Jan. 25, 1938. J. L. O'CONNER 2,106,648

CAP PISTOL

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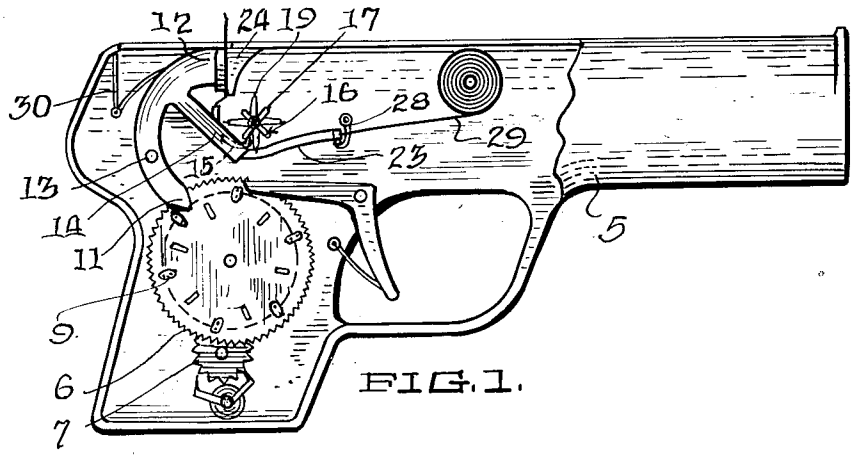
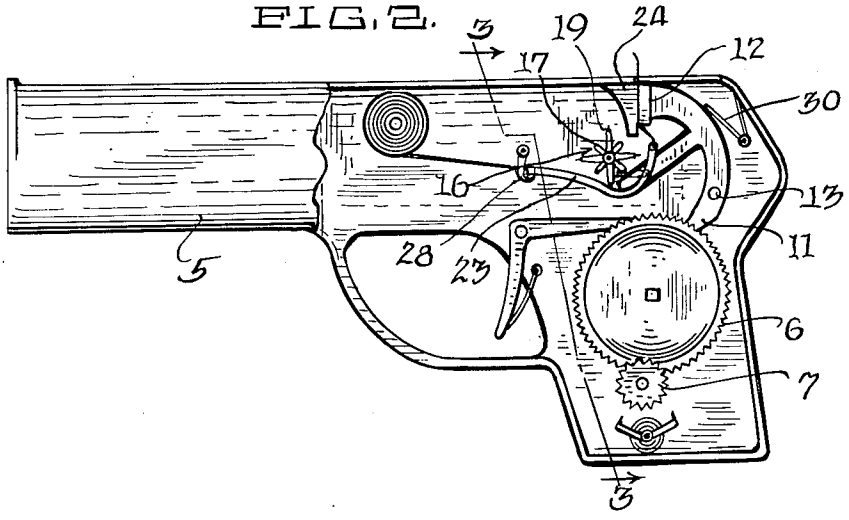


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.



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FIG. 3.

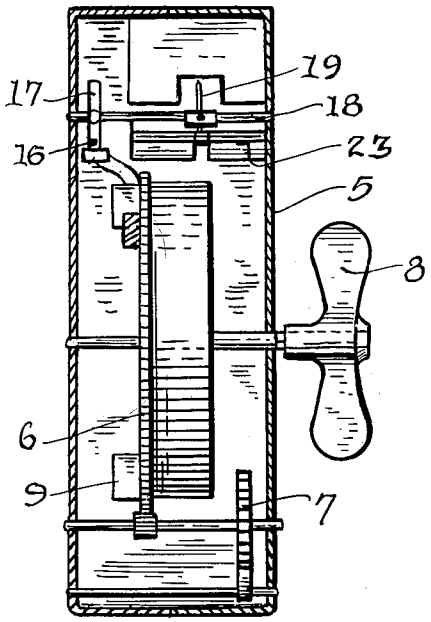


FIG. 4.

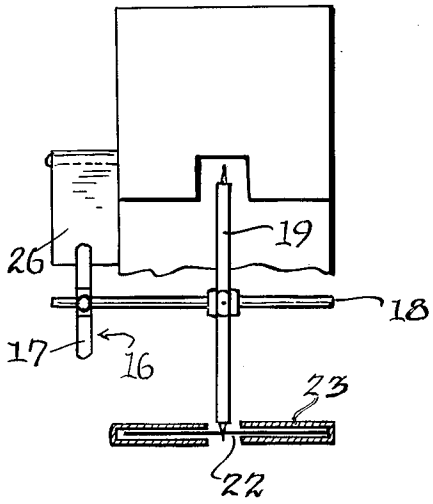


FIG. 6.

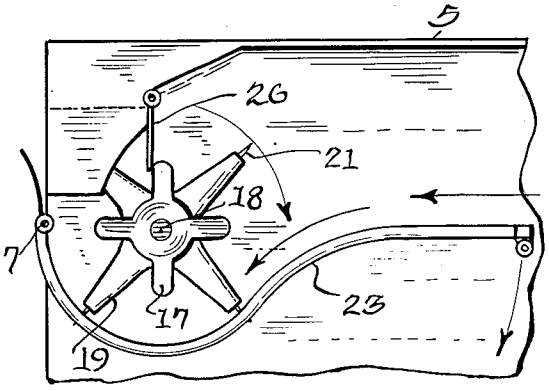


FIG. 5.

