(No Model.)

P. ADAMS.

TOY PISTOL.

No. 430,411. Patented June 17, 1890.

Fig. 1.

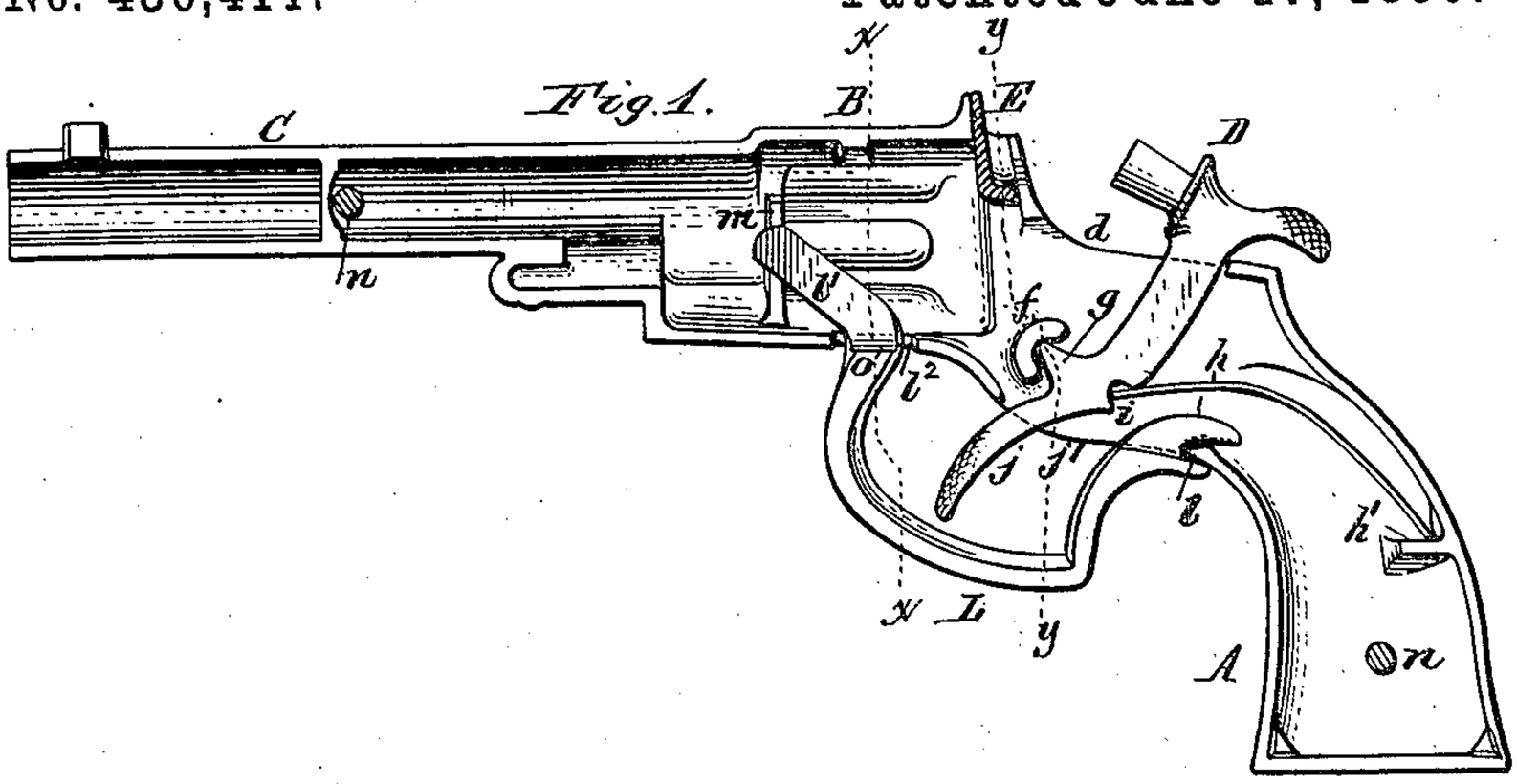


Fig. 2.

