Dec. 27, 1966 J. W. RYAN 3,293,795

ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

Original Filed Feb. 8, 1963 7 Sheets-Sheet 1

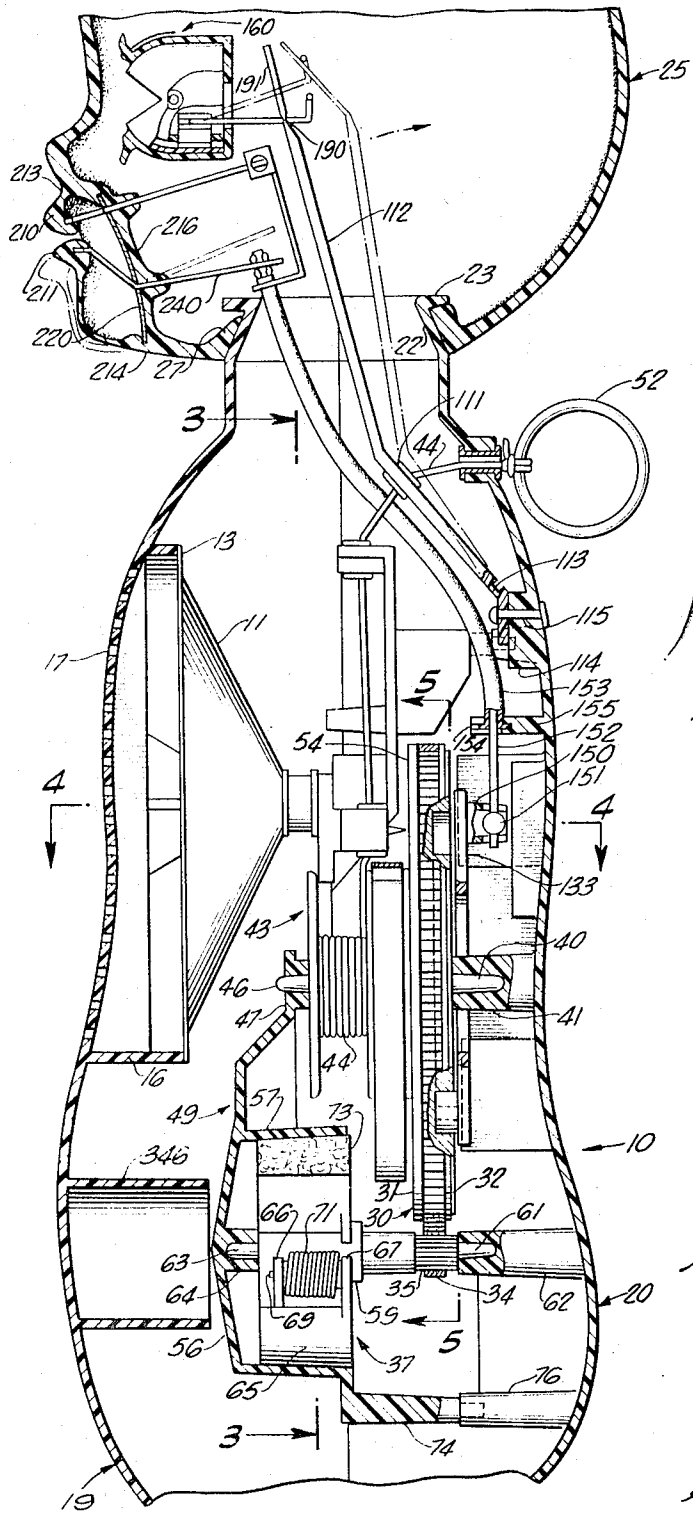


FIG. 1.

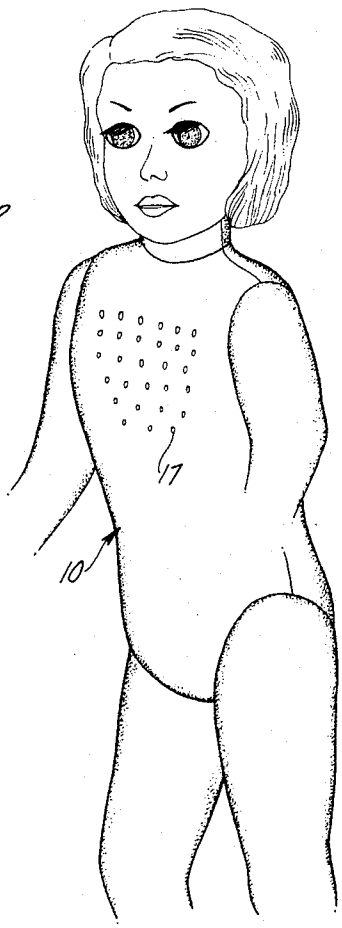


FIG. 2.

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ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

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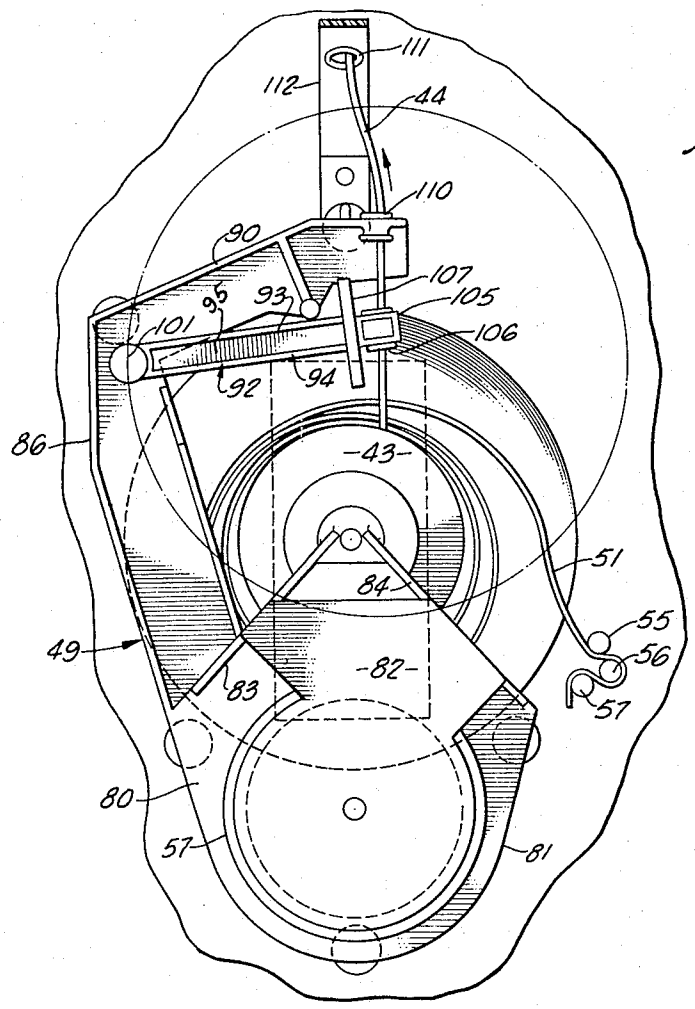


FIG. 3.

