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AUTOMATIC PISTOL

The invention concerns an automatic pistol with the following features:

- a hammer (5) movable by a returning slide,
- a removable magazine,
- a rod (7) movable with a hammer (5) that preferably extends into a grip (13),
- an insert (11, 47, 49) which is preferably fastened in a grip (13) and a hole (19) or recess, into which the free end of the rod (7) enters during its movement.
- the insert (11, 47, 53) has a lock (17) which is designed to prevent movement of the rod.

This type of pistol is known from US 5 081 779 (PACK).

Automatic pistols of this type are built by the applicant, but have already been known with these features since the beginning of the century (for example, the Colt Model 1911).

The insert in principle is already through the Browning Model 1903 and makes it possible to machine and assemble the components that form a blind shaft to accommodate the striker pin on the back side of the grip, since the blind shaft cannot be produced by broaching, like, say, the shaft to accommodate the magazine. This problem no longer exists in many modern automatic pistols, since the pistol stock is mass produced from plastic in one piece in an injection molding process. However, the insert has generally been retained since it forms the stop for the striker spring: it is possible with such an insert to assemble the advance mechanism of the weapon without it being loaded by the striker spring during assembly. The insert is incorporated subsequently, on which the striker spring is supported, and this is placed under tension on this account.

A simple design is always sought in military weapons in the interest of reliability. However, civilian customers often desire more far-reaching safety features. It is therefore generally necessary to design a civilian version, independently of mass production of military weapons, which naturally makes their manufacture more expensive. However, additional safeties are also often required subsequently by customers for military weapons. An effort is therefore made to find safety devices that permit simple equipping, and especially retrofitting, of a weapon that did not previously have such a safety.

One such safety is the safety against unauthorized use.

Small arms, say, for game protection, self defense or the like, must, in principle, be unloaded when they are not carried and reliably protected from any unauthorized access. However, years of habit often lead to a certain casualness, so that the loaded weapon is merely placed in a weapons cabinet and this is often only deficiently secured. Thus, it is common in automatic pistols to remove the magazine and place it next to the weapon. However, the loaded weapon is often merely put away safely, perhaps in a drawer or on a shelf.

It is therefore not ruled out that the weapon ready for use can fall into the hands of unauthorized persons. These can be children, who can threaten themselves and others with the weapon; but also burglars, who can then use the weapon during their burglary or even later.

Other persons, say, household employees, once they have gained knowledge of the location of safekeeping of the weapon, can also steal it, perhaps to commit a crime.

Persons often make sure, merely by briefly removing the magazine, whether it contains cartridges. If this is the case, the weapon is then put away or carried for actual use without further examination. A thorough functional test is generally dispensed with.

A revolver is known (US 2 945 316 and Bock-Weigel, Handbook of Small Arms, 1989, page 139) that attempts to remedy the above problem. In this revolver a lock with key is inserted in the bottom stem of the pistol stock, with which a rod connected to the hammer (the guide rod for the striker spring) can be blocked when the hammer is uncocked, so that the hammer can no longer be cocked. It can then no longer fired.

This known revolver is certainly not secure against removal, but is against unauthorized use. The (quite small) key for this lock can be worn by the owner of the weapon, perhaps on a chain around the neck, where it is inaccessible to unauthorized persons.

However, the lock can be opened or circumvented quite easily. Because of its limited design dimensions and the required robustness (the recoil during firing must not adversely affect the function of the lock), the key is not designed to open tumblers, but is not much more than a screwdriver for turning the lock. This lock can therefore be turned with an appropriate tool, even without a key, and therefore opened. Moreover, the handle escutcheons can be removed so that the lock is accessible from the side and can be lifted out or otherwise made unusable. Finally,

the spring guide rod blocked by the lock can also be simply filed off when the handle escutcheons are removed. Because of this, during cocking of the revolver, disorders can occur, but when it is first cocked, it can be fired without difficulty.

