

(No Model.)

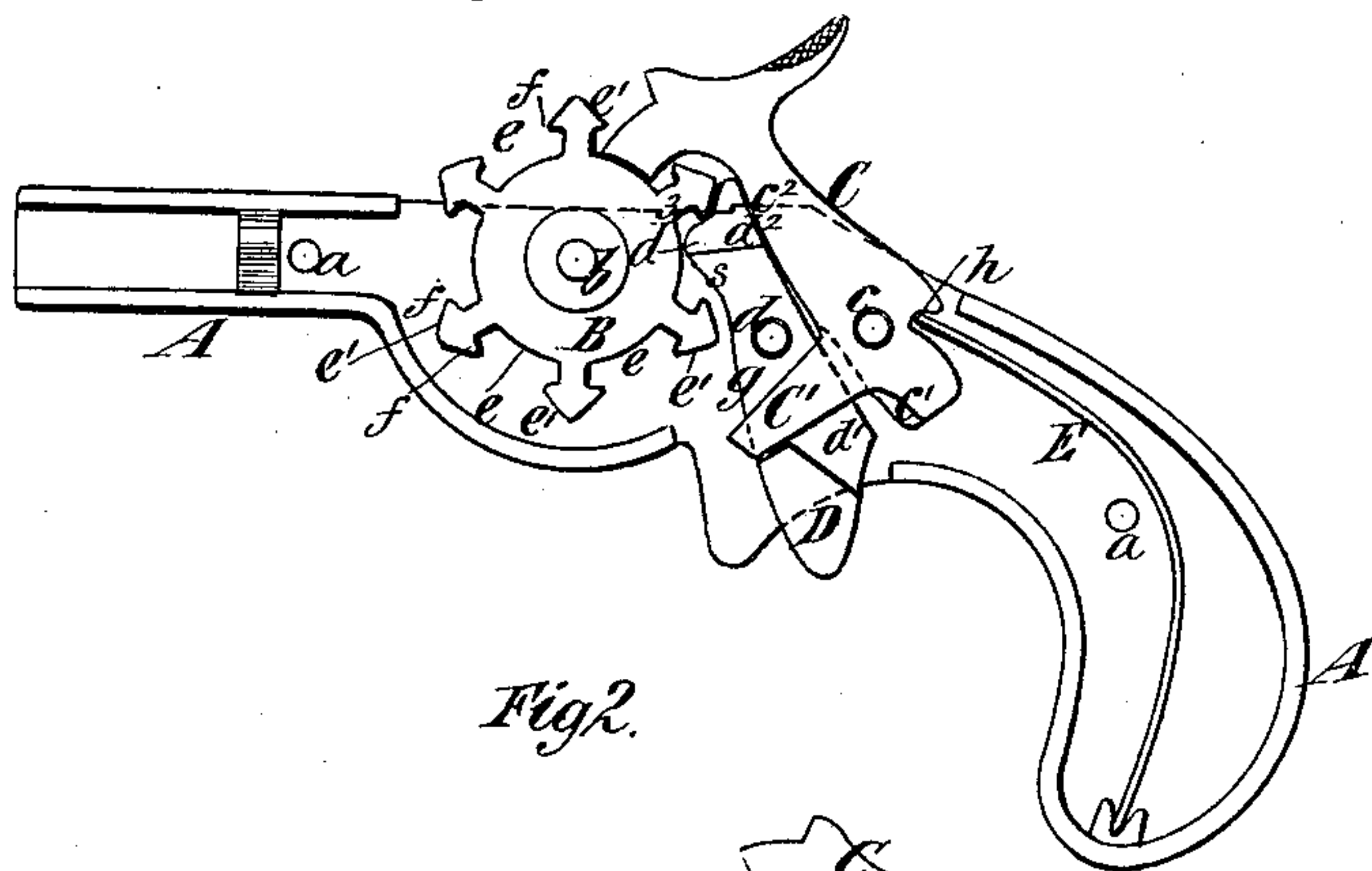
J. H. ROSE.

TOY PISTOL.