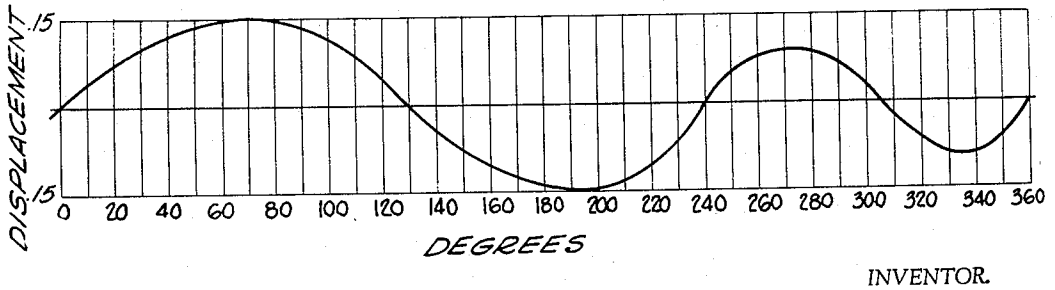


FIG. 3A.

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Dec. 27, 1966 J. W. RYAN 3,293,795

ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

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FIG. 4.

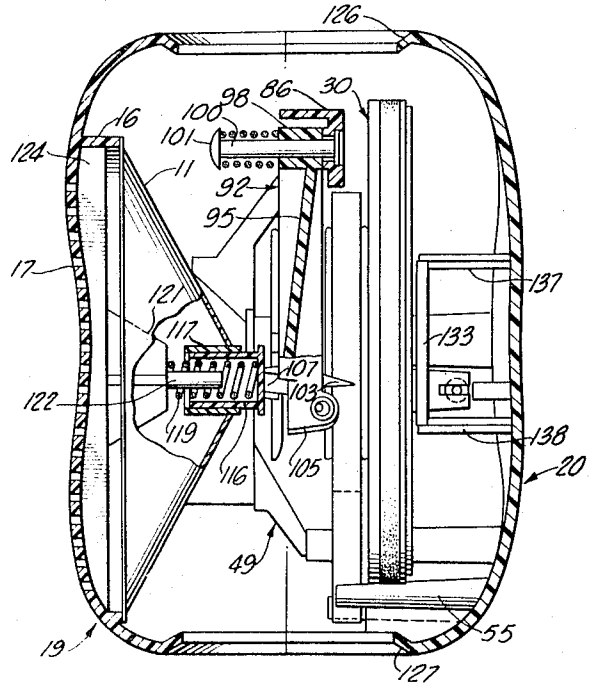


FIG. 13.

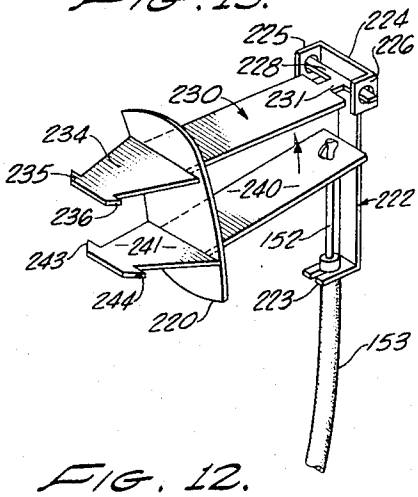
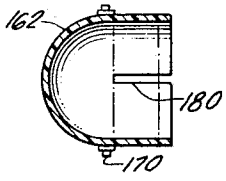


FIG. 12.



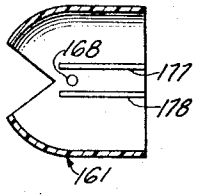


FIG. 11.

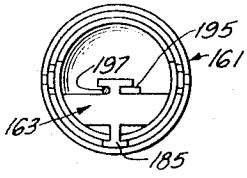


FIG. 10.

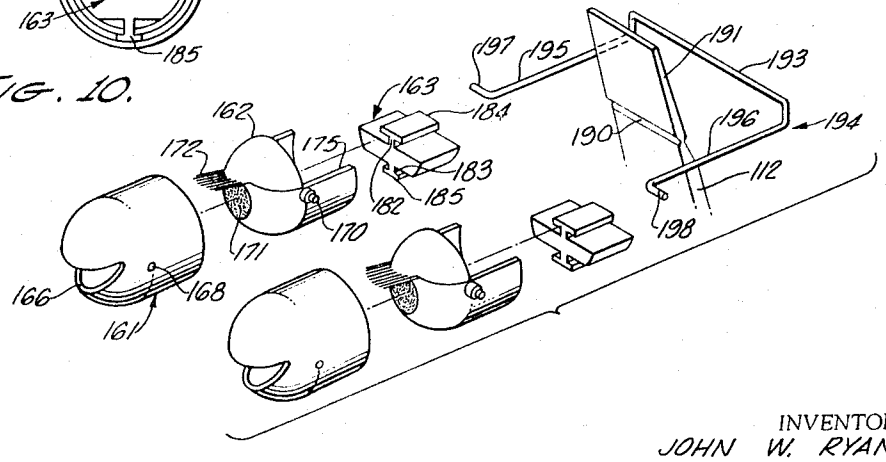


FIG. 9.

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Dec. 27, 1966 J. W. RYAN 3,293,795

ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

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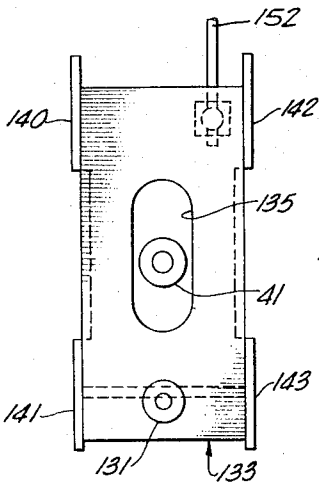


FIG. 6.

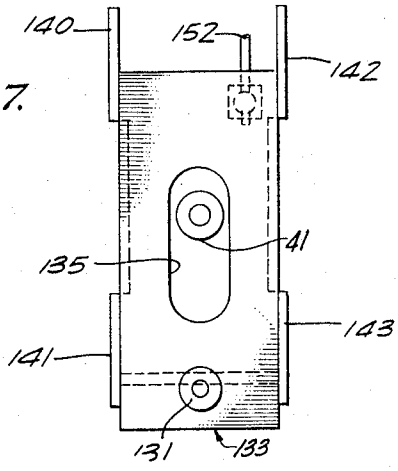


FIG. 7.

