

(No Model.)

C. G. SHEPARD & P. ADAMS.

TOY PISTOL.

No. 359,895.

Patented Mar. 22, 1887.

Fig. 1.

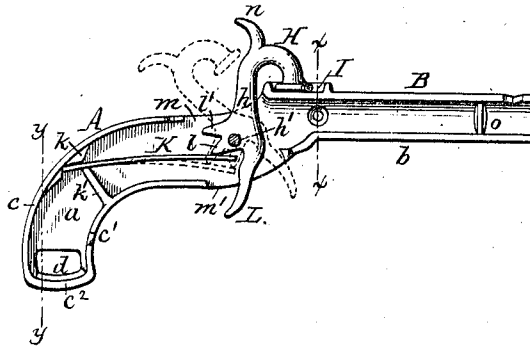


Fig. 2.

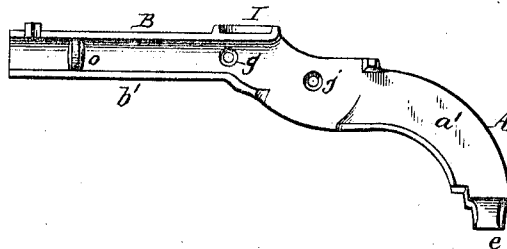


Fig. 3.

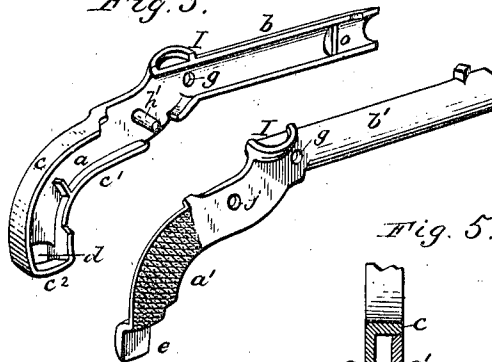


Fig. 4.

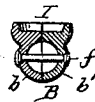
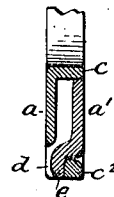


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOY PISTOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,895, dated March 22, 1887.

Application filed January 3, 1887. Serial No. 223,217. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES G. SHEPARD and PETER ADAMS, both of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Toy Pistols, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of toy pistols which are designed for exploding caps.

The object of our invention is to produce a durable and attractive toy of this kind which is simple and inexpensive in construction; and our invention consists of the improvements which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a portion of the handle and barrel forming one side of our toy pistol, showing the hammer and trigger and actuating-spring. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the other half or portion of the handle and barrel. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the two halves or parts which form together the handle and barrel, the two parts being separated. Fig. 4 is a cross-section in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a cross-section in line *y y*, Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the handle or stock, and B the barrel, of our improved toy pistol. These parts are each cast in halves, as shown in the drawings, the portions *a* and *b*, which form one side of the handle and barrel, being formed of a single piece, and the portions *a'* and *b'*, which form the opposite side of the handle and barrel, are also formed or cast in a single piece. The two halves *b b'* of the barrel are semicircular in cross-section, so that when the two halves are secured together they form a circular barrel, B.

c represents a marginal rim or flange formed along the upper and outer edge of the portion *a* of the handle, and *c'* is a similar flange or rim formed on the lower or inner edge of the handle portion *a*, and connected with the flange *c* by a rim or cross-piece, *c''*, which extends across the extreme lower end of the handle portion *a*.

d represents an opening or socket formed in the portion *a* of the handle at the end thereof,

and extending below the rim or connecting-piece *c'*.

e represents an inwardly and downwardly projecting lip or tongue formed in the lower end of the portion *a'* of the handle and engaging in the socket *d* and behind the cross-piece *c'* of the portion *a* when the two halves of the handle are secured together, as shown in Fig. 5. Upon placing the part *a' b'* with its inner side against the inner side of the part *a b* the two parts are securely fastened together by the tongue *e*, engaging in the socket *d*, and a rivet, *f*, which is inserted through holes *g*, formed in both portions *b b'* of the barrel, as shown in Fig. 4.

H represents the hammer, which strikes against a cup or receptacle, I, formed at the rear end of the barrel, and in which is placed the cap to be exploded. The cup I is formed in two halves on the adjacent upper sides of the parts *b b'* of the barrel, as shown in Fig. 3. The hammer H is provided with a shank, *h*, which is pivoted between the two sides of the pistol by a pin, *h'*, projecting laterally from the inner side of the portion *a* of the handle and passing through the shank of the hammer. The outer end of the pin *h'* engages in a hole, *j*, formed in the portion *a'* of the handle.

K represents a spring, secured at its rear end between lugs *k k*, formed on the inner side of the handle portion *a*, and engaging with its forward end under a nose, *l*, formed on the shank *h* of the hammer. Upon swinging the hammer backwardly to cock the pistol the forward end of the spring is deflected or forced downwardly by the nose *l*, which causes the hammer when released to be forced forwardly and strike the cap placed in the cup or receptacle I with sufficient force to explode the cap.

l' represents a nose or projection formed on the shank *h* above the nose *l*, whereby the backward movement of the hammer is limited. When the hammer has been swung backwardly on its pivot far enough to permit its nose *l'* to touch the spring, the nose *l'* will lie immediately below the pivots and cause the hammer to remain cocked, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

L represents the trigger, which is formed in one piece with the hammer, and projects down-

wardly from the shank *k*, and below the lower edge of the pistol.

m m' represent slots formed in the adjacent sides of the two parts or halves of the pistol, through which the trigger projects. These slots are made long enough to permit the necessary swinging movement of the hammer and trigger on the pivot *j*.

n represents an upwardly-projecting nose or finger-piece formed on the hammer *H*.

The barrel *B* is made of the proper size to receive and hold a fire-cracker, which can be inserted in the end of the barrel.

o represents a partition formed in the barrel at a short distance from its outer end, so as to form a stop for the fire-cracker and prevent the latter when exploding from flying backwardly into the barrel.

Our improved toy pistol consists of but four parts, which can be readily formed and put together by a single rivet, thus forming a very simple and inexpensive toy.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a toy pistol, the combination, with the longitudinally-divided handle *A* and bar-

rel composed of two separate parts, *a b* and *a' b'*, of a socket, *d*, formed on one of the parts, and a tongue or lip, *e*, formed on the other part and adapted to engage in the socket *d*, and a rivet, *f*, whereby both parts of the handle and barrel are secured together, substantially as set forth.

2. In a toy pistol, the combination, with the handle and barrel composed of two longitudinally-divided parts, and provided with a divided cap-receptacle, *I*, of a hammer and trigger, *H L*, formed of one piece and pivoted between the two divided parts of the pistol, and a spring secured at its rear end in the handle *A* and engaging with its forward end under a projection, *l*, of the hammer, substantially as set forth.

Witness our hands this 22d day of December, 1886.

CHARLES G. SHEPARD.
PETER ADAMS.

Witnesses:

JNO. J. BONNER,
CARL F. GEYER.