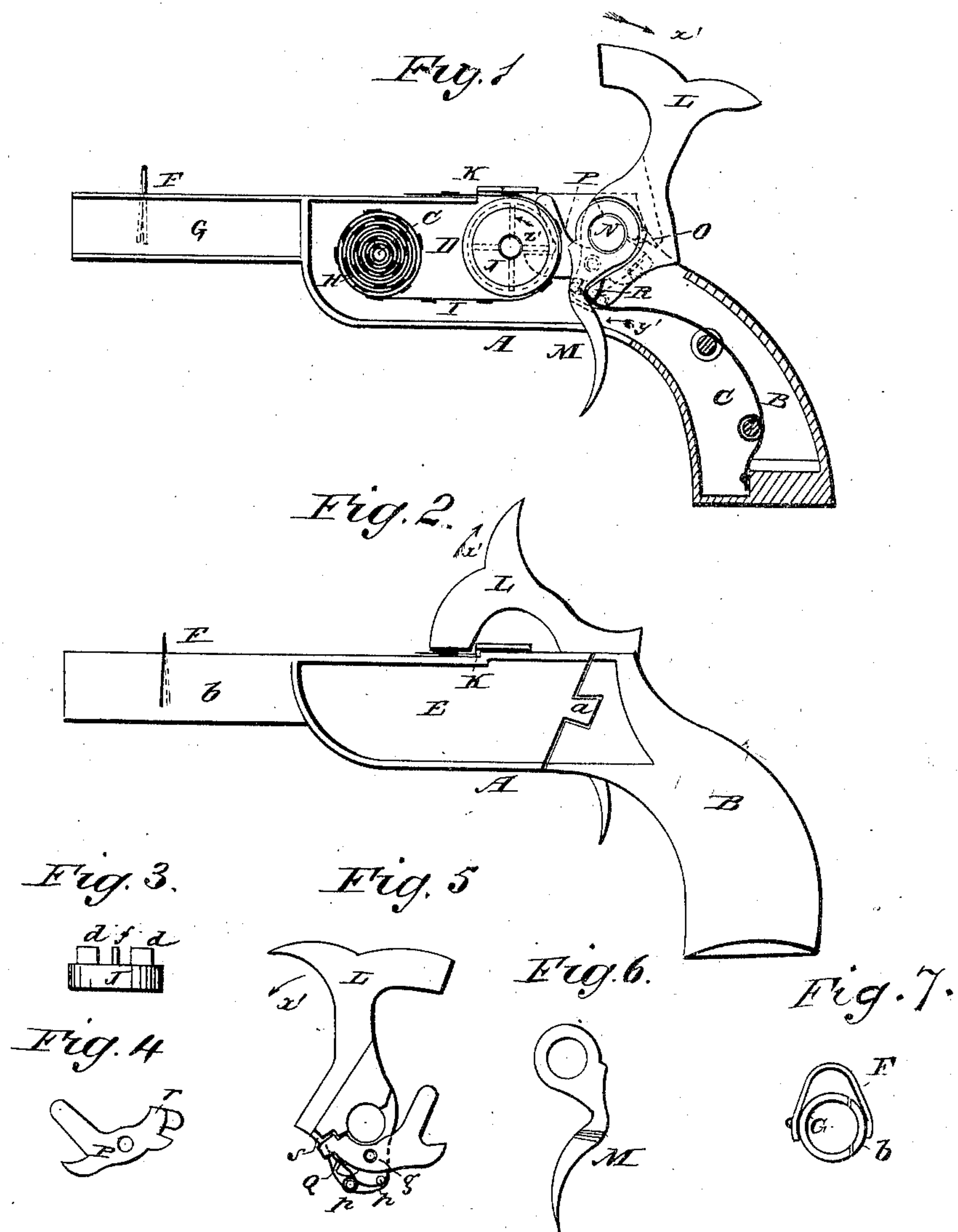


(No Model.)

H. KLASSERT.  
Toy Pistol.

**No. 238,596.**

**Patented March 8, 1881.**



WITNESSES:

WITNESSES:  
Francis Mc Ardle.  
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

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ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY KLASSERT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## TOY PISTOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,596, dated March 8, 1881.

