

Device for detecting and counting shots fired by an automatic or semi-automatic fire arm, and fire arm equipped with such a device.

- 5 The invention concerns a device for detecting and counting shots fired by an automatic or semi-automatic fire arm and a fire arm equipped with such a device.

From the fighter's point of view, one of the most essential characteristics of the fire arm is its availability, i.e. its
10 capacity to be fully operational during operations. This implies not only that the fire arm must be liable, but that it is also subjected to an appropriate preventive maintenance whereby the manner in which the fire arm has been used is taken into account.

- 15 Indeed, an automatic or semi-automatic fire arm contains moving parts which are subject to wear and tear during the life of the fire arm, and which may thus interrupt the firing if the fire arm is not maintained in a regular and preventive manner.

- 20 The moving parts of a fire arm carry out a to-and-fro movement in the axial direction of the barrel between a front position and a rear position, whereby this movement allows for the recock while firing, i.e. the extraction out of the chamber of the fired cartridge casing, its ejection,
25 followed by the introduction of a new cartridge in the empty chamber, either in semi-automatic mode, also called in rapid succession, or in burst mode.

This sequence of operations may also be carried out in another order, i.e. introduction of a new cartridge in the empty chamber, firing of the ammunition, extraction of the fired cartridge casing out of the chamber and ejection.

- 5 This to-and-fro movement usually takes place in a direction which is parallel to the axis of the barrel of the fire arm.

The energy which provokes the recoil movement is supplied by the device which activates the mechanism, the latter being either a gas intake mechanism or a short recoil mechanism of
10 the barrel, or also a long recoil mechanism of the barrel, or a mechanism of the 'blowback' type or 'retarded blowback' type, whereby this list is not limitative.

The energy provoking the return movement of the mechanism is supplied by a return spring which is compressed during the
15 recoil phase.

The wear of the fire arm and thus the maintenance to be provided mainly depend on the to-and-fro movements of the moving parts and thus on the conditions of use of the fire arm, such as the number of shots fired and the firing
20 conditions as well as the rate of fire.

That is why it is important for the fire arm to have a 'black box' which detects and registers said conditions of use.

Several methods and devices have already been suggested to
25 detect and register the shots fired by a fire arm.

The method of US patent 5,033,217 is based on the use of a control element to assess the number of shots fired by an arm in a visual manner.

Thus, there is no actual counting, but merely a
5 visualization, without any further indications about the use of the fire arm, in particular regarding the firing conditions it has been subjected to.

US patent 5,566,486 and US patent application 2005/114084 describe devices for counting the shots fired, based on the
10 detection of the impulse of the recoil shock of the fire arm, by mechanical or electronic sensors respectively.

These known devices that react to shocks reaching a level which is supposed to correspond to the recoil of the fire arm when firing have two major disadvantages:

150 - the recoil depends, in particular, on the weight of the fire arm and of the shooter; or the weight of the fire arm varies as a function of the accessories with which it is provided and it may be doubled if a grenade launcher, a firing control system and a scope are added to it.

200 - the used devices do not take into account the blank firings, by distinguishing them, which are frequent in the life of the fire arm and which provoke specific sorts of wear, since these shots or not detected as the recoil level is insufficient.

25 Moreover, these known devices register a shot being fired,

without any further information about the kinematic behavior of the fire arm while firing, so that one can only form an idea about the preventive maintenance requirements for the fire arm.

- 5 The invention aims to avoid one or several of these disadvantages.

The principle of the invention is based on the finding that, when firing, for every fired shot, the fire arm experiences accelerations in the axial direction of the barrel, whereby
10 these accelerations are due to a succession of shocks produced when a shot is fired and caused by the to-and-fro movements of the moving parts, and the finding that the progression in time of the accelerations is typical for a fire arm and for the type of ammunition used, thus forming
15 a typical signature for the fire arm and for the type of fired ammunition.

The aim of the invention is reached with a device for detecting and counting shots fired by an automatic or semi-
20 automatic fire arm, which comprises an accelerometer with a pass band which is sensitive to shocks in the axial direction of the barrel and a microprocessor for analyzing the signal of the accelerometer while firing, whereby the microprocessor is equipped with an algorithm to count the
25 number of shots fired, based on the discernment and recording of a shot being fired on the basis of the detection, in the signal of the accelerometer, of all or part of the characteristic elements of the acceleration signature which is typical of the type of fire arm and of the different types

of ammunition used, whereby these characteristic elements are recorded beforehand in a memory of the device.

