(No Model.)

C. L. LAMBRECHT.

TOY MARBLE SHOOTER.

No. 594,479. Patented Nov. 30, 1897.

Fig. 1.

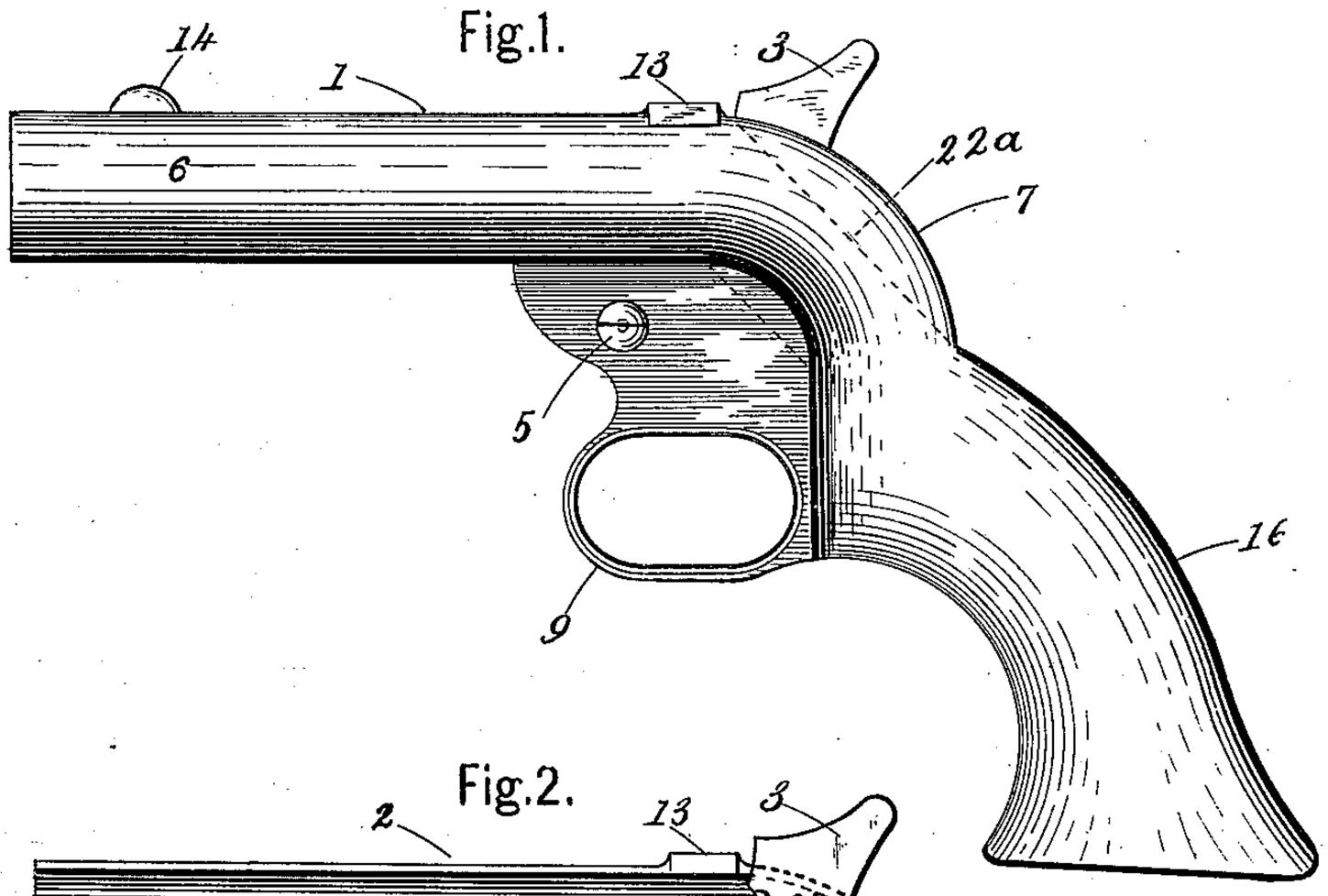


Fig. 2.

