April 12, 1955 A. R. MILLS 2,706,067

TOY PISTOLS

Filed Dec. 1, 1950

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

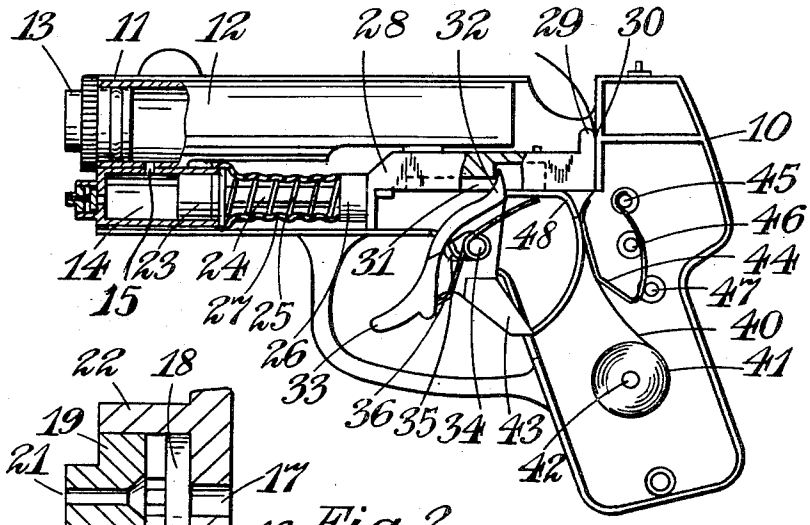


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

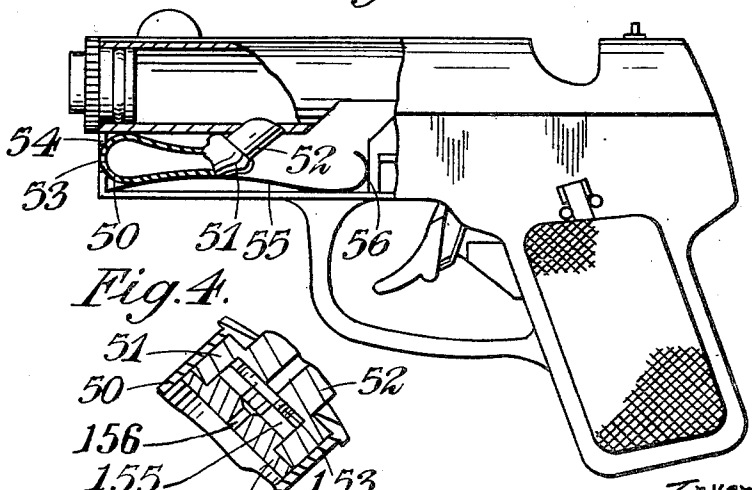


Fig. 4.

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Fig.5.

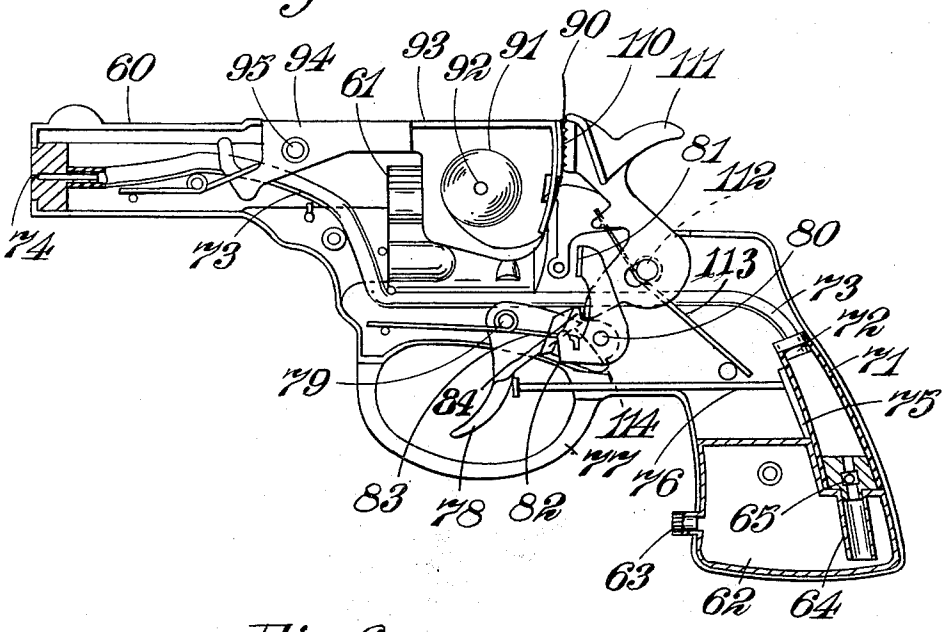
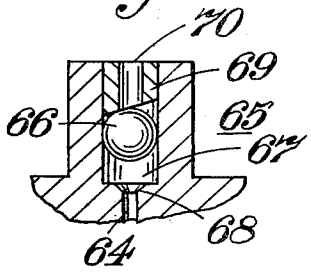


Fig.6.



