April 5, 1932. W. MICHALSKI 1,852,934

TOY WHISTLE

Filed June 13, 1931

Fig. 1.

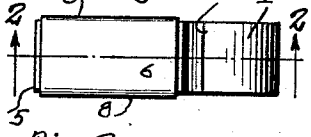


Fig. 4.

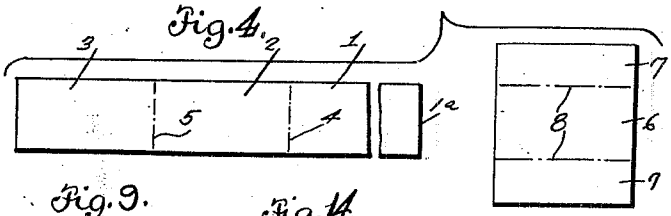


Fig. 2.

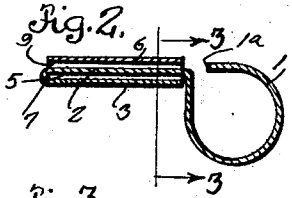


Fig. 9.

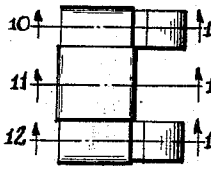


Fig. 14.

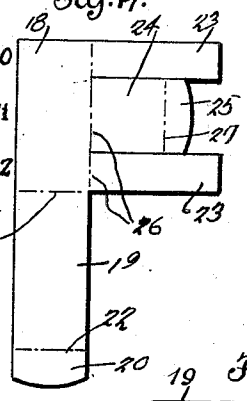


Fig. 11.

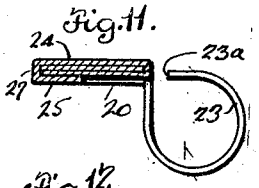


Fig. 3.

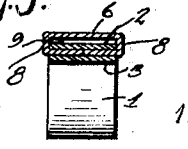


Fig. 10.

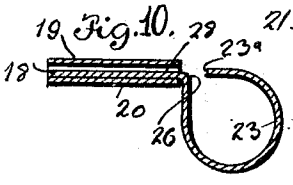


Fig. 12.

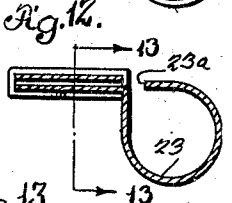


Fig. 5.

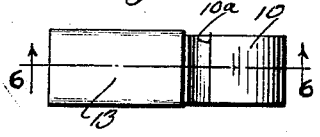


Fig. 15.

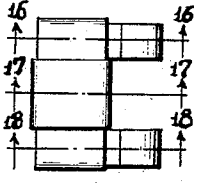


Fig. 13.

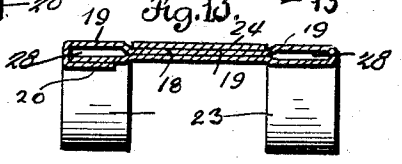


Fig. 6.

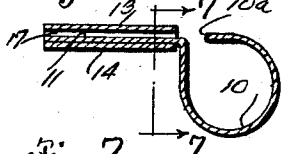


Fig. 20.

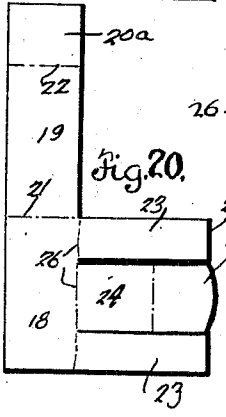


Fig. 17.

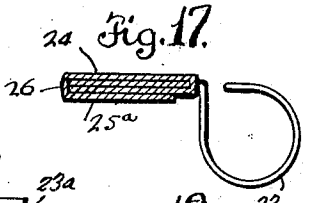


Fig. 7.

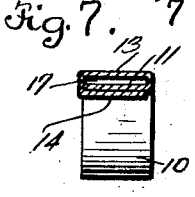


Fig. 16.

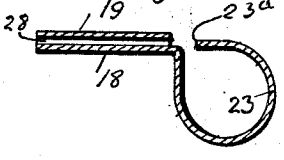


Fig. 18.

