

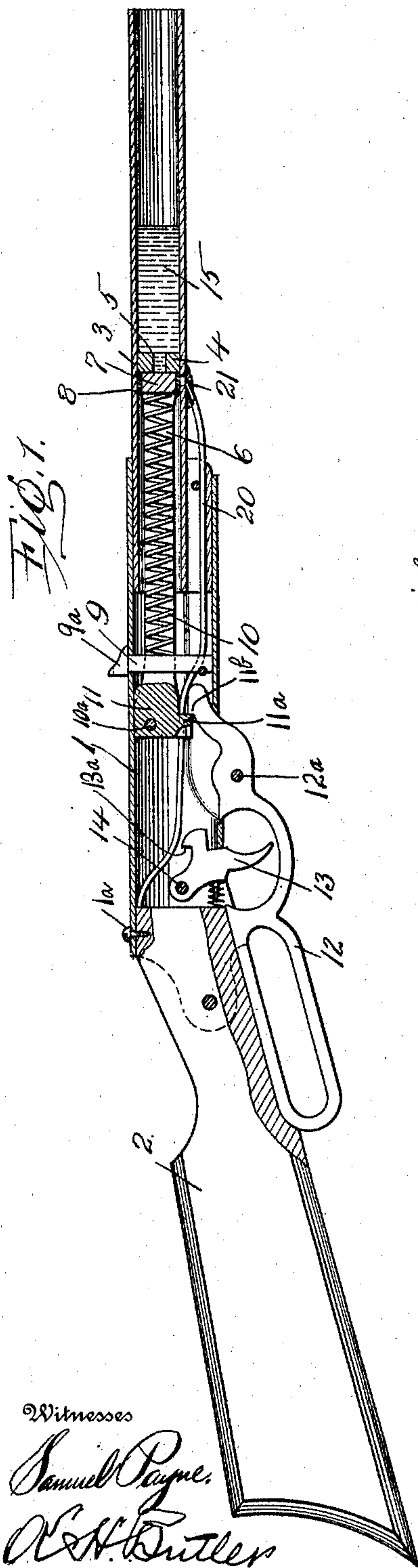
TRICK GUN.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1908.

967,140.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

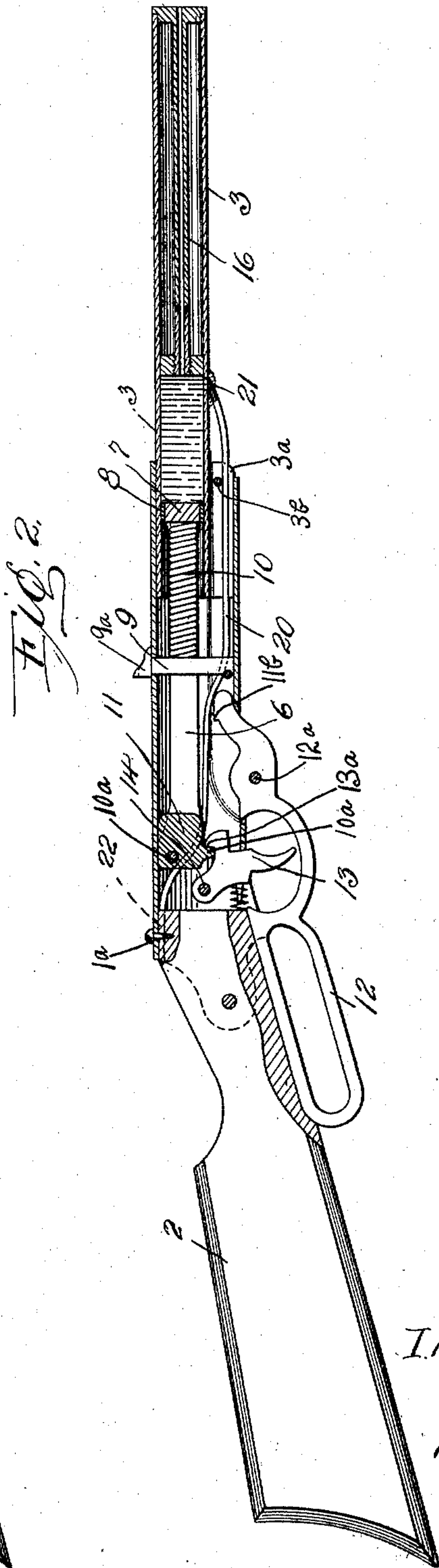
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

Samuel Payne.