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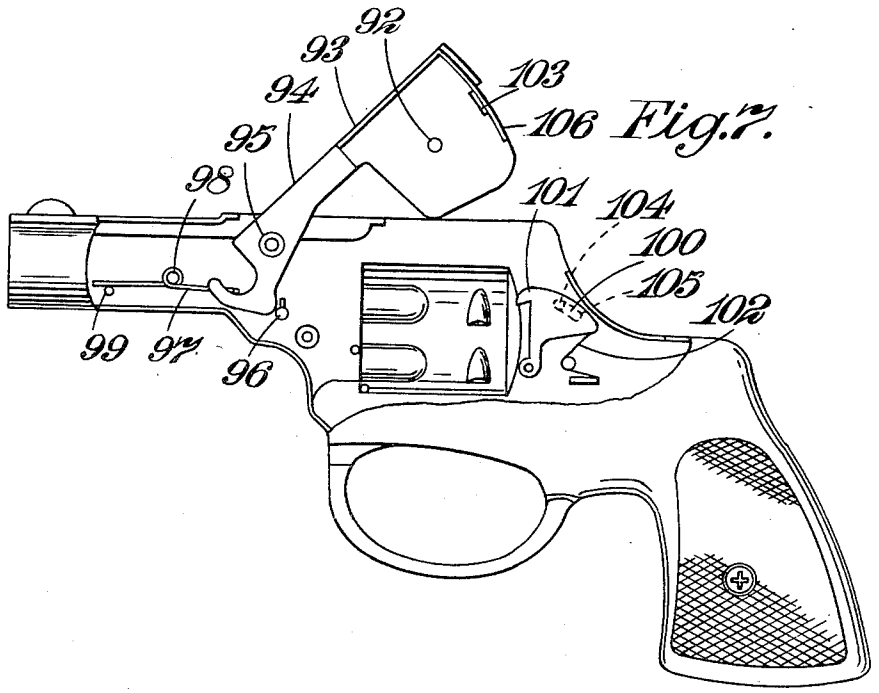
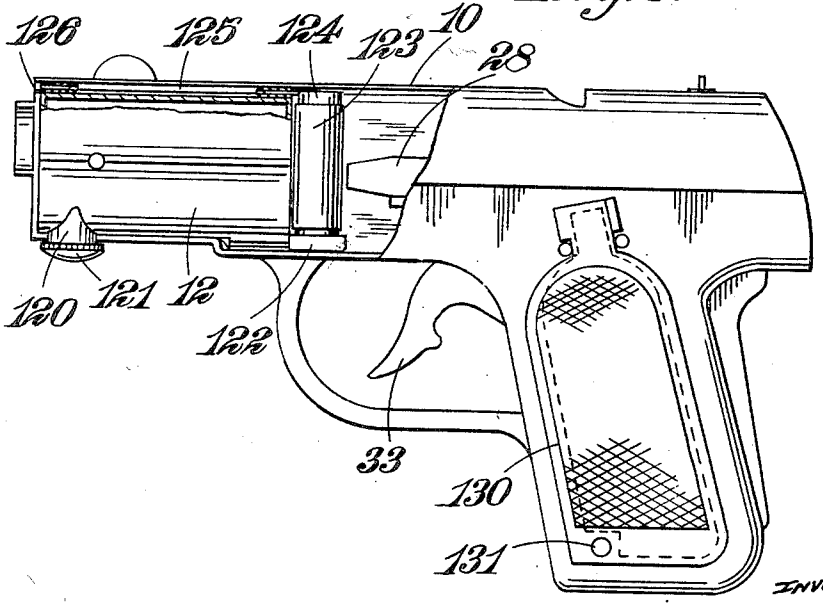


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



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2,706,067

TOY PISTOLS

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Application December 1, 1950, Serial No. 198,520

19 Claims. (Cl. 222—79)

This invention relates to toy pistols and has for its principal object to provide an improved construction of water-ejecting pistol which will give a loud report when fired.

According to this invention, a toy pistol comprises a trigger operated water-ejecting pistol in combination with a cap-firing mechanism operated by the same trigger. Thus operation of the trigger will eject water and will also produce a loud report as the cap is fired.

The trigger operated water-ejecting pistol may comprise a cylinder adapted to contain water; a trigger operated piston arranged to eject water through an orifice in the cylinder as the trigger is depressed and spring means for returning the piston at the end of the water-ejecting stroke and these spring means may be arranged to operate the cap-firing mechanism.