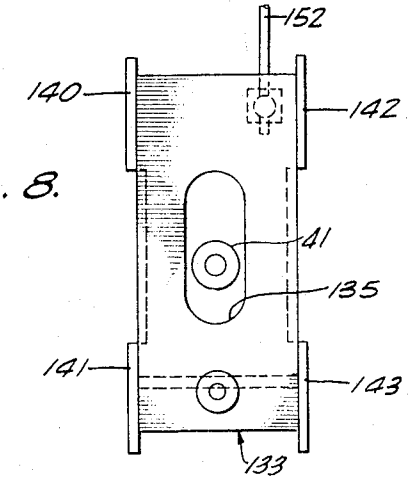


FIG. 8.

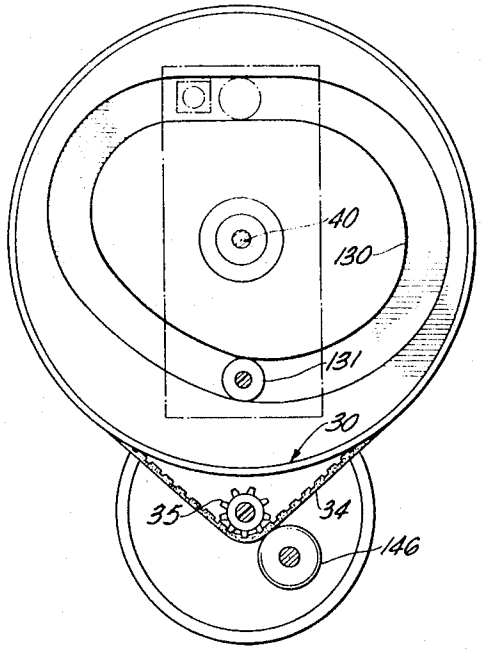


FIG. 5.

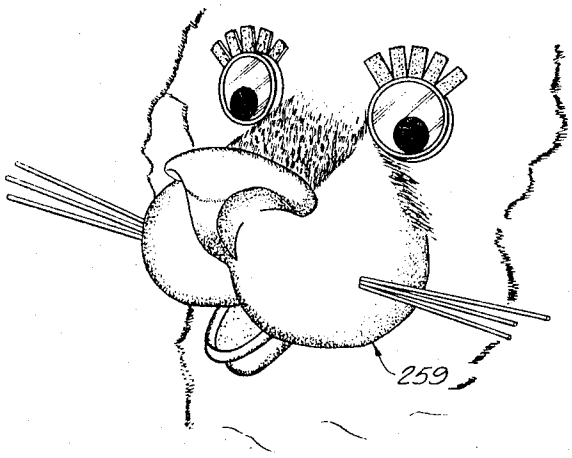
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ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

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FIG. 15.



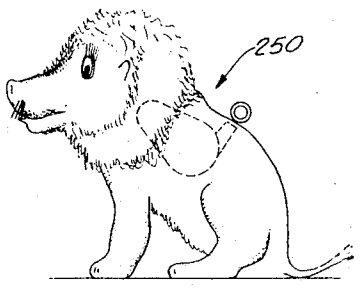


FIG. 14.

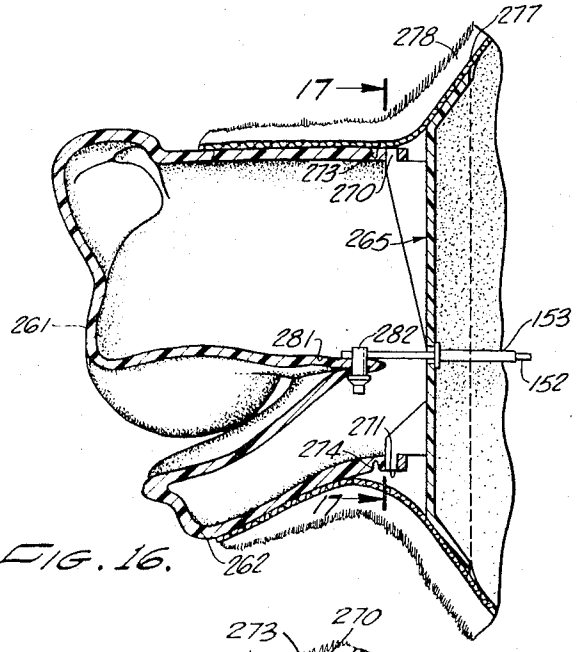


FIG. 16.

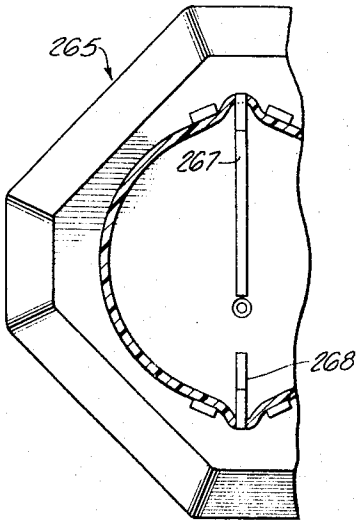


FIG. 17.

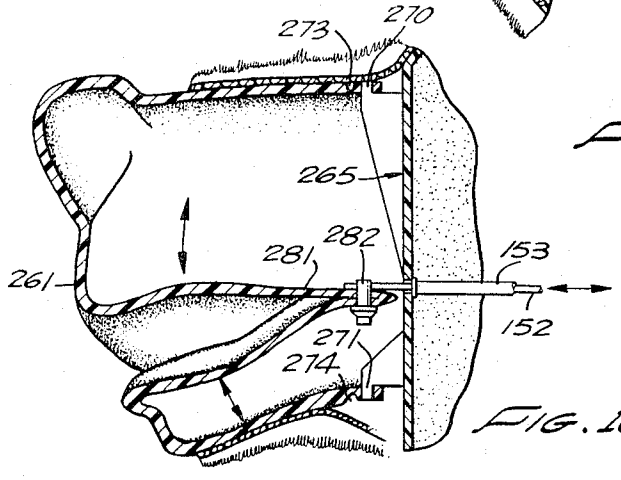
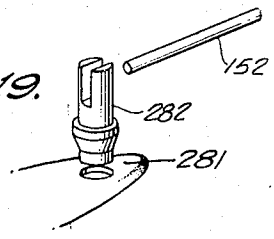


FIG. 18.

FIG. 19.



