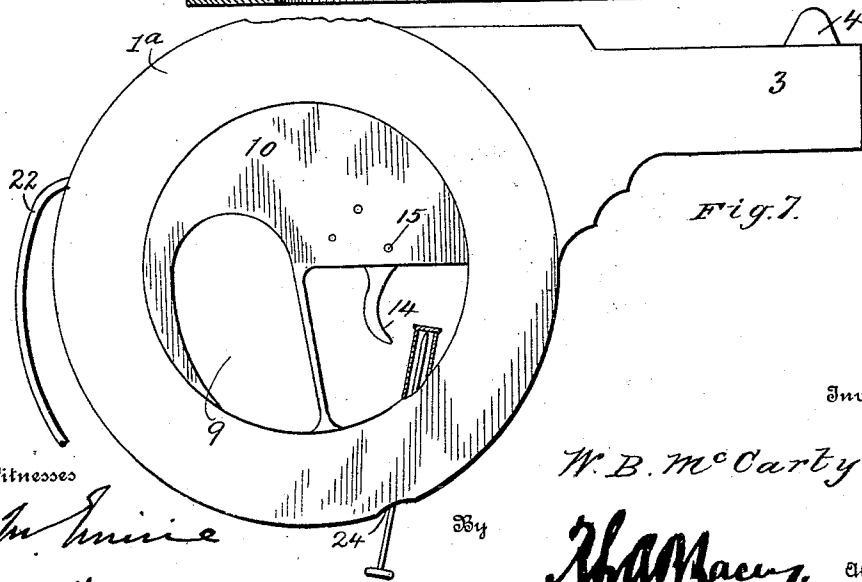


Fig. 6.



Inventor

W. B. McCarty

Witnesses

J. J. Amie
W. R. Hodson

By

Thamney Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. McCARTY, OF CALE, INDIANA.

REVOLVER.

No. 913,756.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 2, 1909.

Application filed February 21, 1908. Serial No. 417,141.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. McCARTY, citizen of the United States, residing at Cale, in the county of Martin and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolvers, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in fire arms, and more particularly to a novel form of revolver which is peculiarly designed so as to enable a comparatively large number of cartridges to be fired in rapid succession.

The object of the invention is to provide a revolver of this character which is of compact and light construction and comprises few and durable parts which will successfully withstand the hard usage to which such devices are subjected.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through a revolver embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a side view looking at the revolver from the opposite side, portions being broken away. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the revolver. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a similar view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view through the magazine. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the revolver. Fig. 8 is a detail view of the magazine. Fig. 9 is a detail view showing the parts of the lock mechanism separated.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The essential feature of the invention resides in a novel form of magazine for holding cartridges and bringing them successively into alinement with the barrel where they are discharged, and this magazine has an annular or ring-like formation, the chambers being disposed in an approximately radial direction.

Specifically describing the present embodiment of the invention the numeral 1 designates the casing which has a circular formation and incloses an annular chamber

within which the magazine 2 is revolubly mounted, the cover 1^a of the casing being removable to permit ready access to be had to the interior thereof for cleaning or repairing purposes. The barrel 3 projects from the casing 1 at one side thereof and may either be formed integral with the casing or be secured thereto in any approved manner. As shown on the drawing this barrel 3 is provided with a front sight 4 and a groove or depression is formed in the upper portion of the casing for coöperation with the front sight in the usual manner. The magazine 2 has a plurality of cartridge receiving chambers 5 formed therein, the said chambers being shown as disposed at an angle to the radius of the magazine so as to successively aline with the barrel as the magazine is revolved.

For the purpose of preventing any binding of the magazine within the chamber rollers 6 are utilized, the said rollers being arranged in pairs and journaled upon the magazine so as to project slightly beyond the periphery thereof and engage the casing. Located upon one side of the magazine is a plurality of depressions 7, one of the depressions being provided for each of the chambers 5 and the said depressions being designed to be engaged by a spring actuated locking detent 8 to hold the magazine in such a position that one of the chambers is in registry with the barrel.

