What Paul came up with was at first glance a fairly conventional solid frame, single-action revolver, but with an ingenious improvement involving a cylinder with intricately machined zig-zag grooves. In operattion, the cylinder was indexed and stopped every time the hammer was cocked by a single stud located in the frame beneath the cylinder, which was connected to the hammer/trigger mechanism by way of a rod. What this accomplished was to present the simplest version of an actuation linkage, converting the straight-line movement of cocking the hammer into the periodic rotation of the cylinder.

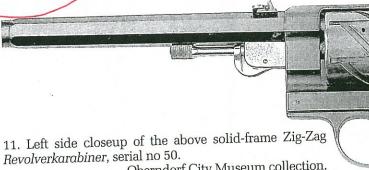
The earliest examples were built on solid frames, utilising a conventional right-sided loading gate requiring individual manual ejection of the fired cartridges. Examples were built chambered in 7mm 9mm and 10.6mm respectively.

The Solid-Frame C78 Revolverkarabiner

10. Right side view of a rare solid-frame Zig-Zag carbine,

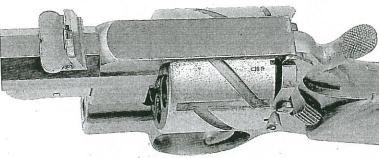
serial no 50. Both early models—the solid-frame revolver and carbine, utilised a traditional loading gate, and spent cartridges were extracted manually.

Note the long half-octagon barrel and shoulder stock Oberndorf City Museum collection photo by Reiner Herrma



Oberndorf City Museum collection,

photo by Reiner Herrmann



12. Top left closeup of the Zig-Zag Revolverkarabiner serial no 50. Note the factory-fitted two-position flip-up rear sight, and the Crown-over-U proof on the cylinder.

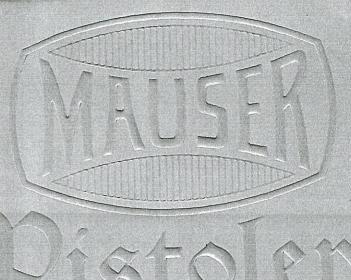
Oberndorf City Museum collection photo by Reiner Herrmann



13. Top closeup of the markings on the octagon portion the barrel of Zig-Zag Revolverkarabiner serial no 50.

The firm name was not changed to Waffenfabrik Ma until 1884, the last year of Zig-Zag production, but legend had been used previously in certain cases.

Oberndorf City Museum collec photo by Reiner Herri



TEJAN