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I. A. Marnau.

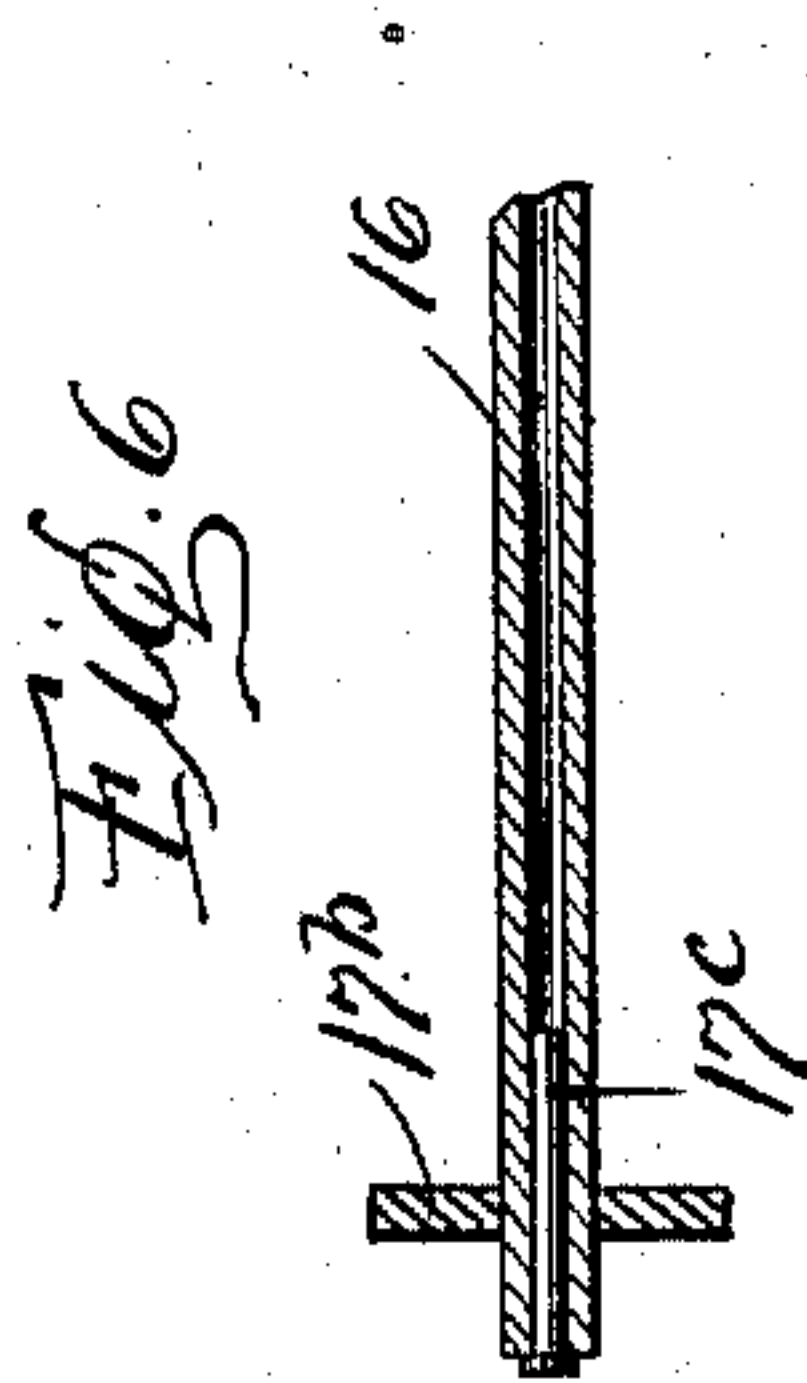
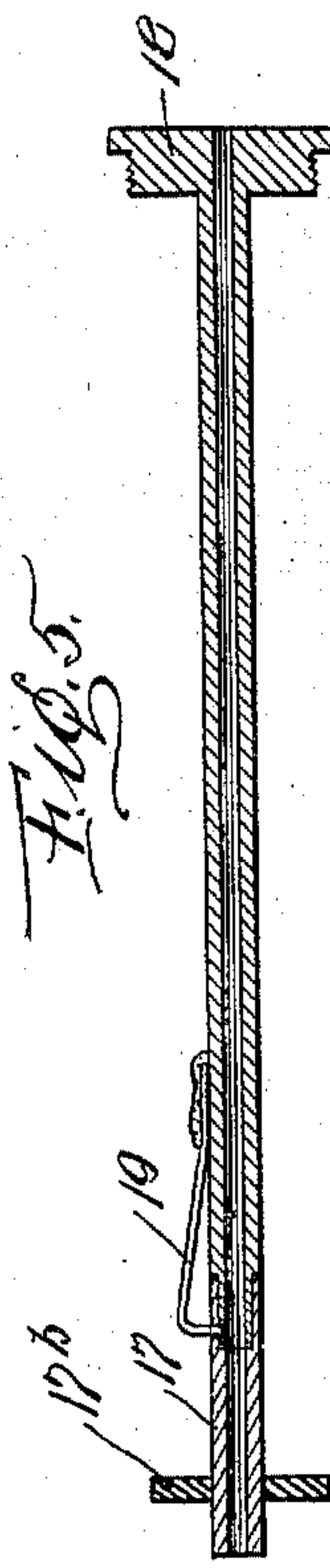
