

G. C. LASARES.
TOY PISTOL.
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1,050,959.

Patented Jan. 21, 1913.

Fig. 1.

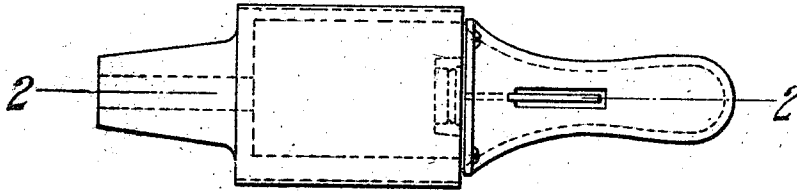


Fig. 2.

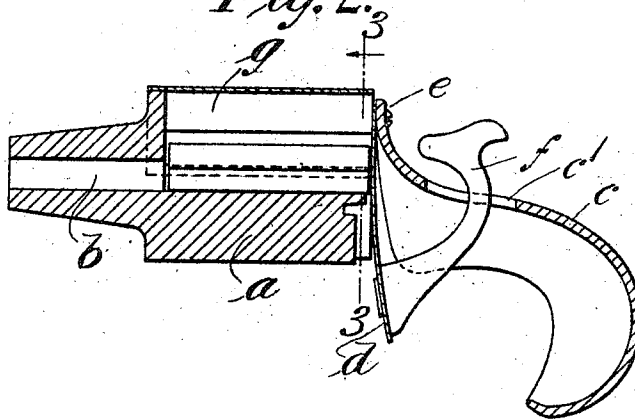
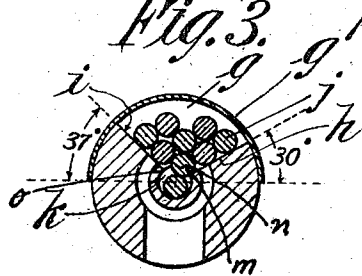


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

R. M. Mowry.

Harry W. Bonner.

INVENTOR,

George C. Lasares.

BY

Chapin & Co.

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. LASARES, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOY PISTOL.

1,050,959.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. LASARES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Toy Pistols, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in toy pistols and particularly of the type shown in the patent issued to Lucian Hill on January 28, 1890, numbered 420,068, in which a thin piece of sheet-steel is rigidly secured by one of its ends to a barrel element and attached to a hammer or operating element at its opposite end so that when the operating element is pulled back the piece of steel is crimped or bowed in one direction; and when the thin piece of steel is snapped in the opposite direction a projectile bearing against the center portion thereof will be violently thrown forward by the snapping action of the steel sheet, as fully described in the above referred to patent.

My invention relates to a magazine feature in which provision is made in the barrel portion for receiving a large number of cylindrically shaped projectiles of a definite diameter and any suitable length, the sides of the magazine in which the projectiles are stored being formed on different angles or inclinations to the horizontal so that the projectiles will not bind on each other or bridge over the outlet or throat opening in the bottom that leads to the bore of the barrel, but the lowermost one will always roll downward into the bore of the barrel and be struck by the center portion of the piece of sheet steel when operated by the trigger. One edge of the throat opening is made higher than the other whereby a support is formed to receive the next following projection before its passage through the throat into the bore of the barrel.

In the drawings forming part of this application,—Figure 1 is a plan view, looking downward upon the pistol, showing the cover element and the upper portion of the operating element for the disk of thin steel. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 2—2, Fig. 1, showing the pocket for receiving the projectiles and the disk-shaped member crimped into one position after the lowermost projectile has been fired.

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 showing the shape of the projectile or magazine pocket, and clearly indicating that the sides thereof are of different inclination.

Referring to the drawings, *a* designates the barrel portion of the pistol having the bore or opening *b* therein. Attached to the enlarged rear side of the barrel is the handle or hilt member *c*. Located between the handle and the barrel is a piece of thin, sheet steel *d* that is rigidly secured at its upper end by means of the screws *e*, and attached to the lower end of the piece *d* is a trigger or operating element *f* which passes upward through the opening *c* of the handle, all as shown and fully described in the above referred to patent.

