

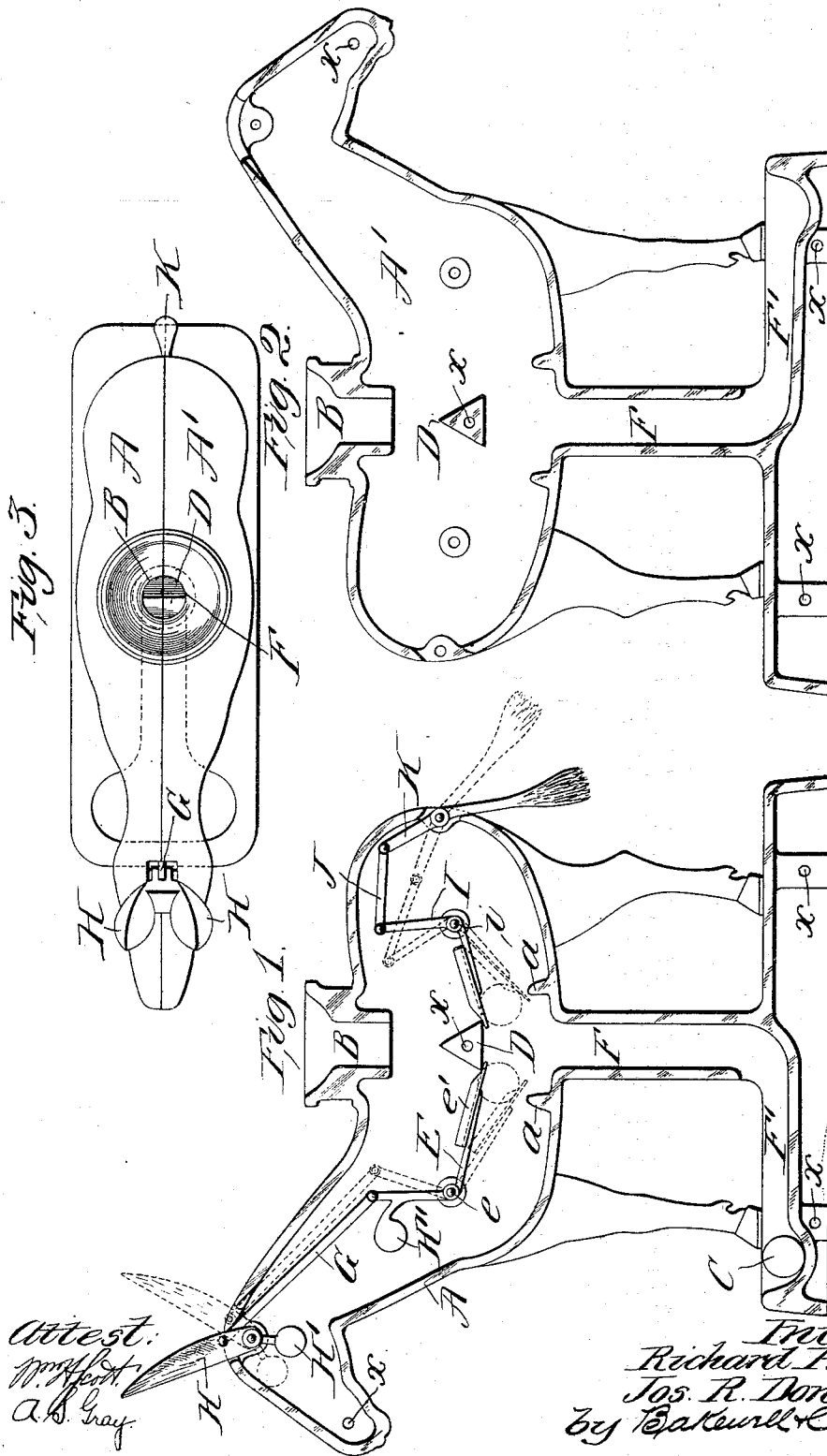
No. 628,519.

Patented July 11, 1899.

R. P. BURKE & J. R. DONEGAN.
TOY.

(Application filed Nov. 21, 1898.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD P. BURKE AND JOSEPH R. DONEGAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 628,519, dated July 11, 1899.

Application filed November 21, 1898. Serial No. 697,042. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RICHARD P. BURKE and JOSEPH R. DONEGAN, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have made a certain new and useful Improvement in Toys, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of our improved toy, the rear half being removed to more clearly show the interior mechanism. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the other half of the casing. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the assembled parts.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in toys of that class which are designed to be operated by a weight introduced into a chute, said weight contacting with movable parts of the toy in its passage therethrough.

