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(54) **LOCKING DEVICE FOR INSTALLING A HANDLE ASSEMBLY OF A HANDGUN**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a locking device (**5**) for a receiver assembly (**3**) of a firearm (**1**). The locking device (**5**) comprises:

a locking slider (**13**), the locking slider (**13**) having a retaining lug (**18**) which is designed to interact with a slide assembly (**2**) of the firearm (**1**) in a retaining position (**14**), a first guide member (**31**), which is designed to be received in a first receiving slot (**23**) of a grip/receiver (**4**) of the receiver assembly (**3**), being formed on the locking slider (**13**), and a second guide member (**32**), which is designed to be received in a second receiving slot (**24**) of the grip/receiver (**4**) of the receiver assembly (**3**), being formed on the locking slider (**13**).

The locking device (**5**) also comprises a locking lever (**8**), the locking lever (**8**) being receivable on the grip/receiver (**4**) of the receiver assembly (**3**) so as to be pivotable about a pivoting axis (**30**), and the locking slider (**13**) being couplable to the locking lever (**8**) in such a way that the locking lever (**8**) serves to actuate the locking slider (**13**).

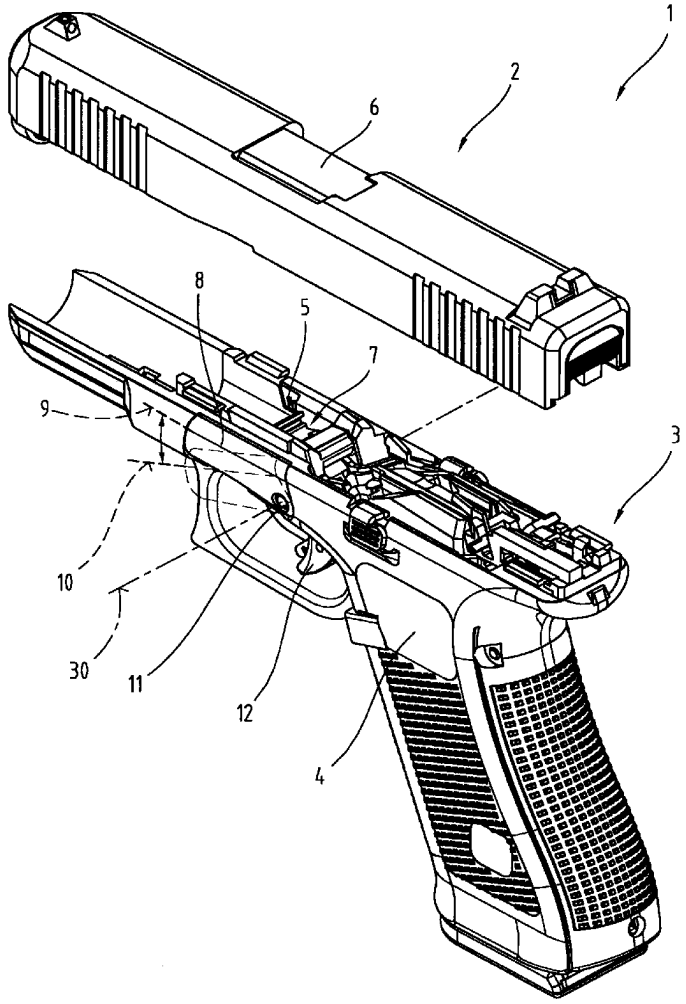
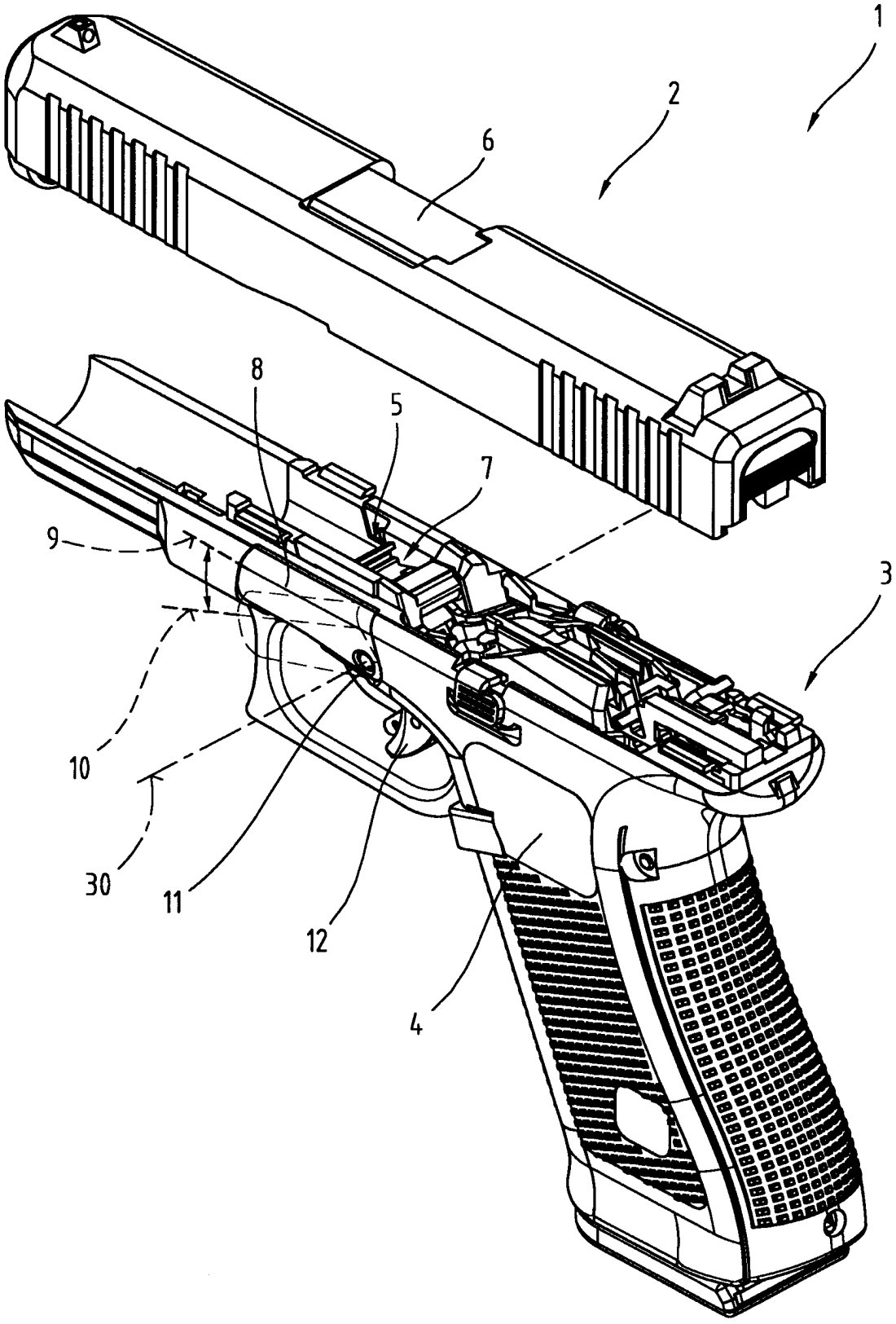