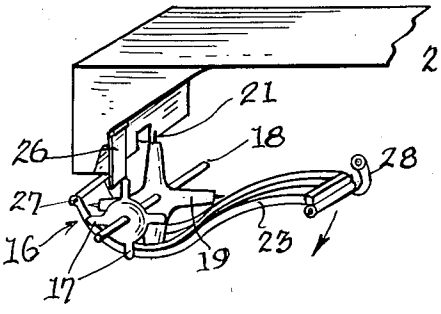


FIG. 7.

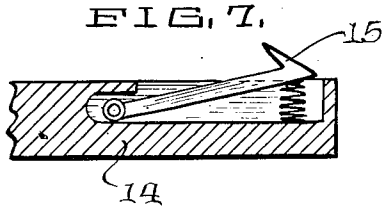
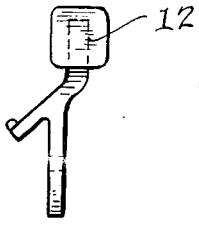


FIG. 8.



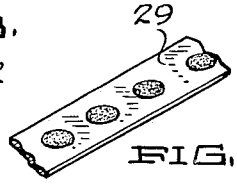


FIG. 9.

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2,106,648

CAP PISTOL

John L. O'Conner, Taft, Calif.

Application July 27, 1936, Serial No. 92,908

2 Claims. (Cl. 42—57)

This invention relates to improvements in cap pistols, and has particular reference to a pistol wherein a rapid firing of the caps may be accomplished so as to simulate an automatic pistol or a machine gun. It is obvious, however, that my mechanism could be applied wherever it is desired to cause a continuous firing of caps without employing a pistol-like structure.

A further object is to produce a device of this character which is simple to manufacture, easy to operate, load, and one which is safe.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a pistol having my invention mounted therein;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation similar to Fig. 1 looking from the opposite side thereof;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view showing the feeding mechanism;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the feeding mechanism and cap track lock;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevation of Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary cross sectional view of the hammer finger;

Fig. 8 is an edge elevation of the hammer; and

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a portion of strip caps.

It has been common to employ paper caps in toy pistols, which caps when struck by a hammer explode, simulating the firing of a gun. This required the insertion of individual caps in the gun which resulted in a slow firing thereof, consequently the gun would never be considered by a child as a repeater or machine gun.

In the accompanying drawings wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 designates the housing here shown in the shape of a revolver. Within this housing is mounted a spring actuated gear 6, the speed of which is controlled by an escapement mechanism designated as a whole by the numeral 7. The spring is mounted through the medium of a key 8. Mounted upon the side of the gear 6 is a plurality of abutments 9 which are contacted successively by the end 11 of a hammer 12 pivoted as at 13. This hammer has an arm 14 provided with an upstanding spring pressed finger 15 which is in alignment with the ends 17 of a star wheel 16 which is mounted upon a shaft 18 and carries a pin wheel 19 having pin points 21. These pin points extend through a channel 22 formed in the percussion or cap tape guide 23. From Figs. 1 and 2 it will be apparent that this tape guide 23 has its ends in close proximity to the hammer 12 so that the percussion tape may pass between the hammer and the anvil 24. A pivoted stop 26 prevents retrograde movement of the shaft 18. The tape guide is pivoted as at 27 and held by a latch 28. This permits the tape guide to be swung downwardly during the feeding of the tape therethrough. A portion of the tape is shown in Fig. 9 and is designated by the numeral 29.

The operation of my device is as follows. The side of the gun is first removed, a roll of tape mounted therein, and the end of the tape guide unlatched, moved downwardly and the tape threaded therethrough, after which the guide is returned to its normal position. The spring is wound and the trigger pulled. Consequently, the gear 6 rotates causing the abutments 9 to reciprocate the hammer 12 against the tension of the spring 30. This will cause the finger 15 to actuate the star wheel 16, thus rotating the shaft 18 and the pin wheel 19. The pins engaging the tape will advance the same bringing a new portion of tape between the hammer and anvil at each reciprocation of the hammer. Consequently, as long as the wheel 6 revolves there will be practically a continuous exploding of the caps confined in the tape. The speed of which this firing occurs will depend entirely upon the action of the escapement mechanism.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes relative to the material, size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In a device of the character described, a casing, an anvil positioned within said casing, a hammer positioned in said casing and capable of engaging said anvil, a plurality of driven lugs intermittently engaging said hammer to effect its action, spring means for moving said hammer against said anvil, a guide having one end adjacent said anvil and having a channel formed therethrough, said guide supporting a percussion tape spanning said channel, a plurality of pins rotatably mounted above said channel and

capable of successively piercing said tape, and means for rotating said pins to advance said tape when said hammer is reciprocated.

2. In a device of the character described, a casing, an anvil positioned within said casing, a hammer positioned in said casing and capable of engaging said anvil, a plurality of driven lugs intermittently engaging said hammer to effect its action, spring means for moving said hammer against said anvil, a tape guide having one end adjacent said anvil and having a channel formed therethrough, said guide supporting a percussion tape spanning said channel, a plurality of pins rotatably mounted above said channel and capable of successively piercing said tape, means for rotating said pins to advance said tape when said hammer is reciprocated, and means for preventing retrograde movement of said pins.

JOHN L. O'CONNER.