The use of the accelerometer makes it possible to perform a detailed analysis of the acceleration phenomena occurring in the fire arm while firing, independently of the recoil level of the fire arm, and thus of the different factors that have an effect on the latter.

According to a preferred embodiment, the algorithm makes it possible to distinguish the type of ammunition used depending on whether at least a part of or certain characteristic elements of the acceleration signature have occurred which correspond to the signature of the type of ammunition used, for example in order to discern blanks from live ammunitions, taking into account the direction of the first initial shock.

According to another preferred characteristic, the device makes it possible to measure and to memorize the time interval between the first and the second shock, whereby this interval corresponds to the time of the recoil of the moving parts of the fire arm.

The thus registered time of the recoil provides important information about the behavior of the fire arm and the quality of its adjustment, thus allowing for a diagnosis and/or adjustment of the fire arm.

The invention also concerns an automatic or semi-automatic fire arm equipped with a device according to the invention.

In order to further illustrate the invention, the following examples of embodiments of a device according to the invention for detecting and counting shots fired by an automatic or semi-automatic fire arm are described hereafter
5 by way of example only and without being limitative in any way, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

figure 1 schematically represents a device according to the invention for detecting and counting shots fired by
10 an automatic or semi-automatic fire arm;
figure 2 represents the diagram of the signal of an accelerometer of the device in figure 1, as a function of time while firing;
figures 3 and 4 are diagrams similar to those in figure 2;
15 figures 5 to 10 are all variants of a device according to the invention.

Figure 1 shows an example of a device 1 according to the invention.

The device 1 is a 'black box' so to say, designed to be
20 mounted on or to be integrated in a fire arm and it is formed of:

- o an accelerometer 2, preferably with a single axis, positioned such that the axis of detection (X-X') is parallel to the axis (Y-Y') of the barrel when the device 1 is fixed
25 on or in the fire arm;
- o a microprocessor 3 whose program comprises an algorithm to discern and register a shot being fired;
- o a memory 4 in which the information is stored, the memory 4 being preferably a permanent memory which stays operational

even in case of a power supply interruption and which can be integrated in the microprocessor 3 and which may possibly contain the identification number of the fire arm in a permanent and ineffaceable manner, which
5 guarantees the traceability of the latter;
o a communication interface 5, preferably without any contacts, for example of the radio type (Bluetooth or ZigBee for example) or infrared type, or of the RFID type; of course it may be bidirectional and it allows to register
10 external data in the memory 4, regarding for example maintenance operations carried out on the fire arm;
o an energy source 6, for example a dry cell or a rechargeable battery.

The device 1 is preferably small and it can thus be easily
15 integrated in most fire arms, for example in the grip of the latter.

The components 1 to 6 can be mounted as a whole on one and the same board, whereby the device 1 then forms a stand-alone module which does not need to be connected anywhere
20 inside the fire arm.

The working principle of the device 1 is based on the use of an accelerometer 2 with an appropriate pass band and a particular algorithm for processing the signal supplied by said accelerometer which detects and analyses in that signal
25 the events linked to the kinematic phenomena that occur when firing, such that it can be determined with certainty whether a shot has been fired and such that it becomes possible to discern between a blank and a live cartridge,

whereby shocks due to falls, recocks or releases are excluded, whereby parameters can be set for said algorithm and these parameters can be adjusted as a function of the characteristics of the type of fire arm concerned.

- 5 Figure 2 shows how signal S is registered as a function of time T when a live cartridge is fired with a particular type of fire arm, by an accelerometer having a pass band in the order of 400 Hz.

Figure 2 in particular shows a fire arm of the 'firing with
10 locked bolt' type, whose to-and-fro sequence of the moving parts is as follows:

- moving parts initially in front position with ammunition in chamber;
- preparing ammunition and a shot is fired;
- 15 - recoil phase of the moving parts;
- possibly comes to an abutment in the rear or makes contact with end of course shock absorber;
- return phase and supply of new ammunition;
- - moving parts come to an abutment in front position.