Application filed June 23, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY KLASSERT, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Toy Pistol, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved toy pistol which is to contain a certain quantity of ammunition, which is fed every time the trigger is pulled, thus permitting repeated firing without re-loading.

The invention consists of a pistol-frame with a removable side, in which frame the trigger and hammer are mounted on the same pintle, the hammer having a forked lever pivoted thereto in such a manner that when the pistol is cocked the said forked lever rotates a friction-wheel around which a percussion-tape passes, whereby the length of one cap is unwound from the percussion-tape roll in the pistol and is fed upon a plate, upon which the hammer strikes when the trigger is drawn, thereby exploding said cap.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved toy pistol. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view of the friction-wheel as it is held in the pistol. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the forked lever. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the hammer and pivoted fork. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the trigger. Fig. 7 is an end view, in elevation, showing the relative position of the spring, the barrel, and the projection of the removable side piece.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The pistol-frame A is constructed with a hollow handle, B, containing the mainspring C, and with a chamber, D, provided with a removable side, E, which is held to the pistol by means of a dovetailed tenon, a, and a spring, F, embracing the barrel G, and the front curved or semi-cylindrical part, b, of the removable side E. The chamber D contains a roll, H, of percussion-tape, I, held by a pin, c, passing through the center of said roll, and also contains a small wheel or roller, J, covered with rubber or like material on the periphery, and provided with a series of laterally-projecting studs, d d, on one side, which wheel J is pivoted in the sides of the chamber D by

means of a central pin, f. The percussion-tape I passes from the roll H to the friction-wheel J, partially around the same, and passes out of the chamber D through a slot, K, in the top of the same. The hammer L and the trigger M are both pivoted by one and the same pintle, N, the upper part of the trigger M fitting into a corresponding recess, O, in the side of the lower part of the hammer L. A fork, P, is pivoted to the hammer L by means of the pintle g, in such a manner that the prongs of the fork engage one of the studs d d of the wheel J when the pistol is being cocked. The side of the hammer to which the fork P is pivoted is provided with a suitable recessed part, as shown in Fig. 5, and with two laterally-projecting studs, p p, holding a very fine spring, Q, which presses against the rear end of the fork P, as shown in Fig. 5, so as to push the fork into its proper position—that is, with its edge r resting against the shoulder s of the hammer after the firing of the pistol. The opposite side of the hammer, into which the upper part of the trigger fits, is provided with a laterally-projecting stud, R, at the lower end, against which stud the mainspring C presses, and against which the trigger is pressed in firing the pistol.

The operation is as follows: The percussion-tape I having been placed into the chamber D, passed partially around the roller or wheel J and through the slot K, the pistol is ready for firing. The hammer M is drawn back in the direction of the arrow x', and thereby its lower end and the stud R move in the direction of the arrow y', the stud R passing to the end of the mainspring C, and is held in this position by the said spring C, as the pressure of the end of the spring is exerted on a line running to the center of the pintle N; but by drawing the hammer back in the direction of the arrow x' the shoulder s of the hammer has pressed against the upper edge, r, of the fork P, causing the fork to rotate with the hammer. The fork engages with one of the studs d d of the wheel J, and rotates said wheel in the direction of the arrow z', thereby unwinding the tape I the length of one cap and feeding said cap upon the plate in front of the slot K. The studs d d on the wheel J must be so arranged that one cap only is fed for every engagement of the fork P with one



of the said studs *d d*. If the trigger M is now pulled it forces the stud R back from the end of the spring O, and as the pressure of said spring is then not exerted on a radial line the said spring forces the rear end of the hammer upward and the front end downward upon the cap in front of the slot K, thereby exploding said cap. As soon as the hammer descends the spring Q forces the rear end of the fork P against the shoulder *s* again.

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

1. In a toy pistol, the combination, with the frame A, constructed with a chamber, D, of

the removable side E and spring F, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a toy pistol, the combination, with the friction-wheel J, covered with rubber or like material, and provided with a series of laterally-projecting studs, *d d*, of the fork P, pivoted to the hammer L, substantially as herein shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

HENRY KLASSERT.

Witnesses:

PETER MORLOCK,  
GEORGE GEHER.