Fig.1



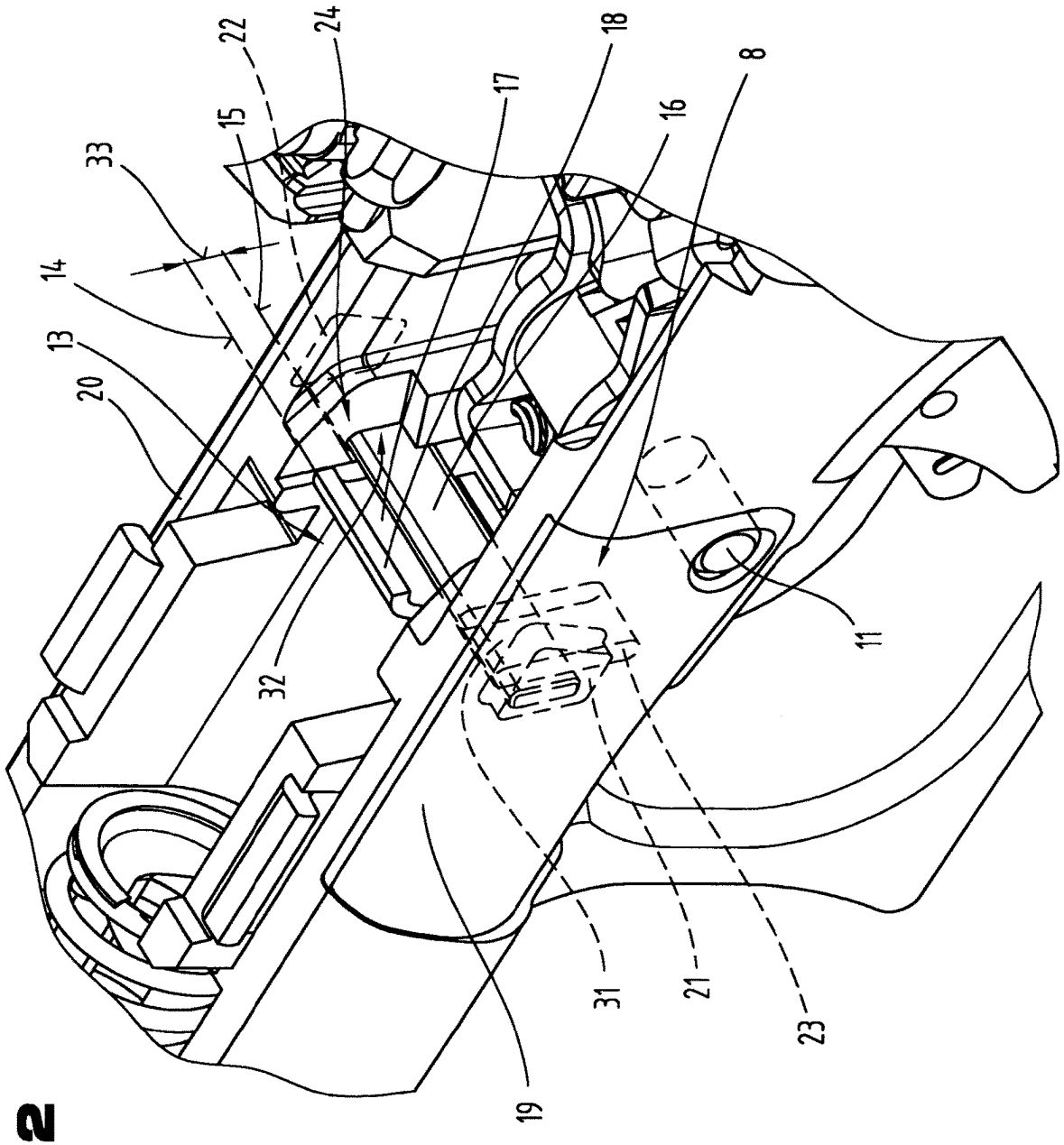


Fig.2

Fig.3

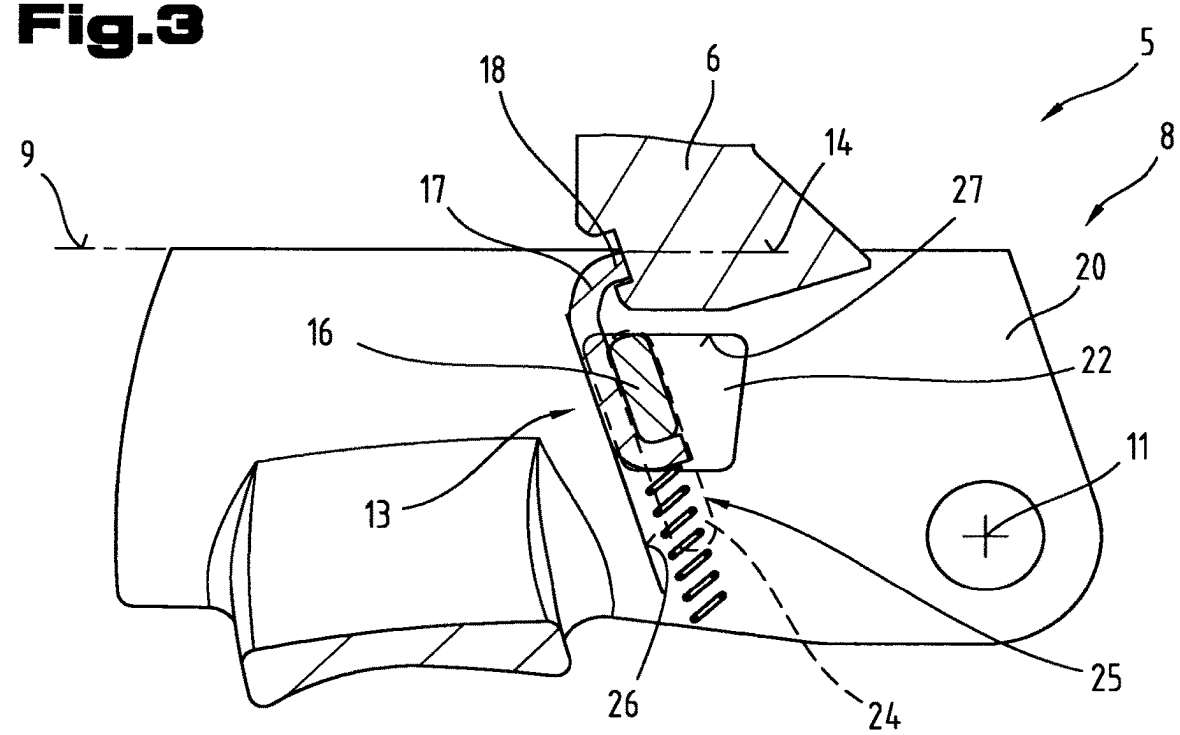

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Fig.4

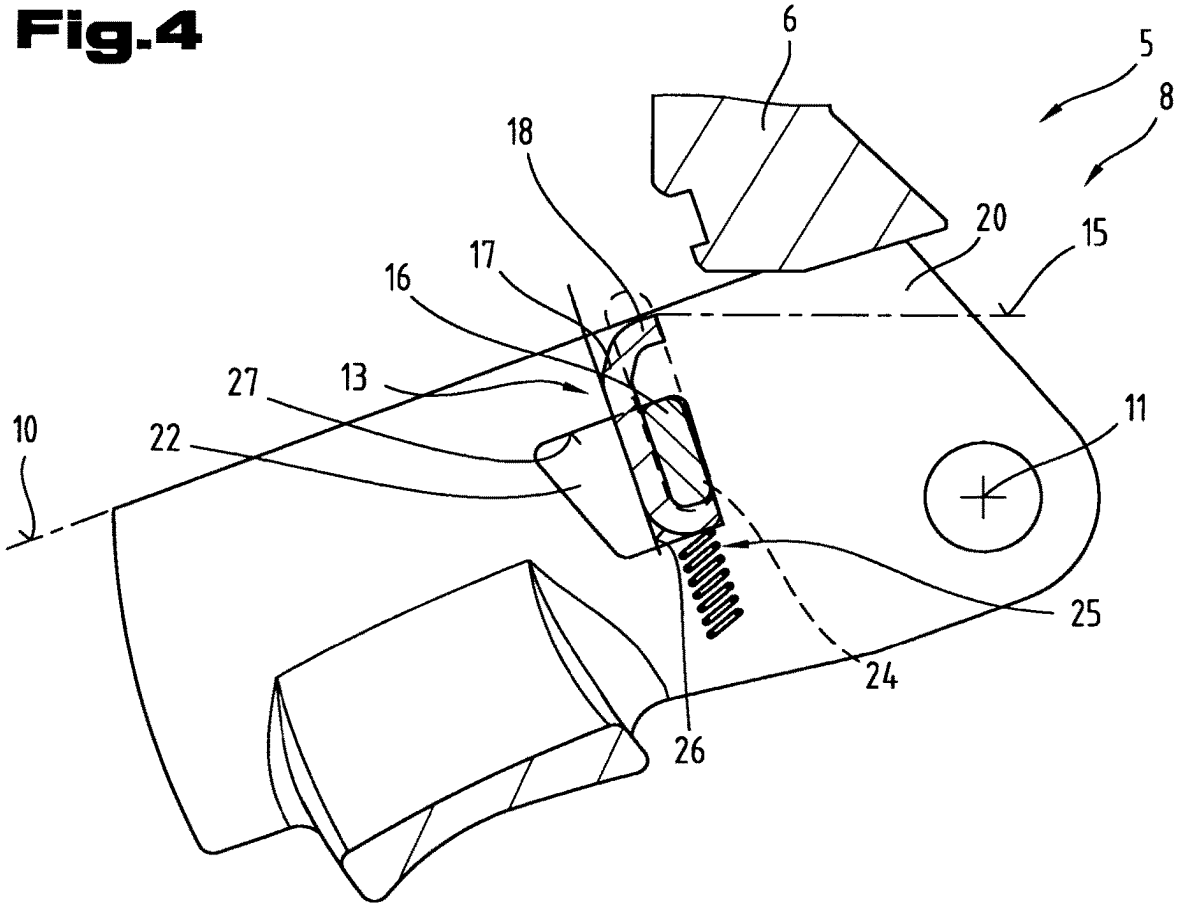
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Fig.5