20 We distinguish this succession of events in signal S in figure 2:

- o a first shock towards the rear of the fire arm when the shot is fired, represented by arrow A;
- o o recoil time (RT) of the moving parts towards the
25 back;
- o a second shock towards the rear as well of the fire arm

when the moving parts come to an abutment in the rear at the end of the recoil movement of these moving parts towards the rear, as represented by arrow B;

- o o return phase (RP) with new ammunition being supplied;
- 5 o a third shock towards the front when the moving parts make contact with a front abutment when the chamber of the barrel is closed, as represented by arrow C;
- o two "calm" zones D and E which separate the shocks A, B and C from one another and in which the acceleration level
- 10 is practically zero.

The time between the three shocks, as well as the duration of the three "calm zones" D and E are situated within ranges that are characteristic of that type of fire arm, whereby the specific values of said time periods for a

15 given fire arm are influenced by the setting of the fire arm and in how far it is oiled and used.

Thus, the signal S so to say is the signature of the fire arm.

Figure 3 shows signal S, produced by the accelerometer 2,

20 under the same conditions, but when a blank is fired with the same fire arm.

We see the same succession of events A to E as when firing live cartridges, with this difference that the initial impulse A is weaker and in the opposite direction.

25 The algorithm to discern and register whether a shot has been fired consists in analyzing in the signal S supplied by the

accelerometer 2 whether all or part of the events A to E are present in order to conclude whether a shot has been fired.

The activation of the algorithm can depend, for example, on
5 the finding that a threshold 7 has been crossed by the signal S of the accelerometer 2, as indicated in figure 4.

In a particular embodiment of the algorithm, the direction of the initial impulse A is used to determine whether a blank cartridge or live cartridge has been fired.

10 A preferred embodiment of the device 1 takes the intervals between the three shocks A, B and/or C into account, as well as the duration of the "calm zones" D and/or E which, in order to be accepted as criteria to determine whether a shot has been fired, must be situated within plausible time ranges,
15 typical for the type of fire arm concerned, whereby these ranges are programmable parameters of the algorithm.

It should be noted that the second shock B caused by the rear abutment of the moving parts may either not exist or may be too weak to be taken into account; the absence of this second
20 shock B generally indicates a setting error and a restricted functioning of the fire arm, whereby an insufficient amount of energy is recycled by the moving parts to guarantee the recock of the fire arm.

On the other hand, a shock B situated at a level which is
25 too high, due to too much energy being recycled at the level of the moving parts, indicates a bad setting of the

fire arm which may result in excessive wear or elements being broken.

Thus, the measurement of the level of this second shock B is representative for the kinematic behavior of the fire arm. In order to be no longer dependant on exterior factors, such as the weight of accessories fixed on the fire arm or the way in which the fire arm is held while firing, which may affect the absolute level of the different shocks, it is advantageous to base oneself, not on the absolute level of shock B, but on the relationship between the measurement of this second shock B and that of shocks A and/or C.

According to a specific embodiment of the process, the "lack of recoil", i.e. the absence of the second shock B while firing, is memorized as a particular event associated with said firing, which indicates a bad functioning of the fire arm.

The recoil time RT of the moving parts, characterized by the interval between the first shock A and the second shock B as indicated in figure 1, is a representative parameter as well for the kinematic behavior of the fire arm.

In another particular embodiment of the device 1 according to the invention, this parameter is measured and memorized so as to allow for a diagnosis and/or adjustment of the fire arm.

Moreover, the microprocessor 3 can, based for example on its internal clock, measure the interval between two shots that

are fired, and thus determine the bursts and their lengths, i.e. identify the firing conditions which are determinative as far as the wear of the elements is concerned. It can also measure the rates when firing by bursts.

- 5 This capacity may be used to indicate the shooter in real time that he/she has reached the permissible firing conditions for the fire arm when firing by bursts or that he/she has exceeded it.

10 In another specific embodiment of the device 1 according to the invention, the maximum level of the signal produced by the shock B is measured and memorized so as to allow for the diagnosis and/or the adjustment of the fire arm.

15 In another specific embodiment of the device 1 according to the invention, the relation between the maximum level of the signal produced by the shock B and the maximum level of the initial shock A and/or the maximum level of the closing shock C is calculated and memorized so as to allow for the diagnosis and/or the adjustment of the fire arm.