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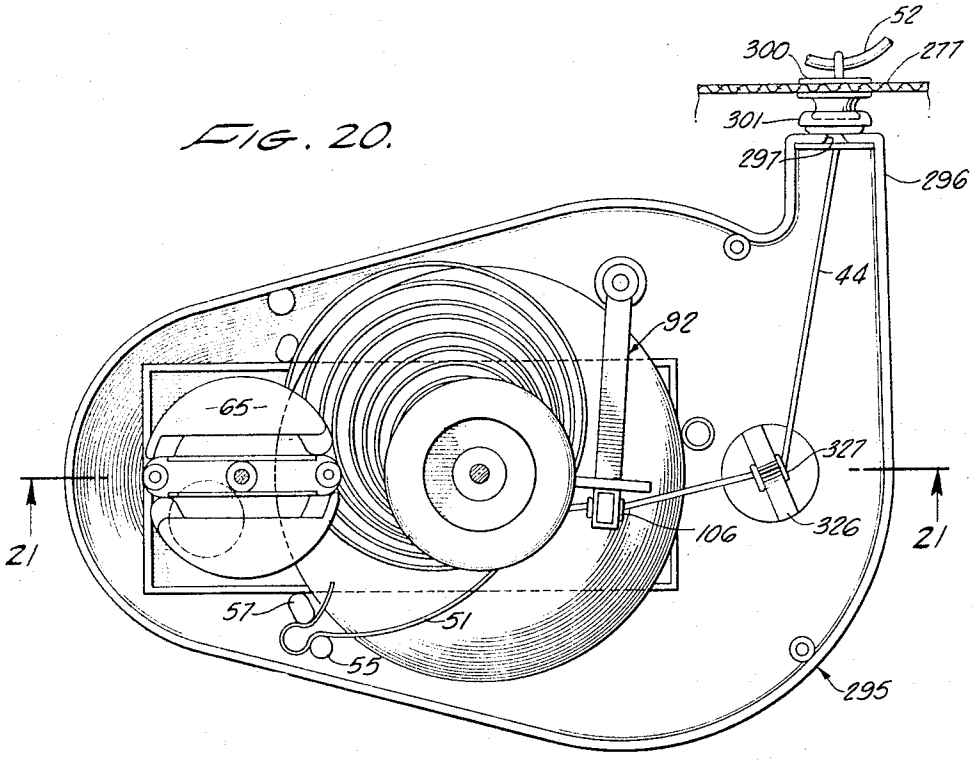
ATTORNEY

Dec. 27, 1966 J. W. RYAN 3,293,795

ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

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FIG. 20.



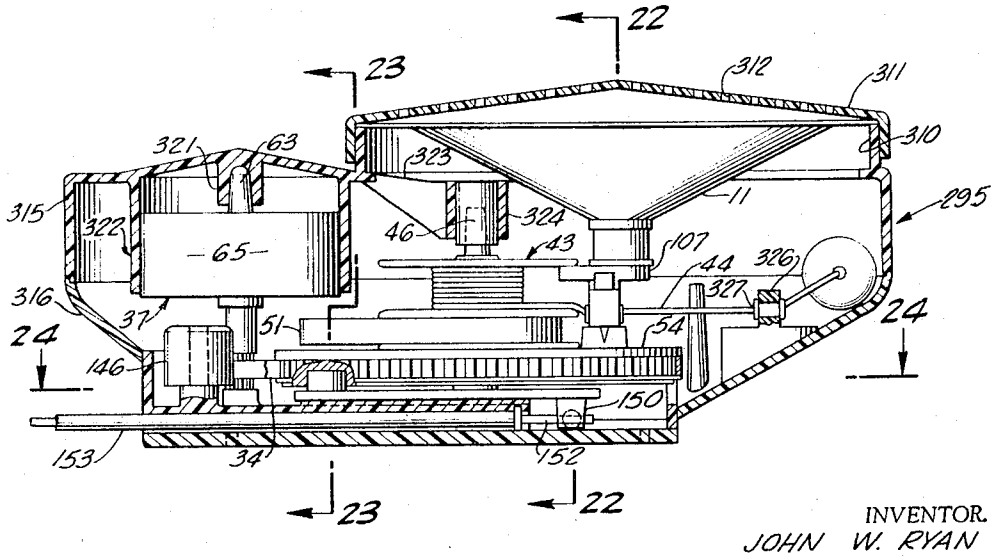


FIG. 21.

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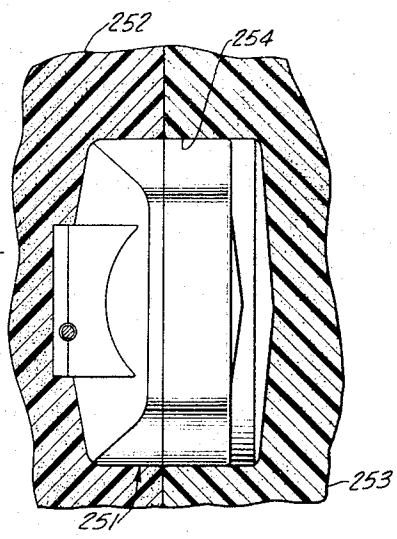
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Albert M. Herzig
ATTORNEY

Dec. 27, 1966 J. W. RYAN 3,293,795

ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

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FIG. 25.



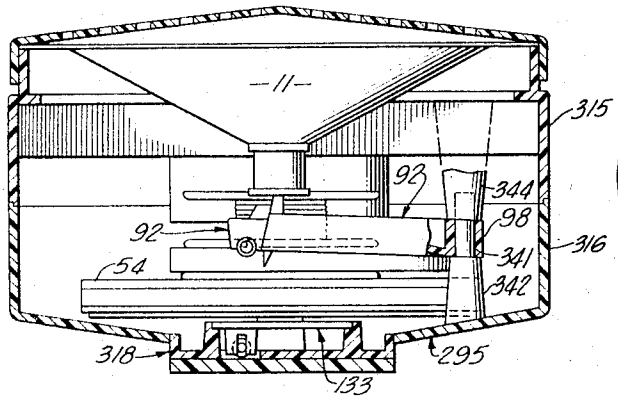


FIG. 22.