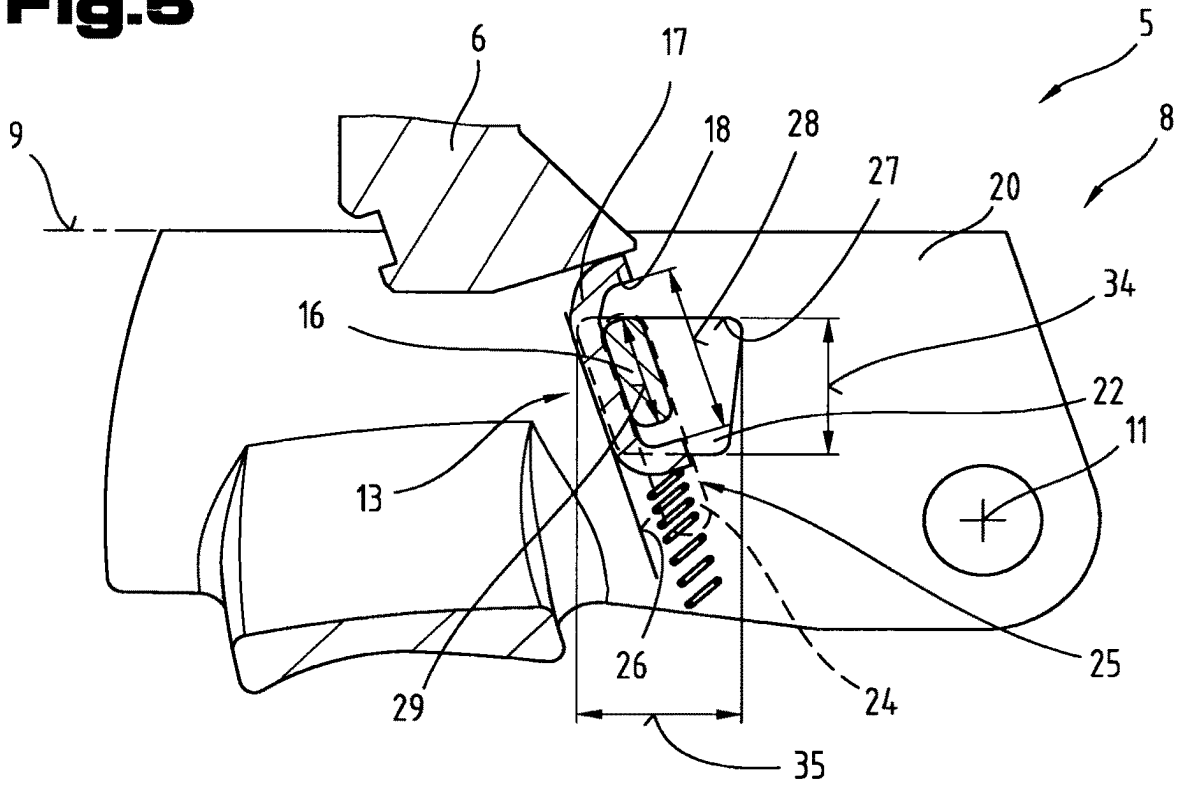
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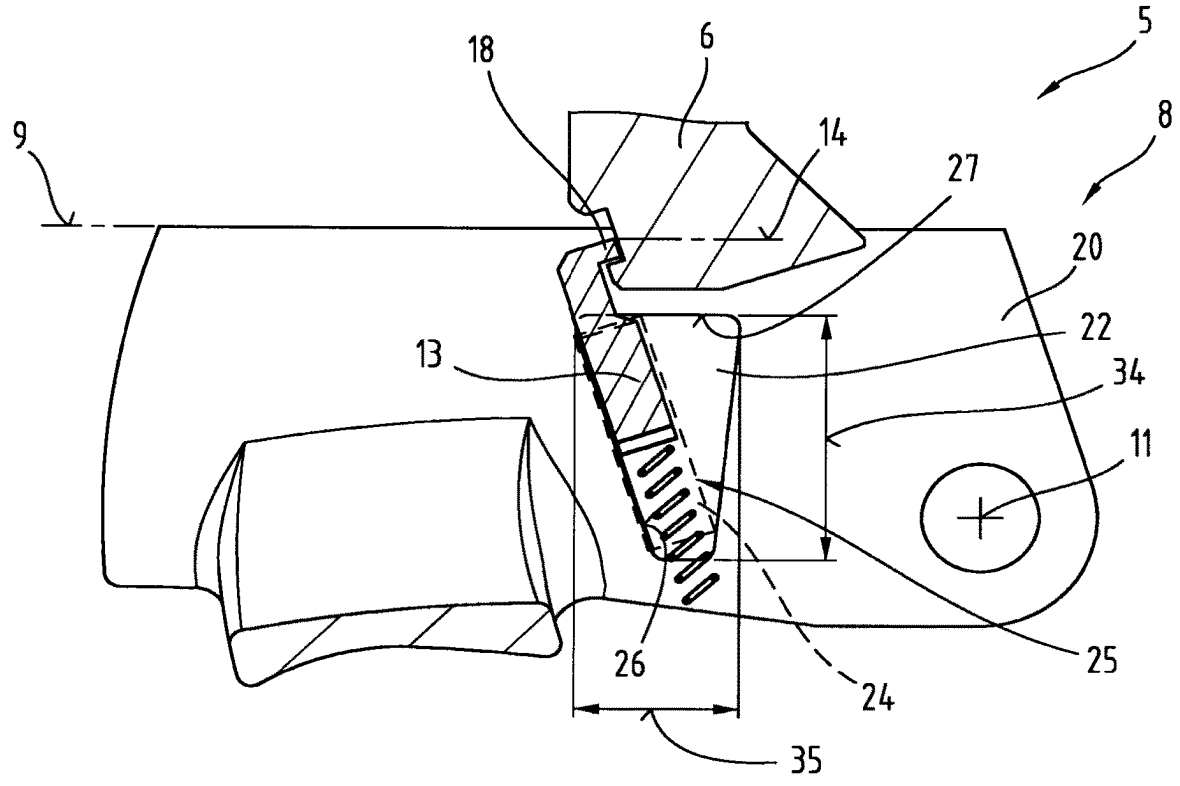
Fig.6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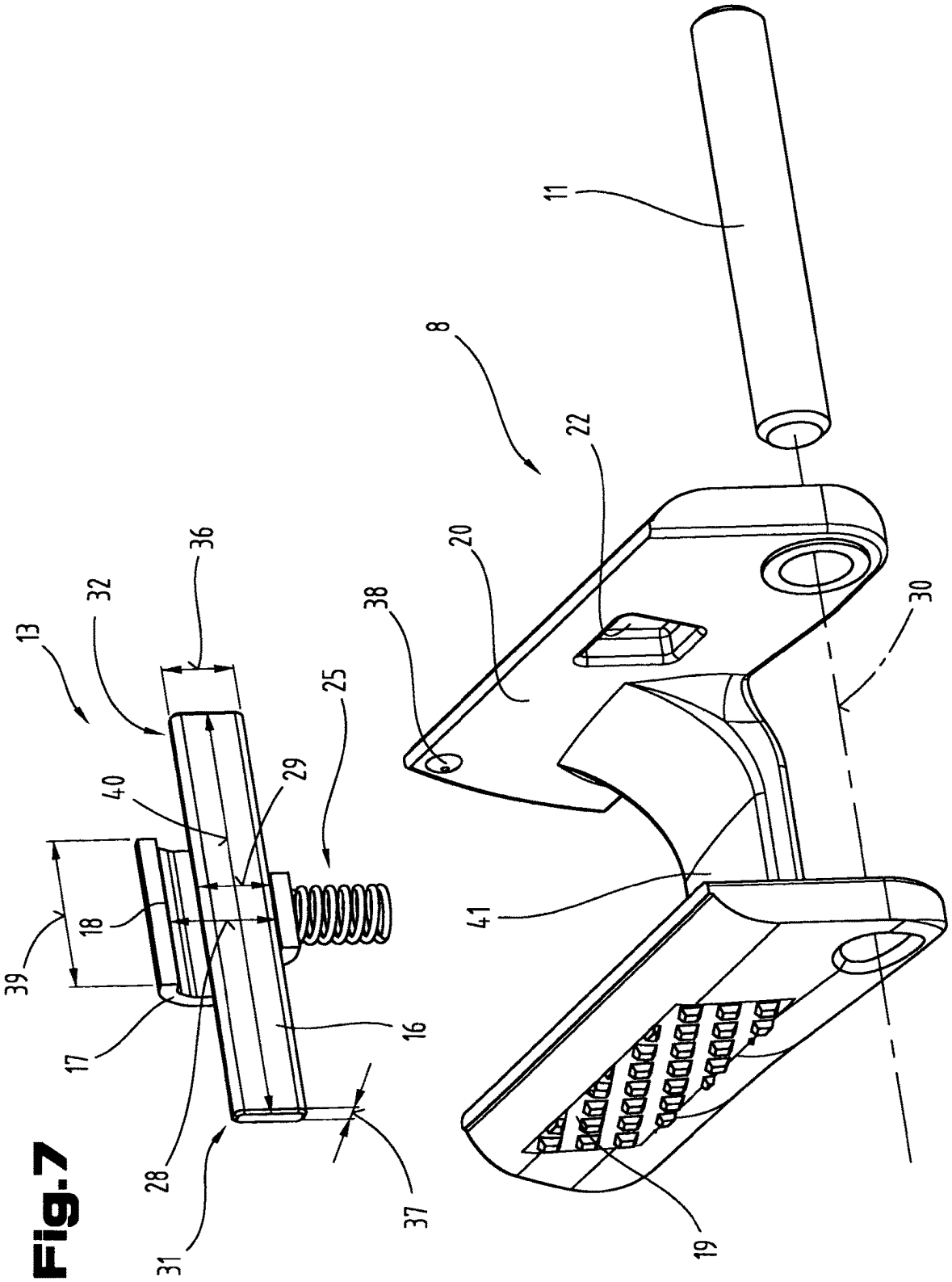

