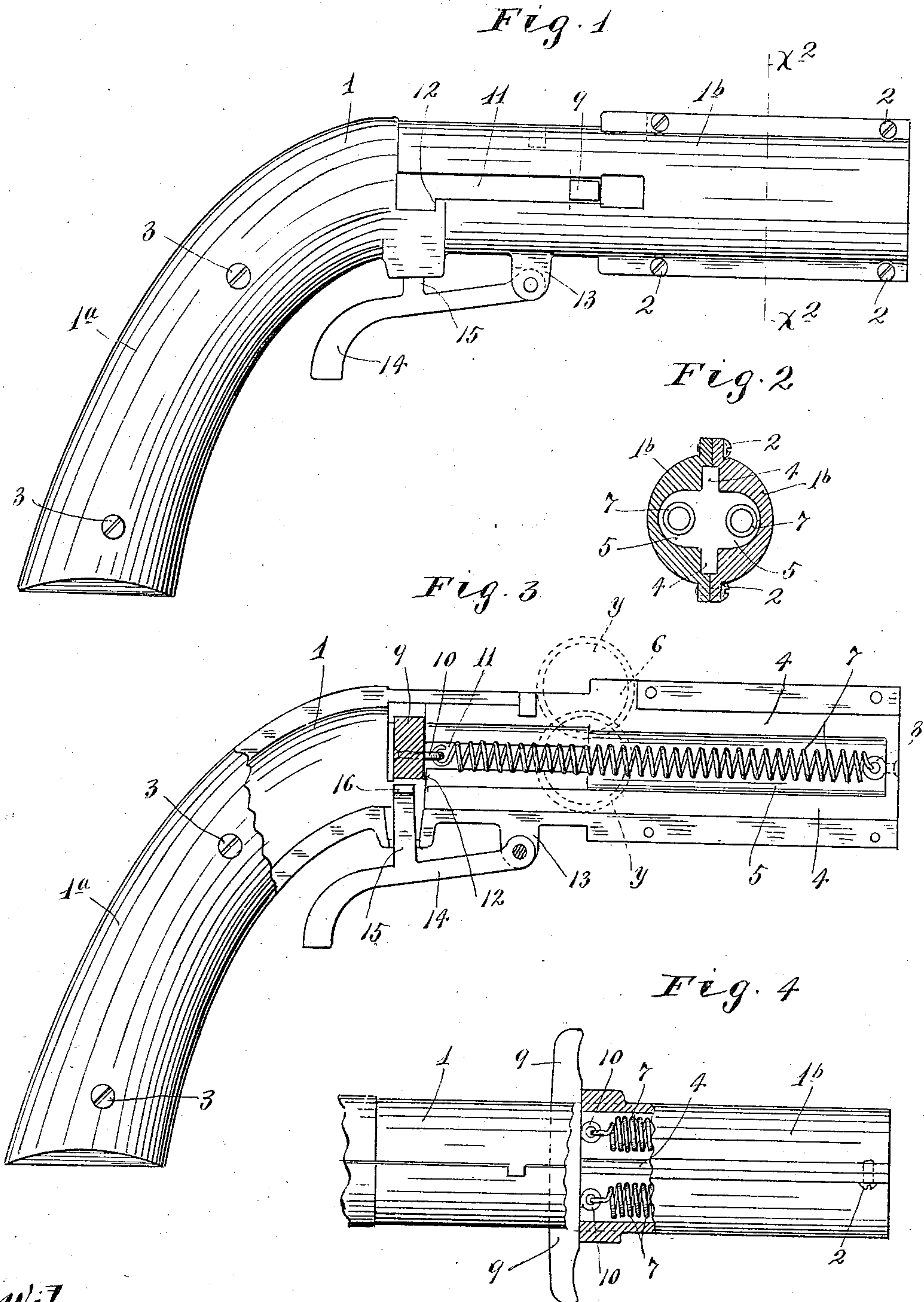


T. ZENZ.  
COIN SHOOTING PISTOL.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 11, 1909.

966,288.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.



Witnesses.  
A. H. Opsahl,  
L. L. Simpson.

Inventor.  
Theodore Zenz.  
By his attorneys  
William W. Howard



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE ZENZ, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

## COIN-SHOOTING PISTOL.

966,288.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed November 11, 1909. Serial No. 527,356.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THEODORE ZENZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coin-Shooting Pistols; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its especial object to provide an improved toy pistol or gun particularly adapted to shoot coins or other bodies of disk-like form, and, to this end, it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation, showing the toy pistol designed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a transverse section, taken on the line  $x^2 x^2$  of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a view chiefly in side elevation, but with some parts sectioned and some parts broken away, showing particularly the internal mechanism of the pistol; and Fig. 4 is a plan view, with some parts broken away and some parts sectioned, showing the pistol.

