M. KOZLOWSKI.

TOY.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1918.

1,302,379.

Patented Apr. 29, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

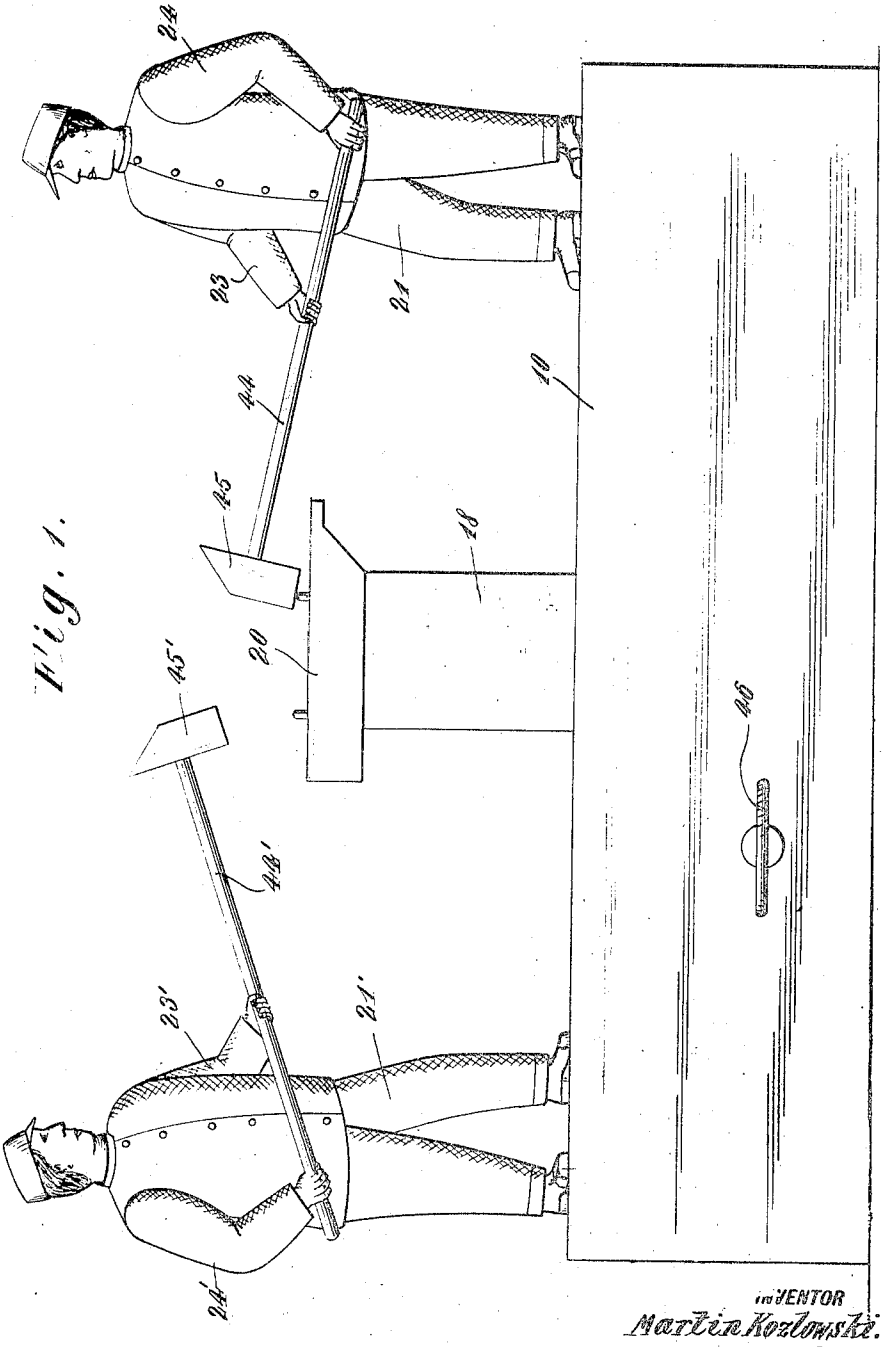


Fig. 1.