Fig.7

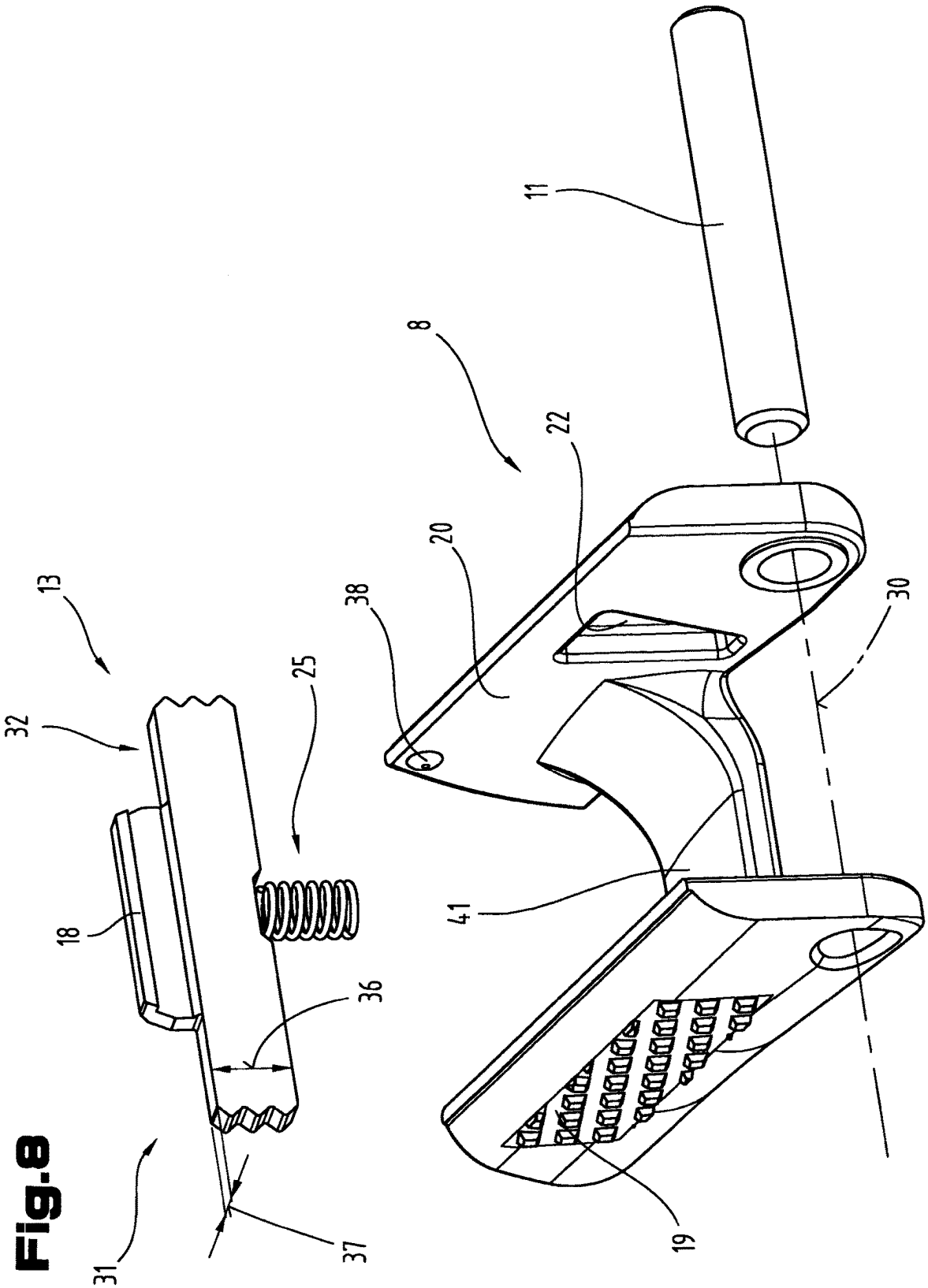

Fig.8

LOCKING DEVICE FOR INSTALLING A HANDLE ASSEMBLY OF A HANDGUN

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a US National Phase application of PCT/AT2022/060462, filed on Dec. 23, 2022, which claims priority to EP-21217340.5, filed Dec. 23, 2021. The contents of both of these applications are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The invention relates to a locking device for installation in a receiver assembly of a firearm, a receiver assembly equipped therewith, and a firearm equipped with the receiver assembly.