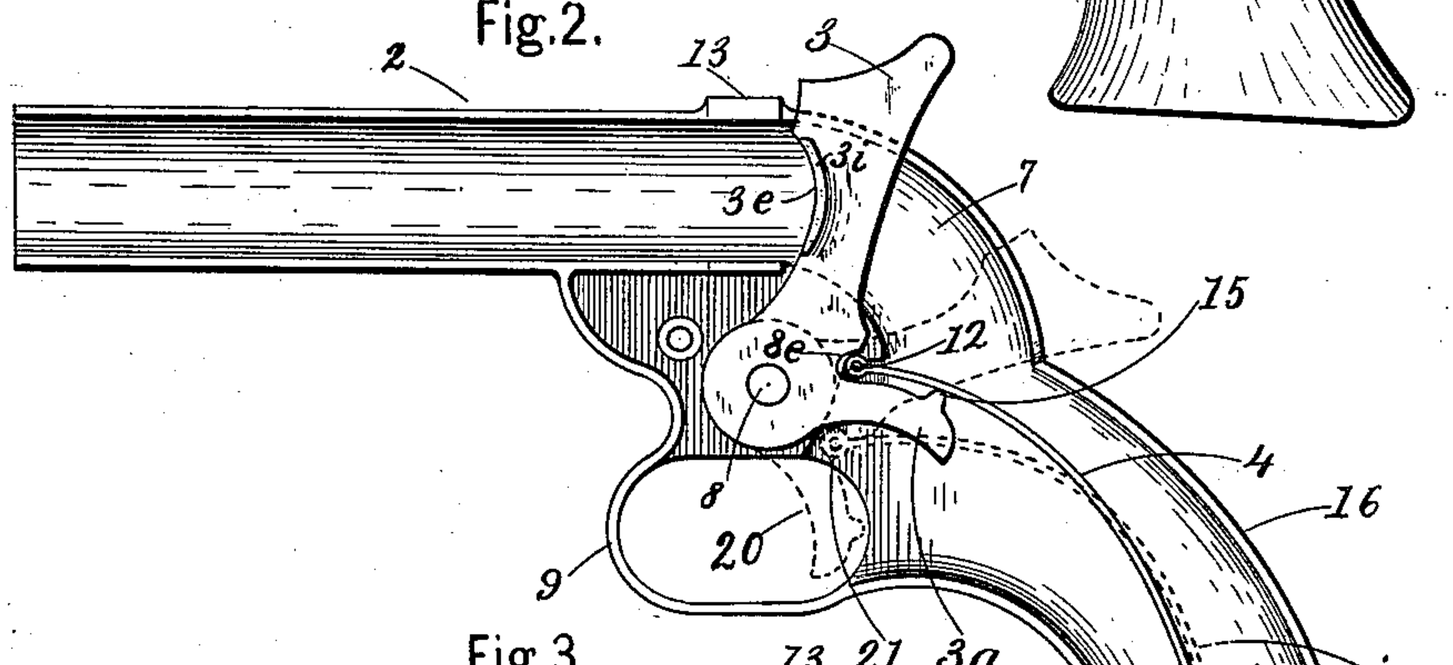


Fig. 3.