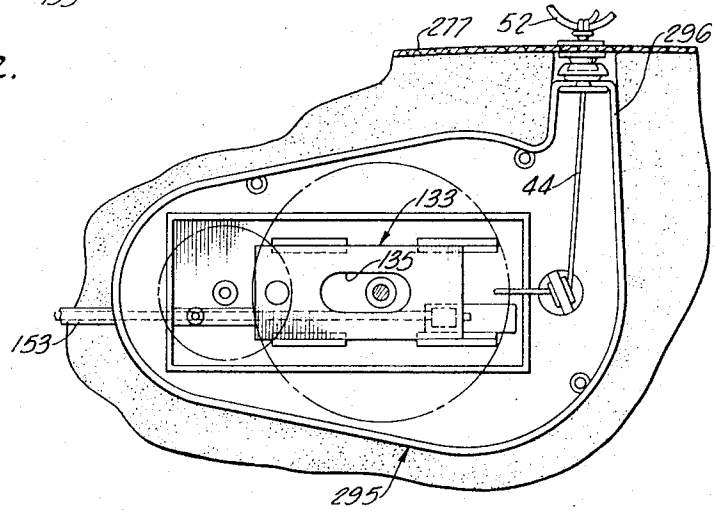
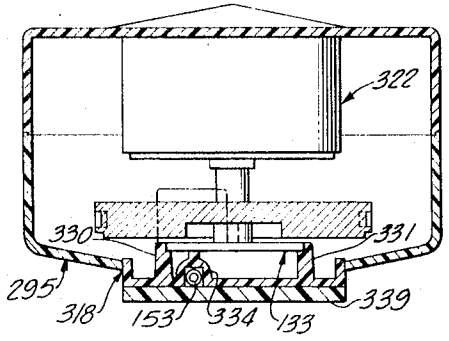


FIG. 23.

FIG. 24.



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Albert M Herzig
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United States Patent Office 3,293,795 Patented Dec. 27, 1966

3,293,795

ANIMATED SPEAKING FIGURE TOY

John W. Ryan, Bel-Air, Calif., assignor to Mattel, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif., a corporation of California

Original application Feb. 8, 1963, Ser. No. 257,123, now Patent No. 3,230,665, dated Jan. 25, 1966. Divided and this application Nov. 1, 1965, Ser. No. 505,812

7 Claims. (Cl. 46—118)

This application is a divisional application which was divided from copending application Serial No. 257,123, filed February 8, 1963, and which issued as Patent No. 3,230,665. This invention relates to an improved toy which is an animated speaking figure toy such as a doll or other figure which might be a plush toy, for example.

The toy of the invention which in a preferred form is embodied in a doll has a manually actuatable phonograph or voice unit in it and the doll has animated or movable lips and eyes. The phonograph or voice unit may be of the type disclosed in Patent No. 3,017,187 of John W. Ryan. The phonograph device, as stated, is manually operated and preferably has a random characteristic in that in response to actuating manipulations it can produce a variety of distinctive sounds or sentences or the like at random so that what the doll says in effect is unexpected or unanticipated.

The lips and eyes of the doll or other figure are movable having improved animated characteristics. A particular feature of the invention is that the phonograph or voice unit has combined with it a novel power take-off whereby the lips and eyes are moved in synchronism with or in relation to the operation of the phonograph and the sounds emanating therefrom so that the doll simulates lifelike characteristics, both from the standpoint of sounds and also from the standpoint of the movements or animation of the lips and eyes. The power take-off is constructed to provide particular coordination between the movements of the lips and eyes and the phonograph operation.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved figure toy capable of simulating speaking or making sounds which are coordinated with movable or animated lips and eyes.

Another object is to provide a toy as in the foregoing, including a phonograph device and a combined power take-off whereby the phonograph device drives the movable or animated lips and eyes.

Another object is to provide improved and more lifelike animated or movable lips and eyes in a figure toy.

Further objects and additional advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description and annexed drawings wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a view of a doll having the invention embodied therein;

FIGURE 2 is a cross sectional view of a doll embodying a preferred form of the invention;

FIGURE 3 is a sectional view taken along the line **3—3** of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 3A is a graph showing the relationship between phonograph movement and lip movement of the doll;

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view taken along the line **4—4** of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 5 is a view taken along the line **5—5** of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 6 is a detail view of a part of the power take-off;

FIGURE 7 is a view similar to FIGURE 6 with the part in a different position;

FIGURE 8 is a view similar to FIGURES 6 and 7 with the part in another position;

FIGURE 9 is an exploded view of the movable eye assemblies;

FIGURE 10 is a rear view of one of the eye sockets;

FIGURE 11 is a sectional view of one of the eye sockets;

FIGURE 12 is a sectional view of one of the eyeball members;

FIGURE 13 is a view of the actuating mechanism for the movable lips;

FIGURE 14 is a view of a plush toy in the form of a figure of a lion;

FIGURE 15 is a view of the head of the toy of FIGURE 14;

FIGURE 16 is a sectional view of the head of FIGURE 15;

FIGURE 17 is a sectional view taken along the line **17—17** of FIGURE 16;

FIGURE 18 is a view like FIGURE 16 with the parts in a different position;

FIGURE 19 is a detail view of a part of the toy of FIGURES 15 to 18;

FIGURE 20 is a plan view of the phonograph device used in the toy of FIGURE 15;

FIGURE 21 is a sectional view taken along the line **21—21** of FIGURE 20;

FIGURE 22 is a view taken along the line **22—22** of FIGURE 21;

FIGURE 23 is a sectional view taken along the line **23—23** of FIGURE 21;

FIGURE 24 is a view taken along the line **24—24** of FIGURE 21; and

FIGURE 25 is a view showing the installation of the phonograph device in the body of a toy.

The major components of the assembly will be described in order and then the overall operation will be summarized.

Phonograph and power take-off

The phonograph device is shown in FIGURES 2, 3 and 4 and the power take-off device is shown in these figures and in FIGURES 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Numeral **10** in FIGURE 1 designates a toy doll figure which may have a body made of plastic or other suitable material and may have articulated legs and arms and a head, as shown. In this form of the invention, the phonograph device is embodied in the torso of the doll with the speaker cone **11** in a position as shown in the figures. The flange **13** of the speaker cone engages against an annular rib **16** extending inwardly from the body of the doll and this part of the doll is perforated as shown at **17** to allow the sound to come out.

Preferably, the body of the doll is formed in halves or sections as designated at **19** and **20**. The sections form a circular neck part **22** having a flange **23**. The head **25** may be made of a suitable material, preferably having a flexible flanged neck opening, as shown at **27**, which can be fitted over the flange **23** on the neck part **22** of the body, as shown.

