Oct. 11, 1927. 1,645,228

B. K. CHRISTIANSEN

DOLL WITH MOVABLE LIMBS

Filed March 16, 1926

Fig. 1

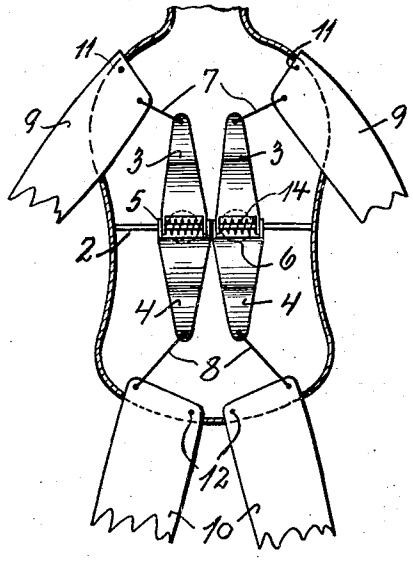
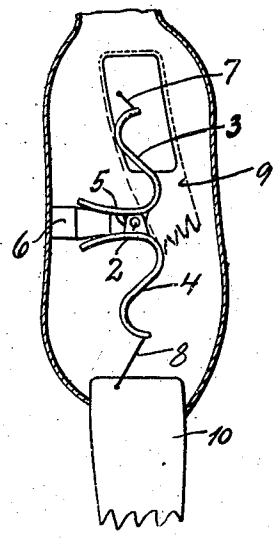


Fig. 2



Witnesses:

Frank. Larsen.

Oleg V. Nielsen,

Inventor:

Bertha Kristine Christiansen

Patented Oct. 11, 1927. 1,645,228

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERTHA KRISTINE CHRISTIANSEN, OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

DOLL WITH MOVABLE LIMBS.

Application filed March 16, 1926, Serial No. 95,151, and in Denmark July 18, 1925.

My invention relates to a doll, the limbs of which can be moved singly, by couples or all at the same time, by pressing on one or more buttons mounted in the back of the doll. In the hollow interior of the doll is placed a common shaft or the like for turnable draw-bows, which at one end can be influenced by means of buttons being fastened or shiftably lodged in the back of the doll and having the form of conical stopples or similar organs, while the draw-bows at the other end are connected with the arms and the legs of the doll in such a manner, that the limbs can be brought to swing out, when the bows are influenced by pressing the said stopples inward together with the doll material, if it is elastic, or separately, if it is stiff.

Preferably at least two sets of draw-bows and moving organs are furnished, so that the limbs can be moved by couples independently of one another. If only a single set of bows with button and connection links is furnished, the four limbs will move all at the same time, or if a set of bows with moving mechanism is furnished for each of the four limbs, these can be moved singly.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Figures 1 and 2 show the doll body in vertical sections, rightangular to one another, with the movable parts in elevation.

1 is a doll-body consisting of paper-pulp or other material, for instance celluloid, and composed in well-known manner of two halves allowing the mounting of the moving mechanism. In the interior of the doll-body is mounted a cross shaft 2 for two S-shaped bows 3 and 4, which consist of tin-strips or of sufficiently thick wire or the like, and by hooks 5 are connected with the shaft 2.

As shown in Fig. 2 the backward directed parts of the bows strain against a conically pointed organ 6 fastened on the inner side of the back of the doll-body or shiftably lodged in the same, while the bows at their opposite end, by means of strings 7, 8 or the like, each are connected with one of the limbs of the doll, respectively the arms 9 or the legs 10.

The limbs, which at their upper end project through holes in the wall of the doll-body, are lodged on turning pivots 11, 12 or the like, about which they turn, when the stopples 6 are pressed inward, the backward directed branches of the bows 3 and 4 thereby being forced out from one another and the bows turned about the shaft 2, so that the upper and lower ends of the bows by means of the strings 7 and 8 then force the limbs to oscillate.

Each pair of bows is connected with a spring 14, wound around the shaft 2 and leading the bows back to their position of rest, when the stopple is released, in order to release the limbs.

The moving mechanism does not prevent the doll from being dressed, and does not disfigure much, with the stopples 6 normally protruding rearwardly from the doll-body that they just can be felt on the cloth. The moving of the limbs of the doll is accomplished by enclosing the doll with the hand and alternately depressing or letting loose the pressing-buttons.

The stopples 6, instead of being of conical shape, may have a spherical end-surface, or be replaced by other organs acting in similar manner, and as mentioned one stopple or the like together with bows and connecting links may be furnished for each of the limbs of the doll or for all together.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

In dolls with movable limbs, the combination of a shaft placed in the interior of the doll-body, oppositely directed bows turnably lodged on said shaft and each having a backward directed part, a stopple-shaped member slidably mounted in the back of the doll-body, springs for maintaining said backward directed parts in engagement with said stopple-shaped member, and strings connected at one end with the upper and lower ends respectively of said bows and at the other end connected with the movable limbs of the doll and causing them to swing out, when said stopple-shaped member turns the bows by being pressed inward, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

BERTHA KRISTINE CHRISTIANSEN.