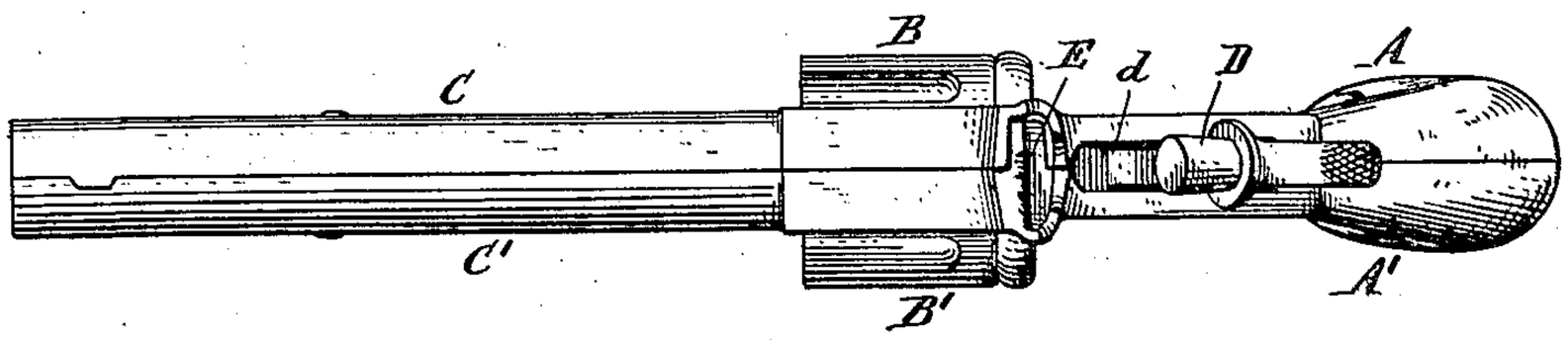


Fig. 3.

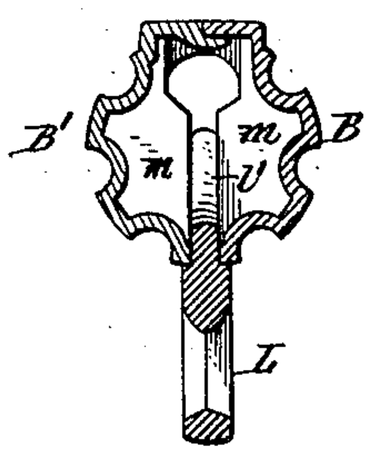


Fig. 4.

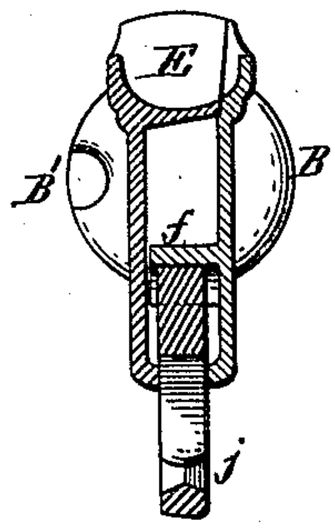
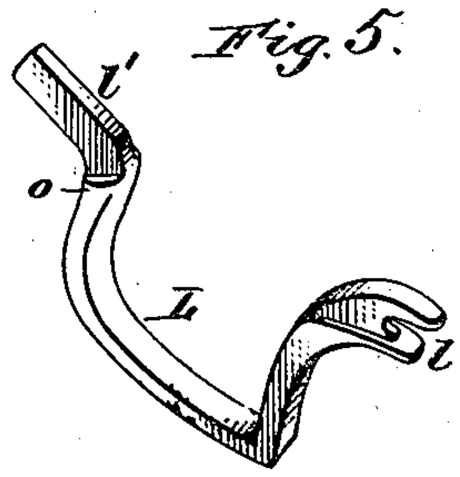


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER ADAMS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES G. SHEPARD AND WALTER J. SHEPARD, OF SAME PLACE.

TOY PISTOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,411, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed December 30, 1889. Serial No. 335,309. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Toy Pistols, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to toy pistols which are designed for exploding paper caps.

One object of my invention is to attach the hammer to the body of the pistol in such manner that the friction of the hammer in its support is reduced, thereby enabling the hammer to be more easily operated than is the case in toy pistols in which the hammer turns on pivots.

Another object of my invention is to provide the pistol with a trigger-guard which is cast separate from the rest of the pistol, so that the patterns can be arranged closely together on the gates and can be molded together closely in the flasks.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one-half of the pistol, partly in section, showing the hammer, trigger, actuating-spring, and trigger-guard in place. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the pistol. Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sections thereof in lines *x x* and *y y*, Fig. 1, respectively. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the trigger-guard detached from the pistol.