Since the lock is applied on the bottom clearly visibly in the pistol stock, it is immediately recognized, even on cursory examination, and, if necessary, disabled in one of the above mentioned ways, in order to make the weapon ready for use.

A closing cylinder is known from the generic DE 39 37 042, which sits in the magazine accessibly from the bottom and controls a slide that engages in the insert and prevents movement of the rod. The fact that the magazine capacity is reduced is a particular drawback.

Another shortcoming of this lock lies in the fact that the components to be rotated by means of the key have an axis of rotation that runs roughly across the direction of shooting. The inertial forces occurring during firing therefore run roughly tangentially to these components and attempt to rotate them accordingly, if they are unbalanced. If such a lock, through long use or frequent fiddling, is slightly worn, there is thus the hazard that the lock will automatically lock after a shot is released. Because of this, further use of the weapon becomes impossible unexpectedly and in undesired fashion, until the lock has been unlocked again.

The closing cylinder of DE 39 37 042 for children and untrained persons represents an obstacle that can scarcely be overcome. Moreover, the mounting of such a lock in the vicinity of the hammer makes filing off of the spring guide rod impossible. Reliable attachment of the lock in the frame also poses at least no fundamental difficulties. However, the pistol stock must then be redesigned. The safety lock and the necessary modifications to the weapon are also quite cost-intensive.

The drawback just described is still not eliminated, as long as a person, who manages to get his hands on the weapon secured by the lock, can recognize at a glance that the weapon is secured and how it is secured. He will then set about getting around this safety, say, by routinely drilling out the closing cylinder and releasing the lock.

The known proposal to arrange measurement sensors and electronics on a pistol that only permit use when a certain hand line pattern is recognized is not feasible. The authorized user would even be precluded from use if he were to wear a glove or wound bandage, or if his hand were badly soiled.

Another safety is the so-called magazine safety: this blocks the weapon when the magazine is removed. It is precisely civilians who remove the magazine when a pistol is put away, but then no longer pay attention to the cartridge in the barrel. A magazine safety prevents an accident from happening during handling of the presumably unloaded pistol.

Known magazine safeties are mostly connected to the trigger and advance mechanism. They have a feeler that extends into the magazine shaft, which activates the interrupter when it is not pressed back by the introduced magazine. These magazine safeties increase the complexity of the necessary devices and, in so doing, necessarily reduce their reliability.

A fairly simple and robust lock to secure an automatic pistol against unauthorized use is known from the already mentioned US 5 081 779 (PACK) (Figures 14 to 16), which sits in a replaceable insert so that this is optionally replaceable if no lock is desired. However, the lock can be opened with simple means and an unauthorized person can also establish, by glancing at the weapon, that it has a lock so that he can make the lock ineffective for unauthorized use or open it.

The task of the invention is to modify the automatic pistol mentioned at the outset, in order to eliminate at least some of the aforementioned weaknesses of the prior art.

In particular, the invention is to offer a way to incorporate, in simple fashion, even by retrofitting, one of the above safety aspects in an already existing design of an automatic pistol of the type mentioned at the outset.

This method should be implementable preferably in a simple, robust and reliable manner.

This task is solved according to the invention by the object of Claim 1, i.e., by the fact that the generic pistol mentioned at the outset has a projection that is set up to prevent movement of the rod, and that this projection is incorporated in the insert.

The revolver with lock mentioned at the outset also has a device to block the rod. But this is incorporated in its own reinforced frame, and at a location that is generally reserved for the magazine in an automatic pistol.

On the other hand, in the invention, the projection for blocking the rod is incorporated in an insert, as was used previously in the known, generic automatic pistol. During assembly of the

pistol, it is then only necessary to incorporate the insert according to the invention instead of the previous insert, in order to create a pistol, which, deviating from the generic one, is capable of preventing cocking of the hammer or, optionally, advance of the cocked hammer (if the projection engages, say, in a notch of the rod).