Thus in one arrangement according to the invention, a toy pistol comprises a cylinder adapted to contain water and having at one end an orifice with a non-return valve, a reservoir, means for feeding water from the reservoir into the cylinder, a piston in the cylinder, a trigger arranged to move the piston as the trigger is depressed to eject water through the orifice, spring means for returning the piston at the end of the water ejecting stroke, a trigger operated feed mechanism for feeding a paper strip of caps so that depression of the trigger brings a cap to the firing position and a cap-firing hammer adapted to be operated by the spring actuated return stroke of the piston to fire a cap.

The cap firing hammer may comprise a member bearing against the end of the piston rod and the trigger may have a sear arranged to engage the hammer member during the depression stroke of the trigger so as to move the hammer member and the piston, the sear releasing the hammer member at the end of the depression stroke to allow the piston and hammer member to return under the action of said spring means.

In another arrangement of toy pistol comprising a trigger-operated water-ejecting pistol in combination with a cap-firing mechanism operated by the same trigger, the water-ejecting pistol comprises a resilient flexible water container, a water reservoir, a connection, having a one-way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to the container and trigger-operated means for compressing the container so as to eject water therefrom through an outlet opening in the container. With this arrangement, the only openings necessary in the container are for the inlet and outlet connections and there are no moving parts requiring water-tight glands. Thus this arrangement greatly facilitates the prevention of any water leakage into the cap-firing mechanism. It will be appreciated that in a combined cap-firing and water-ejecting pistol, it is very essential to prevent any leakage of water into the cap-firing mechanism as any such leakage may prevent the caps from detonating.

Preferably the container outlet is connected to the water-ejection orifice of the piston by means including a one-way outlet valve. It has been found, however, that such a one-way outlet valve is not essential provided the outlet opening in the container is very small.

The aforesaid container may conveniently comprise a rubber tube having the inlet valve at one end and the outlet valve at the other end.

The following is a description of a number of embodiments of the invention, reference being made to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of a toy pistol with the front half of the outer casing removed and with the water reservoir and cylinder shown in section,

Figure 2 is an enlarged view in section of the front end of the cylinder and the water ejection orifice, of the toy pistol of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 of a modified form of toy pistol but with only part of the outer casing removed,

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section through a one-way valve of the toy pistol of Figure 3,

Figure 5 is a side view of a third embodiment of the invention, with the front half of the outer casing removed and with part of the water-ejecting mechanism shown in section.

Figure 6 is a section through a one-way valve in the toy pistol of Figure 5,

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 5 but showing the carrier for a strip of caps in the open position and having some of the mechanism removed, and

Figure 8 is a side view, with part of the outer covering cut away of yet another embodiment of the invention.

Referring to Figure 1, the casing **10** is shaped to resemble a pistol. The particular arrangement illustrated is in the form of an automatic pistol but it will be understood that the toy pistol may be made to resemble a revolver or other type of gun. The casing is formed in two halves, which may conveniently be produced by the die casting, and one half is removed in the drawing to show the interior mechanism. The dummy barrel **11** contains a water reservoir **12** which is closed at one end by a plug **13**. The plug is made a press fit in the cylindrical end portion of the reservoir **12** and enables the reservoir to be filled with water. Immediately below the reservoir **12** at the muzzle end of the barrel is a cylinder **14** having an opening **15** communicating with the reservoir. The forward end of the cylinder has a flat closure plate **16** with a central aperture **17** as is best seen in Figure 2. A small rubber disc **18** is arranged to lie over this aperture, being held in position by a plug member **19** having a number of radial grooves **20** on the face bearing against the rubber disc. These grooves communicate with a forwardly directed small orifice **21**, through which water is to be ejected. The plug member **19** is made to be a water-tight fit in a cylindrical forwardly extending portion **22** of the cylinder and with the rubber disc forms a one-way valve. The cylinder contains a piston **23** and if the water in the cylinder is pushed by the piston towards the aperture **17**, the disc **18** moves very slightly away from the closure plate **16** so that water can leak around the disc **18** and along the radial grooves **20** into the orifice **21**. The return stroke of the piston draws the rubber disc **18** tightly against the closure plate **16** so preventing air being sucked into the cylinder through the orifice **21**. Thus, on the return stroke of the piston, water is drawn into the cylinder from the reservoir **12** through the opening **15**.

The piston rod **24** is surrounded by a helical spring **25**, one end of which abuts against the cylinder **14** and the other against a shoulder **26** on the piston rod so that the piston is urged by the spring away from the cylinder. The spring **25** and piston rod assembly are covered by a flexible rubber tube **27** one end of which is extended over the end of the cylinder **14** to form a water tight seal preventing leakage into the pistol of any water which may escape past the piston **23**.