BACKGROUND

[0003] The firearm according to the invention can be a pistol.

[0004] US 2013/031313 A1 discloses an auxiliary element for gripping a locking slide of a handgun. The locking slide can be actuated by applying an axial pull to the auxiliary element.

[0005] Receiver assemblies having locking sliders are known from AT A125783 A and U.S. Pat. No. 11,029,105 B2. The basic mechanism of a locking slider of this type serves to establish the connection between the barrel, which is arranged in a slide assembly, and the receiver assembly of a firearm by means of a locking element. The locking slider limits the forward movement of the barrel, and thus the slide assembly of a firearm, during the forward movement of the slide assembly during the closing motion. The receiver assembly comprises a grip/receiver and a locking slider received in the grip/receiver. A first guide member, which is received in a first receiving slot of the grip/receiver, is formed on the locking slider. Furthermore, a second guide member, which is received in a second receiving slot of the grip/receiver, is formed on the locking slider. The locking slider can be gripped in the region of the first guide member and the second guide member and moved between a retaining position and a release position. Furthermore, the locking slider is biased into the retaining position by means of a locking spring.

[0006] In rare circumstances, it can be somewhat difficult to actuate known locking sliders, especially for users with minimal finger strength. It can also be difficult to actuate the locking slider while wearing gloves.

[0007] Another similar locking slider, which disengages a retaining part from the barrel of a firearm by laterally moving an actuating element, is known from EP 3205971 B1.

SUMMARY

[0008] The aim of the present invention was to overcome the disadvantages of the prior art and to provide an alternative locking device for installation in a receiver assembly of a firearm, a receiver assembly equipped therewith, and a firearm equipped with the receiver assembly, which allow simplified handling.

[0009] This aim is achieved by a locking device for installation in a receiver assembly of a firearm, a receiver assembly equipped therewith, and a firearm equipped with the receiver assembly according to the claims.

[0010] A locking device for installation in a receiver assembly of a firearm is provided according to the invention. The locking device serves for limiting a movement of a slide assembly relative to the receiver assembly, wherein unlocking of the locking device allows removal of the slide assembly from the receiver assembly. The locking device comprises:

[0011] a locking slider, the locking slider having a retaining lug which is designed to interact with a barrel received in a slide assembly of the firearm in a retaining position for limiting a movement of the slide assembly relative to the receiver assembly, a first guide member, which is designed to be received in a first receiving slot of a grip/receiver of the receiver assembly, being formed on the locking slider, and a second guide member, which is designed to be received in a second receiving slot of the grip/receiver of the receiver assembly, being formed on the locking slider.

[0012] The locking device comprises a locking lever, wherein the locking slider is movable between the retaining position and the release position by means of the locking lever.

[0013] Further, the locking lever being receivable on the grip/receiver of the receiver assembly so as to be pivotable about a pivoting axis between a basic position and an open position. Further, the locking slider being couplable to the locking lever in such a way that the locking lever serves to actuate the locking slider, wherein a transfer of the locking slider from its retaining position to the release position is effected by rotation of the locking lever.

[0014] An advantage of the locking device according to the invention is that a firearm equipped with the locking device is easier to handle. In particular, unlocking the locking device and thus removing the slide assembly from the receiver assembly can be facilitated by the measures according to the invention. In addition, a locking device designed in this way can have a robust structure, as a result of which the durability of the firearm can be improved.

[0015] Furthermore, it can be expedient for the locking slider to comprise an actuating part and a retaining part, with the first guide member and the second guide member being formed on the actuating part and the retaining lug being arranged on the retaining part, the actuating part and the retaining part being designed as structurally independent components which can moved relative to one another. This measure makes it possible for the slide assembly to slide onto the receiver assembly without the locking lever having to be pivoted from its basic position into its open position in the process.

[0016] Furthermore, the retaining part can be C-shaped, with the actuating part being receivable between the two legs of the C-shaped retaining part. This measure allows a simple structure of the locking device to be achieved.

[0017] In addition, the actuating part can have a greater width than the retaining part, so that the first guide member and the second guide member protrude relative to the actuating part. This measure allows good accommodation of the locking device in the grip/receiver to be achieved.

[0018] Also advantageous is an embodiment according to which the actuating part and the retaining part can each be

designed as shaped sheet metal parts. An actuating part or retaining part designed in this way can have a simple and robust structure.

[0019] According to a development, it is possible for the height of the actuating part to be smaller than an open portion extension of the retaining part. This measure makes it possible for the actuating part to move relative to the retaining part.

[0020] A receiver assembly for a firearm is provided according to the invention. The receiver assembly comprises:

[0021] a grip/receiver;

[0022] a locking device, the locking device being received in a locking device receptacle of the grip/receiver, the locking device comprising a locking slider, the locking slider being movable between a retaining position and a release position, the locking slider having a retaining lug which is designed to interact with a slide assembly of the firearm in the retaining position and to release the slide assembly in the release position, a first guide member, which is received in a first receiving slot of the grip/receiver, being formed on the locking slider and a second guide member, which is received in a second receiving slot of the grip/receiver, being formed on the locking slider.

[0023] The locking device comprises a locking lever, the locking lever being received on the grip/receiver of the receiver assembly so as to be pivotable about a pivoting axis, and the locking slider being coupled to the locking lever in such a way that the locking lever serves to move the locking slider from the retaining position to the release position.

[0024] The retaining part can also be biased into a retaining position by means of a locking spring. This simplifies the handling of the firearm.

[0025] In addition, the locking lever can be received on the grip/receiver so as to be pivotable between a basic position and an open position, with the locking slider being movable between a retaining position and a release position by means of the locking lever. An advantage of the locking device according to the invention is that a firearm equipped with the locking device is easier to handle. In particular, unlocking the locking device and thus removing the slide assembly, including the barrel, from the receiver assembly can be facilitated by the measures according to the invention. In addition, a locking device designed in this way can have a robust structure, as a result of which the durability of the firearm can be improved.

[0026] The locking lever can also have a first lever part and a second lever part, a first recess being formed in the first lever part and a second recess being formed in the second lever part, the first guide member being received in the first recess in a form-fitting manner and the second guide member is received in the second recess in a form-fitting manner. This measure allows the locking lever to be attached to the locking slider.

[0027] According to one particular embodiment, it is possible for the first guide member to have a guide member height and for the first recess to have a recess height and for a release distance to be formed between the retaining position and the release position, the recess height being at least as great as the guide member height plus the release distance. This measure makes it possible even for a locking slider which is designed in one piece to be moved into its release position when the slide assembly is joined to the receiver assembly without the locking lever having to be pivoted at the same time.

[0028] According to an advantageous development, the locking slider can be designed in one piece, with the retaining lug, the first guide member, and the second guide member being formed on one component.

[0029] In particular, it can be advantageous for a trigger lever to be received in the grip/receiver so as to be pivotable by means of a trigger axis, the trigger axis being coaxial with the pivoting axis. This has the advantage that the trigger axis can be used to pivotably receive a plurality of components at the same time; therefore, the number of components can be reduced and the firearm can be made less complex.

[0030] Furthermore, the first recess can have a first recess width and the first guide member can have a first guide member width, the first recess width being between 105% and 700%, in particular between 150% and 400%, preferably between 200% and 350%, of the first guide member width.

