

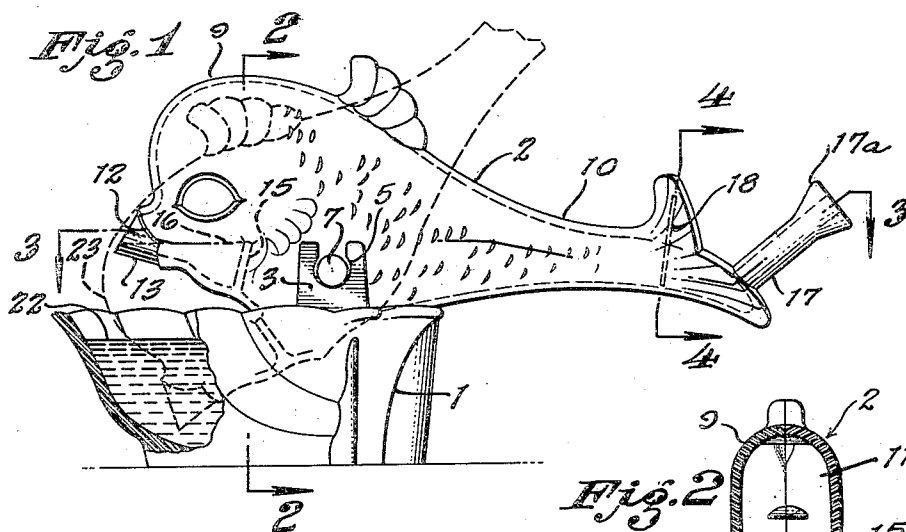
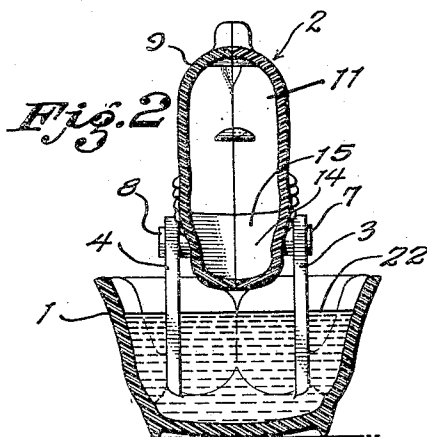
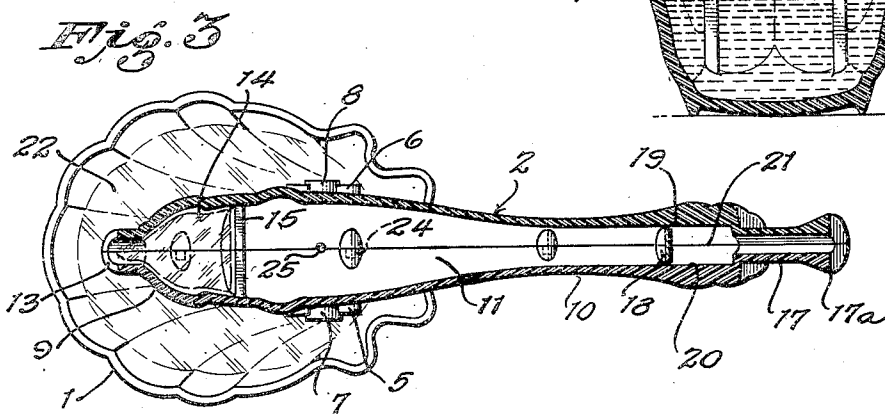
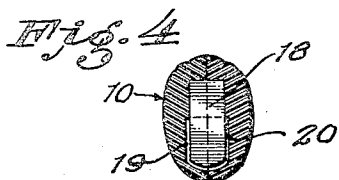
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BUBBLE MAKING DEVICE

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## BUBBLE MAKING DEVICE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 46-7)

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The present invention relates to bubble making devices.

An object of the invention is the provision of a device adapted to produce soap bubbles and which device is attractive in appearance, entertaining for both young and old people, effectively prevents the bubble-producing liquid from being drawn into the mouth, and in addition may produce a noise, musically or otherwise, while soap bubbles are being blown.