A hammer member **28** abuts the free end of the piston rod **24** and extends rearwardly so that the piston spring presses the hammer **29** against a fixed abutment **30**. The hammer member **28** has a recess **31** on its under side into which extends a sear **32** on a trigger **33** which is arranged so that depression of the trigger moves the hammer member **28** and therefore the piston **23** forward against the piston return spring, thereby ejecting water through the orifice. At the end of this forward stroke, the sear **32** moves clear of the recess **31** in the hammer member **28** which then returns under the action of the piston return spring. The trigger **33** is pivotally mounted on the body **10** of the gun by a pin **34** passing through a slot **35** in the trigger so that the trigger can return to its normal forward position under the action of a

trigger return spring **36**. The pin **34** also serves as an anchorage for an additional spring (not shown) which is located below the trigger **33** and hammer member **28** in the drawing and which also urges the hammer member **28** towards the fixed abutment **30**.

The caps are carried on a paper strip **40** which is arranged in the form of a roll **41** and which is located in the stock of the pistol on a pin **42**. The strip **40** is fed between the hammer **29** and the fixed abutment **30** by means of a feed mechanism comprising a feed finger **43** formed integrally with the trigger **33** in co-operation with a guide member formed by a flexible spring blade **44** along which the feed finger rides. One end of the spring blade is held in a fixed position by the pins **45**, **46**, **47** whilst the other end is free but bears against an abutment **48**. The paper strip **40** is disposed between the spring blade **44** and the feed finger **43** and is fed forward by the feed finger as the trigger **33** is depressed. As previously explained, during this stroke the hammer **29** is moved forward clear of the abutment **30** so permitting free movement of the paper strip past the abutment **30**. At the end of the depression stroke, the hammer returns suddenly towards the abutment under the action of the hammer return spring and the piston return spring and so fires the cap. After firing, the paper strip is gripped between the hammer **29** and its abutment **30** and, since the trigger **33** is loosely pivoted on the pin **34** which passes through the slot **35**, the return movement of the trigger does not move the paper strip but brings the feed finger **43** into position for the next cycle of operations.

The operation of the toy pistol shown in Figures 1 and 2 will have been clear from the foregoing description. It will be seen that the depression of the trigger **33** causes the piston **23** to eject water through the orifice **21** and simultaneously feeds the paper strip **40** to bring a cap into position for firing. At the end of the stroke, the piston returns, sucking water into the cylinder **14** for the next operation, and the hammer **29** is forced back by the springs towards the abutment **30** to fire the cap. The trigger **33** returns to its original position under the action of the trigger return spring **36**, the pin **34** and slot **35** permitting the trigger to move downwards sufficiently for the sear **32** to clear the hammer member **28**.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 but of a modified construction of toy pistol and the same reference characters are used in Figure 3 as in Figure 1 to indicate corresponding parts. In this construction, however, instead of having a cylinder **14** and piston **23**, there is provided a resilient flexible container **50** which is conveniently made of rubber and which is open at one end, the open end being secured to a flange **51** on the end of an outlet pipe **52** from the reservoir **12**. This outlet pipe **52** contains a one way valve which is shown in longitudinal section in Figure 4. This valve operates in a similar manner to the outlet valve of Figure 2 and comprises a rubber disc **153** disposed between the end of the bore of the pipe **52** and a plug **154**. A number of radial grooves **155** are formed on the face of the plug which lies adjacent the rubber disc **153**, these grooves communicating with the outlet **156** leading through the plug to the interior of the container **50**. The one-way valve therefore serves to admit water into the container **50** but prevents it flowing back into the reservoir **12**.

The muzzle end of the container **50** has a small hole **53** located in a part of the container which protrudes through an opening in the end wall **54** of the barrel. Immediately beneath the container **50** is a leaf spring **55** which is bowed slightly upwards. The rear end of the spring **55** abuts against a downwardly extending lug **56** on the end of the hammer member **28**, which, as in the previously described embodiment, is moved forward by the sear **32** on the trigger **33** when the latter is depressed. This forward movement of the hammer member **28** further bows the spring **56** so pressing the container **50** against the flat under-surface of the reservoir **12**.

The cap-feeding and firing mechanism is not shown but is identical with that of Figure 1, the cap-carrying strip being disposed between a spring blade and a feed finger which is rigidly secured to the trigger **33**. After being fed into position, the cap is detonated by the hammer on the end of the hammer member **28**, which member is moved forward by the sear as the trigger is depressed and returns under the combined action of the hammer return spring (not shown) and the leaf spring **56**.