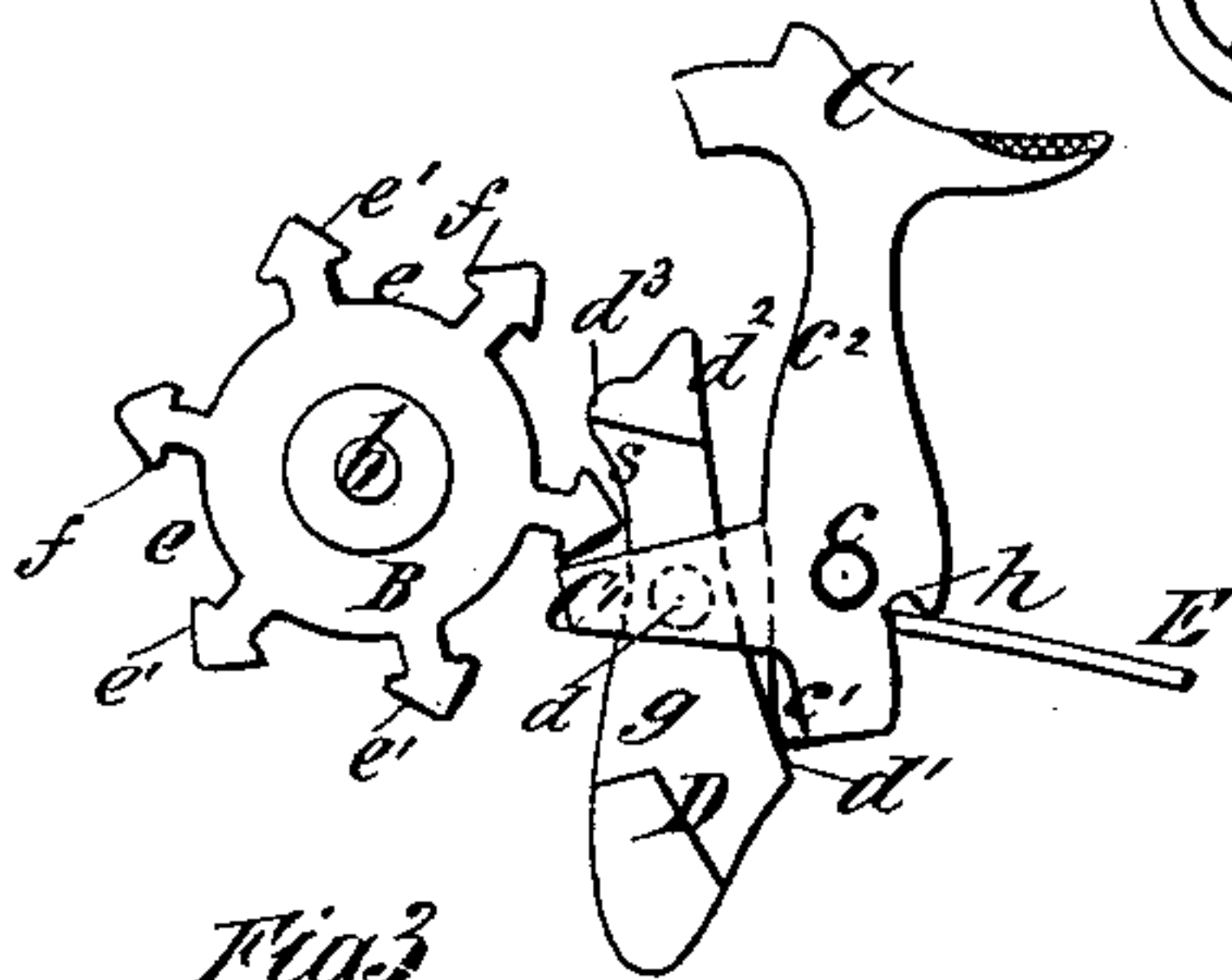
No. 287,582.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.