[0031] In addition, the locking device can be designed such that the retaining lug of the locking slider can move from the retaining position to the release position counter to the spring force of a locking spring when the slide assembly, including the barrel, is pushed on from the front, without the locking lever having to be pivoted from its basic position to its open position in the process. The advantage of this measure is that the handling of the firearm can be simplified.

[0032] A slide within the meaning of this document is also often referred to as a bolt. In addition to the actual slide, the slide assembly also includes components attached thereto, as well as a barrel received therein, which is evident to a person skilled in the art in the context of this application.

[0033] The invention is explained in more detail with reference to the following drawings for a better understanding.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0034] The drawings show, in a greatly simplified and schematic manner:

[0035] FIG. **1** an exploded illustration of a first embodiment of a firearm in a perspective view;

[0036] FIG. **2** detailed illustration of the first embodiment of the firearm in a perspective view;

[0037] FIG. **3** a schematic illustration of a first embodiment of a locking device in a first position;

[0038] FIG. **4** a schematic illustration of the first embodiment of the locking device in a second position;

[0039] FIG. **5** a schematic illustration of the first embodiment of the locking device in a third position;

[0040] FIG. **6** a schematic illustration of a second embodiment of the locking device in a first position;

[0041] FIG. **7** an exploded perspective illustration of the first embodiment of the locking device; and

[0042] FIG. **8** an exploded perspective illustration of the second embodiment of the locking device.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0043] It should first be noted that in the variously described embodiments, the same parts are provided with the same reference signs or the same component names, and all the disclosures in the description can be transferred

accordingly to the same parts with the same reference signs or the same component names.

[0044] FIG. **1** shows an exploded illustration of a first embodiment of a firearm **1** in a perspective view.

[0045] As can be seen from FIG. **1**, the firearm **1** can comprise a slide assembly **2**. The firearm **1** can also comprise a receiver assembly **3**. The slide assembly **2** and the receiver assembly **3** are shown spaced apart from one another in the illustration according to FIG. **1**.

[0046] In particular, the slide assembly **2** is coupled to the receiver assembly **3** in the use state of the firearm **1**.

[0047] The receiver assembly **3** can comprise a grip/receiver **4**. Furthermore, the receiver assembly **3** can comprise a locking device **5**. The locking device **5** can be used to catch or limit the movement of the slide assembly **2** relative to the receiver assembly **3**. In particular, the locking device **5** can cooperate with a barrel **6** of the slide assembly **2**.

[0048] In particular, a locking device receptacle **7** in which the locking device **5** can be received can be formed in the grip/receiver **4**.

[0049] As can also be seen from FIG. **1**, the locking device **5** can also comprise a locking lever **8**.

[0050] In the illustration according to FIG. **1**, the locking lever **8** is in a basic position **9**. The locking lever **8** can be received on the grip/receiver **4** so as to be pivotable about a pivoting axis **30** in such a way that it can be pivoted manually and/or by the user of the firearm **1** into an open position **10**.

[0051] In particular, the locking lever **8** can be pivotably attached to the grip/receiver **4** by means of a trigger axis **11**. The trigger axis **11** can serve as a pivoting axis **30** in this case. A trigger **12** can also be pivotably attached to the grip/receiver **4** by means of the trigger axis **11**. The locking lever **8** and the trigger **12** can thus be mounted so as to be pivotable about the same trigger axis **11**.

[0052] FIG. **2** shows a perspective view of a first embodiment of the locking device **5**; the same reference signs or component names as those in the previous FIG. **1** are used again here for the same parts. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition, reference is made to the detailed description in the preceding FIG. **1**.

[0053] As can be seen from FIG. **2**, a locking slider **13** can be provided which, by means of the locking lever **8**, can move between a retaining position **14** and a release position **15**.

[0054] In particular, the locking slider **13** can comprise an actuating part **16** and a retaining part **17**. The actuating part **16** and the retaining part **17** can be designed as structurally independent components which can move relative to one another.

[0055] In particular, a retaining lug **18** can be formed on the retaining part **17**, which retaining lug serves the function of interacting with a corresponding counter-element on the slide assembly **2**, in particular on the barrel **6**.

[0056] Furthermore, the actuating part **16** has an elongate extension and extends between a first lever part **19** and a second lever part **20** of the locking lever **8**. The locking lever **8** can be designed as an injection-molded part, the first lever part **19** and the second lever part **20** of the locking lever **8** being couplable to one another as a single piece.

[0057] Furthermore, it is also conceivable for the first lever part **19** and the second lever part **20** of the locking lever **8** to each be designed as structurally independent components which are coupled to one another.

[0058] In particular, a recess **21**, **22**, which serves to receive the actuating part **16**, can be formed in each of the two lever parts **19**, **20** of the locking lever **8**. In this case, the first recess **21** can be arranged in the first lever part **19** of the locking lever **8**, and the second recess **22** can be arranged in the second lever part **20** of the locking lever **8**. In particular, a first guide member **31** of the locking slider **13**, in particular of the actuating part **16**, can be received in the first recess **21**, and a second guide member **32** of the locking slider **13** can be received in the second recess **22**.

[0059] Due to the actuating part **16** being received in the recess **21** in a form-fitting manner, a movement coupling between the locking lever **8** and the actuating part **16** can be achieved. In particular, the recess **21** can be designed such that, when the locking lever **8** is rotated between the basic position **9** and the open position **10**, the actuating part **16** can be guided in the recesses **21**, **22**.

[0060] Furthermore, a first receiving slot **23** and a second receiving slot **24**, in which the actuating part **16** is received so as to be linearly movable, can be formed in the grip/receiver **4**. In particular, the first guide member **31** of the actuating part **16** can be received in the first receiving slot **23** and the second guide member **32** of the actuating part **16** can be received in the second receiving slot **24**.

[0061] As can also be seen from FIG. **2**, the retaining part **17** can have a smaller extension in a transverse direction of the firearm **1** than the actuating part **16**. In other words, the first guide member **31** and the second guide member **32** of the actuating part **16** can protrude relative to the retaining part **17** in the transverse direction of the firearm **1**.

[0062] In particular, the retaining part **17** can be received within the grip/receiver **4** between the two recesses **21**, **22**. Furthermore, the retaining part **17** can have a rounded shape, preferably toward the outside.

[0063] Various positions of the locking device **5** are shown schematically in FIGS. **3** to **5**; the same reference signs or component names as those in the preceding FIGS. **1** and **2** are again used for the same parts. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition, reference is made to the detailed description in the preceding FIGS. **1** and **2**.

[0064] The function of the locking device **5** is illustrated in FIGS. **3** to **5**.

[0065] FIG. **3** shows a first position of the locking device **5**. The locking lever **8** is located in its basic position **9** here. As this is a sectional view, only the second lever part **20** is visible.

[0066] The retaining part **17** of the locking slider **13** is in its retaining position **14**. This is achieved by the retaining part **17** being forced into this retaining position **14** by means of a locking spring **25**.

[0067] In particular, the retaining part **17** can be C-shaped, the actuating part **16** being receivable between the two legs of the C-shape. In the retaining position **14**, the retaining part **17** can preferably rest against the actuating part **16**, in particular against a lower leg of the C-shape, and thus held in position. Furthermore, the retaining part **17** can rest against a guide surface **26**, it being possible for the guide surface **26** to be formed in the grip/receiver **4**. The guide surface **26** is only indicated schematically.

[0068] As such, the retaining part **17** can be received in a form-fitting manner between the guide surface **26** of the grip/receiver **4** and the actuating part **16**.

[0069] As can be clearly seen from FIG. **3**, the actuating part **16** can be guided in the receiving slots **23**, **24** in this case. Furthermore, the recesses **21**, **22** each have a recess upper edge **27**. The recess upper edge **27** of the recesses **21**, **22** can be used to rest against the actuating part **16**. Seen in cross section, the actuating part **16** can have a rounded shape in order to fit well into the C-shape of the retaining part **17**. In addition, the rounded shape enables the actuating part **16** to rest properly against the recess upper edge **27** of the recesses **21**, **22**.