The object of this invention is to construct a toy of the character described in a simple and cheap manner, and for purposes of amusement the casing inclosing the movable parts of the toy is shaped to represent a horse or mule whose ears and tail are pivoted, and when the weight is introduced into the chute one or the other of these pivoted parts will be moved.

With this object in view the invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts, all of which will hereinafter be described and afterward pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A indicates part of the casing, in which are arranged pivoted pins for the levers and other movable parts mounted therein. This part of the casing, as shown in Fig. 1, is so shaped as to represent a horse or mule divided in half, a suitable base being arranged to support the animal and also receive the weight after it passes through the chute.

B indicates an opening arranged in the top of the casing, which is preferably formed with a flaring or bell-mouth opening, into which is introduced a weight C, preferably in the form of a sphere. Immediately below this chute B is a triangular-shaped projec-

tion D, whose apex is in axial alinement with the opening B.

E indicates a bell-crank lever pivoted at *e* and whose inner end carries a pan *e'* for receiving the sphere D should said sphere roll to the left of projection C, said pan upon receiving said weight tipping the bell-crank lever, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and discharging the weight D into a channel F, which channel conducts the weight to gutter F' in the base, from which the ball D may be taken and again introduced into the opening B. Pivottally connected to the outer end of bell-crank lever E is a link G, whose other end is pivottally connected to the lever H, representing the ears of the animal. Link G is preferably connected above the pivot-point of lever H, which lever below its pivot-point carries a weight H', which is designed at all times to retain lever H in its forward position and in so doing restore the pan on the inner end of the bell-crank lever E to its normal or raised position, said pan being arrested in its upward movement by contact with the lower edge of projection C, or, if desired, bell-crank lever E can be provided with a weight H'' for the same purpose.

I indicates a bell-crank lever pivoted at *i* and carrying at its inner end a pan for receiving and cooperating with the ball D, similar to the pan on the lever E. The outer end of bell-crank lever I has a link J pivottally connected thereto, whose other end is pivottally connected to the lever K, which extends partly outside of the casing to represent the tail of the animal. The outer end of lever K is weighted, so that should the parts be moved to position shown in dotted lines at the right of Fig. 1 by the ball D being thrown into the pan of lever I weighted end of lever K will restore said parts to their normal position, which is shown by the full lines in said figure. Lugs or projections *a* are provided in casing A for arresting the downward movement of the pans.

A' represents the other half of the casing, which corresponds substantially to the part A, except that it is reversed, and which is designed to be placed in register with the part A and secured thereto by suitable screws, which engage in openings *x*. In order to

make the pivot-pins of the several levers firmer, we prefer to provide bearings in the part A' of casing to receive said pivot-pins, as shown in Fig. 2.

- 5 When the parts are assembled and ball D is introduced into the opening B, it will strike the apex of projection D and be thrown to the right or left—if to the former elevating the
10 lines, and if to the latter moving lever H rearwardly, as shown by dotted lines, if it should fall as discharged from the pans and into passage-way F'. The weighted levers K and H restore the parts to their normal posi-
15 tions, and the ball may be again introduced into opening B to operate one or the other sets of levers.

In addition to the amusement furnished the operators of the toy a certain element of
20 chance enters into the path the ball pursues, it having to go to one side or the other, it being uncertain as to which, so that the ears or the tail of the animal will be operated. This uncertainty as to which of the sets of levers
25 will be operated upon the introduction of the ball renders the toy an amusing substitute for coin, the toss of which, resulting in either "heads" or "tails," will decide a question.

We are aware that many minor changes in
30 the construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts can be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of our invention.

35 Having thus described our invention, what

we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a casing shaped to represent an animal, pivoted ears, a pivoted tail, a base on which said animal is supported 40 provided in its upper face with a runway F', a guide-chute B in the top of the casing, a Λ -shaped projection in said casing directly in line with said chute, a pan on each side of said projection, connections between one pan 45 and the ears, and between the other pan and the tail, and a chute F' leading from said casing to said runway F', substantially as described.

2. The combination of a casing, levers piv- 50 oted to and extending beyond the casing at opposite ends, a guide-chute B in the top of the casing, a Λ -shaped projection directly below said guide-chute, a pan at each side of said projection, connections between each pan 55 and one of said levers, and a delivery-chute below said projection, the pans being so shaped and arranged that either one is adapted to receive a weight falling on said projection and deliver the same directly to said delivery- 60 chute, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures, in the presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of November, 1898.

RICHARD P. BURKE.
JOSEPH R. DONEGAN.

Witnesses:

F. R. CORNWALL,
WM. H. SCOTT.