The insert can have a releasable detent (Claim 2). The detent, however, can also be designed to be permanent and nonreleasable, so that cocking or advance is prevented. Such a detent can be mounted or removed as required, preferably by means of a wrench-like tool. In the last named case, the automatic pistol according to the invention is equipped with a closable lock.

The detent, which is arranged in the insert or formed by it, however, can also be unreleasable (Claim 3), so that the automatic pistol can be made unusable by replacing an existing known insert with the detent insert according to the invention. This possibility is important, say, for gun stores, which keep weapons in display windows; likewise, for police and the military for safekeeping of stored weapons; also for transport of weapons and much more: should a store thief get hold of a pistol with a detent insert from the display window, or should he attempt to take a weapon presented for inspection and escape with it, there is no hazard that he will load the weapon with carried ammunition and use it to make good his escape. With the police or military, the personnel responsible for safekeeping of weapons cannot take a weapon in order to use it privately. Likewise, an employee of a transport company cannot misuse a weapon along the way for shooting practice. None of these things work, because the weapon is, indeed, properly assembled, but does not fire. The inserts that permit functioning of the weapon must naturally be kept far away from the secured pistols, under lock and key. Replacement of the inserts and thus arming of the pistols is a trivial matter, even for a layman, when he is shown how.

The detent is preferably designed as a lock in the broader sense. For this purpose, it has a lock that engages in its end position behind the rod or engages in a projection of the rod; moreover, a wrench-like tool. A closing cylinder is generally not provided, since it is too sensitive to the high loads to which it is exposed (Claim 4).

However, to hamper abusive use, the invention takes a completely different and, in weapons thus far unusual path, concealing the lock from the view of unauthorized persons so that it cannot even be seen, so that the weapon is secured from unauthorized use. The engagement projection of the lock, in which the key must be inserted for activation, is preferably arranged (Claim 5) so that the ignorant and unauthorized user does not recognize the presence of a detent. Only on the

occasion of intended use is it found that the pistol does not function. However, there can be many reasons for this. In any event, he will not manipulate the lock, since he is not even aware of it. The aforementioned solution with the replaceable insert that prevents firing also offers the same advantage.

It must be noted here that the applicant is expressly reserving its claim for separate protection for the invisible, perhaps concealed, application of the detent and not only on automatic pistols, but also on hunting, sport and military weapons of all types. The detent need not act merely on the rod, but can also act on any other element, whose securing or moving is suitable for preventing use of the weapon.

The subsequent modifications of this concealed application of the lock or detent should also acquire independent protection.

Thus, it is possible, for example, to provide a transversely running threaded hole in a sport weapon with a cylinder closure in the frame, in which an Allen screw, that can be turned by means of an Allen wrench, sits in a recess of the slightly opened closure. In the tightened state, the screw lies so deeply in the hole that it cannot be recognized from the exterior without difficulty. It then penetrates into a counterprojection, so that the closure is secured. If the screw is unscrewed again by means of the wrench, it is again visible from the outside and the closure is released, so that the weapon is ready for use.

A modification of the invention consists of providing a cover to render the lock invisible (Claim 6). In the case just described, the cover could be a screw with a short shaft, which is screwed into the hole in front of the stud screw.

An unauthorized user, who has gained access to an automatic pistol according to the invention and convinced himself, by checking the magazine, of its usability, will only find that this use is not possible when he intends to use the weapon.

Even if an unauthorized user intends to test the weapon for use and then finds that it does not function, he will deem it defective and attempt to take it apart. However, this generally will not be possible, since, with the detent fixed with the uncocked hammer, this is blocked and removal of the slide is prevented. In no case will he be prompted to act on the lock, since he cannot assume that such a lock exists. The possible existence of such a lock is, at best, familiar to the technical personnel of a gun shop or one skilled in the art of small arms.

It is therefore ruled out that the weapon can be used by unauthorized individuals immediately or a short time after its removal. A simple, small and robust lock can be used, which is much more cost-effective than an expensive safety lock. If children or adolescents have stolen the weapon, after discovery of the defect of the weapon, the limited group of people generally involved here will decide that the weapon can be returned before an accident has happened.