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

A A′ represent the two parts of the handle or stock of the pistol, B B′ the two parts of the imitation chamber, and C C′ the two parts of the imitation barrel. These parts are divided longitudinally, as shown, one half of the handle, chamber, and barrel being cast in one piece and forming one side of the pistol, and the other halves of these parts being similarly cast together and forming the other side of the pistol.

D represents the hammer, which strikes against a cup or cap holder E at the rear end of the chamber. The hammer is arranged between the two portions of the pistol and projects through a longitudinal slot *d* formed in the upper side thereof.

f is a lug or bearing formed in front of the hammer on the inner side of one of the pistol-sections. The shank of the hammer is provided in its front side with a V-shaped or more or less pointed projection *g*, which rests loosely in the concave rear side of the bearing *f*, so as to form a fulcrum on which the hammer rocks.

h is a flat actuating-spring arranged in the cavity of the handle and seated with its rear end against an internal lug *h′* formed on one side of the handle and bearing with its front end in a notch or recess *i* formed in the rear side of the hammer opposite the projection *g*.

j is the trigger formed integral with the hammer and projecting downwardly through a longitudinal slot *j′* formed in the lower side of the pistol. When the hammer is swung backwardly into a cocked position, as shown in Fig. 1, the spring-notch lies below the fulcrum of the hammer, and the pressure of the spring holds the hammer in this position. Upon pulling the trigger to explode the cap the notch in the hammer is brought above the fulcrum of the hammer, and as soon as the recess passes the fulcrum the pressure of the spring forces the hammer forwardly against the cap in the holder. The backward movement of the hammer is limited by the rear edge of the upper slot or the front edge of the lower slot in which the hammer plays.

My improved construction provides for a rocking movement of the hammer-fulcrum in its bearing instead of the turning movement of a pivot, as heretofore used, and materially reduces the friction which is required to be overcome in cocking the hammer and pulling the trigger, while it renders the construction very simple.

L represents the trigger-guard, which is cast separate from the parts constituting the body of the pistol, and which is clamped between the two sections thereof. The trigger-guard is provided at its rear end with a claw or bifurcated portion *l*, which fits over and embraces the rear edge of the slot through which the trigger projects, and at its front end with a forwardly-projecting lip or oblique extension *l′*, which passes into the chamber or barrel of the pistol through an opening *l²* formed in the lower side of the pistol.

m m represent two inwardly-projecting lugs or ribs formed on the inner sides of the sections of the chamber or barrel and bearing against opposite sides of the lip or front extension of the trigger-guard, so as to firmly clamp the latter between the two parts of the pistol. The halves of the pistol are secured together by rivets *n* or other fastenings. The lip *l'* is reduced or made narrower than the body of the trigger to form a shoulder *o*, which bears against the under side of the pistol and limits the inward movement of the front end of the trigger-guard.

By constructing the trigger-guard separate from the body of the pistol the castings can be gated closely together and a large number can be molded in the flask at one time.

By casting the trigger-guard separate from the body there is no danger of the guard being broken in the tumblers during the process of cleaning the castings, which frequently occurs when the guard is cast with the body. In the event of a guard being broken during shipment a new guard can be readily replaced for the broken guard when the guard is cast separate from the body.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the body of the pistol provided with a concave fulcrum-bearing, of a hammer provided with a pointed fulcrum projection resting with its point in said bearing and adapted to rock in the same, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the body of the pistol provided with a fulcrum-bearing made concave on its rear side, of a hammer provided on its front side with a pointed projection which rests with its edge in said bearing and permits the hammer to rock on the same, and a spring bearing against the rear side of the hammer, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the longitudinally-divided body of the pistol, of a trigger-guard made separate from the body and clamped between the two longitudinal sections thereof, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the longitudinally-divided body of the pistol provided in its lower side with openings and with internal lugs or ribs, of a trigger-guard provided at one end with a claw or bifurcated portion engaging with the edge of one of said openings and at its opposite end with a lip which passes through the other opening of the body and is clamped between the internal lugs or ribs thereof, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 26th day of December, 1889.

PETER ADAMS.

Witnesses:

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