[0070] In the position shown in FIG. **3**, the retaining part **17** is thus forced upward by means of the locking spring **25**. As a result, the actuating part **16**, which rests against the retaining part **17**, is also forced upward. As a result, the locking lever **8**, the recess upper edge **27** of which rests against the actuating part **16**, is also forced upward.

[0071] The locking lever **8** moved by the user from its basic position **9** into the open position **10** in order to separate the slide assembly **2**. The following steps are carried out in this case.

[0072] The locking lever **8** is rotated about the trigger axis **11**, as a result of which the position of the recesses **21**, **22** is moved downward. The actuating part **16**, which rests against the recess upper edge **27**, is also pushed downward in this case by being linearly guided in the receiving slots **23**, **24**. The retaining part **17**, which surrounds the actuating part **16** in a form-fitting manner and rests against it, is also pushed downward in this case. As a result, the retaining part **17** is guided from its retaining position **14** into its release position **15**. The retaining part **17**, in particular the retaining lug **18**, is now therefore no longer in engagement with the corresponding counter-part of the barrel **6**, as a result of which the slide assembly **2** can be removed from the receiver assembly **3**.

[0073] When performing the steps described above, the locking spring **25**, which was already previously pretensioned, will be compressed further.

[0074] If the locking lever **8** is then let go or released by the user, the force of the locking spring **25** can return the whole system to its original position, as is shown and described in FIG. **3**. In an alternative embodiment, it is also conceivable for the locking lever **8**, in its open position **10**, to lock or snap into place, and only return to its basic position **9** following an impulse, for example an initial backward thrust.

[0075] FIG. **5** shows a further method step for assembling the slide assembly **2** with the receiver assembly **3**. As can be seen from FIG. **5**, it is not absolutely necessary during the assembly of the slide assembly **2** with the receiver assembly **3** for the locking lever **8** to be moved out of its basic position **9**.

[0076] This can be achieved by the barrel **6**, during the assembly, moving the retaining part **17** downward counter to the spring force of the locking spring **25**. A corresponding bevel can be formed on the barrel **6** in this case. Furthermore, a bevel and/or the C-shape of the retaining part **17** correspond to the bevel on the barrel, so that the slide assembly **2** being pushed onto the receiver assembly **3** results in the retaining part **17** moving out of its retaining position **14** counter to the spring force of the locking spring **25**.

[0077] Due to the structurally independent design of the retaining part **17** and the actuating part **16**, the retaining part can **17** be moved downward without the actuating part **16**, and thus locking lever **8**, being moved in the process. In particular, this can be achieved by the C-shaped form of the retaining part **17**, and by embedding the actuating part **16** therein.

[0078] In particular, the retaining part **17** can have an open portion extension **28**. Furthermore, the actuating part **16** can have a height **29**. In particular, the height **29** of the actuating part **16** can be smaller than the open portion extension **28** of the retaining part **17**.

[0079] The retaining position **14** and the release position **15** are arranged at a release distance **33** from one other, as can also be seen in FIG. **2**.

[0080] In particular, the height **29** of the actuating part **16** can be smaller, at least by the release distance **33** between the retaining position **14** and the release position **15**, than the open portion extension **28** of the retaining part **17**.

[0081] If, at this point during the joining process, the slide assembly **2**, in particular the barrel **6**, is pushed far enough onto the receiver assembly **3** and is at least in a position as shown in FIG. **3**, the retaining part **17** can be moved or forced back into its retaining position **14** by the spring force of the locking spring **25**. This allows the slide assembly **2** to be secured to the receiver assembly **3**.

[0082] FIG. **6** shows an alternative embodiment of the locking device **5**; the same reference signs or component names as those in the preceding FIGS. **1** to **5** are used for the same parts. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition, reference is made to the detailed description in the preceding FIGS. **1** to **5**.

[0083] As can be seen from FIG. **6**, the locking slider **13** can be formed as a single piece. The retaining lug **18** can thus be formed directly on the part which has the first guide member **31** and the second guide member **32** that are guided in the recesses **21**, **22**. In particular, in this case, it is possible for the retaining lug **18** not to extend across the entire width of the locking slider **13**, and for the retaining lug **18** to be formed only in a central region instead, so that corresponding receiving of the locking slider **13** in the receiving slots **23**, **24** is made possible.

[0084] Actuation of the locking slider **13** or transfer of the locking slider **13** from its retaining position **14** into the release position **15** of the embodiment described in FIG. **6** takes place, mutatis mutandis, as in the description of FIG. **4**, by rotating the locking lever **8**.

[0085] In the embodiment of the locking device **5** according to FIG. **6**, the slide assembly **2** is joined to the receiver assembly **3** as follows.

[0086] Due to corresponding inclined surfaces on the barrel **6**, the locking slider **13** is pushed downward out of its retaining position **14**. In this case, the recesses **21**, **22** in the locking lever **8** have a height that is sufficient for the locking slider **13** to glide downward without the locking lever **8** moving out of its basic position **9** in the process.

[0087] In particular, the height **29** of the actuating part **16** is smaller than the height of the recesses **21**, **22** at least by a distance between the retaining position **14** and the release position **15**.

[0088] In particular, the recesses **21**, **22** have a recess height **34** and a recess width **35**.

[0089] FIG. **7** shows a perspective exploded illustration of a first embodiment of the locking device **5**; the same reference signs or component names as in the previous FIGS. **1** to **5** are used again here for the same parts. In order

to avoid unnecessary repetition, reference is made to the detailed description in the preceding FIGS. **1** to **5**.

[0090] As can be seen from FIG. **7**, the guide member **31** has a guide member height **36** and a guide member width **37**.

[0091] Furthermore, the locking lever **8** can have rest protrusions **38** or rest elements, so that it remains in its basic position **9** during the joining process, as shown in FIG. **5**. These rest elements can be triggered with an actuating force that is so low that it does not disturb the rotation of the locking lever **8** by the user.

[0092] From FIG. **7** it can also be seen that the retaining part **17** has a retaining part width **39**. The actuating part **16** has an actuating part width **40**. In particular, the retaining part width **39** is smaller than the actuating part width **40**, so that the first guide member **31** and the second guide member **32** protrude relative to the retaining part **17** in width.

[0093] Furthermore, it can be clearly seen in FIG. **7** that the first lever part **19** and the second lever part **20** of the locking lever **8** can be coupled to each other via a connecting member **41**. In particular, the locking lever **8** can be U-shaped, with the connecting member **41** forming the base and the first lever part **19** and the second lever part **20** forming the two legs. The locking lever **8** can surround the grip/receiver **4** in a U-shape.

[0094] FIG. **8** shows a perspective exploded illustration of the second embodiment of the locking device **5**; the same reference signs or component names as in the previous FIG. **6** are used again here for the same parts. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition, reference is made to the detailed description in the preceding FIG. **6**.

[0095] As can be seen from FIG. **8**, the locking slider **13** can be formed in one piece, with the retaining lug **18**, the first guide member **31**, and the second guide member **32** being formed on the one-piece locking slider **13**.

[0096] The position information chosen in the description, such as upward, downward, to the side, etc., relate to the position of the **1** shown in FIG. **1**. The front in this case is on the left side of FIG. **1**, and thus at the muzzle of the barrel **6**. A longitudinal direction extends parallel to the barrel **6**. A width or transverse direction extends in the width of the firearm transversely to the longitudinal direction.

[0097] The embodiments show possible embodiments. It should be noted here that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments shown; rather, various combinations of the individual embodiments are possible, and, based on the technical teaching through the present invention, this possibility of variation is within the ability of a person skilled in the art working in this technical field.