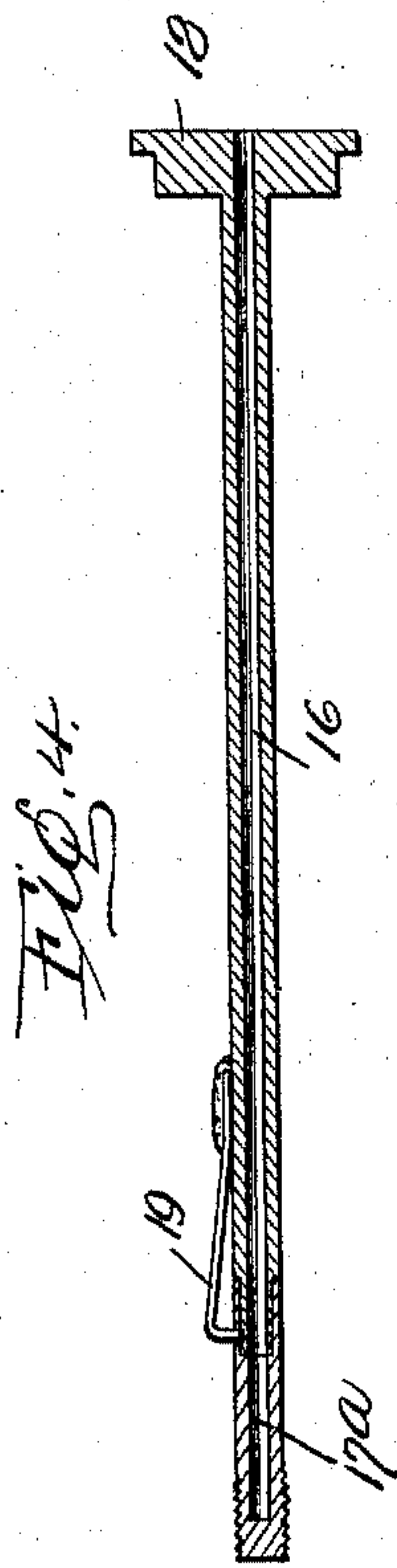
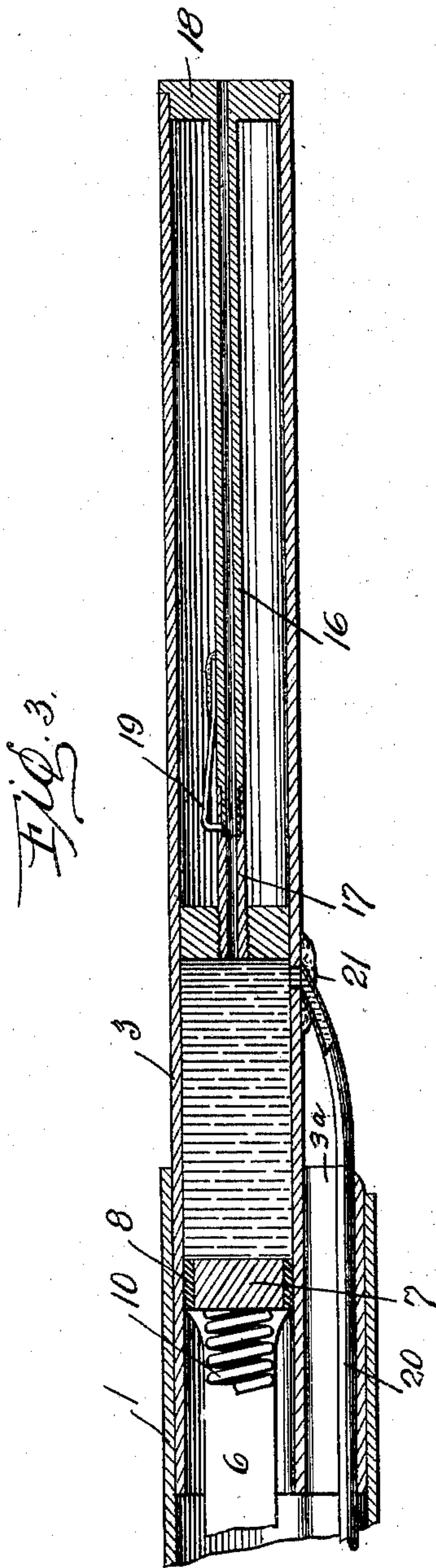
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRICK-GUN.