The parts of the phonograph device generally are supported from posts or bosses extending inwardly from the part or half **20** of the body and are held in position by an overlying frame structure. The phonograph has a turntable **30** which has pheripheral flanges as shown at **31** and **32** and is peripherally toothed. Passing around the turntable is a toothed belt **34** which drives a toothed pulley **35** by means of which a governor, as designated at **37**, is driven as will be described. The turntable has an extending stem **40** received in an opening in a post **41** extending from the doll part **20**. The stem **40** extends inwardly and mounted on it is a spool **43** for drawstring **44**. The stem **40** has an extending end part **46** journaled

in a part **47** of a frame **49** on which some of the parts are mounted and which holds certain parts in position, as will be described. Between the spool **43** and the turntable **30** is a clock type spring **51** which is wound or energized when the drawstring **44** is pulled by pulling the ring **52**. The spool **43** is provided with a one way clutch, not shown, so that when the drawstring **44** is pulled the spring is wound or energized without the turntable being driven and when the drawstring is released, the spring can drive or rotate the turntable.

The turntable carries a record **54** which may preferably be a record of the type disclosed in prior Patent No. 3,017,187 having interleaved spiral grooves each having a distinctive group of words or sounds recorded thereon. The end of the spring **51** is held between posts **55**, **56** and **57** extending from the part **20** of the body, as shown in FIGURE 3.

The frame **49** has a domed part **56** and an extending circular boss **57** within which is mounted the centrifugal governor **37**. This governor may preferably be of a type shown in Patent No. 3,017,187. The governor has a rotor **59** which carries the toothed wheel **35** and which has an extending stem **61** which extends into an opening in a post **62** which extends from the part **20** of the doll. The rotor has an extending stem **63** at the other end which is journaled in an opening in a boss **64** extending from one side of the domed part **56** of the frame **49**. The governor is of the fly ball type having arcuate weighted members, one of which is designated at **65** having extending arms **66** and **67** journaled on a pin or stem **69** having on it a torsion spring **71**. The weights or fly ball members have friction surfaces, as shown at **73**, which frictionally engage against the interior of the circular boss **57** to regulate the speed of rotation, the outward movement being against the force of the torsion springs, as designated at **71**.

The frame **49** has an extending part **74** from which a pin extends into an opening in a post **76** extending from the part **20** of the doll or figure. FIGURE 3 which is a sectional view taken along the line **3**—**3** of FIGURE 1 shows the configuration of the frame member **49**. The frame **49** has extended portions **80** and **81** around the circular skirt **57** and an extending portion **82** and diagonal ribs **83** and **84**. Numeral **86** designates a portion of the frame of channel shaped cross section which extends upwardly with an inwardly extended portion, as designated at **90**. The frame has the tone arm mounted on it and it provides an eyelet for guiding the drawstring **44** in passing to the spool **43**. The tone arm is designated at **92**, it having a cross section including side ribs **93** and **94** and an intermediate diagonal web **95**. At the end of the tone arm **92** is a bushing **98** which is journaled on a pivot pin or stem **100** having a head **101**. The pin **100** is mounted as stated in a part **86** of the frame **49** one of the side ribs of the frame part **86** being interrupted to provide for movement of the tone arm. The tone arm carries the needle **103** which overlies the record surface. The end of the tone arm is shaped as shown at **105** in the figures having a transverse eyelet **106** through which the drawstring **4**—**4** passes, the drawstring having frictional engagement with the eyelet. The tone arm **92** also has a transverse rib **107** which provides for sliding engagement between the tone arm and the connection or coupling to the speaker cone **11**. The drawstring **44** also passes through an eyelet **110** provided in a side rib of the part **90** of the frame **49**. The drawstring also passes through an eyelet **111** in an actuating member **112** for the movable eyes of the doll, which will be described in detail presently. The actuating member **112** has a cutout, as shown at **113** in FIGURE 2, providing a hinge. The end part of the member **112** is attached to a boss **114** on the half or part **20** by a rivet **115**.

The coupling to the speaker cone includes a sleeve element **116** telescoped into a cylindrical member **117** attached to the lower part of the speaker cone. A silicone grease or similar material may be provided between these elements for the purpose of providing for sliding movement while still being capable of transmitting sonic frequencies as disclosed in the patent of John W. Ryan, No. 3,095,201. Within the sleeve **116** is a coil spring **119**, the upper end of which engages the end of a group of radially extending gussets **121** which extend radially from a stem **122** centrally disposed with respect to the coupling. The ends of the gussets **121** engage a rib **124** extending diametrically across the circular annular rib formation **16**, previously described. In operation, as will be described, a pull on the drawstring is able to lift the end of the tone arm so as to lift the needle off the record. When this happens the sleeve **116** is able to move relative to the cylinder **117** so that stress is not applied to the speaker cone so that it will not be caused to take a permanent set if left in storage with tension on the drawstring and the tone arm lifted. The coupling is nevertheless capable of transmitting the sonic vibrations.

FIGURE 4 shows the armholes **126** and **127** in the doll body to which the arms can be attached in a manner known in the art.

The turntable of the phonograph device embodies a power take-off from which coordinated power is taken off for actuating the movable lips, the movable eyes being actuated by the drawstring, as will be described in detail presently. FIGURE 5 shows the underside of the turntable **30**. It has in it a groove or slot **130** of the shape as shown. The slot is not circular, but is shaped so that it provides a pathway having varying distances from the center established by the stem or arbor **40** about which the turntable rotates. Numeral **131** designates a roller carried by a slide plate **133** so that as the turntable rotates, the roller **131** and slide plate **133** are caused to move back and forth, as illustrated by the different positions of the slide plate **133** in FIGURES 6, 7 and 8. The slide plate is rectangular having a central or intermediate opening **135** to accommodate the post **41** which receives the stem or arbor of the turntable. The movement of the slide plate **133** is guided by guide members **137** and **138** extending from the part **20** of the doll, these members having square guide shoulders at their upper edges. The slide plate **133** has side or corner ribs **140**, **141**, **142** and **143** which engage the shoulders at the end edges of the guide members **137** and **138** to provide for guided sliding movement of the slide plate **133**. FIGURE 5 shows the relative positions of the parts, numeral **146** in this figure designating an idler roller which keeps the toothed belt **34** in engagement with the toothed wheel **35** which drives the governor.

Extending from the slide plate **133** is a slotted tubular holder **150** for a ball **151** on the end of a flexible actuating wire or filament **152** by which the lips are moved. This wire or filament extends through a tube **153** to the lip actuating mechanism which will be described presently. The tube **153** has a flange on the end of it which is received in a slot **154** at the end of a mounting member extending from the part **20** of the doll as designated at **155**. During operation of the phonograph, coordinated movement is taken off by the power take-off through the filament **152** to impart coordinated movements to the movable lips as will be described in detail presently. The eyes and lips themselves will be described and then the manner in which they are coordinated with the phonograph will be described.