Referring now to the particular features of my invention, in which the rear portion of the barrel is provided with a cavity or magazine pocket *g*, it will be noticed that the sides of this pocket are inclined, as indicated at *h* and *i*, and that the degree of inclination is different in the opposite sides,—the side *i* being 37° from the horizontal, while the side *h* is 30°. The projectiles, which are approximately three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and of considerable length, are indicated at *j*. The lower portion of the pocket *g* communicates with the rear portion of the bore *b* by means of the elongated throat *k*. It will therefore be seen, by reference to Fig. 3, that the lowermost projectile of those contained in the magazine will fall through this elongated-shaped throat, being pushed there-through by the projectiles above, and on account of the difference of the inclination between the sides of the pocket, as soon as one projectile is thrown out or forward, the next successive one will be pushed down by the others above it, on account of the rolling action caused by the difference of inclination of the sides of the pocket. When the disk-shaped piece is snapped by the operating element *f*, this lowermost projectile will be thrown in the manner fully described in the above referred to patent to Hill.

It has been determined by actual experiment that the angles best suited to produce the best action are the ones given. The magazine or pocket opening is closed or covered by means of an arc-shaped metal ele-

ment q^1 which is adapted to be pushed on and off the barrel element in loading the pistol.

By reason of the different angles of the inclined sides h and i , the edges of the throat k are in different horizontal planes. The lower edge m receives the next following projectile above the one in the bore, as indicated at n . The higher edge o receives the second following projectile above the one in the bore, and rolls down into the position occupied by the next following projectile after the projectile in the bore is discharged. Therefore having one edge above the other prevents any clogging or choking up of the throat, but at all times permits the projectiles to roll in succession through the throat into the bore.

What I claim is:—

1. A toy pistol comprising a barrel member having a bore therethrough, the rear portion of the member above that part of the bore being removed, the sides of the removed portion being inclined at different angles with relation to a horizontal plane and which extends into the bore of the barrel to form a throat opening through which the projectiles fall, the edge portions of the throat openings being located at different distances from the horizontal plane which passes through the axis of the barrel member to receive the first and second projectiles above the one in the bore, whereby when the projectile in the bore is expelled the projectile which is resting on the lowermost edge of the throat opening will drop into the bore, and the next following projectile will take its place, substantially as described.

2. A toy pistol arranged to shoot harmless projectiles comprising a handle portion and a barrel portion having a horizon-

tal bore, the latter portion being enlarged at its rear end to represent the cylinder of a revolver together with a spring firing disk mounted in the rear of the barrel portion, the enlarged end of the barrel portion having a capacious chamber provided therein constructed with substantially wedge shaped walls to hold the projectiles in a wedge shaped pile with the projectile forming the apex of the wedge resting in the bore adjacent said spring disk, and means to operate the disk whereby the apex projectile is thrown through the bore and another projectile from the wedge shaped pile falls to the apex position adjacent the spring disk.

3. A toy pistol arranged to shoot harmless projectiles comprising a handle portion and a barrel portion having a horizontal bore the latter portion being enlarged at its rear end together with a spring firing disk mounted in the rear of the barrel portion, the enlarged end of the barrel portion having a capacious chamber open at the top and in free open communication with the bore at the bottom constructed with substantially wedge shaped walls to hold the projectiles in a wedge shaped pile with the projectile forming the apex of the wedge resting in the bore adjacent said spring disk, a removable cover for the top of said chamber arranged to allow free feeding access to the chamber when open and prevent the projectiles from flying out the top when closed, and means to operate the disk whereby the apex projectile is thrown through the bore.

GEORGE C. LASARES.

Witnesses:

K. I. CLEMONS,
HARRY W. BOWEN.