The operation of this toy pistol will have been obvious from the foregoing description. As the trigger **33** is depressed, the hammer member **28** moves forward so bowing the spring **56**. This compresses the container **50** and so ejects water through the opening **53**. At the same time the cap-carrying strip is fed forward to bring a cap into the firing position between the hammer **29** and abutment **30** (see Figure 1). At the end of the depression stroke of the trigger, the sear **32** disengages from the hammer member **28** so that the latter returns suddenly under the action of the hammer return spring and the leaf spring **56** and so detonates the cap. The return of the leaf spring **56** to its normal state permits the resilient container **50** to expand and water is drawn into the container **50** from the reservoir **12** through the one-way valve. It has been found that, provided the hole **53** is made sufficiently small as is desirable to obtain a fine jet of water, then the expansion of the container does not draw air in through the hole **53** but water enters through the pipe **52**. It has therefore been found necessary to provide a one-way outlet valve for the container although such a valve could obviously be provided if required. The operating cycle is completed by the return of the trigger **33** under the action of the trigger return spring **36** to make the pistol ready for firing again.

Another embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figures 5, 6 and 7 in which the toy pistol, as in the previously described embodiments, comprises an outer casing formed in two halves, one half being removed in Figures 5 and 7 to show the interior mechanism. In this particular embodiment, the casing is made to resemble a revolver and for this reason the casing **60** is shaped, as indicated at **61** to simulate the rotatable chamber of a revolver. It will be understood, however, that the casing may readily be made to simulate other types of pistols or guns.

The water reservoir **62** is located in the stock of the pistol, a plug **63** being provided for plugging the opening through which the reservoir is filled. A tube **64** open at its lower end extends into the reservoir to a point near the bottom. A one-way valve, shown more clearly in Figure 6, is arranged at the top end of the pipe **64** and comprises a ball **66** in a cylindrical cavity **67**. The pipe **64** leads from the lower end of the cavity, a seating surface **68** being provided around the end of the pipe **64** so that when the ball is at its lowest position, the end of the pipe **64** is sealed against the entry of water from the cavity. The upper end of the cavity is closed by a plug **69** having an outlet bore **70**, the inner end of the plug being shaped, for example having an end surface not at right angles to the axis, so that the ball does not close the outlet even if forced against the plug. A rubber tube **71** leads from the valve **65** upwards through the stock to a second one-way valve **72** which is similar to the valve **65**. The outlet from valve **72** is connected by a rubber tube **73**, extending beside the firing mechanism and along the barrel, to an outlet orifice **74** at the muzzle end of the barrel.

The tube **71** lies against the inner surface of the rear end of the stock and immediately to the front of the tube is disposed a plate **75** mounted on the end of an axially slidable rod **76** which extends forwardly through a bearing in the front end of the stock and through the trigger guard **77** to the trigger **78**. The trigger pivotally mounted on a pin **79**. Thus when the trigger is depressed the rod **76** slides rearwardly so compressing the tube **71** between the plate **75** and the rear surface of the stock.

On the trigger there is provided a pin **80** on which is pivotally mounted a feed finger **81** having a forwardly extending lug **82**. A trigger spring **83** is arranged to press this lug downwards. This urges the top end of the feed finger forwards but this forward movement is limited by the stop **84** on the top of the trigger. So long as the feed finger **81** is pressed against this stop **84**, then the trigger spring **83** also serves to urge the trigger forward.

As will hereinafter be described, the feed finger serves to feed caps to a firing position. The caps are carried on a paper strip **90** which is arranged in the form of a roll **91** on a pin **92** in a carrier **93**. The carrier has an arm **94** extending along the top of the barrel which, near its forward end, is pivoted to the barrel casing by means of the pin **95**. The carrier **93** can swing about its pivot **95** from the closed position shown in Figure 5 to the open position shown in Figure 7, the movement towards the open position being limited by a stop **96** on the barrel against which the front end of arm **94** abuts. A spring

97 is arranged in the barrel on the pins 98, 99, which spring presses the front end of the arm 94 downwards so tending to move the carrier 93 to the open position. To retain the carrier 93 in the closed position there is provided a spring loaded catch comprising a plate 100 having a forwardly projecting portion 101 and a spring 102 which presses the plate towards the carrier 93 so that the forwardly projecting portion 101 engages a slot 103 in the carrier to prevent the latter moving upwards. To release the catch, there is provided on the plate 100 a handle 104 which extends through a slot 105 in the outer casing so that the plate 100 can be moved backwards against the spring 102. As soon as the projecting portion 101 is disengaged from the slot 103, the carrier moves rapidly upwards under the action of the spring 97 so enabling the carrier to be loaded with a roll of caps. After loading, the carrier is returned to the closed position by pressing it downwards. The top edge of the projecting portion 101 is shaped so that the plate 100 is pressed back as the carrier bears against it until the slot 103 comes adjacent the projecting portion which is then pressed forward into engagement by the spring 102.

