April 29, 1930. F. B. BAKER 1,756,420

EFFIGY

Filed Dec. 6, 1927

Fig. 2.

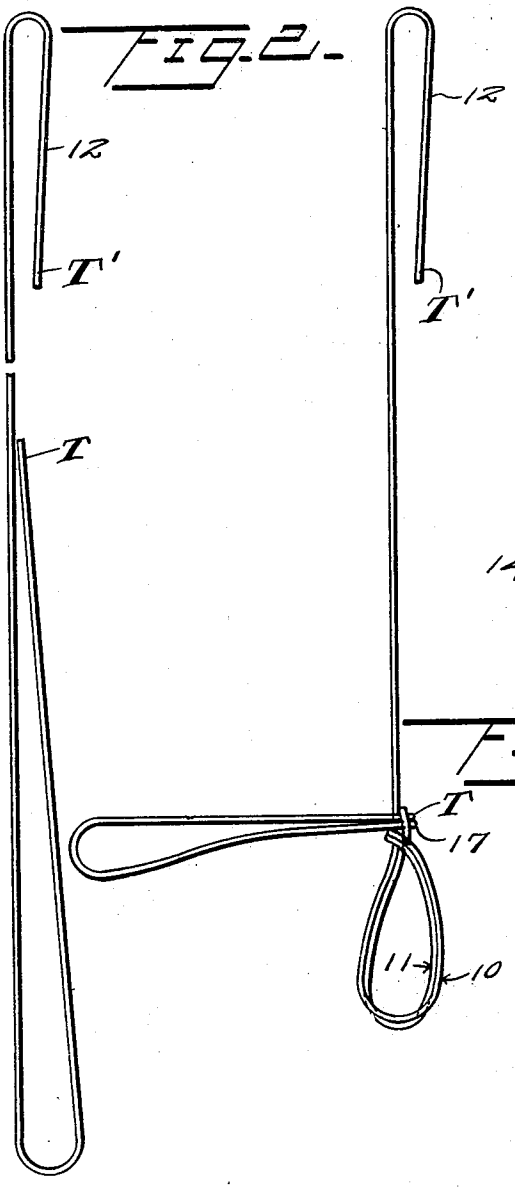


Fig. 1.

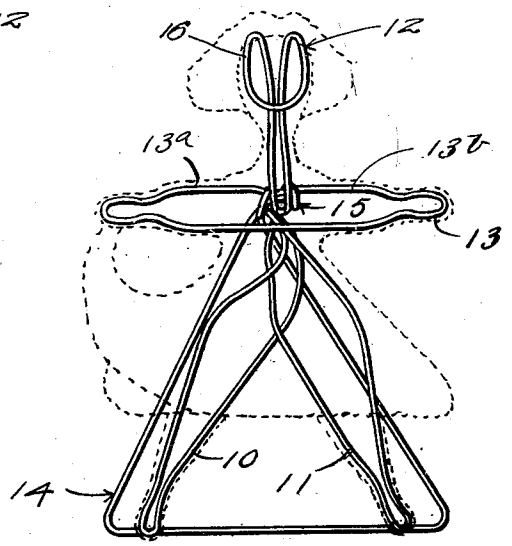


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

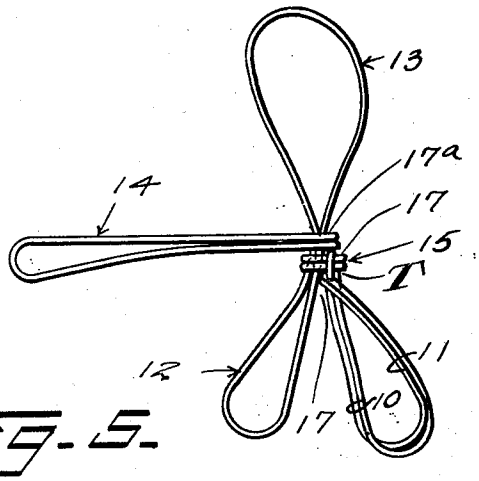
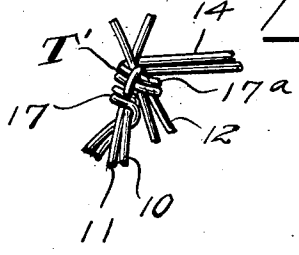


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FLORA BIRUM BAKER, OF GRANTS PASS, OREGON

EFFIGY

Application filed December 6, 1927. Serial No. 238,130.

This invention relates to effigies and methods of constructing the same and more particularly to a supporting frame for the effigy and the method of its construction.