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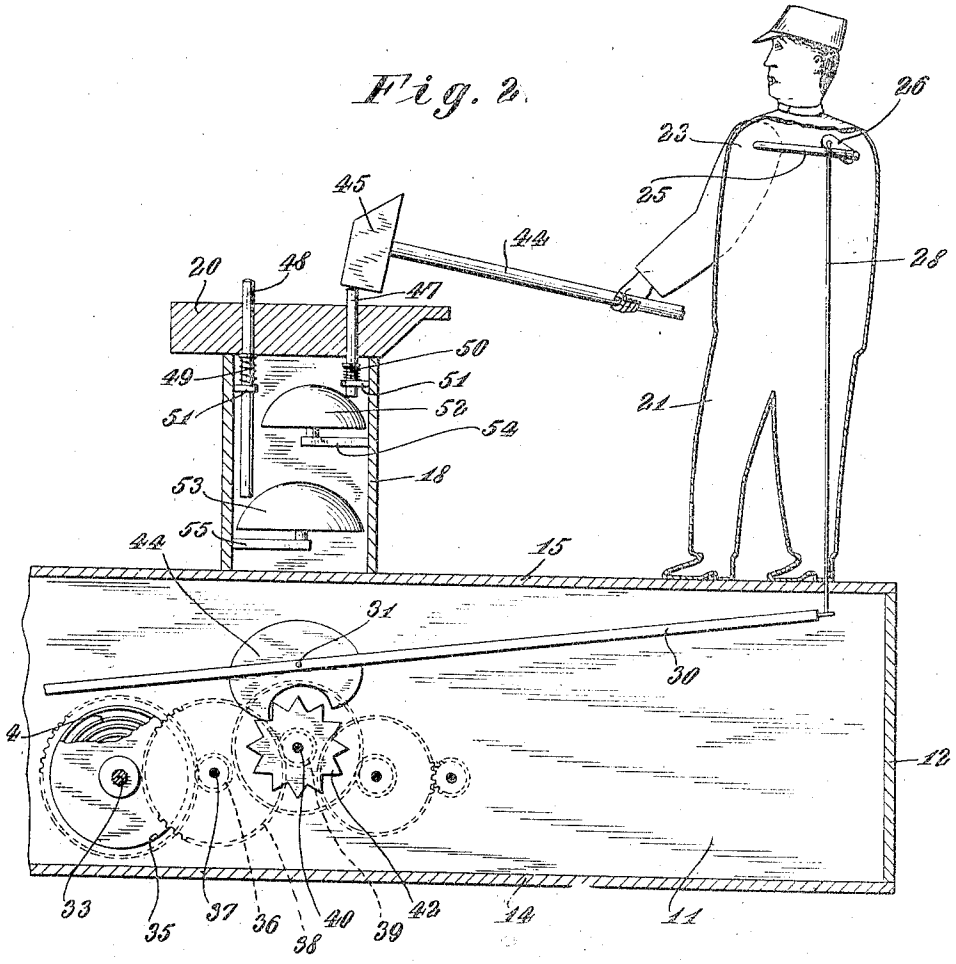
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOY.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN KOZLOWSKI, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, residing at Masontown, county of Fayette, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toys, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to toys and particularly to types in which objects, simulating human beings, are actuated in a life-like manner.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a toy in which movable figures are caused to assume the postures of smiths, the figures being arranged to operate alternately.

A further object is to provide a toy in which different sounds are produced by the actions of the several figures.

These and other like objects are attained by the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a material part of this disclosure, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevational view, showing a toy made in accordance with the invention, and

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view showing the interior construction of the same.

The drawing shows a toy comprising a rectangular structure having an outer front wall 10 and rear wall 11, joined by ends 12 with which are rigidly connected a base plate 14, and top plate or cover 15. Secured upon the cover is a hollow vertical casing 18, having fixed upon it a block 20, the latter being fashioned to represent an ordinary blacksmith's anvil resting upon its support.

