J. WILCOX.

TOY PISTOL.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1910.

1,016,310.

Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

Fig. 1.

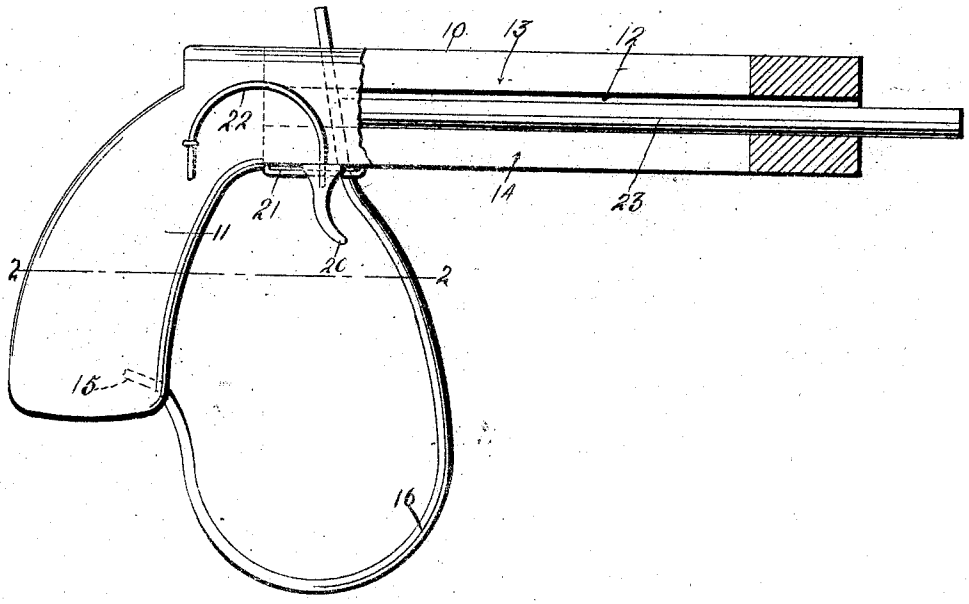
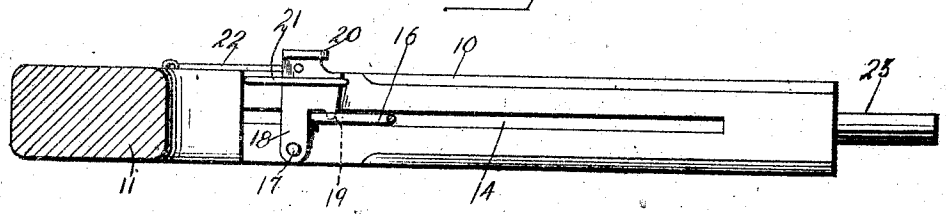


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
J. E. Strobel
C. N. Woodward.

Inventor
JOHN WILCOX.

By Brandenburg & Brandenburg
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WILCOX, OF NISBET, NORTH DAKOTA.

TOY PISTOL.

1,016,310. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

Application filed May 24, 1910. Serial No. 563,193.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nisbet, in the county of Oliver, State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Pistols; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in toy pistols of the class wherein a spring is employed to eject a projectile, and has for one of its objects to provide a device of this character wherein the grip of the trigger is increased by the force of the firing spring, to prevent accidental displacement of the firing spring until the trigger is actuated.

With this and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claim; and, in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention. Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved device, partly in section, Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view with the handle and the firing spring in section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The improved device comprises a "barrel" portion 10 and a hand grip or stock 11, of any required shape, but preferably resembling the outlines of an ordinary pistol. The barrel 10 is bored longitudinally as indicated at 12 and with a longitudinal vertical slot communicating with the bore, or with one portion 13 of the slot above the bore and the other portion 14 of the slot below the bore, as shown.

Rigidly secured at 15 in the stock or grip 11 is a resilient wire member 16 which constitutes the firing element of the device, and is curved forwardly and thence upwardly and extends through the slots 13—14, as shown. Pivoted at 17 to the lower face of the barrel 10 is a trigger member formed with an arm portion 18 and a catch lug 19 and with a downwardly depending portion 20 with which the finger operates to release the trigger. The trigger is supported in position by a guide or keeper 21, and is supplied with an operating spring 22 which maintains it yieldably in its forward or engaging position. The pivot 17 is located relatively near the rear end of the barrel, and the keeper 21 is so arranged that the spring 22 operates to maintain the arm portion 18 of the trigger normally in advance of the pivot 17, as represented in Fig. 2. By this arrangement when pressure is applied to the downwardly depending portion 20 of the trigger the point or catch portion 19 is withdrawn from its position over the slot 14. The ejector member 16 it will be noted when forced backwardly by the hand of the operator bears against the point 19 of the trigger and displaces the same and is caught in the rear of the point and held thereby. Thereafter the forward strain of the member 16 causes the arm 19 to swing upon its pivot 17, and forces the point 19 farther across the slot 14 and consequently increases the grip between the members 16 and 19, and thus locks the trigger into engagement with the firing member, and effectually prevents any accidental displacement until force is applied to the depending portion 20 to "fire" the implement. This is an important feature of the improved device, and adds materially to its value and efficiency, and likewise increases the "safety" of the device. The trigger being arranged to stand at a transverse angle to the longitudinal plane of the barrel makes it "hard" to trip the device and thus still further increases its safety.

The barrel 10 and its stock 11 will preferably be formed of one single piece of wood, while the remaining parts of the device except the projectile are of metal. The projectile may be of any required shape, but will preferably be in the form of a wooden rod, represented at 23. The improved implement may be loaded by inserting the projectile into the barrel and forcing it rearwardly against the member 16 until the latter automatically displaces the point 19 of the trigger and is engaged behind the same, or the member 16 may be first drawn rearwardly by the fingers of the operator and engaged with the trigger before the projectile is inserted, as may be preferred.

What is claimed is:—

A toy pistol including a stock and a barrel having a longitudinal bore and with a longitudinal slot communicating with the bore, a resilient firing member formed from a single piece of spring wire one end of which is movable through the slot and within the bore and the other end of which is

curved downwardly and forwardly and then upwardly and rearwardly and secured in the forward portion of the butt of the stock, a trigger including a pivoted arm swinging transversely of the path of the firing member and extending at an angle toward the muzzle end of the barrel, said arm having a catch lug near its free end engaging the firing member, whereby the force of the firing member is exerted to maintain the arm in its position, a keeper for said trigger, and means for normally holding said trigger in locking position, said means consisting of a bowed spring having one end passed downwardly through the pivoted arm and its other end secured to the side of the stock in such a manner that the spring bears against the stock throughout its length.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN WILCOX.

Witnesses:
C. F. SCHWEIGERT,
GUSTAF LINDQUIST.