Feb. 28, 1950 M. LAND 2,499,147

TOY HAVING MECHANICAL BOXING FIGURES AND OPERATING MEANS THEREFOR

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Fig. 1.

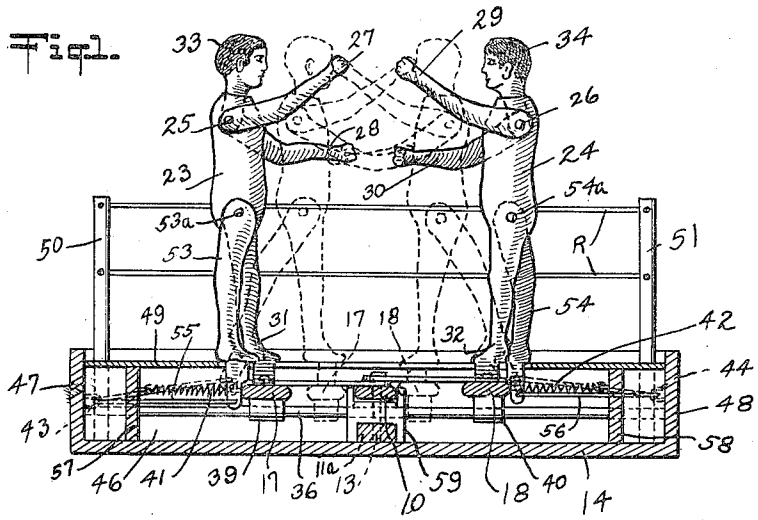
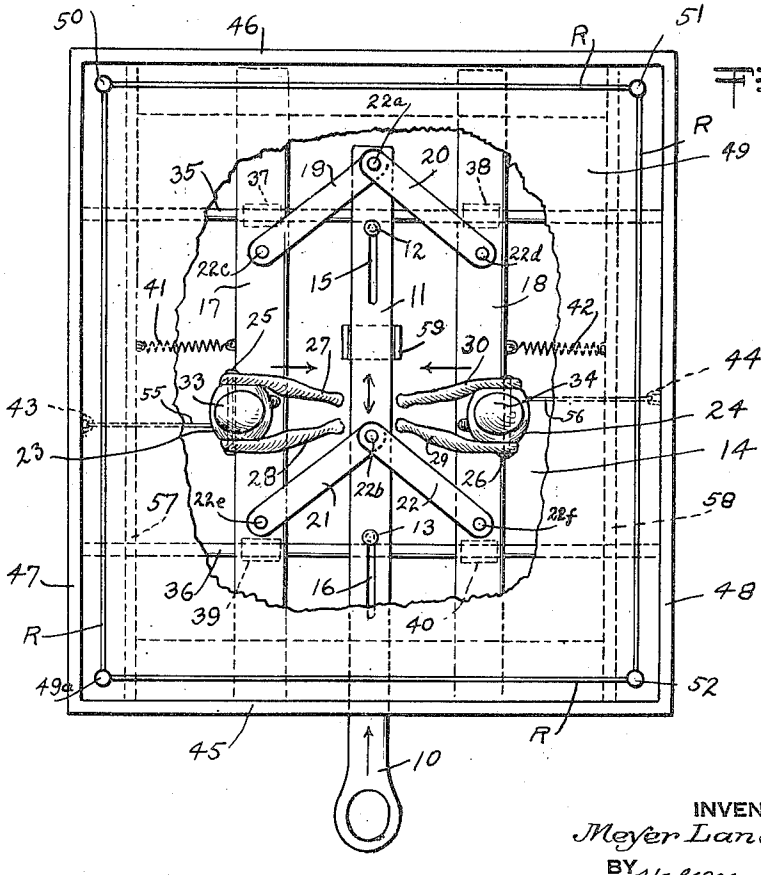


Fig. 2.



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TOY HAVING MECHANICAL BOXING FIGURES AND OPERATING MEANS THEREFOR

Meyer Land, Hartford, Conn.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 46—142)

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This invention relates to toys, and more particularly to a representation to a boxing ring having a pair of boxers located within the roped square area thereof, having means to cause them to move toward and away from each other and swing their arms and legs in a life-like manner by the manipulation of a single reciprocating handle extending outside the base of the ring.

One object of the present invention is to provide a boxing toy of the above nature which will be simple in construction, inexpensive to manufacture, easy to install and manipulate, compact, ornamental in appearance, and very efficient and durable in use.

With these and other objects in view, there has been illustrated on the accompanying drawing one form in which the invention may conveniently be embodied in practice.

In the drawing,

Fig. 1 represents a vertical sectional view looking from one side of the toy.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the boxing toy with a portion of the floor broken away to show the interior operating mechanism.