The cap-carrying paper strip 90 is arranged to extend around the rear side of a guide 106 on the rear end of the carrier. The strip is fed along the guide 106 by means of the feed finger 81 which rides upwards along the guide as the trigger 78 is depressed, the spring 83 urging the feed finger forward so that the relatively sharp end of the finger grips the paper strip and pushes it upwards. On release of the trigger 78, the feed finger 81 merely trails downwards along the guide over the cap-carrying strip, the feed finger no longer engaging the strip which as hereinafter explained is held firmly between a cap-firing hammer and the guide 106.

The cap-firing hammer 110 forms part of a hammer member 111 which is loosely pivoted on a pin 112. A hammer spring 113 bearing against a pin (not shown) on the member 111 urges the hammer 110 forward towards the guide 106. The trigger 78 has, on the opposite side to that shown in the drawing, a raised portion 114 which is shown in dotted lines and which engages the lower end of the hammer member 111 to move the hammer back against the action of the spring 113, the raised portion 114 being so shaped that as the trigger reaches the end of the depression stroke, the raised portion moves clear of the hammer member so permitting the hammer 110 to return suddenly towards the guide 106 under the action of the hammer spring. When the trigger is subsequently released to return under the action of the trigger spring, the raised portion 114 rides over the end of the hammer member 111, as the latter is loosely pivoted on the pin 112 and is forced very slightly backwards on its pivot against the hammer spring 113.

The operation of the toy pistol of Figures 5 to 7 is as follows: As the trigger 78, which initially is in the forward position, is depressed, the rod 76 is moved backwards so compressing the tube 71. The water in the tube cannot pass downwards into the reservoir because of the one way valve 65 and it is therefore forced upwards through the valve 72 and along the pipe 73 to the ejection orifice 74. The orifice being very small, the water is ejected therefrom as a very fine jet. The depression of the trigger 78 at the same time also causes the hammer member 111 to rotate about its pivot 112 so causing the hammer 110 to move away from the guide 106 thereby releasing the cap-carrying strip 90. The simultaneous upward movement of the feed finger 81 pushes the strip 90 upwards to feed a fresh cap into the firing position between the hammer 110 and the guide 106. At the end of the depression stroke of the trigger, the raised portion 114 on the trigger moves clear of the hammer member 111. The hammer member thereupon returns to its initial position under the action of the hammer return spring 113, the hammer 110 striking and detonating the cap which has previously been fed into position. As pressure on the trigger 78 is released, the trigger moves forward under the action of the trigger spring 83 and the feed finger 81 trails downwards over the cap-carrying strip 90 which is held between the hammer 110 and the guide 106. The feed finger thus returns to its initial position ready for the next cycle of operation. The tube 71 being resilient, it forces the rod 76 forward as the trigger moves forward so that the rod 76 returns to its initial position. The expansion of the tube 71 draws water into the tube from the reservoir 62 through the valve 65, the ingress of air via the tube 73 being prevented by the one-way valve 72. The tube 71 thus becomes refilled with water. It will be seen therefore that when the trigger has reached its forward position, the pistol is ready for the next cycle of operation.

Figure 8 illustrates yet another embodiment of the invention. In this toy pistol the cap feeding and firing mechanism is similar to the cap feeding and firing mechanism of Figures 1 and 3. In Figure 8 the part of the side casing over the barrel has been cut away to show the water reservoir 12 which in this case is provided with an opening 120 for filling on its underside, the opening being sealed by means of a rubber plug 121. Filling from the underside of the barrel ensures that any excess water tends to flow away from the caps. Secured to the reservoir 12 at its rear end is a one-way valve 122, the inlet side of which is connected to an outlet in the bottom of the reservoir. This valve is constructed in a similar manner to the valve shown in Figure 6 and serves to admit water to a flexible container which is formed by the rubber tube 123. Another one way valve 124 is fitted into the upper end of the tube 123 and serves to admit water to the small bore rubber pipe 125 which leads to the outlet orifice 126. In order that this arrangement can be understood more clearly, part of the pipe 125 and the top of the reservoir have been shown in section in Figure 8 of the drawings.

When the trigger 33 is depressed, the hammer member 28 moves forward, as in the previously described embodiments and compresses the tube 123 so forcing water out through the valve 124 along the pipe 125 and through the orifice 126. At the same time the trigger feeds a cap into the firing position. At the end of the depression stroke, the trigger moves clear of the hammer member 28 permitting the latter to return under the action of the hammer return spring thereby firing the cap. The tube 123 being resilient, it expands drawing water in from the reservoir 12 through the valve 122. The valve 124 prevents air being drawn in through the orifice 126 and the pipe 125 remains full of water. Thus the tube 123 is recharged as it expands and the pistol becomes ready for the next cycle of operation.