It is perhaps possible, in the simplest case, to arrange the lock as in a revolver mentioned at the outset, but to recess it slightly so that it is accessible through a hole that can be closed by a plastic plug. This plastic plug can be adapted in color and design to the parts surrounding it, so that it is not recognized as a removable part. For unblocking or blocking, the plug must be removed, perhaps with a fingernail, in order to provide access for the key. During purchase of the weapon, several plugs can be provided from the outset, so that, in the event of damage or loss, a replacement is still available. However, the problem of possible effect of inertial forces on the lock is still unsolved. These can act on a lock and displace it, when it is unbalanced and its axis runs across the direction of recoil.

The invention therefore proposes, in a preferred embodiment, to tilt the lock by 90° and thus arrange it so that it runs roughly parallel with its axis of rotation to the direction of firing of the weapon (Claim 7). Inertial forces that occur as a result of firing and are aligned parallel to the direction of firing therefore act on the rotatable parts of the lock in the axial direction and are therefore not capable of rotating these parts. Instead, they are pressed axially into their mount and are thus securely fixed during the action of the inertial forces.

The keys in this case can be introduced from the back side of the pistol stock after the cover provided there has been removed.

However, the invention proposes, in a preferred embodiment (Claim 8), that the magazine be designed as cover, i.e., the engagement projections provided for use of the key be arranged on the back side of the magazine shaft. The bottom of the magazine is generally beveled so that the front side of the magazine shaft lies higher than its front side. If the lock is arranged in the lowermost section of the magazine shaft on its back side, a straight key can then conveniently reach the lock when it is passed along the lower front edge of the magazine shaft. It is even advantageous to use the mentioned front edge as a support, in order to introduce the key reliably into the projection of the lock.

These projections are then always protected from soiling and view, as in the case of a different cover.

It is pointed out that the magazine shaft in automatic pistols is generally only limited rearward by guides, but not by a closed wall. The insert forms on the lower end, the guide and walls form the magazine shaft. The insert is, therefore, freely accessible from the magazine shaft, but poorly recognizable.

However, the insert can also form a magazine safety (Claim 9): a feeler, forced by a spring into the empty magazine shaft, activates the detent in the insert; if the magazine is introduced, then the feeler is forced or pushed in by the magazine and it releases the detent.

The outer dimensions of the different inserts (previous insert without additional function, insert with permanent detent, insert with releasable detent or lock, insert with magazine safety) are the same. All other relevant features in conjunction with the invention (length of the spring guide rod, design and length of the striker spring, hole in the rear wall of the magazine shaft) are also preferably of the same design in all types of pistols (with or without lock, permanent detent, magazine safety), so that ultimately the insert with lock or the like can also be furnished afterward as a retrofitting component for already existing pistols, which still do not have the modification according to the invention.

A kit, consisting of a pistol and at least two different inserts, is also an object of the invention (Claim 11).

The rod is then preferably intended as a spring guide rod for the coiled striker spring. However, it is also possible, in other striker springs, to hinge the hammer to a separate rod, whose only purpose is to cooperate with the lock.

The pistol stock itself is preferably designed in one piece, together with the handle escutcheons, perhaps of reinforced or unreinforced plastic (Claim 10). Thus, it is not possible to remove the handle escutcheons and act on the then recognizable lock.

