

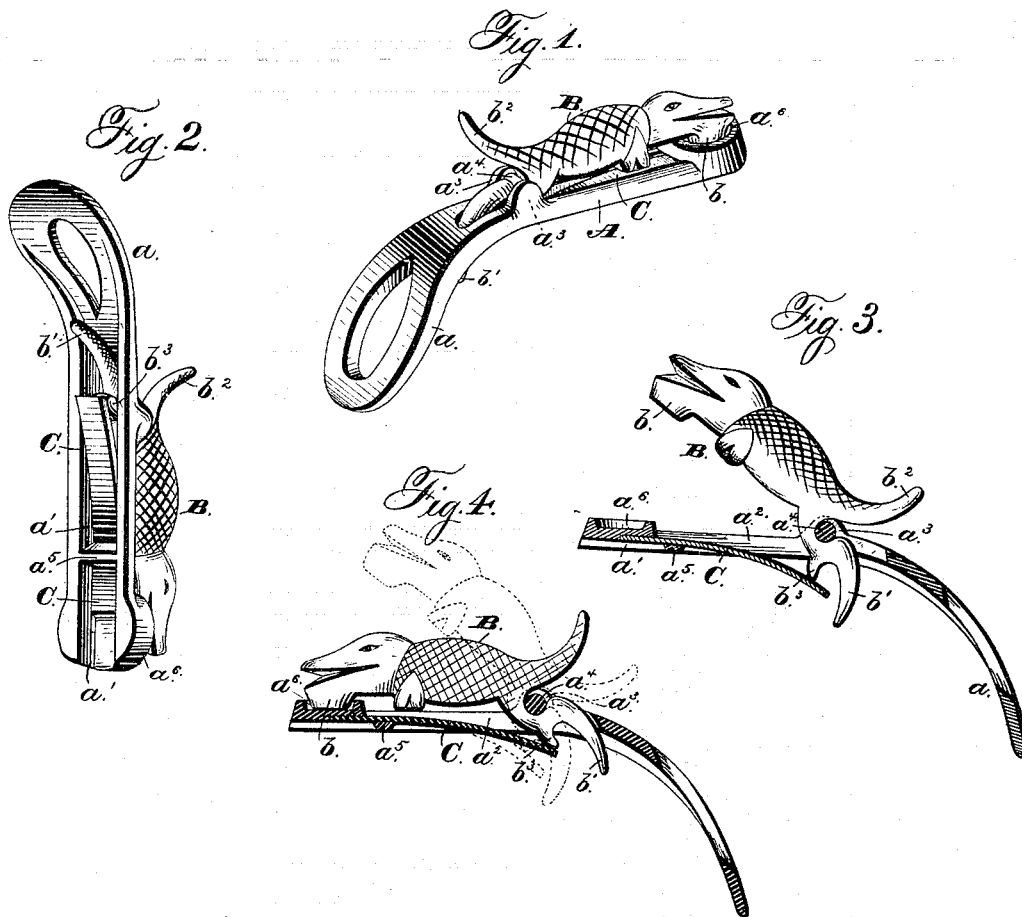
(Model.)

J. M. KEEP

TOY PISTOL.

No. 263,048.

Patented Aug. 22, 1882.



Witnesses.

Jas. E. Hutchinson.
Henry C. Hazard.

Inventor.

Jas. M. Keefe, by
Geo. S. Prindle, his Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. KEEP, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ROBERT FOULDS, OF PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY.

TOY PISTOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,048, dated August 22, 1882.

Application filed April 22, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. KEEP, of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Pistols; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper side of my improved pistol. Fig. 2 is a like view of the lower side of the same. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section of said toy with the hammer raised and set, and Fig. 4 is a like view of the same with the hammer in its normal position.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

The design of my invention is to produce, in a simple, inexpensive, and ornamental form, a toy pistol for use in exploding caps; and it consists in the construction and combination of parts, substantially as and for the purpose hereinafter specified.

In the annexed drawings, A represents the body or frame of my pistol, the main part of which is straight, while its rear end is turned downward in a curve, so as to form a handle, a , as shown. The lower side of the frame A is provided with a longitudinal recess, a' , and from a point in rear of the front end to a point near the commencement of the handle a said groove is extended through said frame and forms a slot, a^2 . Near the rear end of the slot a^2 are provided a couple of lugs, a^3 , which extend upward upon opposite sides of the same, and are connected by means of a round cross-bar, a^4 , as shown in Fig. 1, while near the front end of said slot a second bar, a^5 , extends across the lower side of said frame, as seen in Fig. 2.

Pivoted upon the cross-bar a^4 is a hammer, B, which is preferably made in the form of an alligator, with its lower jaw, b , adapted to impinge upon an anvil, a^6 , which is provided at the front end of the frame A, and has a recessed or cup-shaped face. The hind legs, b' , of the alligator extend in a curve downward through the rear end of the slot a^2 and operate

as a trigger, while its tail b^2 has a rearward and upward curve, and serves as a means for raising said hammer.

Within the groove a^2 is placed a flat spring, C, which extends from beneath the anvil a^6 rearward over the cross-bar a^5 , and terminates slightly in rear of the cross-bar a^4 , where it bears upon a lug, b^3 , which extends downward from the hind legs, b' , of the alligator, forming the hammer B. The location of the bearing b^3 with relation to the pivotal bearing a^4 is such as to cause the upward pressure of the spring C to hold the front end of the hammer B with a considerable pressure upon the anvil a^6 , and, if said hammer is raised and liberated, to cause it to impinge with sufficient force upon said anvil to explode a percussion-cap placed thereon. Said bearing b^3 is also arranged so that when said hammer is raised to its limit of motion it will receive the pressure of said spring directly in a line with said pivotal bearing a^4 , and will operate to lock said hammer in such raised or "cocked" position, from which position said hammer may be released by a slight rearward pressure upon the trigger b' .

In order that the hammer may be readily placed in or removed from position, the pivotal bearing a^4 is contained within a half-round recess that is formed in the upper side of the hind legs, b' , the construction permitting of the ready insertion of said hammer into place, where it is kept by the upward pressure of the spring C. The spring C requires no fastening, being automatically held in place within the groove a^2 , between the cross-bar a^5 and the front end of the frame A.

In constructing the pistol each part is adapted to the others, and may be readily placed in or removed from position, no rivets or screws being employed in the device.

While the form of an alligator is preferably employed for the hammer, it will be seen that the forms of other animals, fishes, or fowls are equally applicable. Consequently I do not confine myself to any special form for said hammer.

Having thus fully set forth the nature and merits of my invention, what I claim as new is—

In a toy pistol, the hammer B, trigger b' , thumb-piece or "set" b^2 , and stud b^2 , cast in one piece, and having a rounded notch or bearing between the parts b' and b^2 , in combination with the frame A, having raised lugs a^3 , connected by the fulcrum-bar a^4 , and spring U, all constructed and combined to operate substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein shown and specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of April, 1882.

J. M. KEEP.

Witnesses:

JOHN HOGAN,
J. E. STEVENSON.