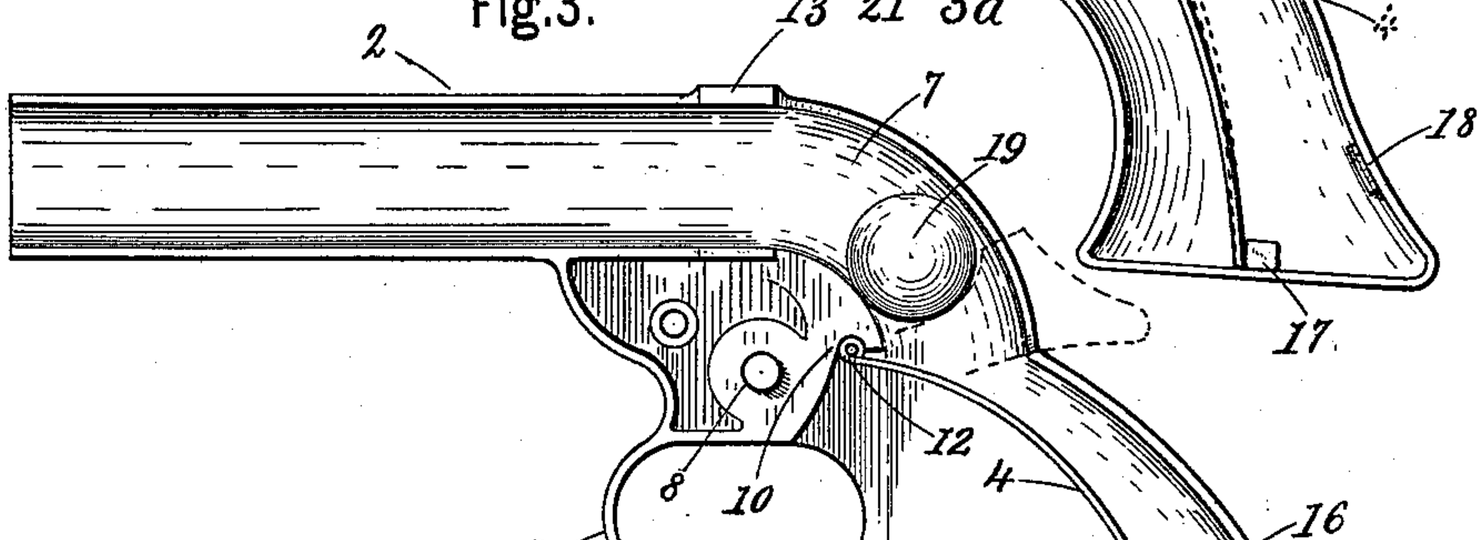
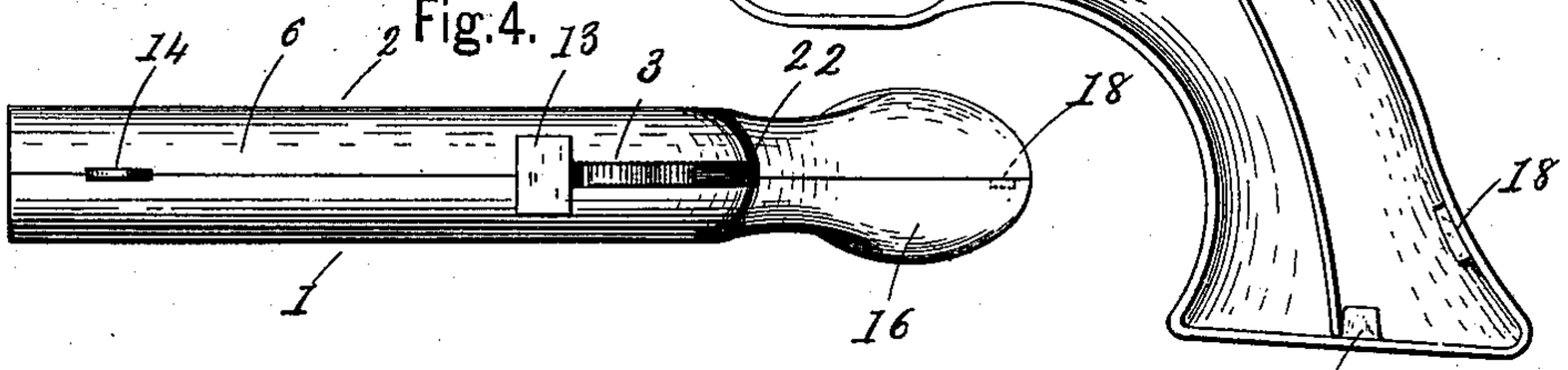


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
A. J. Sangster.
L. M. Spong.

Charles L. Lambrecht. Inventor.

By James Sangster. Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. LAMBRECHT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

TOY MARBLE-SHOOTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,479, dated November 30, 1897.

Application filed April 5, 1897. Serial No. 630,769. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. LAMBRECHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Pistols, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a toy pistol for throwing marbles or other projectiles and will be fully and clearly hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation showing the pistol complete. Fig. 2 represents a similar elevation, one of the longitudinal half portions of the pistol being removed so as to show the interior construction. Fig. 3 represents a similar view, one of the longitudinal halves of the pistol being removed and the hammer and trigger being omitted, so as to more clearly show the construction of the remaining half, the hammer being shown in its cocked position in dotted lines with a projectile properly seated thereon. Fig. 4 represents a top plan view of the complete pistol on a slightly-reduced scale, showing the longitudinal seam where the two halves are united.

The pistol consists of five pieces, the two halves 1 and 2, the hammer and trigger 3 and 3^a, the spring 4, and the screw 5 for holding the two halves of the pistol together.

The two halves 1 and 2, which are exactly alike except in some minor details, as will hereinafter appear, are preferably constructed of cast-iron, but sheet metal stamped to the proper form or other suitable material may be used.

The barrel portion 6 is of the usual and well-known form, and its rear end terminates in a curved portion 7, forming a portion of a circle, in the center of which the pivotal pin 8 for the combined hammer and trigger is located. (See Fig. 3.)

9 represents the trigger-guard. At the rear of the center-pin is a stop or depression 10, (see Fig. 3,) in which the end 12 of the spring 4 rests when the trigger is nearly at the limit of its upward movement. The object of this construction is to provide a resting-place to receive and support the end 12 of the spring, and thus limit its expansion and thereby relieve the hammer from the force and influence of the spring just before the completion of its forward movement, the hammer resting loosely in its seat and on its pivot while down between the stop portion 13 and the end of the spring. The sight 14 is placed on the front end of the barrel and is preferably formed in one piece with one of the half portions. The stop portion 13 is also formed integrally with one of said portions and preferably with the other half of the pistol. The back of the trigger is provided with a small projection 15, which is adapted to strike against the lower side of the spring 4 when the hammer has nearly completed its forward flight, (see Fig. 2,) and thus prevent the hammer from striking against the stop portion 13 or from being injured in any way by being brought to too sudden a stop.

