(No Model.)

# H. D. MEDRICK.

## TOY PISTOL.

No. 527,701. Patented Oct. 16, 1894.

Fig. 1.

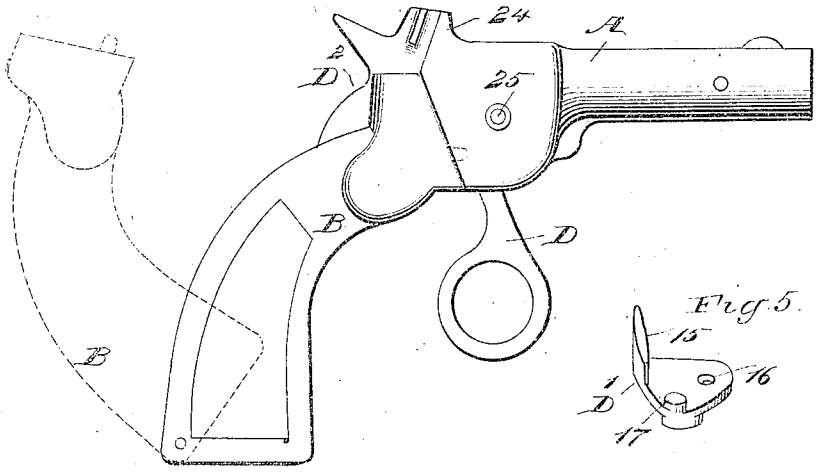



Fig. 5.




Fig. 2.

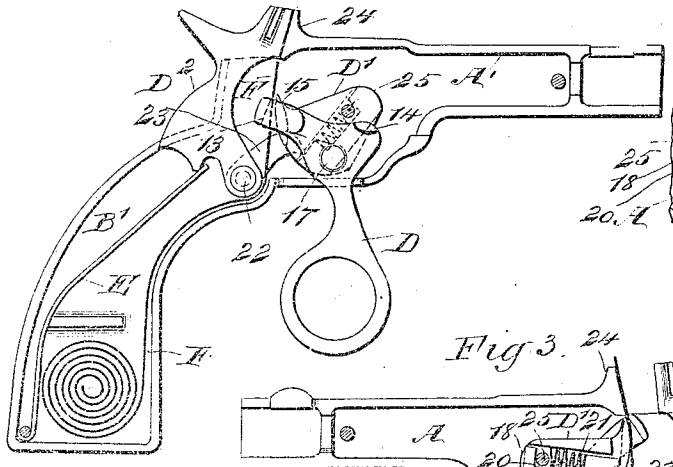



Fig. 4.

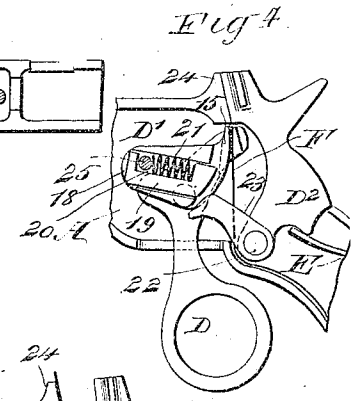



Fig. 3.

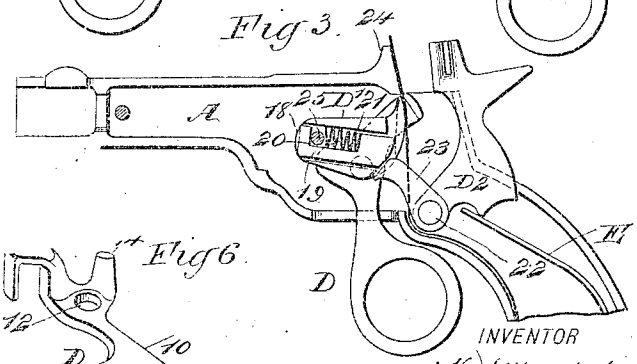
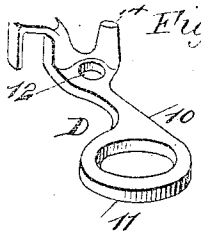



Fig. 6.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY D. MEDRICK, OF PORT JERVIS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN K. MEDRICK, OF SAME PLACE.