In Figure 8 the stock of the pistol is illustrated with the outer cover in position and there is shown the movable cover plate 130 pivoted at 131 which enables a roll of caps to be loaded into the pistol. It will be understood that a similar movable cover plate would be provided in the arrangement of Figures 1 and 2 to give access for loading the cap strips.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, I do not desire to be limited to the details of construction which have been shown and described herein except as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A toy pistol comprising a trigger, a reservoir, a water-ejecting mechanism for discharging water from said reservoir, means operatively connecting said trigger with said ejecting mechanism for actuating the latter to eject water as the trigger is depressed, a cap-carrying strip, a feed mechanism for said strip operatively connected with said trigger to feed a cap to a firing position as said trigger is depressed to eject water from said reservoir and a cap-firing hammer operated by said trigger to fire the cap after it has been fed into said firing position.

2. A toy pistol comprising a water reservoir, a cylinder containing a piston and closed at one end by a wall having an orifice, means for feeding water from the reservoir into the part of the cylinder between the piston and said wall, a trigger, means connecting the trigger to the piston so that the latter is moved in the cylinder towards said wall as the trigger is depressed, spring return means for returning the piston and connecting means to their initial position after the depression stroke of the trigger, a cap-carrying strip, a feed mechanism for said strip operated by said trigger to feed a cap to a firing position as said trigger is depressed and a cap-firing hammer operated by said trigger to fire the cap after it has been fed into said firing position.

3. A toy pistol comprising a water reservoir, a cylinder containing a piston and closed at one end by a wall having an orifice, means for feeding water from the reservoir into the part of the cylinder between the piston and said wall, a trigger, means connecting the trigger to the piston so that the latter is moved in the cylinder towards said wall as the trigger is depressed, spring return means for returning the piston and connecting means to their initial

position after the depression stroke of the trigger, a cap-carrying strip, a cap-firing hammer adapted to be operated by the spring actuated return stroke of the piston, a fixed abutment co-operating with said hammer and a feed mechanism for said strip operated by said trigger to feed a cap into a position between said abutment and the hammer as said trigger is depressed.

4. A toy pistol comprising a water reservoir, a cylinder containing a piston and closed at one end by a wall having an orifice, means for feeding water from the reservoir into the part of the cylinder between the piston and said wall, a trigger, a member arranged between the trigger and the piston so that the latter is moved in the cylinder towards said wall as the trigger is depressed, spring return means for returning said piston and said member to their initial position after the depression stroke of the trigger, a hammer on said member and a fixed abutment co-operating with the hammer and arranged so that the hammer strikes the abutment under the action of said spring return means, a cap-carrying strip and a feed mechanism for said strip operated by said trigger to feed a cap into a position between said abutment and the hammer as said trigger is depressed.

5. A toy pistol according to claim 4 wherein the trigger has a sear arranged to engage said member during the depression stroke of the trigger and to release the member at the end of the depression stroke to allow the piston and member to return under the action of said spring means.

6. A toy pistol according to claim 4 wherein said feed mechanism comprises a feed finger rigidly secured to the trigger and a spring blade forming a flexible guide member along which the feed finger rides as the trigger is moved, the aforesaid cap-carrying strip being arranged between the feed finger and the spring blade.

7. A toy pistol comprising a water reservoir, a resilient flexible water container having an outlet opening, a connection including a one-way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to said container, a trigger, means operated by said trigger for compressing said container to eject water therefrom through said outlet opening and a cap-firing mechanism also operated by said trigger.

8. A toy pistol comprising a water reservoir, a resilient flexible water container having an outlet opening, a connection including a one-way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to said container, a trigger, means operated by said trigger for compressing said container to eject water therefrom through said outlet opening, a cap-carrying strip, a feed mechanism for said strip operated by said trigger to feed a cap to a firing position as said trigger is depressed and a cap-firing hammer operated by said trigger to fire the cap after the cap has been fed into said firing position.

9. A toy pistol according to claim 8 wherein said feed mechanism comprises a feed finger formed integrally with the trigger and a spring blade forming a flexible guide member along which the feed finger rides as the trigger is moved, the aforesaid cap-carrying strip being arranged between the feed finger and the spring blade.

10. A toy pistol according to claim 8 wherein said feed mechanism comprises a feed finger loosely pivoted on the trigger, a rigid guide member, and spring means urging the feed finger against the guide member.

11. A toy pistol comprising a water reservoir, a resilient flexible water container having an outlet opening, a connection including a one-way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to said container, means connecting said outlet opening to a water-ejection orifice, a one-way valve in said means arranged to permit ejection of water from said orifice, a trigger, means operated by said trigger for compressing said container to eject water therefrom and a cap-firing mechanism also operated by said trigger.

12. A toy pistol comprising a body part including a dummy barrel, a water reservoir in said barrel, a resilient flexible water container in said barrel and having an outlet opening disposed at the muzzle end of the barrel, a connection including a one-way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to said container, a trigger, a member engaging the trigger and extending along said barrel for compressing said container as the trigger is depressed spring return means for returning said member to its initial position after the depression stroke of the trigger, a hammer on said member, a fixed abutment co-operating with the hammer, the hammer and abutment being so disposed that the hammer strikes the abutment under the action of said spring return means, a cap-carrying strip and a feed mechanism for said strip operated by said trigger to feed a cap into a position between said abutment and the hammer as said trigger is depressed.