A finger receiving space 9 extends through the central portion of the casing 1, the upper portion of the space surrounded by the casing being inclosed by the plates 10 and having the lock mechanism mounted therein. The hammer 11 is of the conventional construction and coöperates in the usual manner with a firing pin 12 to explode the various cartridges. It will be observed however that the base of this firing pin is enlarged and has approximately the same size as the cartridge so as to prevent the same from being forced rearwardly or bursting at the head. The main spring 13 for actuating the hammer extends in rear of the finger loop 9 and engages the hammer in the usual manner. The trigger 14 is mounted upon a pin 15 and is provided with a forwardly extending revolver arm 16. A trigger spring 17 engages a notch in the pivot portion of the trigger and the said trigger coöperates with a cocking pawl 18 engaging a notch in the hammer to

actuate the latter member in the usual manner so that when the trigger is pulled rearwardly the hammer is caused to strike the firing pin and explode one of the cartridges.

5 Pivoted upon the extremity of the revolver arm 16 is a pawl 19 designed to cooperate with notches 20 formed upon the inner wall of the magazine for revolving the same so as to bring the various chambers therein successively into cooperative relation with the barrel. In the present instance the notches 10 20 are arranged in pairs and the pawl 19 has a double-toothed formation and is normally held in engagement with the notches by means of a spring 21. Particular attention 15 is directed to the fact that with this construction the magazine is rotated by a positive pull upon the same whereas in the ordinary form of revolver the cylinder is pushed 20 around.

An enlargement 22 is formed at the rear of the casing 1 and a loop or ring 23 is located at the lower end of the enlargement, the said enlargement cooperating with the casing to form 25 a handle which is grasped when firing a revolver, the small finger extending through the loop 23, the two middle fingers being received within the finger space 9, while the index finger engages the trigger. It will thus be apparent 30 that as the trigger is pulled to fire one of the cartridges, the revolver arm 16 is swung downwardly and operates through the double-toothed pawl 19 to revolve the magazine 2 and bring the next chamber into alinement 35 with the barrel. As soon as the magazine has revolved the required amount, the spring detent 8 engages one of the depressions 7 so as to lock the magazine against accidental movement. For the purpose of enabling the 40 loading of the magazine and the removal of all exploded shells therefrom, openings 24 are formed in the lower portion of the casing 1, the various chambers 5 being brought successively into registry with the openings as the chamber is revolved. 45

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A fire arm comprising an annular casing which incloses a magazine chamber and encircles a finger receiving space, a magazine 50 ring revolubly mounted within the chamber and provided with a plurality of cartridge receiving chambers, a barrel projecting from the casing, means for revolving the magazine 55 to bring the various cartridge receiving chambers into cooperative relation with the barrel, and means mounted within the space

encircled by the annular casing for discharging the cartridges.

2. A fire arm comprising an annular casing 60 which incloses a magazine chamber and encircles a finger receiving space, plates inclosing a portion of the space encircled by the annular casing, a barrel projecting from the casing, a magazine ring revolubly mounted 65 within the chamber and provided with a plurality of cartridge receiving chambers, means for revolving the magazine to bring the various cartridge receiving chambers into cooperative relation with the barrel, and 70 means mounted within the space inclosed by the before-mentioned plates for discharging the cartridges.

3. A fire arm comprising an annular casing which incloses a magazine chamber and also 75 encircles a finger receiving space, a barrel projecting from the casing, a magazine ring revolubly mounted within the chamber and provided with a plurality of cartridge receiving chambers, means for revolving the maga- 80 zine to bring the various cartridge receiving chambers into cooperative relation with the barrel, means mounted within the space encircled by the annular casing, for discharging the cartridges, and an enlargement at the 85 rear of the casing, the said enlargement being formed with a finger receiving loop.

4. A fire arm comprising an annular casing inclosing a magazine chamber and also encircling a finger receiving space, a barrel projecting from the casing, a magazine ring 90 revolubly mounted within the casing and provided with a plurality of cartridge receiving chambers, the interior wall of the magazine ring being notched, rollers carried by 95 the magazine ring and engaging the casing, means mounted within the space encircled by the annular casing for discharging the cartridges, a trigger controlling the said cartridge discharging means, a pawl actuated 100 by the trigger and engaging the before-mentioned notches upon the magazine ring, for revolving the same, to bring the various cartridge receiving chambers into cooperative relation with the barrel, and a detent for 105 locking the magazine ring against accidental movement.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM B. McCARTY. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

MARY A. WILLIAMS,
MARGARET McCARTY.