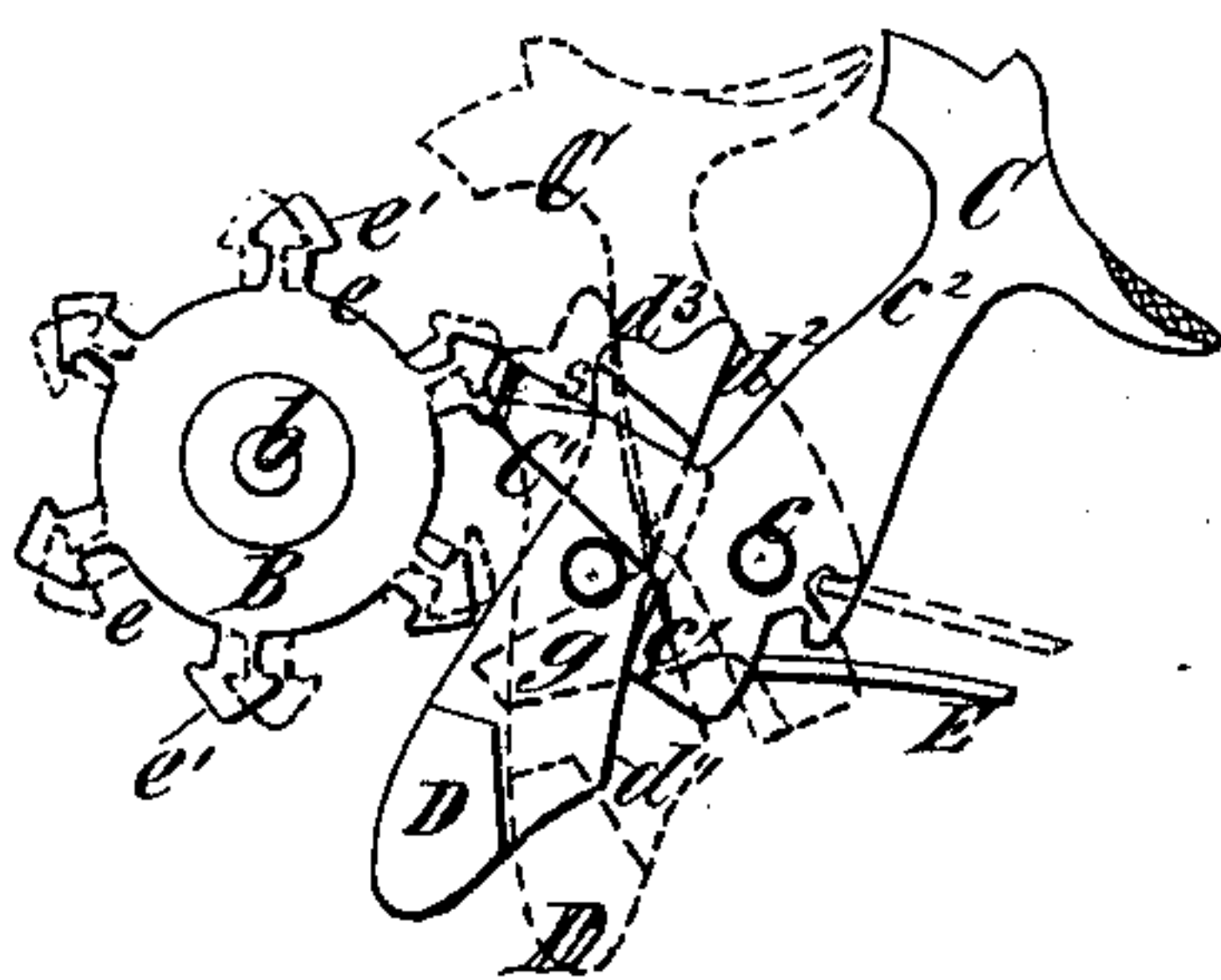
*Fig1.*



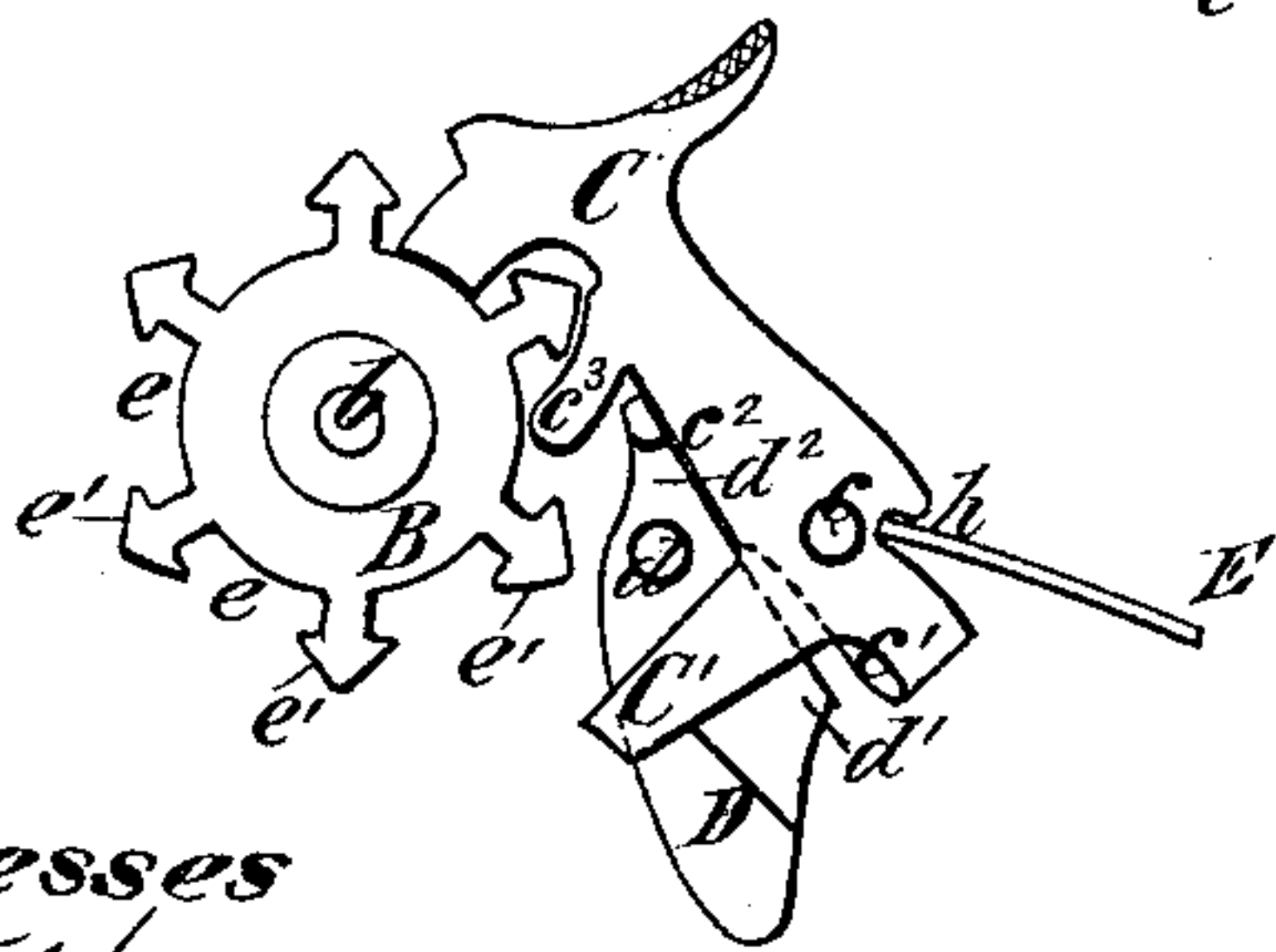
*Fig 2.*



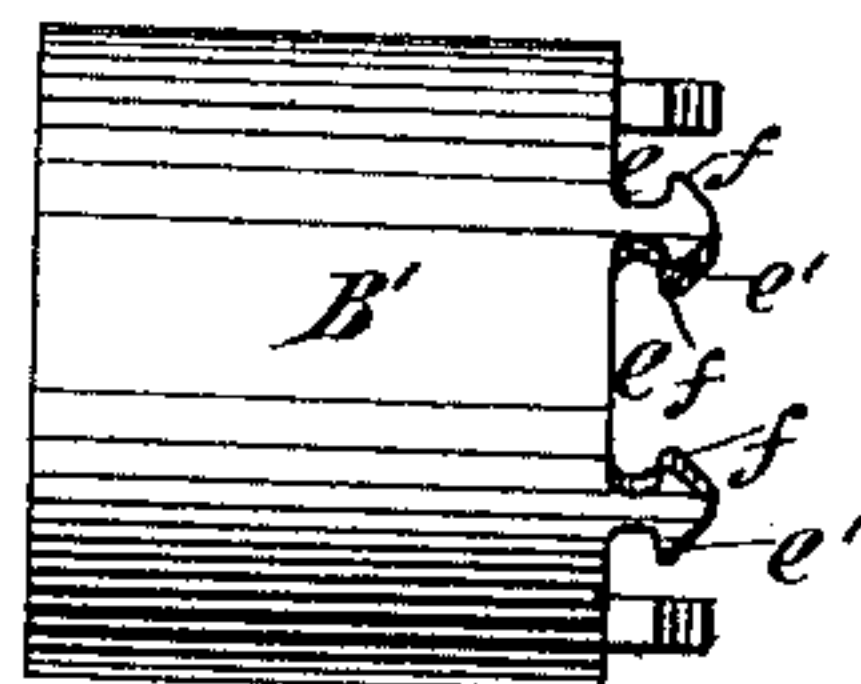
*Fig 3.*



*Fig 4.*



*Fig5.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. ROSE, OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

## TOY PISTOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,582, dated October 30, 1882.

Application filed February 26, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN H. ROSE, of Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Toy Pistols, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the toy pistols which comprise a rotary magazine or holder provided with cavities wherein paper caps are retained, and by the rotation of the magazine or holder are brought into position to be exploded by the hammer.