20 Figure 5 illustrates a special embodiment of the device which makes use of that possibility: when the microprocessor 3 detects bursts that last too long, it warns the shooter via an appropriate display 8, consisting, for example, of a set of light indicators 9, 10, 11 in different colors, whereby the green indicator 9
25 indicates a normal use, the orange indicator 10 indicates a restricted use and the red indicator 11 indicates a potentially dangerous situation.

Such a function is particularly useful in the case of machine guns.

The ability of the device 1 to continuously keep track of the firing conditions may also be used to act directly on the mechanism of the fire arm 12, via a mechanical interface or an actuator 13 as indicated in figure 6, and to modify its operation mode, for example by provoking the transition from firing with a locked bolt to firing with an open bolt (see for example Belgian patent No. 1,001,909), in order to prevent a spontaneous ignition of the ammunition in the chamber.

To this end, one only has to register a table or a chart in the memory 4 of the microprocessor 5 which defines, as a function of the length of the shots, the number of shots fired on the basis of which the operation mode of the fire arm must be commutated.

As represented in figure 7, a real-time clock 14 may be included in the device 1 which makes it possible for the microprocessor 3 to register in the memory 4 the exact and complete date of every fired shot.

One may also include in the device 1 a localization system 15, of the GPS type for example, either in combination with the clock 14 or on its own, which enables the microprocessor 3 to register the position of the fire arm for every fired shot in the memory 4.

In short, the above-described devices make it possible to detect and record the shots fired, possibly also to make a

distinction between the blank and live cartridges fired, and to continuously analyze the kinematic behavior of the fire arm, namely by measuring the recoil time of the moving parts, such that adjustment errors or performance drifts due to wear of the elements may be detected.

In a broader sense, the above-described devices make it possible to continuously control the use and efficiency of the fire arm in real time by indicating anomalies or dangerous firing conditions to the shooter, or even by acting on the firing mechanism so as to adjust its operation, for example, so as to provoke the transition from firing with a locked bolt to firing with an open bolt, in order to avoid any spontaneous ignition of the ammunition in the chamber.

It is clear that every type of fire arm is characterized by its own to-and-fro sequence of the moving parts and thus by its own acceleration signature with a succession of shocks and calm zones that are specific to the fire arm and the ammunition used.

In the case of a fire arm of the 'open bolt' type, the to-and-fro sequence of the moving parts takes place in the following manner:

- moving parts initially in a position close to the rear abutment, return spring compressed,
- return phase with new ammunition being supplied;
- abutment of the moving parts in front position;
- ammunition is fired;
- recoil phase of the moving parts;
- possibly rear abutment or contact with shock

absorber at end of the course;

- moving parts come to a standstill in a position close to the rear abutment, return spring compressed.

- 5 Certain measures are necessary in order to manage the energy source.

The lifetime of the energy source 6 of the device 1, for example a cell, is a major acceptance criterion for the concept.

- 10 Ideally, the cell should be irreplaceable and inaccessible, and it should last the whole life through of the fire arm while being small-sized.

More reasonably, it is acceptable to replace the cell during every preventive maintenance, at least in the case of
15 military fire arms which are subject to regular and programmed maintenance services.

The power consumption of the device 1 may be minimized by managing the active modes and sleep modes of the electronic circuits 16, such that the latter are only fully current-fed
20 when necessary.

A first method, illustrated in figure 8, consists in placing, in series with the power supply 6 of the device 1, a switch 17 which is activated so as to close under the pressure on the trigger of the fire arm.

- 25 A second method consists in using a switch 17 which is a

sensor that detects when the grip is taken in hand.

The above-mentioned sensor is, for example, a capacitive sensor of the Q-Prox® type, whose constant current when in rest is in the order of about ten microampere.

- 5 A third method consists in using a switch 17 in the form of a shock sensor, activated as of a certain predetermined shock level.

This shock sensor is designed to detect any shock which may correspond to the initial impulse A of a shot being
10 fired, and to turn on the device as soon as said shock is detected.

As represented in figure 9, the temporary closing of the sensor 17 turns on a locking circuit 18, which transmits the electric current to the circuits 16 of the device 1; the
15 latter, once they have been activated, can then apply the algorithms for detecting and counting the shots fired to the signal S of the accelerometer.