Eye movement

One of the eyes is designated generally at **160** in FIGURE 2 and FIGURES 9 to 12 show the structure of the eye assembly in detail. Each eye comprises an eye socket, as shown at **161**, an eyeball as designated at **162** and a weight member as designated at **163**. The eye sockets are cylindrical, as shown, being dome shaped at the front

with slots or openings as shown at **166**. At the sides of the eye sockets on the inside are dimples **168** to receive trunnions as designated at **170** on the eyeball elements with a snap fit. The eyeballs are dome shaped at the front having irises as shown at **171** and eyelashes, as shown at **172**. These members are cylindrical at the rear, being cut away at the upper part as shown at **175**. The sockets **161** have guide ribs **177** and **178** on the inside to receive in sliding engagement the trunnions **170** on the eyeball members. The extending part **175** of the eyeball members has a slot as shown at **180**. The weights as shown at **163** have extending webs, as shown at **182** and **183** with transverse members **184** and **185** at the ends of these webs. The weights are mounted in the eyeball members so that if the eyeballs are tilted in one direction the weights will tilt them in the opposite direction. The weight as shown at **163** is fitted into the eyeball member **162** by sliding the web **183** into the slot **180** with the transverse member **185** on the other side of the part **175** of the eyeball member. The two eye assemblies are identical and, therefore, both need not be described in detail.

The actuating member **112** for the eyes is made of suitable material such as a plastic material, and has a weakened part or strip **190** forming a hinge between the member and an end part **191**. This part is engageable with the transverse member **193** of a yoke **194** having extending legs **195** and **196**, which are turned outwardly at their ends, as shown at **197** and **198**. The end parts, as shown at **197** and **198**, are attached to the weights as designated at **163**. The end **197** extends through a hole in web **182** and then is crimped over, as shown in FIGURE 10. Both eyeball members are actuated in a similar member.

FIGURE 2 illustrates the actuation of the eyes of the doll. The ring **52** is pulled to wind the spring motor and then it is released while it operates. When the drawstring **44** is pulled, the frictional engagement with the eyelet **111** moves the actuating member **112** into the dotted line position, as shown in FIGURE 2. The hinge part **191** engages the transverse member **193** of the yoke **194** and rotates it into the dotted line position as shown in FIGURE 2. As the member **112** moves the hinge part **191** passes under the transverse member **193** so as to release it and the eyeballs then return to their original position under the influence of the counterweights. In other words, the eyes perform the blinking act of closing and opening when the drawstring is pulled. When it is released they again perform a blinking act as the member **112** moves in the opposite direction with the hinge part **191** again moving past the transverse member **193**.

Next will be described the movable lips and their actuation from the power take-off.

Lip movement

As described, the head of the doll **25** is made of a flexible material. The lips are designated at **210** and **211** and are attached to the head by weakened portions forming hinges, as shown at **213** and **214** to allow simulated natural movements of the lips. There is a cavity simulating the mouth between the lips and a septum or membrance **216** on the inside of which is a bowed metal plate **220** shown in greater detail in FIGURE 13. Mounted on the end of the tube **153** is a bracket **222** having a slotted foot **223** which engages the end of the tube **153**. At the upper end of the bracket **222** is a yoke **224** having extending lugs **225** and **226** having holes in which are journaled the ends of a member **228** forming a pivot for extending lever member **230** to which it is connected by a neck **231**. The lever **230** extends through a slot in the plate **220**, its end part having a configuration as shown at **234**, having pointed lateral extensions as shown at **235** and **236**. The end part of the lever **230** is embedded in the upper lip **210** in order to move it.

The end of the wire or filament **152** extends through an opening in a lever **240** and is flattened to hold it in place. The lever **240** extends through a slot in the plate **220** and has an end part **241** having a configuration as shown in FIGURE 13 with lateral extending points **243** and **244** at the end of it which are embedded in the lower lip **211** for moving it. When the wire **152** moves axially, it moves the lever **240**, as illustrated in FIGURE 2 so as to move the lower lip to simulate speaking. This movement can flex the flexible material of the membrane or septum **216** sufficiently to also impart movement to the upper lip **210** by movement of lever **230** about its pivot. The effect is to closely simulate human lip movement.

In operation of the phonograph, due to the irregular shape of the slot **130** in the turntable, the slide plate **133** and wire **152** are moved in accordance with the diagram of FIGURE 3A which shows lip displacement in inches relative to angular position of the turntable. Preferably the slot **130** is shaped so that in a revolution of the turntable the mouth opens twice, once to full opening and a second time to about two-thirds of a full opening. These movements are coordinated with the sound on the record by way of the shape of the slot **130** so that the animated lip movements simulate the words or music that are being reproduced by the phonograph.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the phonograph is operated by the pull ring **52** and drawstring **44** and that the lip and eye movements, as described, are coordinated with the sound being reproduced.

From the foregoing description of the construction and operation of the present embodiment, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention provides a most unusual and fascinating toy in that the doll or other figure in effect has a personality of its own from the standpoint of the sounds that are produced and more particularly from the standpoint of the coordinattion of the lip and eye movements with the sounds. The result is achieved in a novel and effective way since the drawstring movements are utilized to actuate the eyes and the power take-off from the phonograph actuates the lips.

FIGURES 14 to 25 show another embodiment of the invention wherein the phonograph device is embodied in a plush toy which is illustrated in the form of a figure of a lion having movable lips or a movable snout.

In FIGURE 14, numeral **250** designates the plush toy which is a figure of a lion having the phonograph device therein. The phonograph device is designated at **251** in FIGURE 25. The plush toy is made in sections, as designated at **252** and **253** having a cavity **254** to receive the phonograph device.

FIGURE 15 is an enlarged view of the face or snout of the lion as designated at **259**.

FIGURES 16 and 18 are sectional views of the snout showing the manner in which it is constructed. The upper and lower lips or snout parts **261** and **262** are formed to simulate the snout of a lion in shape and they may be made of a suitable flexible material such as plastisol. The snout is mounted to the body of the lion by way of a relatively rigid frame plate **265** mounted at the front part of the body of the figure. This plate has a shape as shown in outline in FIGURE 17. It has extending ribs **267** and **268** which have extending end pin parts **270** and **271**. The upper lip or snout part **261** has an opening which is received on the pin **270** to hold it in position. The lower lip or snout part has an opening received on pin **271** to hold it in position. The upper lip or snout part has a weakened place **273** adjacent the pin **270** forming a hinge allowing movement of the lip part. The lower lip part **262** has a weakened place **274** to allow movement of this lip part simulating lifelike movement.

The figure toy is covered with a fabric material **277** and may have fur or fuzz on the outside of it as desig-

nated at **278**. The fabric extends partly over the upper and lower snout parts **261** and **262**.