The body of the pistol, as preferably constructed, is made up of two hollow and approximately tubular sections 1 which, at one end, are turned downward to form a hand piece 1<sup>a</sup>. The said sections 1 are rigidly, but detachably, secured by screws 2 and 3 and the joint between the two splits the entire pistol from end to end. The barrel forming section 1<sup>b</sup> of the pistol, at the joint between the two sections 1, is formed with upper and lower coin guiding grooves 4 and in its sides with laterally spaced spring receiving chambers 5. A coin entrance passage 6, formed in part in the upper portions of each of the sections 1, is arranged to direct a coin Y downward into the grooves 4, which grooves, of course, extend to the outer or delivery end of the barrel. In the chambers 5 are laterally spaced coiled springs 7 which, at their front ends, are attached by eyes 8, or other suitable device, to the front end of the barrel sections 1<sup>b</sup>. The rear ends of these coiled springs are attached to a transversely extended coin impelling bar

9, preferably, by eyes 10. The ends of this bar 9 project beyond the sides of the barrel sections 1<sup>b</sup> to afford finger pieces, and the said ends are adapted to move in slots 11 formed in the sides of the barrel 1. At the rear extremities of the guide slots 11 are depressions which afford lock shoulders 12 with which the impelling bar 9 may be engaged when drawn rearward and pressed slightly downward.

Pivotaly attached to lugs 13 on the sections 1, at the bottom of the barrel, is a trigger 14 having an upwardly extended trip finger 15 adapted to engage the under surface of the impelling bar 9, to thereby force the same upward and release the said bar from the lock shoulders 12. The upper end of the finger 15 is formed with a lateral projection or shoulder 16 that prevents the trigger from moving pivotaly downward out of proper normal position.

When the pistol is to be used to shoot a coin or similar disk-like body, the ends of the impelling bar 9 are engaged by the fingers, preferably of one hand, while the other hand is used to grip the handle 1<sup>a</sup>. Then the said bar is drawn rearward against the tension of the springs 7 and pressed downward in engagement with the lock shoulders 12, which latter serve to hold the impelling bar in its retracted position. The coin is then dropped through the slot 6 into the guide grooves 4 of the pistol barrel. Then the impelling bar is released by pressing upward on the trigger and, when it is released, the said bar, by the springs 7, will be thrown rapidly forward and striking the coin will shoot the same out of the barrel and for a considerable distance beyond the barrel.

The two springs 7 are located on opposite sides of the guide grooves 4 and will exert equal force upon the impelling bar from the opposite sides of the coin. The extreme forward movement of the impelling bar is shown in Fig. 4 and, by reference to this view and to Fig. 3, it will be noted that the guide slots 11 extend considerably forward of the rear extremity of the coin entrance passage 6, so that the impelling bar will strike the deposited coin a good hard blow in the shooting action.

A pistol of this character may be used for a good many different purposes. It may be used in connection with games which require a coin or a disk to be shot at some tar-



get, or it may be used by children or others to shoot coins into small savings banks having suitable provision for receiving the shot coin.

5 What I claim is:

1. In a pistol of the kind described, the combination with a barrel having upper and lower coin guiding grooves and an upper coin entrance passage, of an impelling bar  
10 having finger pieces and extending transversely through said barrel and working in longitudinal slots in the sides of said barrel, a pair of laterally spaced springs connecting said impelling bar to the front portion of  
15 said barrel, said barrel having shoulders located outward of said springs and with which said impelling bar may be engaged to hold the same in a retracted position, and a trigger connected to the lower portion of  
20 said barrel and operative to release said bar from said shoulders, substantially as described.

2. In a pistol of the kind described, the combination with a barrel and hand piece  
25 formed by two sections detachably connected and joined at a longitudinal extended joint, the said barrel having upper

and lower coin guiding grooves and a coin entrance passage formed therein on the joint lines between the said two sections, an impelling bar extended transversely through said barrel and working in longitudinal grooves in the sides thereof, said barrel having lock shoulders with which said impelling bar may be engaged to secure the same  
35 in a retracted position, a pair of coiled springs within said barrel located on opposite sides of the coin guiding grooves and coin entrance passage thereof, said springs being attached at their front ends to the  
40 front portions of said barrel and at their rear ends to said impelling bar, and a trigger pivotally connected to the lower portion of said barrel and having a tripping finger extended upward into said barrel, for en-  
45 gagement with said impelling bar, to release the same from said lock shoulders, substantially as described.

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

THEODORE ZENZ.

Witnesses:

HARRY D. KILGORE,  
ALICE V. SWANSON.