967,140.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 9, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC A. MAMAUX, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trick-Guns, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to guns of that type commonly styled "trick guns" wherein other means than an explosive is employed for discharging the projectile.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a gun with certain attachments whereby it can be used for initiatory purposes.

A further object of this invention is to provide a gun for projecting water or similar fluid, either from the muzzle thereof or from the breech.

With the above and other objects in view which will more readily appear as the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts to be presently described and then specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a gun partly broken away and partly in elevation, with the gun in an uncocked position, and the barrel tube removed. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the gun cocked and the barrel tube in position. Fig. 3 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of the barrel of the gun, with the barrel tube in position. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are sectional views showing modifications of the barrel tube.

Referring to the drawings in detail, 1 denotes the breech or body of a gun which is cylindrical in cross section and is connected as at 1^a to the stock 2. Extending into the body 1 is a barrel 3 which is formed with a depending flange 3^a secured to the body 1 through the medium of a hold fast device 3^b. The barrel 3 at a point intermediate its ends is provided with an opening 21 for a purpose to be hereinafter referred to. The barrel 3 intermediate its ends has arranged therein a transverse partition 4 formed with a centrally disposed opening 5 whereby communication is established between the front and the rear of the barrel and located in the inner end of the barrel 3 rearwardly of the

partition 4 is a yoke-shaped plunger 6 carrying a piston head 7 provided with a packing 8. Extending through the yoke-shaped plunger 6 is the shank 9 of a sight pin 9^a, the lower end of the sight pin 9^a being fixedly secured to the inner face of the body 1 and the said shank 9 extends through the body 1 as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The said pin 9^a projects upwardly from the body 1. Arranged within the plunger 6 and interposed between the shank 9 and the piston 7 is a coil spring 10, the function of which will be hereinafter referred to. Fixedly secured to the rear of the plunger 6 through the medium of the hold fast device 10^a is a trigger block 11 formed with a depending lug 11^a which is adapted to be engaged by the shouldered forward end 11^b of a pivoted cocking lever 12, the pivot of the lever being indicated by the reference character 12^a. The lever 12 when in normal position engages the stock as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Secured to the body 1 and extending transversely with respect thereto is a pin 14 on which is pivotally mounted the trigger 13, the latter being formed with a shoulder 13^a. Interposed between the forward end of the handle 2 and the trigger 13 is a coil spring 14^a the tendency of which is to keep the trigger in an inoperative position.

It being assumed that the elements just described are in the position shown in Fig. 1 and it is desired to cock the gun, the rear of the lever 12 is shifted downwardly causing the shouldered end 11^b to engage the lug 11^a of the trigger block 11. A further movement will shift the trigger block rearwardly and such movement is continued until the lug 11^a is engaged by the shoulder 13^a of the trigger as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The lever 12 is then returned to its inoperative position. The gun will then be cocked as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The cocking of the gun compresses the spring 10 between the shank 9 and the piston 7 as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The cocking of the gun in the manner as stated shifts the piston 7 whereby a space is formed between said piston 7 and the partition 4, said space being clearly shown in Fig. 2.