The object of the invention is further explained with reference to the enclosed schematic drawings. In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a longitudinal section through an automatic pistol equipped with a safety

according to the invention,

Fig. 2 shows an enlarged detail of Fig. 1 with the modified insert for the safety,

Fig. 3 shows a top view of the insert viewed in the direction of the spring guide rod,

Fig. 4 shows a side view of the insert in the direction of arrow IV in Fig. 3,

Fig. 5 shows a section through the insert along line V-V in Fig. 3,

Fig. 6 shows the back view of the insert in the direction of arrow VI in Fig. 4,

Fig. 7 shows a section through the insert, as in Fig. 5, but with the incorporated closure element and incorporated spring pin,

Fig. 8 shows a section through the insert with closure element and spring pin along line VIII-VIII in Fig. 7,

Fig. 9 shows a side view of the closure element,

Fig. 10 shows a cross section through the closure element along line X-X in Fig. 9,

Fig. 11 shows a front view of the closure element in the direction of line XI in Fig. 9,

Fig. 12 shows a back view of the closure element in the direction of line XII in Fig. 9,

Fig. 13 shows a perspective view in an exploded representation of the insert, closure element and spring pin,

Fig. 14 shows an oblique representation of a key for the depicted safety,

Fig. 15 shows a section similar to Fig. 7, but through an insert with an unreleasable detent, and

Fig.16 shows a side view of an insert with a magazine safety.

The same reference numbers denote the same components in all figures.

Fig. 1 shows, in a longitudinal section, an automatic pistol 1 manufactured by the applicant. This pistol 1 has, in the usual manner, a magazine 3, which is introduced to a magazine shaft formed in a pistol stock 13.

A hammer 5 is mounted to pivot in pistol stock 13, on which a rod 7 acts from below, which is loaded by a striker spring 9, which is designed as a coiled spiral spring, on which the rod is pushed, supported with its upper end on an upper widening of the rod and supported on an insert 11 with its lower end. The lower end of rod 7 is designed square and sits in a square blind hole 19 (Figures 3, 4, 5, 7, 8), which extends downward in insert 11 and is open on the top.

A lock 17 is formed in insert 11, which will be described in greater detail later. The lock 17 can assume two positions, namely, a blocking position, in which it blocks the square hole 19, and a release position, in which it releases the square hole 19.

The hammer 5 is shown in Fig. 1 in the uncocked position; the rod 7 is then pushed upward by the striker spring 9; the lower end of the rod only penetrates slightly into the square hole 19 (see also Fig. 2). If the hammer 5 is cocked, i.e., pivoted in the view of Fig. 1 by about 60° clockwise, then it presses rod 7 against the force of striker spring 9 downward and the square end of rod 7 penetrates farther down into square hole 19. If the lock 17 with the uncocked hammer 5 is in the locking position, it blocks the square hole 19 so that the rod 7 cannot be moved downward, since it is stopped with its square end against lock 17. Consequently, hammer 5 is blocked in the position shown in Fig. 1 and this, in turn, blocks the slide (no reference number) of pistol 1, so that the pistol 1 can neither be cocked nor disassembled.

If, on the other hand, the lock 17 is in the release position, it releases the square hole 19 and the square end of rod 7 can enter this square hole 19 unhampered, when the hammer 5 is cocked. The pistol is then capable of use.

Beneath the end of square blind hole 19 the insert 11 has a transverse hole 29 that can be brought into flush alignment with a transverse hole of the same diameter in pistol stock 13. A pin 15 passes through both transverse holes, in which it sits with transition fit or with slight press-fit in the transverse hole of pistol stock 13. The part of pin 15 penetrating insert 11, however, is offset relative to its ends and has a smaller diameter.

During assembly, the insert 11 is pressed into the pistol stock 13 against the force of striker spring 9, until the two mentioned transverse holes are precisely aligned. The pin 15 is now

pushed in. If insert 11 is now released, the striker spring 9 acts on it and forces it downward and outward again, until the wall of its transverse hole 29 sits on the section of the pin 15 with a smaller diameter. During an attempt to push the pin 15 out again, this reaches a stop position on the side surface of the insert 11 on the edge of the transverse hole 29 belonging to this with the recess between its larger and smaller diameter. The pin 15 can therefore only be forced out again if the insert 11 is forced against the force of the striker spring 9 into pistol stock 13, until the transverse holes are precisely aligned.