An important object of the invention is to produce a frame for an effigy, such as a doll, animal or the like, of such character, that it may be formed from a single length of wire.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which, in the formation thereof, may be provided with a portion serving either as a stand or a supporting loop, as desired, so that the effigy may be employed either as a table or as a Christmas tree or other suspended ornament.

These and other objects I attain by the construction shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a frame for an effigy constructed in accordance with my invention, the outlines of the effigy body being indicated in dotted lines;

Figure 2 is a view of the wire from which the frame is formed showing the first step in the operation of producing the frame;

Figure 3 is a similar view showing a second step in forming the frame;

Figure 4 is a view showing the loops completed;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view of the opposite side of the knot connecting the loops which is disclosed in Figure 4.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, the frame employed consists of a single piece of wire which is bent to form five loops 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, all connected at a central portion or knot 15. The loops 10 and 11 have narrow lower portions and wide upper portions, the upper portions gradually diminishing in width in the direction of their upper and lower ends. The loops 10 and 11 are arranged in angular relation with their upper ends arranged in crossed relation. The loop 13 is flattened transversely of the knot, so that it forms at opposite sides thereof two sub-loops 13^a, the inner portions of the sub-loops combining with the upper portions of the loops 10 and 11 to form the body of the effigy. The wide portions of the loops 10 and 11 form the hips and legs of the effigy. The narrow lower ends of the loops 10 and 11 form the feet of the effigy. The sub-loops 13^a and 13^b have their outer ends constricted to form the hands of the effigy. The loop 12 is bent back upon itself at a point remote from the knot 15, as indicated at 16, to form the head of the effigy. That portion of the loop located between the knot 15 and the head 16 forms the neck of the effigy. The loop 14 constitutes a stand or suspension loop and may be readily shaped to either of these ends. The length of the loop 14 depends principally upon the use to which it is put. It may either form a long or short supporting loop and if formed as a stand, it should preferably be of sufficient size to hold the body in an erect position, while supplying a sufficiently broad base to properly support the same.

In the construction of the loops 10 to 14 and the knot 15, a single length of wire is employed. One end of the wire is first bent back upon the body to a point spaced from the selected end a distance slightly greater than the combined desired lengths of the loops 10, 11 and 14. The doubled portion thus provided is then bent back upon the body and bound about the reverted end, as indicated at 17, at a point spaced from the end or bight of the doubled portion a distance such that a loop slightly larger than the loop 14 is produced after the binding is completed, as more clearly shown in Figure 3. The terminal T of the doubled end is then bent back over the binding 17, as shown, so as to prevent escape of this end of the wire from the binding 17. The opposite end of the wire is then bent back upon itself to a point sufficiently spaced from such end to produce the desired length of the loop 12. The terminal of the bent-back portion is then grasped in the fingers and brought to the binding 17 in such fashion that the loop 12 lies at the same side of the binding 17 as the loops 10 and 11, and the terminal T′ extends across this binding. The loop 14 is then bound about this terminal, as indicated at 17^a, and the terminal T′ bent back upon the binding 17^a, so as to prevent its escape. At the opposite side of the binding

17ª from the loop 12, the loop 13 is formed in this operation and the structure, at this time, will have the approximate appearance illustrated in Figure 4. The several loops are then shifted to the positions which they finally occupy and a covering applied to these loops to produce the desired effigy. A preferred substance for this purpose is cotton batting. Since this substance may be allowed to fluff to give a desired thickness to the body or may be, by the use of adhesives drying as they harden, molded to a desired form. The completed body may be tinseled, tinted or otherwise ornamented to enhance its appearance. In the construction of the frame, any suitable readily bendable wire may be employed, which will hold its shape after formation. It is, however, preferred that cotton or silk covered copper wire be employed for this purpose, as the covering of this wire forms an admirable base for the application of adhesive to secure the covering employed in position.

Since the foundation structure is obviously capable of some change and modification and is capable of use in the production of substantially any desired effigy, I do not limit myself to the specific structure herein illustrated except as hereinafter claimed.

I claim:—

A frame for an effigy comprising angularly related lower loops having constricted lower portions and having their upper middle portions widened and gradually decreasing in width in the direction of their upper and lower ends, a third lower loop arranged in rear of said first loops and connected at its upper end to the upper ends thereof, an upper loop extending upwardly from the upper ends of said lower loops and having its upper end portion bent back upon itself, and loops extending horizontally and in opposite directions beyond the juncture of said upper and lower loops and having constricted outer ends.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

FLORA BIRUM BAKER.