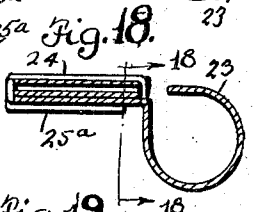


Fig. 19.

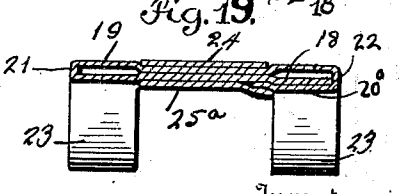
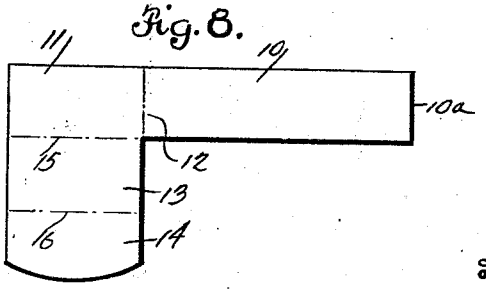


Fig. 8.



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By Bryant & Lowry

Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WALTER MICHALSKI, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

TOY WHISTLE

Application filed June 13, 1931. Serial No. 544,241.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in toy whistles.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a toy whistle of extremely simple construction, inexpensive to manufacture and easy to operate, the effects produced being in simulation of whistles or songs of birds.

A further object of the invention is to provide a toy whistle of the foregoing character, preferably constructed of sheet metal such as tin or the like, one form of construction being constructed of two parts connected together while the other forms of construction embody a single blank adapted to be bent into article or whistle formation.

With the above and other objects in view that will become apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel form, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings and claimed.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a toy whistle constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 shows developed plan views of the two blanks from which the toy whistle shown in Figures 1 to 3 is constructed;

Figure 5 is a top plan view of another form of whistle toy constructed of a single piece of material;

Figure 6 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a developed plan view of the blank from which the whistle shown in Figures 5 to 7 is constructed;

Figure 9 is a top plan view of another form of toy whistle embodying duplicate whistle sections;

Figure 10 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Figure 9;

Figure 11 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 11—11 of Figure 9;

Figure 12 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 12—12 of Figure 9;

Figure 13 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 13—13 of Figure 12;

Figure 14 is a developed plan view of the single blank from which the whistle construction shown in Figures 9 to 13 is constructed;

Figure 15 is a top plan view of another form of toy whistle;

Figure 16 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 16—16 of Figure 15;

Figure 17 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 17—17 of Figure 15;

Figure 18 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 18—18 of Figure 15;

Figure 19 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 19—19 of Figure 18; and

Figure 20 is a developed plan view of the single blank from which the whistle construction shown in Figures 15 to 19 is constructed.

In the form of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 4, the toy whistle is constructed of two parts, preferably bendable sheet metal and as shown in Figure 4, one part comprises the blank having sections 1, 2 and 3 bendable upon the dotted lines 4 and 5, this part being of elongated rectangular form. The other part of the device comprises an intermediate section 6 with side sections 7 bendable upon the dotted lines 8.

In assembling the two parts of the device as shown in Figures 1 to 3, the section 6 is placed upon the section 2 and the side sections 7 are bent upon the lines 8 to cause the sections 7 to be moved to positions beneath the section 2. The section 3 is then bent

upon the line 5 and moved into engagement with the underlying sections 7 as shown in Figure 3 and cooperates with the section 2 to form a clamp for the sections 7, the fold lines 8 being of a character to provide an air space or channel 9 between the sections 6 and 2. The section 1 is then bent to provide an open loop or ring as shown in Figure 2 to occupy a position below the plane of the section 2 with the terminal end 1*a* of the section 1 in spaced relation to the adjacent end of the air passage or channel 9. To operate the whistle, air is blown through the passage 9 from the end thereof opposite the looped section 1 and fingers of the user are adapted to close the open side of the looped section 1, movement of the fingers producing different whistle effects.

