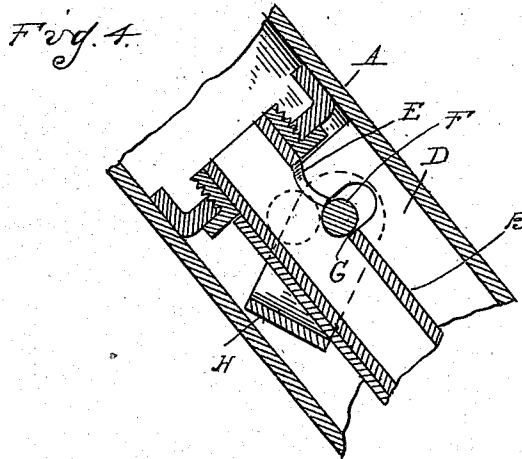
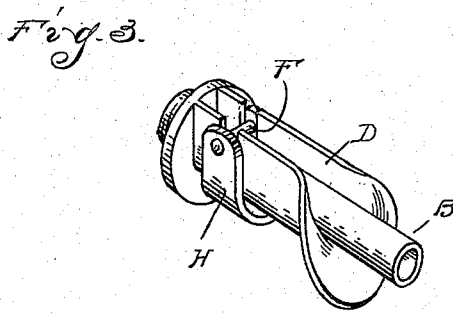
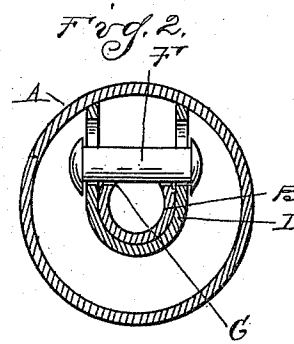
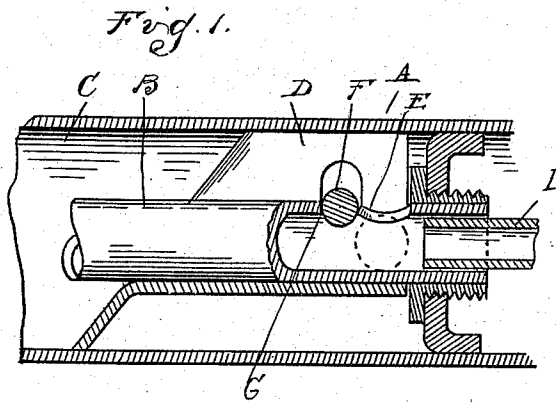


W. J. BURROWS.
AIR GUN.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 13, 1910.

984,072.

Patented Feb. 14, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. BURROWS, OF PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

AIR-GUN.

984,072.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 14, 1911.

Application filed January 13, 1910. Serial No. 537,958.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. BURROWS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Plymouth, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Air-Guns, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to air guns, and has particular reference to the means for retaining the shot in position in the barrel before discharge.

The invention consists in the novel construction as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is an enlarged longitudinal section through a portion of the barrel of an air gun to which my invention is applied; Fig. 2 is a cross section thereof; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the true barrel detached from the false barrel, showing a modified construction; and Fig. 4 is a section similar to Fig. 3, showing the construction of Fig. 3 in use.

A is the false barrel of an air gun, B the true barrel thereof, and C is the shot magazine formed between the false and true barrels.

D is a shot guide channel through which the shots from the magazine are directed in series to the rear end of the true barrel, and E is an aperture in the top of the true barrel, through which the shot may drop into a position for shooting. To insure proper operation of the gun, it is necessary to hold the shot at the rear end of the true barrel until the gun is discharged. This I accomplish by a rounded detent projecting through an aperture into the true barrel and into the path of the shot, and yieldably held in this position so as to prevent displacement by the shot, excepting where actuated by the discharge of the gun. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, this detent is formed by a pin F extending transversely of the barrel and engaging guide slots F' in the guide D. The lower side of this pin engages a recess G in the top of the true barrel and projects into the path of the shot. The pin is held in its normal position by its own gravity.

In Fig. 3, a modified construction is shown, in which the pin F is attached to a member H, shown as in the form of a bail embracing the lower portion of the barrel

B. The advantage of this construction is that when the gun is held in an inclined position, as shown in Fig. 4, the weight of the bail H will draw the pin F inward to retain the shot, whereas the pin alone in this position might be displaced by the shot. With both constructions, the pin is freely movable by and forms no impediment to the shot when the gun is discharged. When the gun is fired, the pin F is forced upward by the shot out of the path of the latter, and by reason of its rounded form there is no danger of catching upon the ejector tube I, which—in guns of this construction—is forced forward into the true barrel when the gun is discharged.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In an air gun, the combination with the true barrel, of a shot retainer comprising a pin extending across said barrel and projecting through an aperture therein slightly into the path of the shot, said pin being yieldably held in this position by gravity and forced upward by the shot out of the path of the latter when the gun is discharged.

2. In an air gun, the combination with the true barrel, of a shot retainer comprising a round pin extending transversely of said barrel and projecting laterally through an aperture in the upper portion of the barrel slightly into the path of the shot, said pin being freely movable and normally held in position by gravity.

3. In an air gun, the combination with the true barrel apertured to receive a shot laterally therein, barrel guide strips for directing the shot to said aperture, and a shot retainer extending transversely of said barrel engaging slots in said guides and an aperture in said barrel to project laterally in the path of the shot, for the purpose described.

4. The combination with a true barrel, of a shot retainer comprising a pin extending transversely of said barrel and projecting therein slightly in the path of the shot, and a member connected to said pin outside the barrel projecting laterally therefrom and forming a gravity arm, for the purpose described.

5. In an air gun, the combination with a true barrel, of a shot retainer comprising a pin extending transversely of said barrel, and a bail-shaped member connected with

said pin and extending beneath said barrel, for the purpose described.

6. In an air gun, the combination with the true barrel, of a shot retainer consisting
5 of a rounded detent projecting through an aperture in said barrel and yieldably held by gravity in the path of the shot, said detent being forced upward out of the path of the shot when the gun is discharged.

10 7. In an air gun, the combination with the true barrel, of a member surrounding said barrel at the rear end thereof, a shot retainer consisting of a rounded pin extend-

ing transversely of said barrel and engaging guide slots in said surrounding member, said pin projecting laterally through a slot in said barrel in the path of the shot and forced out of the path of the shot when the gun is discharged.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 20 in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. BURROWS.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. HUNTER,

A. Y. ELLISTON TORRE.