A pair of figures, respectively 21 and 21′, representing blacksmiths, are arranged upon the cover plate 15, one at the front and one at the rear of the anvil block 20, these figures having arms 23 and 24, and 23′ and 24′ movable in the bodies and connected by transverse shafts 25. Rigidly secured upon the shafts 25, are cranks 26, in the outer ends of which are pivotedly engaged connecting rods 28, extending through the hollow lower limbs of the automatons and engaged respectively at the ends of a bar 30, pivoted upon a pin 31, set transversely in the center of the casing, below the anvil block as indicated in Fig. 2.

Also journaled in the sides of the casing walls 10 and 11 is another shaft 33, upon which is secured the inner convolution of a flat coiled spring 34, its opposite convolution being secured in the interior of a gear 35, meshing with a pinion 36, on a spindle 37, which also carries a larger gear 38, meshing with another mating pinion 39 fixed upon a spindle 40, all the several spindles being rotatable within the walls of the casing in a manner which will be readily understood.

Fixed upon the spindle 40 is a star wheel 42, and operatively engaged with the teeth of the star wheel is an escapement 44 fixed upon the transverse spindle 31. Means for winding the spring 34 are provided by the extending key or handle 46 which upon being wound, transmits rotary motion through the gear train to the star wheel, causing the escapement lever 44 to oscillate, rocking the bar 30, and transmitting alternate reciprocating motion to the connecting links 28, causing the arms 23 and 24, and 23′ and 24′ to rise and fall in an alternate manner.

Engaged in the ends of the arms, in the hands thereof, are handles 44 and 44′ fixed in hammer heads 45 and 45′ so that as the arms raise and fall, the hammer heads alternately make contact with extending ends of plunger rods 47 and 48 slidably within the anvil block 20 and normally held extended by coiled compression springs 49 pressing upwardly against collars 50 fixed upon the rods 47 and 48, which pass downwardly through guide brackets 51 and make contact with ordinary bells or gongs 52 and 53 mounted upon brackets 54 and 55 carried in the hollow support 18.

In operation, the spring having been wound to its capacity the mechanism causes the escapement to oscillate upon the pin 31 carrying the bar with it and causing the arms on alternate figures to rise and fall in an obvious manner.

When the hammer head 45 strikes upon the rod 47 the light spring is compressed, causing the bell 52 to give forth an audible sound, while upon the arm being raised the rod returns to its original position and the other hammer 45′ descends upon the pin 48 causing it to make contact with the bell 53 and give forth another sound of a different note or character according to the size and construction of the bell which it strikes upon.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a toy of novel character, well adapted to

please youths has been produced, the same resembling the actions of a pair of blacksmiths while the noise produced by the bells is further simulative of the same.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a toy of the class described, the combination with a hollow rectangular casing, and a pair of figures mounted on the upper portion thereof, of arms pivotedly mounted in said figures, hammers carried by said arms, a pair of slidable rods extended vertically upward near the center of said casing, bells carried therein, said rods being adapted to make contact with said bells, and a spring device within said casing adapted to cause said arms to rise and fall whereby said hammers are caused to contact with said rods.

2. In a toy of the class described, the combination with a hollow rectangular casing, a clock mechanism therein and an escapement operated by said clock mechanism, of a bar secured upon the shaft of said escapement, said bar extending to the ends of said casing, a pair of hollow figures arranged on said casing, connections passing up through said figures from the ends of said bar, arms pivotedly engaged to said figures, means engaged by said connection for actuating said arms, a block simulative of an anvil, a pair of rods operatively engaged in said block, means for normally keeping said rods in an extended position, a pair of bells having different tones mounted below said block with which the rods are contactable.

3. In a toy of the class described, the combination with a hollow rectangular casing, a clock mechanism mounted therein, and an escapement operated by said clock mechanism, of a bar pivoted centrally in said casing and actuated by said escapement, a pair of hollow figures simulative of artisans secured on the upper surface of said casing, arms pivoted in said figures, cranks on said arms, connections between said bar and said cranks whereby said arms are caused to rise and fall, a hollow block simulative of an anvil on said casing, a pair of bells, each having a different tone rigidly mounted within said hollow block, rods movable vertically through said block and normally extending thereabove, means for projecting said rods outwardly, and articles simulative of hammers carried by said arms and adapted to strike upon said rods in an alternate manner whereby said bells are caused to emit sound.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

MARTIN KOZLOWSKI.