Use is preferably made of a bidirectional shock sensor 17 which is normally open, which is only sensitive to shocks
20 produced in one or other direction of its axis of detection, which is fixed to the fire arm in such a manner that its axis of detection X-X' is parallel to the axis of the barrel Y-Y' and whose sensitivity is selected in such a manner that it will react to impulse levels corresponding to blank
25 cartridges or live cartridges being fired.

It should be noted that it may take several milliseconds to activate the circuits 16 of the device 1, as soon as they are turned on, in which case the initial impulse corresponding to the first shock A will not be perceived.

- 5 This is no obstacle to the application of the algorithm, since the fact that the device is being charged indicates that there has been such a shock A.

However, the direction of the initial impulse of the first shock A, which makes it possible to discern between a blank
10 cartridge and a live cartridge being fired, is not identified in this case.

This disadvantage can be remedied by making use, as represented in figure 10, of two unidirectional shock sensors 19 and 20 instead of a single bidirectional sensor,
15 and by placing them head to tail and connected in parallel, in such a manner that one sensor closes as a result of an initial impulse towards the rear of the fire arm, as is the case when a live cartridge is fired, and the other closes as a result of an impulse to the front, as is the case when a
20 blank cartridge is fired.

The locking circuit 18 of the power supply 6 only has to memorize then which of the two sensors 19 or 20 has initiated the charge to enable the microprocessor 3 of the device 1 to make the distinction.

- 25 An advantage of the device 1 shown in figures 9 and 10 is that the shock sensor 17 or the shock sensors 19 and 20 may be

implemented on one and the same electronic board as the accelerometer 2 and the circuits of the microprocessor 3, whereby the device 1 thus forms a stand-alone module which does not require any connections inside the fire arm.

- 5 If the microprocessor 3 can be put into standby mode, in which mode it consumes very little current, for example less than one microampere, and if it does not take long to reactivate it and to get it out of said standby mode, for example a few
10 tens of microseconds, it is advantageous to use the above-described sensors, not to turn on the device, but to wake up the microprocessor 3 out of standby mode, as illustrated in figures 11 and 12.

In figure 11, the temporary closing of the sensor 17 activates the wake-up signal 21 of the microprocessor 3 at
15 the interrupt input 21 of the microprocessor 3.

The special embodiment of figure 12 makes use of two unidirectional shock sensors 19 and 20, placed head to tail, each connected to a different wake-up signal of the microprocessor 3, for example each at two interrupt inputs
20 21 and 22 of the microprocessor 3 if the latter has at least two such inputs.

In this manner, the microprocessor determines, by identifying which of the two sensors has reactivated it first, the direction of the initial impulse, such that a
25 distinction can be made between a blank cartridge and a live cartridge being fired.

It is clear that the invention is by no means restricted to the above-described examples, but that numerous modifications can be made to the devices for detecting and counting the shots being fired by an automatic or semi-
5 automatic fire arm as described above while still remaining within the scope of the invention as defined in the following claims.

Claims.

1.- Device for detecting and counting shots fired by an automatic or semi-automatic fire arm with a barrel and moving parts to recock the fire arm, sliding in the axial direction (Y-Y') of the barrel between a front position and a rear position, whereby the fire arm undergoes accelerations in the axial direction (Y-Y') of the barrel for every fired shot, caused by a succession of shocks due to the shot being fired and to the movements of the moving parts, whereby the progression in time of the accelerations is typical for a fire arm and for the type of ammunition used, thus forming a typical signature for the fire arm and for the type of ammunition, characterized in that it comprises an accelerometer (2) with a pass band which is sensitive to shocks in the axial direction (Y-Y') of the barrel and a microprocessor (3) for analyzing the signal (S) of the accelerometer (2) while firing, whereby the microprocessor (3) is equipped with an algorithm to count the number of shots fired, based on the discernment and recording of a shot being fired on the basis of the detection, in the signal of the accelerometer, of all or part of the characteristic elements of the acceleration signature which is typical of the type of fire arm and of the different types of ammunition used, whereby these characteristic elements are recorded beforehand in a memory (4) of the device.