The device of this invention may be formed to simulate almost any type of object, such as a fish, the body of which is adapted to be tipped to position the mouth thereof within a bubble-producing liquid. A portion of the liquid enters the mouth whereby upon blowing air through the body of the fish and outwardly of the mouth, soap bubbles are produced at the mouth portion either continuously or intermittently, at the will of the operator. As children are prone to "suck," there is provided, in the present invention, a means whereby after the bubble-producing liquid has been received within the mouth of the fish, said liquid is prevented from being drawn into the mouth of the child.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the specification proceeds.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section of the bubble making device;

Figure 2 is a sectional view on the line 2-2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view on the line 3-3 of Figure 1, and

Figure 4 is a sectional view on the line 4-4 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawing, we have shown a preferred embodiment of our invention wherein 1 is an open vessel or trough and 2 is a bubble producing device. In the construction shown in Figures 1 and 3, the vessel may have an ornamental appearance. The said vessel is provided with a pair of spaced posts 3 and 4, both posts having converging bifurcated ends as shown at 5 and 6 to provide bearings for an aligned pair of trunnions 7 and 8 transversely carried by the device 2. As shown in Figure 2, the posts 3 and 4 extend upwardly from the inside of the vessel and terminate above the rim thereof.

The device 2 in the present instance simulates or is in the form of a fanciful fish having an enlarged head portion 9 and a reduced-sized tail portion 10. The body of the fish is hollow to provide an inner chamber 11 and the mouth 12 carries an outwardly extending tube 13. This

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tube communicates with the interior of the body and specifically with the space 14, which provides a well for receiving a viscous bubble-producing liquid. The well 14 is formed by providing between the sides and bottom of the body, a wall 15. The head portion 9, as shown, is enlarged immediately above the well thereby providing considerable space for the reception of air. As best indicated in Figure 1, any bubble-producing liquid received within the well to fill the same would reach the surface level indicated by the dotted line 16 and this liquid would, in part, be received within tube 13, without entirely filling said tube.

The tail portion 10, which directly communicates with the head 9, carries a tube 17. This tube is positioned at an angle and the tail is so disposed as to not obstruct the exterior of the tube. The tube 17 has an enlarged end 17a which tends to prevent the operator from putting the entire tube in the mouth as air cannot properly be blown through the tube when this occurs. When air under pressure is passed through the body 2 and contacts the surface 16 of the bubble-producing liquid, bubbles are directed outwardly of the tube 13.

Within the body 2 and adjacent the tail is a reed 18. When air is directed, under force, through tube 17, the air strikes the reed 18 to deflect the same followed by expansion of said air due to the inner configuration of the body 2. Such air movement, under pressure, will vibrate the reed and cause a sound of some character. This reed, in addition to making a sound, also acts as an obstructive agent in that, should the operator turn the body 2 upside down and suck upon the tube 17, the viscous bubble-producing liquid would contact the reed. It will be noted, in Figure 3, that the interior of the body 2 at the tail portion is provided with two substantially parallel side walls 19 and 20 and that the bottom and top walls interconnect the side walls, the reed depending from the top wall.

The section shown in Figure 4 illustrates that the side walls and bottom wall closely surround the sides and bottom of the reed 18. Thus the space at 21 would normally be free of any bubble-producing liquid.

The operation, uses and advantages of the invention just described are as follows:

When the trunnions 7 and 8 are positioned within the bifurcated ends of the posts, the body is held in a substantially horizontal position and to this end the bifurcated ends preferably converge outwardly whereby the bifurcations have

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snap engagement with said trunnions to hold the trunnions against displacement. The vessel 1 is filled with a bubble-producing liquid as indicated at 22. The body 2 is then tipped forwardly as indicated by the dotted lines at 23, to immerse the open end of the tube 13 within the liquid. Upon the body 2 being again positioned as shown in the full lines in Figure 1, air blown forceably through the tube 17 will vibrate the reed 18 as air pressure at this zone is greatest whereupon the air will expand into the enlarged chamber of the body and contact the surface 16 of the bubble-producing liquid to cause bubbles to be formed at the end of tube 13. Quite obviously, bubbles will be continuously formed as long as air is blown through the tube 17 and liquid is within the well 14.

In the figures, we have assumed that a colored plastic has been utilized in the forming of the vessel 1 and of the device 2, and in so forming, one-half of the device 2 may be provided with pins 24, while the other half is provided with small openings for receiving said pins whereby the two halves are correctly aligned and held together. We have also found it expedient to provide an opening 25 whereby air may be supplied to the interior of the device between the well and the reed 18. This permits liquid to be readily received within the well through tube 13.

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We claim:

A bubble making device including an elongated hollow body, a tube provided with an enlarged head communicating with the interior and at one end of said body, a wall transversely spanning the hollow body at the opposite end thereof and having a height less than the transverse dimension of the body to provide a well for the reception of bubble-producing liquid, a second tube having a free end communicating with the well and said second tube having its axis inclined to the major axis of the body whereby dipping the free end of said second tube into the bubble-producing liquid will gravitationally cause said liquid to flow into said well when the body assumes a horizontal position, the bubble-producing liquid in said well partially filling the said tube.

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