The upper and lower snout parts **261**, **262** include an inward fold configuration **281**, as shown, and attached to this fold by a rivet **282** is the end of the wire or filament **152** which is operated by the phonograph device. The pin or rivet **282** is slotted, as shown in FIGURE 19 and the end of the wire **152** extends into the slot which is then crimped closed.

The phonograph device that is used in the figure toy of this embodiment is similar to that of the previous embodiment, but is modified slightly to adapt it to use in a plush toy. Preferably, it has a case having a configuration as shown at **295** in FIGURE 20. Parts of the phonograph device of this embodiment, which are identical with or substantially the same as corresponding parts of the previous embodiment will be similarly numbered in order to avoid duplication of description. The outline of the case of the unit is such as to adapt it for mounting in a plush toy in the manner illustrated in FIGURE 15. The case **295** has an extending cylindrical part **296** having an opening **297** through which the drawstring **44** extends to the exterior to the ring **52**. The unit is attached to the fabric **277** by a snap member having a male part **300** and a female part **301**, this snap being of conventional construction. The configuration of the case **295** in longitudinal and transverse cross section is illustrated in FIGURES 21 and 22. The arrangement of parts of the phonograph is very similar to that of the previous embodiment as will be apparent from the figures. The case **295** has an upstanding circular rib **310** over which fits a conical cap **311** having a rim which fits over the rib **310**. The cap **311** is over the speaker cone **11** and has openings **312** to allow the sound to come out. The case is made in upper and lower sections as designated at **315** and **316** and a lower rectangular insert as designated at **318** as best seen in FIGURES 22 and 23. The upper part of the case has an extending boss **321** having an opening which receives the end **63** of the stem or arbor of the governor **37**, which is like that of the previous embodiment. Extending inwardly from the upper part **315** of the case is the skirt **322** within which the governor operates. The upper part **315** of the case has a cylindrical part **324** providing an opening in which is journaled the extending end **46** of the spindle or arbor of the spool or pulley **43** and the turntable.

Extending from the inside of the other part **316** of the case is a member **326** having in it an eyelet **327** through which the drawstring **44** passes in going to the exterior of the toy.

The turntable is like that of the previous embodiment and the slide plate **133** is similar. The rectangular insert **318**, as may be seen in FIGURES 22 and 23, has upstanding guide members **330** and **331** having square shoulders on the inside of their ends in which the slide plate **133** is guided. The guide plate **133** itself is like that of the previous embodiment and need not be described again in detail. The rectangular insert **318** has an embossment **334** having a channel in it to receive the tube **153** which extends in a direction as shown in FIGURE 21. The wire or filament **152** is attached to the slite plate in the same manner as in the previous embodiment. The tube **153** and wire **152** extend from the casing **295**, as shown in FIGURE 21, and they extend through the frame member **265** shown in FIGURES 16 and 17 for attachment of the wire **152** to the snout as described in the foregoing. On the outside of the rectangular insert **318** is a snap-on plate **339**.

In the present embodiment the tone arm **92** has an end part **98** which is journaled on a pin **341** extending from a post **342** on the inside of the lower part **316** of the casing. This pin extends into an opening in a post **344** extending from the inside of the other part **315** of the casing. As will be observed, the entire structure is designed to facilitate easy manufacture and production of parts and fabrication. The parts are held in position and held together in the manner described in detail and which provides for a strong, sturdy construction not easily susceptible to breakage. The sections of the casing in both embodiments are held together in such a way as to allow for some deformation as a result of dropping or the like without breaking. Attention is called to the construction of FIGURE 2 wherein a cylindrical inward extension is provided as designated at **346** which is spaced from the dome **56** over the governor. This construction allows deformation of the body or torso of the doll in an inward direction, which is limited by engagement of the part **346** with the dome **56**. This provides a deformation tolerance without breakage.

From the foregoing description, those skilled in the art will readily understand the operation of the present embodiment which is similar to that of the previous embodiment. The power take-off provides for movements related to the movement of the phonograph turntable which are transmitted to the lips or snout parts of the lion so that this animation is coordinated with whatever sounds are reproduced by the phonograph device. The plush toy of this embodiment may, of course, have animated eyes as in the previous embodiment.

The foregoing disclosure is representative of preferred forms of the invention and is to be interpreted in an illustrative rather than a limiting sense, the invention to be accorded the full scope of the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. An animated figure toy, comprising:

a body portion;

a movable snout connected to said body portion, said snout including upper and lower snout parts connected together by an inward fold extending inwardly toward said body portion and defining a mouth, said upper and lower snout parts being made of a flexible material and said inward fold being of flexible material free of stiffening means, whereby said snout parts will be drawn closer together when the inner end of said inward fold is moved inwardly of said mouth and will be released to spread apart when said inward fold is moved outwardly; and

actuating means connected directly to said inner end of said inward fold for moving the same inwardly and outwardly of said mouth.

2. A toy figure as stated in claim **1** wherein said actuating means includes cam means for reciprocating said inward fold inwardly and outwardly on a predetermined cycle, wherein said upper and lower snout parts are moved to a fully spread-apart position, then to a closed position and then to a partially spread-apart position during cycle of operation of said actuating means.

3. A toy figure as stated in claim **2** including a phonograph device mounted in said figure for reproducing sounds and wherein said cam means is connected to said phonograph device for operation thereby when said phonograph device is actuated to produce said sounds.

4. An animated figure toy, comprising:

a body portion having a front part;

a plate attached to said front part of said body portion, said plate having a first pin extending from an upper portion thereof and a second pin extending from a lower portion thereof;

a flexible movable snout having an upper portion connected to said upper pin and a lower portion connected to said lower pin, said upper portion having a weakened portion forming a hinge adjacent said upper pin and said lower portion having a weakened portion forming a hinge adjacent said lower pin, said upper portion being connected to said lower portion by an inward fold extending inwardly toward said plate for forming a mouth portion movable from a substantially closed position to a substantially open position when said inward fold is reciprocated toward and away from said plate; and

actuating means connected to said inward fold for reciprocating it toward and away from said plate when actuated, whereby said upper and lower snout parts move relativelyto each other for animating said toy.

5. A toy as stated in claim 4 wherein said actuating means includes drive means mounted in said toy, said drive means including cam means having a predetermined shape for reciprocating said inward fold on an irregular cycle.

6. A toy as stated in claim wherein said toy includes a phonograph mounted in said body for producing sounds coordinated with the reciprocation of said inward fold and means for connecting said cam means to said phonograph for operation thereby, whereby said sounds are coordinated with the movement of said snout parts.

7. A toy as stated in claim 6 wherein said phonograph includes records of the random-speech type for producing said sounds randomly.

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