2.- Device according to claim 1, characterized in that the algorithm to determine whether a shot has been fired is based on the occurrence of at least two shocks within a pre-

determined time range which is characteristic of this type of fire arm.

3.- Device according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the algorithm to determine whether a shot has been fired is
5 based on the occurrence of at least three successive shocks (A,B,C) within pre-determined time ranges which are characteristic of that type of fire arm.

4.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the algorithm to determine whether a
10 shot has been fired is based on the occurrence of at least three successive shocks (A,B,C) within pre-determined time ranges which are characteristic for that type of fire arm, and on the fact that one of these shocks (A,B,C) goes in the opposite direction of the other shocks.

15 5.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the algorithm makes it possible to determine the duration of a "calm zone" (D,E) during which the level of the signal (S) of the accelerometer (2) is practically zero between two successive shocks (A,B,C), and
20 in that it can only be validly determined whether a shot has been fired if the duration of the "calm zone" (D,E) is situated within a programmed range which is characteristic of the type of fire arm.

6.- Device according to any one of claims 3 to 5,
25 characterized in that, if there have been three shocks (A,B,C), the algorithm makes it possible to measure and to memorize the time interval (TI) between the first shock (A)

and the second shock (B), whereby this interval (TI) corresponds to the recoil time of the moving parts of the fire arm so as to allow for the diagnosis and/or the adjustment of the fire arm.

5 7.- Device according to any one of claims 3 to 6, characterized in that if there have been three shocks (A,B,C), the algorithm makes it possible to measure and to memorize the maximum level of the signal produced by the second shock (B) so as to allow for the diagnosis and/or the
10 adjustment of the fire arm.

8.- Device according to any one of claims 3 to 7, characterized in that if there have been three shocks (A,B,C), the algorithm makes it possible to calculate and to memorize the relationship between the maximum level of the
15 signal produced by the second shock (B) and the maximum level of the initial shock (A) and/or the maximum level of the third closing shock (C) so as to allow for the diagnosis and/or the adjustment of the fire arm.

9.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims,
20 characterized in that the algorithm is programmed for detecting and memorizing the absence of a part or of certain characteristic elements of the acceleration signature for one type or different types of ammunition used to indicate the bad functioning of the fire arm.

25 10.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the algorithm makes it possible to discern the type of ammunition used, depending on whether at

least a part of or certain characteristic elements of the acceleration signature correspond to the signature of the type of ammunition used.

11.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims,
5 characterized in that the algorithm takes the direction of the first initial shock (A) of the signature into account to make a distinction between blank and live cartridges being fired.

12.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims,
10 characterized in that the pass band of the accelerometer (2) is in the order of 400 Hz.

13.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the algorithm makes it possible to measure the interval between the shots fired, such that the
15 firing conditions and the rate of fire can be identified.

14.- Device according to claim 13, characterized in that it is provided with a display (8) indicating the programmed marginal or excessive firing conditions.

15.- Device according to claim 13 or 14, characterized
20 in that it is provided with a mechanical actuator (13) which can act on the mechanism of the fire arm (12) and which is controlled by the microprocessor (3) so as to act on the firing mode of the fire arm.

16.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims,
25 characterized in that it is provided with a real-time

clock (14) which enables the microprocessor (3) to register the date of every fired shot in the memory (4).

17.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it comprises a localization system
5 (15), for example of the GPS type, which enables the microprocessor (3) to register the position of the fire arm for every fired shot in the memory (4).

18.- Device according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that it is provided with a power supply (6)
10 and a switch (17) to turn on the device (1) or to activate a wake-up signal of the microprocessor (3) that has a standby mode.

19.- Device according to claim 18, characterized in that the switch (17) is a switch that is activated by pressing the
15 trigger of the fire arm.

20.- Device according to claim 18, characterized in that the switch (17) is a sensor that detects when the grip is taken in hand.

21.- Device according to claim 18, characterized in that the
20 switch (17) is a shock sensor which is activated as soon as a pre-determined shock level is reached.

22.- Device according to claim 18, characterized in that it is provided with two unidirectional shock sensors (19-20),
25 connected in parallel and placed head to tail so as to memorize the direction of the shock which has turned on the device (1)

or has put the microprocessor (3) out of standby mode.

23.- Automatic or semi-automatic fire arm provided with a device (1) according to any one of the preceding claims.