Referring now to the drawings, in which like reference numerals denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, the numeral 10 indicates a handle forming part of a horizontal central slide member 11 which is supported by a rigid cross strip 11*a*, connected by means of vertical pins 12, 13 to the base 14 of the boxing ring. The pins 12, 13 are adapted to fit within a pair of slots 15, 16 formed in the center slide member 11 (see Fig. 2).

The center slide member 11 is connected to a pair of longitudinally movable cross bars 17, 18 by means of two pairs of toggle links 19, 20 and 21, 22, which are pivotally connected together by a pair of pins 22*a*, 22*b*, and to said cross bars 17, 18 by pins 22*c*, 22*d* and 22*e*, 22*f*, respectively.

In order to simulate a pair of fighters, provision is made of two boxing figures 23, 24 mounted in upright positions on the cross bars 17, 18, said figures having horizontal pins 25, 26, loosely mounted to rotate in shoulder sockets formed in said figures 23, 24. Each of the shoulder pins 25, 26 have rigidly connected thereto two angularly arranged arms 27, 28 and 29, 30. Provision is also made on each figure 23, 24 of loose head figures 33, 34 rigidly connected to the horizontal shoulder pins 25, 26, whereby the head and arms of each figure will oscillate freely as a unit by the inertia thereof when the figures 23, 24 are reciprocated, thus imitating quite accurately the motions of a pair of boxers in a prize fight.

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Provision is also made of a pair of upstanding legs 31, 32 rigidly connected as by rivets to the cross bars 17, 18, and also a pair of loose legs 53, 54 pivotally connected to the boxing figures 23, 24 by means of pins 53*a*, 54*a* (Fig. 1).

In order to guide the boxing figures 23, 24 and the cross bars 17, 18 in their forward and backward motions, provision is made of two pairs of depending tubular guide brackets 37, 38 and 39, 40, rigidly connected to the under portions of said cross bars 17, 18. The brackets 37, 38, 39, 40 are slidably mounted on a pair of longitudinal rods 35, 36.

In order to restore the fighting figures 23, 24 to their outermost positions, after they have been moved inwardly by pushing on the handle 10, provision is made of a pair of coiled tension springs 41, 42 connected at their outer ends to a pair of intermediate vertical partitions 57, 58. The loose legs 53, 54 are connected to the outer front and rear walls 47, 48 by wire links 55, 56 by means of a pair of eyes 43, 44 secured to said walls 47, 48. The base of the ring is also provided with a floor 49 and a pair of side walls 45, 46 and upstanding from the floor 49 are four corner posts 49*a*, 50, 51, 52 connected together by two horizontal ropes R located one above the other in the usual manner.

In order to guide the center slide 11 when it is manipulated by means of the handle 10, provision is made of an H-shaped member 59, the bottom legs of which embrace the supporting strip 11*a*—the upper legs embracing the center slide 11.

Operation

In operation the handle 10 will be moved in and out repeatedly, causing the center slide 11 to reciprocate laterally as guided by the pins 12, 13 on the strip 11*a*. This will cause the cross bars 17, 18, and the boxing figures 23, 24 carried thereby, to move toward and away from each other causing the upper arms 27, 29 to strike the heads 23, 24 of the opposite figures, and the lower hands 28, 30 strike the bodies thereof.

It will be understood that the wire links 55, 56 will hold the bottoms of the loose legs 53, 54 stationary, while the legs 31, 32 move inwardly with the cross bars 17, 18 in a natural manner. The springs 41, 42 will assist in restoring the boxing figures to their outermost positions, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1.

While there has been disclosed in this specification one form in which the invention may be embodied, it is to be understood that this form

is shown for the purpose of illustration only, and that the invention is not to be limited to the specific disclosures, but may be modified and embodied in various other forms without departing from its spirit. In short, the invention includes all the modifications and embodiments coming within the scope of the following claims.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new, and for which it is desired to secure Letters Patent, is:

1. In a boxing toy, a miniature square boxing ring, a handle-operated laterally-movable central cross slide located below the floor of said ring, a pair of forwardly and backwardly movable cross bars connected to said central slide by two pairs of toggle links pivoted to each other and to said bars, a pair of stationary longitudinal rods mounted below the floor of said ring and slidably supporting said cross bars at right angles thereto, a pair of boxing figures rigidly secured to said cross bars, and spring means to automatically restore said cross bars and boxing figures to their outermost positions after they have been forced inwardly by the manipulation of said handle.

2. The invention defined in claim 1, in which said rods are slidably embraced by a pair of tubular depending brackets secured to said cross bars.

3. The invention defined in claim 1, in which said boxing figures are provided with loose legs hinged thereto and connected by links to the exterior of the ring.

4. The invention defined in claim 1, in which the head and arms of each figure are rigidly connected together and are pivotally mounted as a unit in the shoulder of said fighting figure.

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