The interior of the handle portion 16 of the pistol is provided with a stop 17 to receive and support the lower end of the spring 4, and one of the half portions is provided with an extension portion 18, (shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and by dotted lines in Fig. 4,) which serves to keep the two parts of the pistol in their true place and position when put together.

The object of the curved portion 7 is to hold the ball in the pistol, so that it may be turned downward at an angle to the horizontal of forty-five degrees or more before the ball will roll out. This construction enables the operator or boy to shoot downward as boys generally do when playing marbles, and its adaptability can be readily ascertained by referring to the drawings.

It will be noticed that the front portion of the hammer 3 is provided with a curved or concaved portion 3^e, having side pieces 3^i (see Fig. 2) to increase its width, so that balls of varying sizes may be used. The object of the concaved portion 3^e is to provide a hollow place in front of the hammer to receive and support the ball or marble 19 (see Fig. 3) and thus prevent it from striking the top of the curved portion 7 while being projected around the curve and out of the barrel by said hammer.

Both halves 1 and 2 are provided with depressions 10, each substantially the same, so that when put together each side of the end or top 12 of the spring is engaged with said

depressions and enough room is left between the said depressions or stops to allow the hammer to move freely therein, so that the concave portion 8^e of the hammer catches the spring end or top 12 in the center between the depressions or stops 10 while being turned back in position to project a ball.

The pistol is easily put together as follows: The spring is preferably first put in place by placing the lower end against the stop 17 (see Fig. 3) and then springing the end 12 into the depression 10. The hammer 3 is then placed onto its pivotal pin 8, the hollow or depression 8^e permitting this to be done without touching the end 12 of the spring when the hammer is in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 2. The other half of the pistol-frame is now put on and secured by a screw 5, as in Fig. 1. The pistol is now ready for use, and the hammer being drawn back or cocked exposes the trigger within the trigger-guard, as shown by dotted lines 20 in said Fig. 2, the projectile being then introduced in the muzzle of the barrel and rolled back against the portion 9^e of the hammer. It will be noticed that when the hammer is drawn back it brings the end 12 of the spring 4 (see dotted lines 21 in Fig. 2) down below the pivotal center or pin 8. This causes the spring to act in a reverse direction and hold the hammer down, so that its rear side edge rests against the bottom or termination of the slot 22, (shown in Fig. 4,) in which said hammer moves. The hammer is thus held in its cocked position by a spring force until a slight pressure on the trigger brings the end of the spring above the center 8 again, when its force is exerted in the opposite direction, throwing the hammer forward and projecting the ball out through the barrel.

The curved portion 7 may, if desired, be a downward-inclined portion, as indicated by dotted lines 22^a in Fig. 1; but I prefer the curved incline 7 as being better adapted for the purpose.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a toy pistol, the combination of the pistol-frame, a combined hammer and trigger pivotally mounted therein, an operating-spring in the pistol-frame, means for supporting the forward extreme in contact with the combined hammer and trigger during the larger portion of its forward flight, stop mechanism located on the pistol-frame for catching the forward extreme of the spring slightly before the completion of the forward flight of the hammer, and means on the trigger adapted to contact with the spring when the hammer is nearly down to stop the inertia of the hammer with a spring force when removed from the influence of the forward propelling force of the spring.

2. The combination in a toy pistol, of a combined hammer and trigger, a depression in the back of said hammer, a spring for actuating the hammer, and a projection at the back of the trigger adapted to contact with the spring when the hammer is thrown forward to propel a ball and thereby stop the inertia of said hammer with a spring force when the said hammer is nearly down.

3. The combination in a toy pistol, of a barrel provided with a rearward and downward inclined portion, a pivoted hammer having a concave front portion adapted to receive and hold the ball in the inclined portion of the barrel, a trigger forming a part of the hammer, a spring for actuating the hammer, means for releasing the said hammer from the influence of the spring near the completion of its forward movement, and means for bringing the trigger into contact with said spring, substantially as described.

4. In a toy pistol, the combination of the pistol-frame, a combined hammer and trigger, an operating-spring, and means whereby the trigger contacts with the spring when the hammer has nearly completed its forward flight and thereby stops the inertia of said hammer with a spring force.

5. In a toy pistol, the combination with the pistol-frame, having a barrel provided with a rearward and downward inclined portion, and a longitudinal slot in the top of said portion, and the operating-spring, of a hammer pivotally mounted at its lower end in the frame, and having a concave front portion adapted to travel in the rearward and downward inclined portion, a cocking portion above said concave portion, projecting through the longitudinal slot, and a finger forming a trigger projecting rearwardly at substantially a right angle from the lower end of said hammer, substantially as set forth.

CHAS. L. LAMBRECHT.

Witnesses:
JAMES SANGSTER,
GEORGE A. NEUBAUER.