With the gun in an uncocked position a quantity of water or fluid is placed in the barrel, and then the gun is cocked. The water or fluid immediately flows through

the opening 5 of the partition 4, between the piston 7 and said partition 4. The barrel tube 16 is now inserted into the end of the barrel and screwed in the opening 5 of the partition 4, this barrel tube having a detachable inner end section 17 and a cap 18 fitting in the outer end of the barrel. The detachable end section 17 is held by a spring 19 carried by the tube 16. Extending through the breech or body 1 of the gun is a tube 20, said tube communicating with the barrel 3, through the opening 21, and extending rearwardly to the stock 2, as at 22. The tube 20 extends through a passage formed between the barrel and the body portion. The passage is formed owing to the diameter of the barrel with respect to the body portion. To discharge the gun and force the water or fluid 15 through the barrel tube 16, the operator places a thumb or finger over the rear end of the tube 20, and then pulls the trigger. The spring actuated piston 7 will immediately force the water or fluid from the gun in a small stream.

The form of barrel tube employed, and the manner of securing the same in position in the gun barrel may vary. In Fig. 4 the barrel tube is shown as of a construction adapted for use when the gun is used for initiatory purposes. In this figure the barrel tube is shown as provided with a blind inner end section 17^a, which has been substituted for the inner end section 17 shown in Fig. 3. Otherwise, the barrel tube shown in Fig. 4 is the same as that shown in Fig. 3, being secured in the gun barrel in the same manner. In Fig. 5, the barrel tube is shown as provided with a washer 17^b which is mounted on the inner end section 17 of the barrel tube and acts as a guide for the barrel tube as the latter is being placed in the gun barrel so as to center the barrel tube and insure the entry of the inner end thereof into the opening in the partition 4. In this construction the cap 18 at the outer end of the barrel tube is shown as provided with threads, it being understood that the gun barrel is to be provided with interior threads at its outer end to engage the threads of the cap. In lieu of these two forms of construction just described, I may make the barrel tube in one piece, a portion of such tube being shown in Fig. 6. Such tube may have the washer 17^b thereof, and be secured in position by threading the cap 18 and the gun barrel, or, as will be evident, the tube may be provided with exterior threads at its inner end. This

form of tube, or either of the forms of tubes shown which have open inner ends, may be made to serve the same purpose as the barrel tube shown in Fig. 4, by inserting a plug 17^c in the open inner end of the barrel tube.

It will be understood that after the gun has been loaded, the operator will exercise care in holding the gun so that the liquid will not leak through the rear end of the rear discharge tube 20, such leakage being prevented by the operator holding the ball of the thumb over the open rear end of said tube so as to close the latter, and the gun being handed to the person who is to discharge the same, in a position in which the rear end of the tube 20 is held above the level of the liquid. When the barrel tube having the front discharge is employed, the operator holds the ball of the thumb forcibly against the rear open end of the tube 20 which he can easily do since he grips the stock of the gun directly at the point where the tube 20 opens through the same.

It is thought that the operation and manner of manipulating my gun will be fully understood from the foregoing description, and I reserve the right to make such structural changes in the same as are permissible by the appended claim.

Having now described my invention what I claim as new, is:—

In a trick gun, the combination with a hollow body portion, a stock secured thereto, a barrel mounted in the forward end of said hollow body portion and having a liquid-receiving chamber therein, and means for expelling the liquid from the liquid-chamber through the forward end of said barrel, of a valveless liquid-conducting tube for discharging the liquid through the stock at the rear end of said body portion, said tube extending within and entirely through the hollow body portion longitudinally thereof and communicating at its forward end beyond the forward end of the body portion through said barrel with the liquid-chamber, said tube at its rear end being extended through the stock on the upper face of the latter, the open rear end of the tube being exposed on the upper face of said stock, at the point where the latter is gripped by the hand of the operator.

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

ISAAC A. MAMAUX.

Witnesses:

MAX H. SROLOVITZ,
K. H. BUTLER.