Removal and incorporation of the insert 11 can thus be carried out effortlessly and quickly, but only when one knows how this is to be done; it is not possible to simply knock out pin 15, at least not without causing serious damage.

Insert 11 has guide pieces 21 on both sides (Figures 4 and 6), which are pushed into complementary grooves in pistol stock 13 and, together with pin 15, secure insert 11. The front surface 25 of insert 11 forms its back wall on the lower end of the magazine shaft. The lower end of insert 11 is designed as a stub or belt eyelet 23.

The pistol stock 13 is manufactured in one piece from a highly loadable, impact-resistant plastic; the insert also consists of this material.

Apart from lock 17, the above description of pistol 1 and insert 11 corresponds to the prior art.

The insert 11, in a first variant, is now described with reference to Figures 3 to 14.

The insert 11 has a receiving hole 27, which serves to accept the lock 17, is displaced laterally relative to the square hole 19 (Figures 6 and 8) and forms a narrowed neck 31 toward the front surface 25; neck 31 and receiving hole 27 are coaxial and both are cylindrical. A snap-in hole 33 runs parallel to transverse hole 29, has a distinctly smaller diameter than it and intersects the receiving hole 27 off center near neck 31 (Fig. 8).

The lock 17 is also formed by a cylindrical snap-in block 35, which has a coaxial, cylindrical neck piece 37 with smaller diameter. The snap-in block 35 fits rotatably in receiving hole 27 and the neck piece 37 in neck 31, in which the radial end surface of the end piece 37 with the front surface 25 of insert 11 and the radial end surface of snap-in block 35 with the rear surface of insert 11 are closed flush.

The snap-in block 35 has a radial depression 41 adjacent to neck piece 37, which is bounded by the two rectangular surfaces of snap-in block 35 (see Fig. 10). These rectangular surfaces lie behind the square hole 19 after incorporation of snap-in block 35 and insert 11, the axis of which runs perpendicular to the axis of snap-in block 35.

The snap-in hole 33 is penetrated by a spring pin 43, which lies under slight pretension against one of the rectangular surfaces. If the snap-in block 35 is rotated, the apex between the two rectangular surfaces runs above the spring pin 43 in its longitudinal direction, in which this is elastically bent, and the spring pin 43 then reenters one of the rectangular surfaces, so that a bistable locking is formed.

In one of the locking positions of snap-in block 35 the peripheral surface of snap-in block 35 opposite depression 41 (position of Fig. 7) closes the square hole 19, so that the rod 7 cannot enter the square hole 19. In the other locking position (Fig. 8) the square hole 19 is released. Fig. 8 shows section VIII-VIII in Fig. 7, but the lock 17 is situated in Fig. 7 in the locking position, but in the released position in Fig. 8.

The free radial surface of the neck piece 37 has two engagement-blind holes 45 opposite each other with the same radial spacing, into which counterpieces on the end of a tool (Fig. 14) can engage.

If one removes the magazine 3 from the pistol 1 depicted in Fig. 1, the extension of the axis of rotation of snap-in block 35 and neck piece 37 then pass just beneath the extension of the front and lower end edge of the magazine shafts. If the tool depicted in Fig. 14 is introduced with its engagement pins into the engagement holes 45 of lock 17 and neck piece 37, the center axis of the tool runs coaxially to the snap-in block 35 and neck piece 37, in which the tool lies against the front lower edge of the pistol stock 13 and is guided. By rotating the tool, the snap-in block is switched between its two locking positions, i.e., lock 17 is switched between its blocking position and its release position. Spring pin 43 ensures proper holding of the blocks, so that the lock cannot leave the release position, for example, during a shot as a result of shaking of the weapon. Cooperation of the components of the lock can best be gleaned from the exploded view of Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 shows another variant of the insert, which is designated there with reference number 47. Insert 47 has an only very short blind hole 53 (instead of square hole 19). If this insert 47 is incorporated instead of the generic insert in the prior art, then rod 7 sits with its lower end in the

short blind hole 53, which centers rod 7, but does not permit downward movement. Insert 47 therefore prevents cocking of hammer 5 and thus use of weapon 1. This insert is inserted during storage, shipment or display of pistol 1. If the pistol is sold, issued to a soldier or policeman or received by another receiver, the insert 47 is removed in the aforementioned manner and replaced by an ordinary insert.

