

E. DE MOULIN.
TRICK WATER GUN.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1910.

956,760.

Patented May 3, 1910.

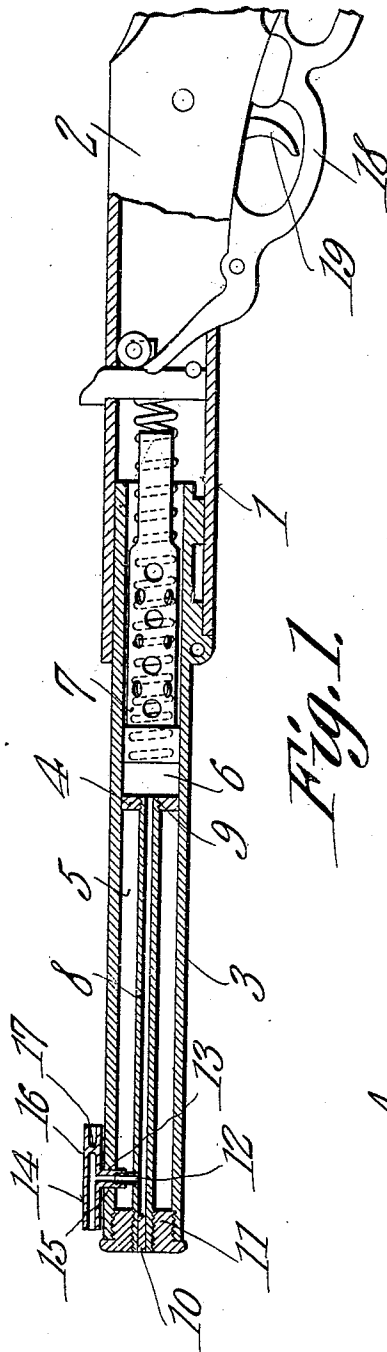


Fig. 1.

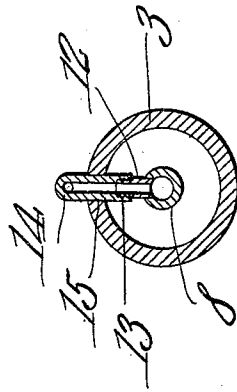


Fig. 3.

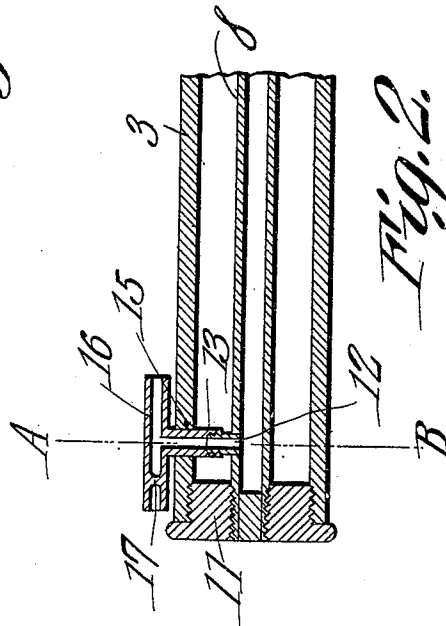


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASTUS DE MOULIN, OF GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS.

TRICK WATER-GUN.

956,760.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 3, 1910.

Original application filed April 17, 1909, Serial No. 490,505. Divided and this application filed February 3, 1910. Serial No. 541,719.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASTUS DE MOULIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenville, in the county of Bond and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Trick Water-Gun, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trick guns and constitutes a division of an application for United States Letters Patent filed by me on April 17, 1909, Serial No. 490,505.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a gun of the type set forth in the application referred to and which has a sight which is reversible and constitutes a discharge nozzle whereby a jet of liquid or the like can be discharged either toward or away from the operator.

Another object is to provide a gun of this character which is of simple construction and the sight of which can be readily adjusted.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown. In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a trick gun constructed in accordance with the present invention and showing the parts arranged to produce a forward discharge. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal section through the front end of the gun and showing the parts arranged to produce a rearward discharge. Fig. 3 is a section on line A—B, Fig. 2.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates the casing or housing of an air rifle of the "Daisy" type and the stock of the gun has been indicated at 2 while the false barrel thereof has been disclosed at 3.

Arranged within the false barrel is a transverse partition 4 dividing the barrel into two compartments 5 and 6, the compartment or chamber 6 serving to receive water when a plunger 7 within the chamber 6 is retracted and the rifle used as a water gun.

The various parts heretofore referred to are of the usual construction, and the present invention resides in the means employed for directing the discharge through the gun sight.

Arranged within the false barrel 3 is a true barrel 8 having its inner end threaded in an opening 9 in partition 4 and its outer end closed by means of a plug 10 and exteriorly screw threaded, these threads engaging a threaded bore formed within a screw cap 11 which is screwed into the false barrel 3.

An exteriorly screw threaded nipple 12 extends upwardly from the barrel 8 at a point adjacent the cap 11 and the threads on this nipple are engaged by threads formed within the lower end of a discharge tube 13 forming the intermediate or short member of a T-shaped gun sight 14. The said member is mounted for rotation within an aperture 15 formed in the false barrel 3 adjacent the cap 11 and the outer member 16 of the sight is also tubular and extends close to the barrel 3, there being a partition 17 within the said member 16 at a point adjacent one of the ends thereof so that liquid or the like discharged into the tubular sight will escape from only one end thereof.

In operation the plunger 7 is retracted by manipulating the lever 18 and, if the discharge end of the gun is submerged, liquid will be sucked back into the compartment 6 or, if preferred, the cap 11 and the barrel 8 can be unscrewed and the false barrel 3 filled with water prior to the retraction of the plunger. In either event the compartment 6 will become filled with liquid and with the various parts properly assembled, the gun is ready for use. When it is desired to discharge a jet of liquid in a rearward direction, the sight 14 is turned upon the nipple 12 so the discharge end thereof points toward the stock of the gun. When the trigger 19 is pulled so as to release the plunger, the liquid contents of the gun will be discharged through the barrel 8 and nipple 12 to the sight and thence rearwardly in the form of a jet which will strike the face of the operator. Should it be desired to produce a forward discharge, the sight 14 can be partly rotated so as to discharge in a forward direction. It will be seen that the adjustment of the sight for controlling the direction of the discharge can be very readily effected and, as a matter of fact, the jet can be discharged in any desired direction so as to hit either the operator or a person standing in any position relative to the gun.

What is claimed is:—

1. A trick gun having a reversible sight provided with a discharge passage.

2. A trick gun having a revoluble sight provided with a discharge passage.

5 3. A trick gun having a chamber to receive a projectable substance, a forwardly extending barrel communicating with said chamber, and a sight communicating with the interior of said barrel and having a dis-

charge passage, said sight being movably 10 mounted upon the barrel.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ERASTUS DE MOULIN.

Witnesses:

H. C. DIEHL,

A. B. SCHEEL.