The invention consists in novel features in the construction of the magazine or holder, the hammer, and the trigger, and in the manner of combining them together for co-operation, whereby the magazine or holder is turned step by step with an escapement-like action, which prevents it from turning in but one direction, as more fully hereinafter described.

The nature of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a sectional view of my improved pistol with the parts in the position which they occupy after exploding a cap. Fig. 2 represents the magazine or holder, the hammer, and the trigger in the position which they occupy when cocking the hammer. Fig. 3 represents the same parts, the hammer being cocked; and Figs. 4 and 5 represent modifications of my invention.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The barrel and stock portion of this pistol, like others of its class, may be composed of two castings, A, of which only one is here shown, and which may be secured together by rivets inserted through holes a.

B designates the magazine or holder, C designates the hammer, and D designates the trigger, all of which are arranged in an opening between the two parts or halves A. The magazine or holder B is pivoted at b, so as to turn freely. The hammer C is pivoted at c, and the trigger D is pivoted at d.

The magazine or holder B is provided with peripheral cavities e, wherein paper caps may be placed, and retained by overhanging lips or flanges f. The portions of the magazine or holder between the peripheral cavities e are inclined at e' on one side, for a pur-

pose hereinafter described; but the opposite sides of these portions may be straight or inclined, as here shown.

The trigger D is recessed at g on one side, and the hammer C has a horn or projection, C', which works in the recess g as the hammer is swung on its pivot c. When the hammer moves in the opposite direction—that is, in firing—the upper part, e<sup>2</sup>, of the hammer acts on the edge of the trigger at d<sup>2</sup>, and so throws the trigger forward.

E designates the mainspring, which engages with a notch, h, in the hammer. When the hammer is drawn back or cocked, the line of force of the spring falls within or in front of the hammer-pivot c, and so holds the hammer cocked. When the trigger D is pulled, its edge d' acts on the lower end of the hammer at c', and moves it forward until the line of force of the spring falls behind the pivot c, whereupon the spring completes its forward movement. In drawing the hammer back to cock it after firing, the horn C' acts on one of the projections on the magazine or holder, as shown in Fig. 2, and so turns the latter until it passes over the inclined surface e', as shown in Fig. 3. The magazine or holder, as it is turned, acts on the portions s of the trigger, and so swings it back with the hammer. When the hammer is cocked, the trigger stands in the position shown in Fig. 3. When the hammer is forced down by the spring, it acts on the trigger at d' and forces it forward, and as soon as the nose d<sup>3</sup> of the trigger touches the incline e' it turns the magazine or holder from the position shown in full outline in Fig. 3 to the position shown in dotted outline, thus completing its movement. The nose d<sup>3</sup> of the trigger then comes behind the projection on the magazine or holder, and prevents its turning backward. It will therefore be seen that the magazine or holder is partly turned by the hammer in the act of cocking, and that its rotation is completed by the trigger in the act of firing.

The hammer C and trigger D shown in Fig. 4 differ from the ones shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 only in that I dispense with the nose d<sup>3</sup> on the trigger, and provide the hammer with a second horn, e<sup>3</sup>, which acts on the inclines e', and completes the movement of the magazine or cylinder as the hammer is thrown down.



In Fig. 5 I have shown a magazine or holder, B', having the cavities *e* and inclined projections *e'* formed on the end instead of on the periphery, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

5 What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the magazine or holder B, provided with inclines *e'*, of the hammer C, provided with the rigid horn C',  
10 for engaging with said inclines to turn the magazine or holder, and means adapted to act upon said inclines, and actuated by the hammer in its downward movement to complete

the turning movement of the magazine or holder, substantially as described. 15

2. The combination of the magazine or holder B, provided with inclines *e'*, the hammer C, provided with the horn C', and the trigger D, provided with the nose *d*<sup>3</sup> for acting on said inclines, all substantially as de- 20 scribed.

JOHN H. ROSE.

Witnesses:

T. J. KEANE,  
ED. L. MORAN.