## TOY PISTOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,701, dated October 16, 1894.

Application filed March 7, 1894. Serial No. 502,677. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY D. MEDRICK, of Port Jervis, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Toy Pistol, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in toy pistols, and it has for its object to construct such a pistol in such manner that the hammer will be manipulated entirely by the trigger, the said trigger acting to automatically raise the hammer to firing position, releasing said hammer when in such position that a spring may act upon the hammer to project it against the cap to be fired, thus rendering the pistol a self-cocking, repeating or rapid firing pistol.

A further object of the invention is to construct a pistol of the described type, in which but few parts will be employed, the parts being durably and simply constructed.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the pistol. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the operative mechanism of the pistol, one-half of the casing being removed, the trigger being shown in position to elevate the hammer to firing position. Fig. 3 is a view of the operative mechanism taken from the reverse side to that illustrated in Fig. 2, the trigger being illustrated as just about to release itself from the hammer after having raised it to firing position. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, illustrating the position of the parts at the time the cap is fired. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the tumbler; and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the trigger.

In carrying out the invention the shell or casing of the pistol is made preferably in two main sections, each section comprising a half of the shell. The section A′ is in one piece, while the opposing section A, as shown in Fig. 1, is in two pieces, comprising a barrel member and a handle member, the handle member being designated as B, and the said handle member is pivotally connected with the corresponding member of the opposing shell section, and may be manipulated to expose the interior of the opposing handle section B′, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1; but when the pivoted handle member B, is carried to an engagement with the barrel member of the said section A, the formation of the shell, will be completed, and the interior chamber closed throughout its length at its sides, top and bottom.

The operative parts of the pistol may be designated as the trigger D, the tumbler D′, the hammer $D^2$ and the spring E. The trigger D, as shown in detail in Fig. 6, consists of a body member 10, preferably made to terminate at its lower end in a ring 11, through which the finger is introduced in the manipulation of the trigger. Near the opposite end of the body of the trigger an aperture 12, is formed, extending through from side to side, and upon the rear edge of the body, at its apertured or inner end, a U-extension 13 is provided, said extension being at a right angle to the side faces of the trigger. The extension 13, is especially adapted to form a guide, and in fact a jaw to assist in the conducting of a tape F of caps to be fired and to be hereinafter described. At the free upper end of the body of the trigger, preferably upon the same side as the U-extension 13, a lug 14, is formed, the said lug being adapted to simply act as a guide for the trigger, since the trigger will lie against the inner wall of one of the casing sections, the lug 14 being made to extend to and contact with the opposing wall of the opposing section of the casing.

The tumbler D′, is shown in detail in Fig. 5, and likewise in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The said tumbler is preferably made somewhat triangular in general contour. One of its faces is flat or smooth, and the said flat or smooth face is provided at one corner with a jaw 15, standing at right angles to said face, as shown in Fig. 5, while near the opposite corner an aperture 16 is made in the tumbler, and at the third corner a pivot-stud 17, is formed. Upon the opposite side of the tumbler, as

shown in Figs. 3 and 4, a slide-way 18 is produced, the said slide-way being made to extend from the end at which the aperture is located to the opposite edge of the tumbler, and in the said slide-way a slide 19 has movement, provided with a recess 20, in which a spring 21, is coiled or located. What may be termed the rear end of the slide 19, is rendered more or less cylindrical, as shown in said Figs. 3 and 4.

The hammer $D^3$ is of any approved construction, and is provided with a pivot 22, whereby it is pivotally located in the fixed shell section, and the hammer at its pivot point is provided with a forwardly-extending integral finger 23, the forward or free end of which is rendered somewhat round or more or less cylindrical in shape, the said cylindrical face of the finger being adapted for engagement with the corresponding surface of the slide 19 in the tumbler. The hammer is so located in the shell that when it is in its forward or normal position it will be in contact with an anvil or table 24, forming a portion of the shell and against which the cap, or other material to be fired, is adapted to have a bearing.

