

A. C. FRIEDEL.
BUILDING STRIP FOR TOY STRUCTURES.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1915.

Patented Mar. 7, 1916.

1,174,558.

FIG. 1.

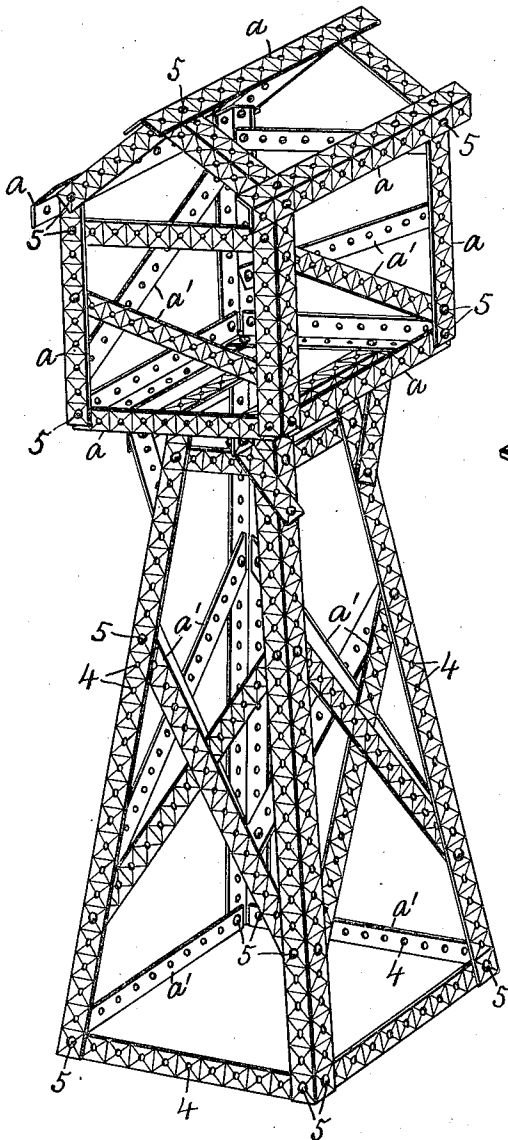
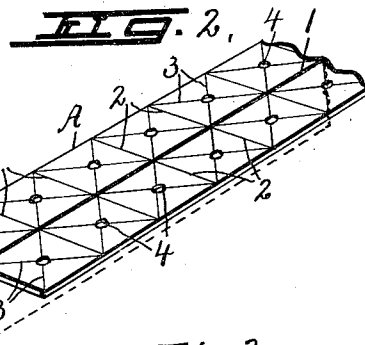
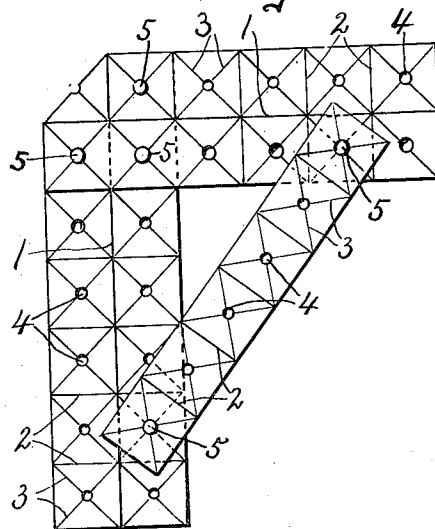


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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BUILDING-STRIP FOR TOY STRUCTURES.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR C. FRIEDEL, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Building-Strips for Toy Structures, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in building strips for toy structures, although it is evident that the same strips may be used in constructing utility models of various devices, such as the frame work for bird houses, carnival floats and figures and many other temporary or permanent structures.

The main object is to make these building strips in duplicate of stiff paste-board or equivalent inexpensive material of convenient size for handling and to provide them with systematic perforations, scores and creases arranged in such manner that they may be used as a whole or accurately subdivided into definite lengths or widths and easily and quickly assembled for producing a great variety of structural designs for the same or different purposes by simply inserting pegs or clencher eyelets through the registering perforations at the joints as may be required for producing temporary or permanent structures.

Other objects and uses relating to the specific structure of the strip will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the frame of a bird house constructed with my improved building strips. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the building strips showing the manner of perforating, scoring and creasing the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of two strips united at one end at right angles and a half brace connecting them.

The strip as A forming the subject-matter of my invention is preferably made of stiff card, paste-board or other comparatively inexpensive material of any suitable length and width convenient for handling, but preferably of rectangular form and of considerably greater length than width, said strip being scored or creased lengthwise along a medial line so that either lengthwise half may be readily bent or folded along such line at any angle relatively to

the other lengthwise half to form the angle plates —a—, as shown in Fig. 1, or to permit said strip to be easily separated by breaking or cutting along said line so that the half strips may be used for other purposes as braces or tie pieces —a'—, also shown in Fig. 1.

In addition to the lengthwise crease or score —1—, the surface of the strip is 65 divided by transverse scores or lines —2— into equal lengthwise spaces of substantially the same length as half the width of the strip, thus dividing each half of the strip into a series of squares, and each square is 70 in turn subdivided by diagonal lines —3— extending from corner to corner and, therefore, intersecting each other at the centers of the squares, at which centers the strip is provided with perforations —4—, and it, 75 therefore, follows that each half of the strip —1— is provided with a central lengthwise row of these perforations and that such perforations are spaced apart longitudinally and transversely a distance equal to half 80 the width of the strip.

One of the objects in subdividing the surface of the strip by the transverse lines —2— is to permit the strips or half strips to be more accurately assembled one upon 85 the other a definite distance from the ends thereof, another object being to permit two or more strips to be cut to the same or different lengths along said lines with the assurance that the perforations —4— will remain in the same relation to the ends of 90 the strip.

The purpose of the diagonal lines —3— is to enable the strips to be cut along such lines when necessary in fitting such parts 95 in an angle with the assurance that the holes —4— of the joined parts may be properly registered.

When the strips are placed in proper relative position for joining with the apertures 100 at the joints in registration, suitable fastenings as eyelets —5— are passed through the registering apertures and clenched to securely hold the strips in such relation.

In assembling the strips to form a structure, it is obvious that when all of them are arranged in parallel spaced relation corresponding to any predetermined number of spaces of a connecting strip so that the apertures in the strip will register with apertures in the spaced strips, any additional 105 number of parallel connecting strips may 110

be connected to the spaced strips with the assurance that corresponding apertures will register for receiving the fastening members.

By arranging the apertures in squares as illustrated and described, it is also evident that the apertures in diagonal brace strips may be brought into registration with apertures in the strips which are to be braced by properly adjusting the brace strip, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and enables the parts of a toy structure to be readily assembled at different angles as well as in parallel or rectangular form.

What I claim is:

1. A building strip for toy structures consisting of a rectangular elongated piece of pasteboard or equivalent material creased or scored along a medial lengthwise line to form similar half sections, each bendable

along said line at an angle to the other half section, both half sections being provided with lengthwise rows of perforations spaced uniform distances apart.

2. A building strip of flat stiff pasteboard or equivalent material having parallel lengthwise rows of perforations spaced apart lengthwise the same distance as between centers of the rows, said strip being creased or scored lengthwise midway between the rows of perforations for bending along the crease or score.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of August, 1915.

ARTHUR C. FRIEDEL.

Witnesses:

H. E. CHASE,
ALICE M. CANNON.