In the form of the invention shown in Figures 5 to 8 and as shown in Figure 8, the blank from which the whistle is formed comprises an elongated portion comprising sections 10 and 11 bendable upon the line 12. A part of the blank extends laterally of one side of the section 11 and includes sections 13 and 14 foldable respectively upon lines 15 and 16.

To move the blank shown in Figure 8 into whistle formation shown in Figures 5 to 7, the section 13 is bendable upon the line 15 to overlie the section 11 of the end section 14 of the side part is bendable upon the line 16 to underlie the section 11, the section 10 being then bent upon the line 12 into looped formation as shown in Figure 6 to occupy a position beneath the plane of the section 11 with the terminal end 10*a* of the section 10 spaced from the adjacent end of the air passage 17 formed between the sections 11 and 13, the whistle being operated in a manner as described in connection with Figures 1 to 4.

In the form of the invention shown in Figures 9 to 14, the whistle is of duplicate construction and is formed from the single blank shown in Figure 14. The blank comprises an elongated rectangular portion comprising sections 18, 19 and 20 foldable upon lines 21 and 22 while a side section projecting laterally on one side of the section 18 includes sections 23 and an intermediate part comprising sections 24 and 25, the sections 23 and 24 being bendable upon the line 26 while the section 25 is bendable upon the line 27. To move the blank shown in Figure 14 into whistle formation as shown in Figures 9 to 13, the section 19 is bent upon the line 21 to overlie the section 18, while the end section 20 is bent upon the line 22 to underlie the section 18 and retain the sections 18 and 19 in position. The section 24 is then bent upon the line 26 to overlie the section 19 and the end section 25 is bent upon the line 27 to underlie the section 18 to retain the parts in position. As shown in Figure 13, those portions of the several sections 18, 19 and 22 are moved into contacting relation to provide end air passages 28 between the outer ends of the sections 18 and 19 as illustrated. The sections 23 are then bent upon the lines 26 into looped formation to occupy positions beneath the plane of the carrying section 18 with the terminal ends 23 thereof spaced from the adjacent ends of the air passages 28 as shown in Figure 10, the operation of this whistle being accomplished in a manner as described in connection with Figures 1 to 8, the whistle sections being separately operable.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figures 15 to 20, the same is of duplicate whistle construction as illustrated in Figures 9 to 14 and is of similar construction thereto, embodying like sections designated by similar numerals with the exception that the end section 20*a* of the elongated rectangular portion of the blank as shown in Figure 20 and the section 25*a* of the intermediate portion between the sections 23 are of increased length as will be understood from the comparison of Figures 14 and 20. The blank shown in Figure 20 is bent and folded as described in connection with Figure 14 to assume formations illustrated in Figures 15 to 19, the section 20*a* extending a greater distance over the section 18 and engaged by one side of the section 25*a* to retain the section 25*a* in position as well as the overlapping sections of the blank.

From the above detailed description of the invention, it is believed that the construction and use thereof will at once be apparent and while there are herein shown and described the preferred embodiments of the invention, it is nevertheless to be understood that minor changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:—

1. In a toy whistle of the character described, a sheet metal strip bent to provide overlying sections, a looped end disposed in a plane below the sections and a separate strap member overlying the upper section with its side edges confined between the overlying sections, and the intermediate portion of said strap member being spaced from the upper section to provide an air passage with the free end of the loop disposed adjacent one end of the air passage.

2. A whistle of the character described, composed of a strip of metal of elongated rectangular form in plan and folded into three sections, one end section being formed into a loop terminating in an edge and the other end section folded under and parallel to the intermediate section and spaced therefrom, and a second strip composed of a sheet of metal of substantially rectangular form in plan and comprising a flat middle section with opposite end sections bent and folded

and embracing the intermediate section of the first named strip, and interlocked between said intermediate section of the first named strip, and the under folded section of the first named strip, an air conductor space being left between the intermediate section of the first named strip and the flat middle portion of the second strip, said space terminating opposite and spaced from the opposing edge of the loop, whereby the air projected through said air space, will strike and vibrate the edge of the loop, said loop being open at both sides.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WALTER MICHALSKI.