In assembling the parts, the tumbler is pivotally located in the shell of the pistol by passing a pivot pin 25 through said shell and through the aperture or slot 16 in the tumbler; and the said pivot pin serves also to limit the rearward movement of the slide 19 of the tumbler by contacting with the forward wall of its slot, the spring 21 being made to rest against the rear wall of the said slot and against the pivot pin, as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. When the tumbler is in position, the cylindrical rear end of the slide 19, is capable of engagement with the forward end of the hammer finger 23.

The trigger D, is not pivoted in the shell, but is carried by the tumbler, the stud 17 of the tumbler being made to pass through the opening 12 near the inner end of the trigger, thus forming a pivot therefor. The trigger is so placed that the U-extension 13, is made to face the hammer, and the jaw 15 of the tumbler has movement within the U-extension and acts in conjunction with the rear member of the said U-extension, that member constituting the opposing jaw.

The spring E, is secured in the handle section of the pistol and has such bearing against the rear portion of the hammer above its pivot that the spring tends to force the hammer against the anvil 24. Provision may be made for holding a single cap upon the anvil to be struck by the hammer; but preferably a tape of caps F, is located in the handle chamber, and the said tape is carried upward around the pivot 22 of the hammer and between the jaw of the trigger and the opposing jaw 15 of the tumbler, and thence upward to an engagement with the anvil. By sliding the handle section B away from the handle section B′, caps may be readily introduced into the handle chamber.

The operation of firing is as follows: Supposing a cap to have been fired, the parts being then in the position shown in Fig. 4, by carrying the trigger outward to the position shown in Fig. 2, the tumbler will be carried downward and its slide 19 will pass the forward end of the hammer finger 23 and will spring beneath the lower surface of said finger. At the same time the grip of the jaw of the tumbler and jaw of the trigger will be loosened upon the tape and will slide down the same, but will engage with the tape the moment that the slide of the tumbler has passed to an engagement with the lower surface of the finger of the hammer, since at that time the trigger will be in such position as to normally force its jaw against the jaw of the tumbler. By pulling the trigger toward the handle, as shown in Fig. 3, the tape will be carried upward to an engagement with the anvil 24, and the slide of the tumbler will, by exerting upward pressure upon the finger of the hammer, carry the hammer back to firing position, and at the time that the trigger has substantially engaged with the handle, the slide of the tumbler will have been disengaged from the finger of the hammer to such an extent as to permit the hammer spring E to act and force the hammer against the cap, exploding the same. Thus by the inward and outward movement of the trigger a rapid and continuous firing may be obtained, as at each complete inward and outward movement a cap is fed in position to be fired and the hammer is raised and dropped. It will be noticed that the grip of this "jaw feed" is maintained upon the tape or ribbon until after the fall of the hammer, whereby the tape or ribbon is absolutely protected from any possible injury resulting from the explosion of the cap being fired, and no fire can run back along the ribbon farther than the jaws.

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

1. In a toy pistol, a casing, a spring-controlled hammer pivoted in the casing, a tumbler likewise pivoted in the casing and provided with a trip acting upon the hammer, a trigger operating the tumbler, and a feed formed jointly by the tumbler and trigger, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a toy pistol, a casing, a spring-controlled hammer mounted in the casing, a finger projected forwardly from the hammer, a tumbler pivoted in the casing and provided with a spring-controlled slide with which the finger of the hammer engages, a trigger pivoted upon the tumbler and operating upon the same, and opposing jaws formed upon the tumbler and upon the trigger, adapted

to receive between them a tape of caps and project the same, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a toy pistol, the combination with a casing, and a hammer pivoted therein, of a tumbler pivoted in the casing and provided with a jaw, a spring pressed slide carried by the tumbler and acting upon the hammer, and a trigger pivoted on the tumbler and provided with a U-shaped extension, between the members of which the jaw of the tumbler works, substantially as described.

4. In a toy pistol, the combination with a casing, and a pivoted and spring pressed hammer provided with a forwardly projecting finger, of a triangular tumbler pivoted in the casing and provided with a jaw and a stud, a spring pressed slide on one face of the stud and engaging the finger of the hammer, and a trigger pivoted on the tumbler and provided with a U-shaped extension between the members of which the jaw of the tumbler works, and with a guide lug, substantially as herein shown and described.

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