13. A toy pistol comprising a body part including a dummy barrel and stock, a water reservoir, a resilient flexible water container disposed in said stock, a connection including a one-way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to said container, a water-ejecting orifice at the muzzle end of said barrel, a pipe connecting the container to said orifice and including a one-way valve arranged to permit water to be ejected through said orifice, a trigger depressible towards said stock, a member engaging said trigger and abutting against said container for compressing the container as the trigger is depressed, a cap-carrying strip, a feed mechanism for said strip operated by said trigger to feed a cap to a firing position as said trigger is depressed and a cap-firing hammer operated by said trigger to fire the cap after it has been fed into said firing position.

14. A toy pistol comprising a body part including a dummy barrel and stock; a water reservoir; a resilient flexible water container disposed in said stock; a connection including a one-way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to said container; a water-ejecting orifice at the muzzle end of said barrel; a pipe connecting the container to said orifice and including a one-way valve arranged to permit water to be ejected through said orifice; a trigger depressible towards said stock; a member engaging said trigger and abutting against said container for compressing the container as the trigger is depressed, a cap-carrying strip, a feed mechanism for said strip comprising a feed finger pivoted to the trigger, a fixed guide member and spring means pressing the feed finger against the guide member so that the feed finger rides along the guide member as the trigger is depressed, a cap-firing hammer; a sear on the trigger arranged to engage the hammer during the depression stroke of the trigger and to release the hammer at the end of the depression stroke; a fixed abutment arranged so that the strip is fed between the abutment and said hammer, and a return spring for returning said hammer against said abutment.

15. A toy pistol comprising a body part including a dummy barrel, a water reservoir in said barrel having an opening on its underside, a plug for said opening, a resilient flexible water container having an outlet opening, a connection including a one way valve for feeding water from the reservoir to said container, a trigger, means operated by said trigger for compressing said container to eject water therefrom through said outlet opening, a cap-carrying strip, a feed mechanism for said strip operated by said trigger to feed a cap to a firing position as said trigger is depressed and a cap-firing hammer operated by said trigger to fire the cap after the cap has been fed into said firing position.

16. A toy pistol comprising a trigger, a reservoir, an ejecting mechanism for discharging liquid from said reservoir, means operatively connecting said trigger and said ejecting mechanism for actuating the latter to eject liquid from said reservoir as the trigger is depressed, a cap carrying strip, means operatively connected with said trigger for feeding a cap on said strip to a firing position as the trigger is depressed to eject liquid from said reservoir, and a cap firing hammer operatively connected with said trigger and actuatable to fire the cap fed into said firing position only after said trigger has been depressed to eject liquid from said reservoir.

17. A toy pistol comprising a trigger, a reservoir, an ejecting mechanism for discharging liquid from said reservoir, means operatively connecting said trigger and said ejecting mechanism for actuating the latter to eject liquid from said reservoir as the trigger is depressed, a cap carrying strip, means operatively connected with said trigger for feeding a cap on said strip to a firing position as the trigger is depressed to eject liquid from said reservoir, and means operatively connected with said ejecting mechanism and actuatable to fire the cap fed into said firing position, only after said trigger has been depressed and the ejecting mechanism actuated thereby.

18. A toy pistol comprising a trigger, a reservoir, an ejecting mechanism for discharging liquid from said reservoir, means operatively connecting said trigger and said ejecting mechanism for actuating the latter to eject liquid from said reservoir as the trigger is depressed, a cap carrying strip, means operatively connected with said trigger for feeding a cap on said strip to a firing position as the trigger is depressed to eject liquid from said reservoir

means for biasing said ejecting mechanism against actuation by said trigger, and a cap firing hammer operatively connected with said ejecting mechanism for actuation therewith, and further actuatable by said biasing means to fire the cap after the latter has been fed into said firing position.

19. A toy pistol comprising a trigger, a reservoir having an outlet, an ejecting mechanism for opening said outlet and discharging liquid from said reservoir, means operatively connecting said trigger and said ejecting mechanism for displacing the latter to open the outlet and eject liquid from said reservoir as the trigger is depressed, a cap carrying strip, means operatively connected with said trigger for feeding a cap on said strip to a firing position as the trigger is depressed to eject liquid from said reservoir, means for biasing said ejecting mechanism against displacement by said trigger, and a cap firing hammer operatively connected with said ejecting mechanism for displacement in one direction thereof, and further displacement to its original position by said biasing means to fire the cap after the latter has been fed into said firing position.

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