No. 851,151. PATENTED APR. 23, 1907.

M. ALLEN.

TOY.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1906.

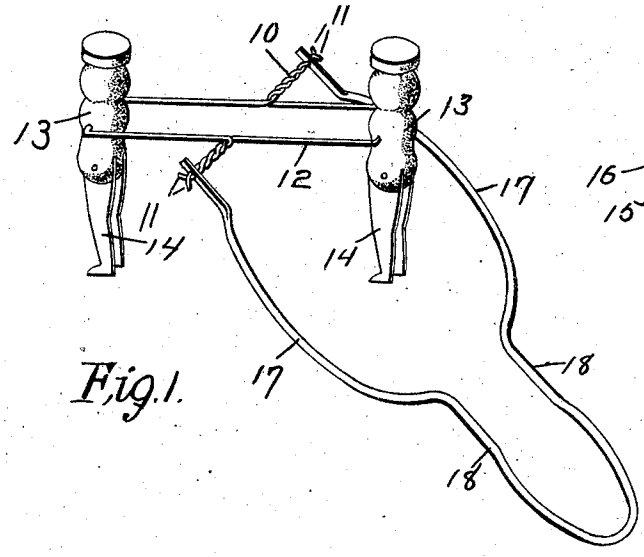


Fig. 1.

Fig 3

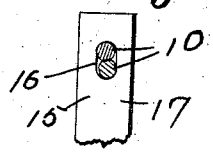
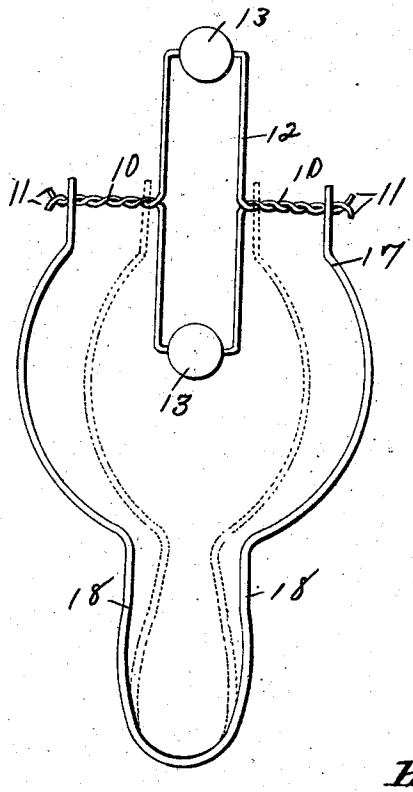


Fig 2



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARK ALLEN, OF REDFIELD, IOWA.

TOY.

No. 851,151. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 23, 1907.

Application filed July 26, 1906. Serial No. 327,957.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Redfield, in the county of Dallas and State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Toy, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a toy of simple, durable and inexpensive construction in which two figures may be made to rotate about a common center by the operator's movement in alternately squeezing the handle members together and permitting them to separate, thus rotating the figures first in one direction by the pressure upon the operator's hand and then in an opposite direction by the resiliency of the handle members.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of the toy, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of the complete toy. Fig. 2 shows a plan view of same, the dotted lines in said figure show the handle members at their inner limit of movement, and Fig. 3 shows an enlarged detail view of the end of one of the handle members with the twisted wire in position therein, said wire being shown in section.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the movable part of the toy is seen to be composed of two pieces of wire with their end portions twisted together at 10 and their extreme ends spread away from each other at 11. The central portions of the wires are extended outwardly away from each other at right angles to the twisted portions 10 forming the arms 12. These arms pass through the body portions 13 of the objects to be rotated, which, as shown in the drawings, have the general outlines of a man's body and head, to which the legs 14 are pivoted. It is obvious that other figures may be substituted without departing from my invention.

The handle is formed of a single piece of spring wire with its ends flattened at 15 and spaced apart from each other. Each end is provided with an elongated opening 16 capable of receiving one of the twisted ends of the wire. The sides of the handle members are bowed outwardly at 17 from the said flattened ends and the central portion comprises two substantially parallel gripping members 18 of a size to be conveniently grasped by an operator's hand.

In practical use, the operator holds the gripping members 18 in one hand and moves the sides of the handle members together by pressure upon said gripping members. This will impart a rotary motion to the arms 12 of the wires and the objects will be carried around the said arms on account of the screw movement given to the twisted wires by having them passed through the elongated openings 16. By having the ends 11 of the twisted wires spread apart, the outward movement of the handle members on the twisted wires will be thereby limited. After the handle members are moved by pressure to their inward limit, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, the operator releases them sufficiently to permit the sides of the handle members to spread, which they will readily do on account of the resiliency of the spring metal of which they are formed. The opposite ends of the twisted wires are twisted in opposite directions, thus forming a right screw on one end and a left screw on the other end. It is obvious that the motion in a rotary direction imparted to the rotating object will be given by one screw only, so that it is not necessary to have a screw at each end of the rotating object, although if two are used better results may be obtained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, therefor is—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle portion having two sides capable of movement to and from each other, a screw having its ends seated in the sides of the handle, said screw so arranged that when the handle members are moved toward each other it will be rotated in one direction and when they separate it will be rotated in the opposite direction.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle portion having sides capable of movement toward and from each other and a rotatable portion having on its opposite ends screws extended in opposite directions, said screws seated in the handle sides.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle portion with one side capable of movement toward and from the other and a rotatable portion having a screw at one end seated inside of the handle

and an extension on the other end rotatably supported in the other side of the handle.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle having two sides normally separated by their own resiliency and capable of being brought together by pressure of an operator's hand, a rotatable object having on one end a screw seated in one of the sides of the handle member and on its other end an extension rotatably mounted in the other handle member.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle member formed of a single piece of spring wire with its ends normally separated and formed with elongated openings and a rotatable object comprising two wires with its ends twisted together in opposite directions forming screws seated in said elongated openings.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle member formed of a single piece of spring wire with its ends normally separated and formed with elongated openings, a rotatable object comprising two wires with its ends twisted together in opposite directions forming screws seated in said elongated openings, arms formed on the central portion of said twisted wires and objects connected with said arms.

7. In a device of the class described, the combination of a handle member formed of a single piece of spring wire with its ends normally separated and formed with elongated openings, and a rotatable object comprising two wires with its ends twisted together in opposite directions forming screws seated in said elongated openings, the ends of said wires separated far enough to prevent their removal from the handle portion.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 11, 1906.

MARK ALLEN.

Witnesses:
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