Fig. 16 shows another variant of the insert, which is designated there with reference number 49. This insert 49 has a feeler 51, which is forced into the magazine shaft with a spring (not shown).

If the magazine 3 is introduced to the magazine shaft, it lies against the front surface 25 and then presses feeler 51 in the direction of the arrow into the insert 49.

The feeler 51 intersects, for example, the square hole 19, and has a notch; if the feeler 51 is forced in (magazine 3 in magazine shaft), the notch coincides with the hole 19 and the rod 7 can enter this. If the feeler 51 is in the depicted (removed) position, then the magazine is removed, the shaft of feeler 51 intersects hole 19 and prevents movement of rod 7.

The rod 7, in turn, also has a notch, through which the shaft of the feeler 51 can pass in blocking fashion when the hammer is cocked and the rod 7 is in its lowermost position. It is therefore possible to secure the pistol 1, even when it is cocked and the magazine 3 is removed, since the hammer 5 cannot strike, because the fixed rod 7 does not transfer the force of striker spring 9. However, it is possible that the catch holding hammer 5 cocked is released, but then the hammer 5 will only fall into a safety catch during introduction of magazine 3.

Claims

1. Automatic pistol (1) with the following features:

- a hammer (5) movable by a slide,
- a removable magazine (3),
- a rod (7) movable, together with hammer (5), which preferably extends preferably into a grip (13),
- an insert (11, 47, 49) that is preferably attached in a grip (13) and has a hole (19) or recess, into which the free end of rod (7) enters during its movement, and
- the insert (11, 47, 53) has a lock (17), which is set up to prevent movement of the rod,

characterized by the fact that the lock (17) is applied not recognizable from the outside of the automatic pistol (1) or not recognizable without difficulty.

2. Automatic pistol (1) according to Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the hole (19) in insert (11, 49) is traversed by the lock (17).

3. Automatic pistol (1) according to Claim 1, characterized by the fact that the insert (47) has an unreleasable detent that passes through the hole or recess, is designed solid or has a hole designed as a short blind hole (53), which accommodates the free end of rod (7), but does not permit its movement or full movement, and that the insert (47) is designed as a replacement part to replace another insert.

4. Automatic pistol (1) according to Claim 2, characterized by the fact that a lock (17) with an extractable, key-like tool (Fig. 14) and a bar that can be moved by this (35), is arranged in insert (11), which secures the rod (7) in the one end position or closure position to the extent that the hammer (5) cannot be cocked, and, in the other end position, releases the rod (7) for its movement.

5. Automatic pistol (1) according to Claim 1, characterized by the fact a removable cover (3) to cover and therefore make invisible the projection (45) of the lock (17) designed to engage the key-like tool (Fig. 14) is provided.

6. Automatic pistol (1) according to one of the Claims 1 to 5, characterized by the fact that the bar (35) of lock (17) is rotatable, and that the axis of rotation of bar (35) runs roughly parallel to the direction of firing of the automatic pistol (1).

7. Automatic pistol (1) according to one of the Claims 5 or 6, characterized by the fact that the magazine (3) forms the cover.

8. Automatic pistol (1) according to Claim 2, characterized by the fact that the insert (49) has a feeler (51) that enters the receiving shaft of magazine (3), which is insertable by magazine (3) and then eliminates a detent for rod (7).

9. Automatic pistol (1) according to one of the Claims 1 to 8, characterized by the fact that the grip (13) is designed in one piece, together with the grip shell.

10. Sets, consisting of a pistol (1) and at least two different inserts (11, 47, 49), according to one of the Claims 1 to 9.