[0098] The scope of protection is determined by the claims. However, the description and the drawings should be used to interpret the claims. Individual features or combinations of features from the different embodiments shown and described can represent independent inventive solutions. The problem addressed by the independent inventive solutions can be found in the description.

[0099] All information on value ranges in the present description should be understood to include any and all sub-ranges thereof, e.g. 1 to 10 should be understood to include all sub-ranges from the lower limit 1 to the upper limit 10, i.e. all sub-ranges begin with a lower limit of 1 or more and end at an upper limit of 10 or less, for example 1 to 1.7, or 3.2 to 8.1, or 5.5 to 10.

[0100] Finally, it should be noted that, for a better understanding of the structure, some elements have been shown not to scale and/or enlarged and/or made smaller.

1. Locking device (**5**) for installation in a receiver assembly (**3**) of a firearm (**1**), wherein the locking device (**5**) serves for limiting a movement of a slide assembly (**2**) relative to the receiver assembly (**3**), wherein unlocking of the locking device (**5**) allows removal of the slide assembly (**2**) from the receiver assembly (**3**), the locking device (**5**) comprising:

a locking slider (**13**), the locking slider (**13**) having a retaining lug (**18**) which is designed to interact with a barrel (**6**) received in the slide assembly (**2**) of the firearm (**1**) in a retaining position (**14**) to limit a movement of the slide assembly (**2**) relative to the receiver assembly (**3**), a first guide member (**31**), which is designed to be received in a first receiving slot (**23**) of a grip/receiver (**4**) of the receiver assembly (**3**), being formed on the locking slider (**13**), and a second guide member (**32**), which is designed to be received in a second receiving slot (**24**) of the grip/receiver (**4**) of the receiver assembly (**3**), being formed on the locking slider (**13**), wherein the locking device (**5**) comprises a locking lever (**8**), the locking slider (**13**) being movable between the retaining position (**14**) and the release position (**15**) by means of the locking lever (**8**), characterized in that the locking lever (**8**) being receivable on the grip/receiver (**4**) of the receiver assembly (**3**) so as to be pivotable about a pivoting axis (**30**) between a basic position (**9**) and an open position (**10**), and the locking slider (**13**) being couplable to the locking lever (**8**) in such a way that the locking lever (**8**) serves to actuate the locking slider (**13**), wherein a transfer of the locking slider (**13**) from its retaining position (**14**) to the release position (**15**) is effected by rotation of the locking lever (**8**).

2. Locking device (**5**) according to claim **1**, characterized in that the locking slider (**13**) comprises an actuating part (**16**) and a retaining part (**17**), the first guide member (**31**) and the second guide member (**32**) being formed on the actuating part (**16**), and the retaining lug (**18**) being arranged on the retaining part (**17**), the actuating part (**16**) and the retaining part (**17**) being designed as structurally independent components which can move relative to one another, such that the retaining part (**17**) can be moved downwards without the actuating part (**16**) and the locking lever (**8**) connected thereto are moved.

3. Locking device (**5**) according to claim **2**, characterized in that the retaining part (**17**) is C-shaped, the actuating part (**16**) being receivable between the two legs of the C-shaped retaining part (**17**).

4. Locking device (**5**) according to either claim **2** or claim **3**, characterized in that the actuating part (**16**) has a greater width than the retaining part (**17**), and therefore the first guide member (**31**) and the second guide member (**32**) protrude relative to the actuating part (**16**).

5. Locking device (**5**) according to any of claims **2** to **4**, characterized in that the actuating part (**16**) and the retaining part (**17**) are each designed as shaped sheet metal parts.

6. Locking device (**5**) according to any of claims **2** to **5**, characterized in that a height (**29**) of the actuating part (**16**) is smaller than an open portion extension (**28**) of the retaining part (**17**).

7. Receiver assembly (**3**) for a firearm (**1**), the receiver assembly (**3**) comprising:

a grip/receiver (**4**);

a locking device (**5**), in particular a locking device according to any of claims **1** to **6**, wherein the locking device (**5**) serves for limiting a movement of a slide assembly (**2**) relative to the receiver assembly (**3**), wherein unlocking of the locking device (**5**) allows removal of the slide assembly (**2**) from the receiver assembly (**3**), the receiver assembly (**3**) being received in a locking device receptacle (**7**) of the grip/receiver (**4**), the locking device (**5**) comprising a locking slider (**13**), the locking slider (**13**) having a retaining lug (**18**) which is designed to interact with a barrel (**6**), which is received in the slide assembly (**2**) of the firearm (**1**), in a retaining position (**14**) to limit a movement of the slide assembly (**2**) relative to the receiver assembly (**3**) and to release the slide assembly (**2**) in a release position (**15**), a first guide member (**31**), which is received in a first receiving slot (**23**) of the grip/receiver (**4**), being formed on the locking slider (**13**), and a second guide member (**32**), which is received in a second receiving slot (**24**) of the grip/receiver (**4**), being formed on the locking slider (**13**), wherein the locking device (**5**) comprises a locking lever (**8**), the locking slider (**13**) being movable between the retaining position (**14**) and the release position (**15**) by means of the locking lever (**8**), characterized in that the locking lever (**8**) being received on the grip/receiver (**4**) of the receiver assembly (**3**) so as to be pivotable about a pivoting axis (**30**) between a basic position (**9**) and an open position (**10**), and the locking slider (**13**) being coupled to the locking lever (**8**) in such a way that the locking lever (**8**) serves to move the locking slider (**15**) from the retaining position (**14**) into the release position (**15**), wherein a transfer of the locking slider (**13**) from its retaining position (**14**) to the release position (**15**) is effected by rotation of the locking lever (**8**).

8. Receiver assembly (**3**) according to claim **7**, characterized in that) the locking lever (**8**) has a first lever part (**19**) and a second lever part (**20**), a first recess (**21**) being formed in the first lever part (**19**) and a second recess (**22**) being formed in the second lever part (**20**), the first guide member (**31**) being received in the first recess (**21**) in a form-fitting manner and the second guide member (**32**) being received in the second recess (**22**) in a form-fitting manner.

9. Receiver assembly (**3**) according to claim **8**, characterized in that the first guide member (**31**) has a guide member height (**36**), in that the first recess (**21**) has a recess height (**34**), and in that a release distance (**33**) is formed between the retaining position (**14**) and the release position (**15**), the recess height (**34**) being at least as great as the guide member height (**36**) plus the release distance (**33**).

10. Receiver assembly (**3**) according to any of claims **7** to **9**, characterized in that the locking slider (**13**) is designed in one piece, the retaining lug (**18**), the first guide member (**31**), and the second guide member (**32**) being formed on one component.

11. Receiver assembly (**3**) according to any of claims **7** to **10**, characterized in that a trigger (**12**) is received in the grip/receiver so as to be pivotable (**4**) by means of a trigger axis (**11**), the trigger axis (**11**) being coaxial with the pivoting axis (**30**).

12. Receiver assembly (**3**) according to any of claims **8** to **11**, characterized in that the first recess (**21**) has a first recess width (**35**) and in that the first guide member (**31**) has a first guide member width (**37**), the first recess width (**35**) being between 105% and 700%, in particular between 150% and 400%, preferably between 200% and 350%, of the first guide member width (**37**).

13. Receiver assembly (**3**) according to any of claims **7** to **12**, characterized in that the locking device (**5**) is designed such that the retaining lug (**18**) of the locking slider (**13**) can move from the retaining position (**14**) to the release position (**15**) counter to the spring force of a locking spring (**25**) without the locking lever (**8**) having to be pivoted from its basic position (**9**) to its open position (**10**) in the process.

14. Firearm (**1**), comprising:

a receiver assembly (**3**);

a slide assembly (**2**), the slide assembly (**2**) being received on the receiver assembly (**3**),

characterized in that

the receiver assembly (**3**) is designed according to any of claims **7** to **13**.

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