(No Model.)

C. A. BAILEY.

TOY CANNON.

No. 525,306. Patented Aug. 28, 1894.

Fig. 1.

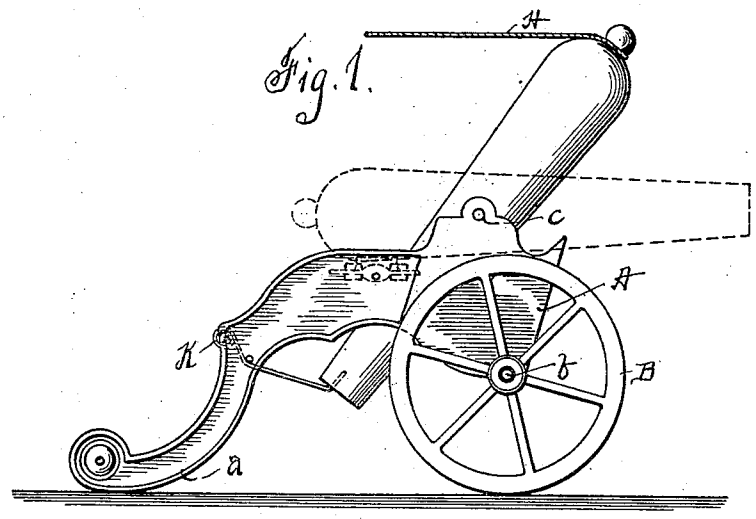


Fig. 2.

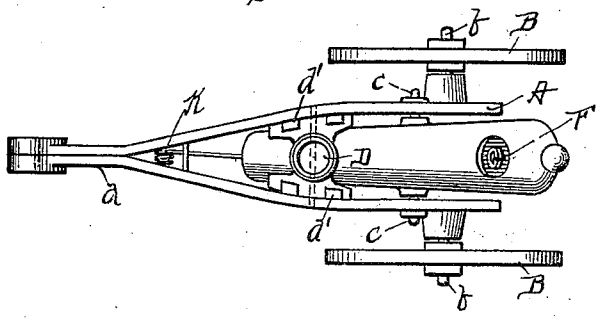
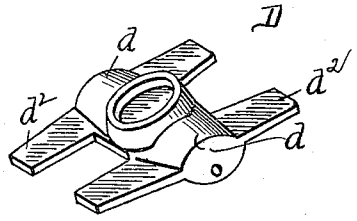


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Geo. Anderson

Philip A. Masi.

INVENTOR

Charles A. Bailey

by E. W. Anderson

his Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. BAILEY, OF CROMWELL, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE J. & E. STEVENS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TOY CANNON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,306, dated August 28, 1894.

Application filed May 21, 1894. Serial No. 511,983. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. BAILEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cromwell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Cannons; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a side elevation of my invention with the cannon swung over on its trunnions, it being shown swung back in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view of same. Fig. 3 is a detail of the cap seat.

This invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in toy cannons, the object being to provide a simple, safe, and amusing toy of this character, which can be fired with a common paper cap, such as is used in the Fourth of July toy cap pistols; and the invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, all as hereinafter described and pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention, the letter A designates the frame or carriage of the cannon, which consists of two similar, edgewise disposed castings or parts, widest at their forward portions, where they are separated from each other by a considerable space or interval, and becoming of less width to the rear, where they gradually converge and also curve downwardly, terminating each in an upward curve at *a*. Said castings or parts at their rear converging portions are united to each other by pins, rivets, screws, or other suitable means, the curve at *a*, resting upon the ground, or other support.

At the lower forward corner portion of each casting is a laterally projecting axle stud *b*, and upon these studs are loosely journaled the supporting wheels B. Near the upper edges of the widest portion of said castings are formed opposite bearings *c*, which receive the trunnions *c'* of a cannon C.

D designates a cap seat, the casting for which extends transversely between the two castings of the carriage, and secured by means of studs *d* upon its ends, which engage the said castings, and also by lugs *d'* on the inner faces of the said castings, which engage with lugs d^2 on the end portions of the cap-seat casting. This casting may however be secured in various ways obvious to a mechanic. The cap seat D is situated centrally under the breech of the cannon and is bored out to receive and contain the cap. Immediately over said cap seat, the cannon is provided with a firing pin F, having a flash passage therethrough communicating with the explosive chamber in the breech.

In firing, the cannon is swung over on its trunnions between the two castings, into the position shown in Fig. 1 its muzzle portion being stopped by engagement with the under side of the cap-seat casting. A string or cord H is attached to the knob of the cascabel of the cannon, by means of which a sharp, strong pull may be given the cannon.

A cap being placed on the seat, the string H is given a short, sudden pull, which reverses the cannon on its trunnions, and brings the pin F down with a sharp concussive blow upon the cap.

K is a hooked spring which is connected to the rear portion of the frame, its hook being arranged to engage the muzzle of the cannon when the latter is in reversed position. The object of this spring is to give the cannon a slight tension so that it will not tip until the string is pulled. This spring is however not essential to the operation and may be used or omitted at pleasure.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A toy cannon device, comprising a frame or carriage, a cannon having trunnions fulcrumed in bearings in said frame or carriage, a cap-seat situated centrally under the breech of said cannon, and a firing pin in the cannon over said cap-seat, said cannon being reversible on its trunnions, substantially as specified.

2. In a toy-cannon, the combination with a frame or carriage comprising two edgewise

disposed portions or castings separated from each other at the front by an interval or space, and having each a lateral axle stud or projection forming journals for the supporting wheels, of a cannon supported centrally of said frame or carriage by means of trunnions having bearings therein, said cannon being capable of a swinging reversible movement in a vertical plane, a cap-seat supported underneath the breech of the said cannon, and a firing pin on the said cannon over said cap-seat, substantially as specified.

3. In a toy-cannon device, the combination with the frame or carriage having a central space at the front, and a depending support at the rear, of the reversible cannon supported by trunnions centrally of said frame or carriage, a cap-seat under the breech of the said cannon, a firing pin on the cannon, and a spring on the frame adapted to engage with the nozzle of the cannon when the latter is in its reversed position, substantially as specified.

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

CHAS. A. BAILEY.

Witnesses:
CHARLIE NEFF,
ARTHUR BOARDMAN.