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C. H. PAJEAU

1,619,630

TOY

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Fig. 1

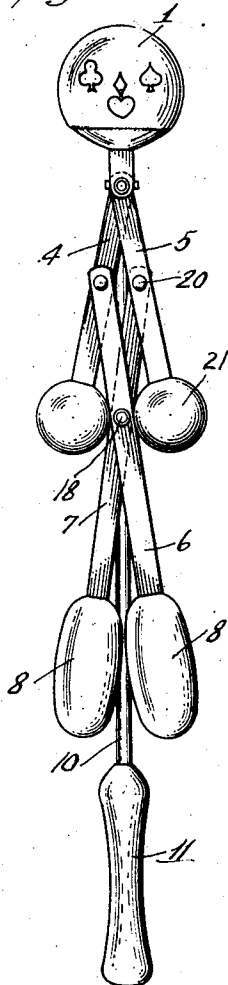


Fig. 2

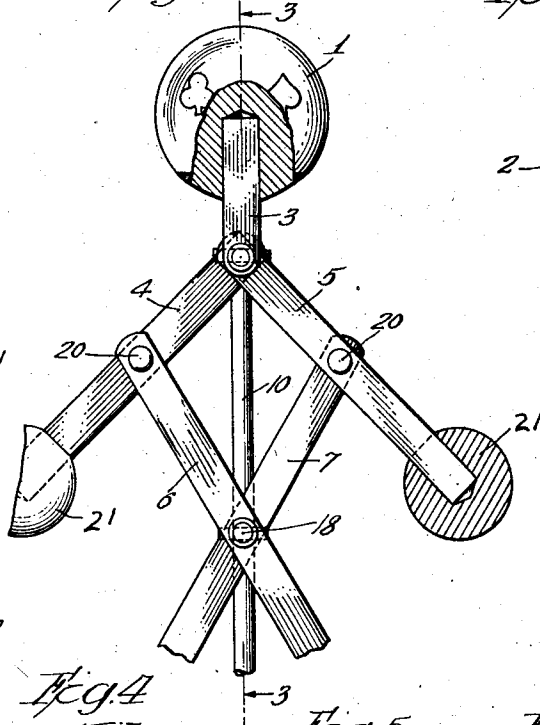


Fig. 3

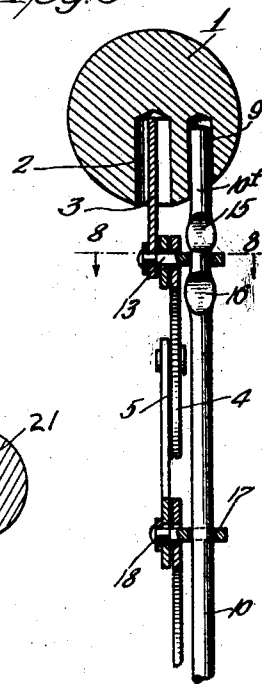


Fig. 4

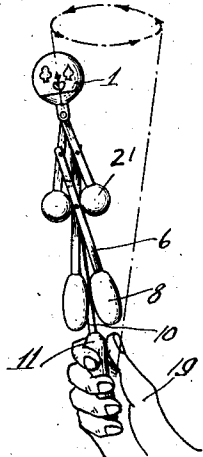


Fig. 5

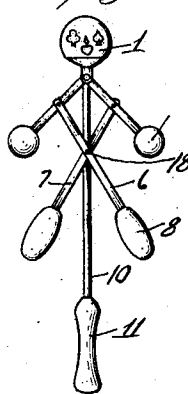


Fig. 6

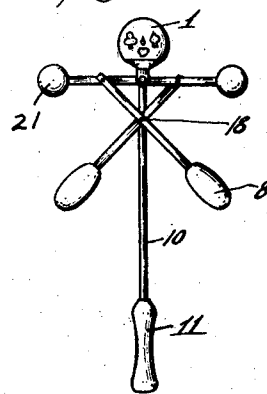


Fig. 7

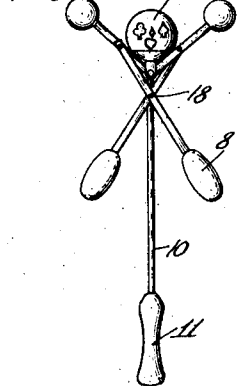
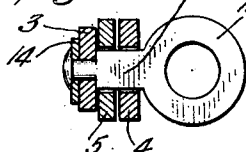


Fig. 8



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TOY.

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My invention relates to a toy in which portions resemble a human figure, and in its general objects aims to provide a toy of this class in which the arms and legs of the figure can be moved conjointly without employing pull strings.

More particularly, my invention provides a toy figure construction and a mounting for the same so arranged that a rotational movement of a supporting member will raise the arms and legs of the toy; provides foot and hand portions of the figure so disposed as to serve as weights for utilizing centrifugal force in effecting a raising of the arms and legs; provides simple and effective means for connecting the arms operatively with the legs; and provides a toy of this class which can also be manipulated without rotational movement for simultaneously raising or lowering the arms and legs.

Still further and also more detailed objects will appear from the following specification and from the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a toy embodying my invention, showing the arms and legs as lowered by the action of gravity.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged front elevation of the upper part of the same embodiment, with the arms and legs partly raised and with some portions in section.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through Fig. 2 along the line 3—3.

Fig. 4 is a reduced view showing how the toy is manipulated for raising the arms and legs by moving the supporting stem.

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are reduced front elevations showing the arms and legs of the toy as raised to varying heights.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged section, taken along the line 8—8 of Fig. 3.

In the illustrated embodiment, the figure portion of my toy includes a head 1 having a vertical bore 2 extending centrally and upwardly into it for housing the upper part of a flat neck strip 3 which corresponds in width to the diameter of the said bore and which is driven into the bore to anchor the head to the neck.

The lower end of the neck strip 3 is pivotally connected to the upper ends of two arms 4 and 5, which arms diverge slightly downwardly when the toy is held stationary in an upright position as shown in Figs. 1 and

4. Each of these arms is desirably made of a flat metal strip and has a wooden ball 21 driven upon its lower end to simulate the corresponding hand of the figure. Each arm also is pivotally connected intermediate of its ends by a loose rivet 20 to the upper end of one of the leg members. These leg members 6 and 7 cross each other and are pivotally connected at their crossing, each leg member being desirably formed of a flat metal strip and having a wooden element 8 secured to its lower end to simulate a foot of the figure.

The head 1 of the figure also has another vertical bore 9 extending upwardly into it behind the bore 2 as a journal for the upper end portion 10¹ of the stem 10 which supports the figure and which stem is provided at its lower end with a handle 11, and the figure is connected at certain points to this stem so as to be rotatable about the stem. For one of these rotatable connections, I employ two pivot members on which the arms and the leg members are respectively pivoted, and then mount these on the stem so that the pivot member connected directly to the leg member can slide vertically on the stem while the other pivot member is prevented from sliding on the stem.

As a desirable construction for this purpose, Fig. 8 shows an upper pivot member comprising an eye 12 through which the stem extends, and a shank 13 on which the upper ends of the arms 4 and 5 are pivoted. The shank 13 has its forward portion contracted in width to fit a smaller bore in the lower end of the neck strip 3 and to afford shoulders against which the forward end of the shank is riveted by enlarging it as shown in Fig. 8, a washer 14 being desirably interposed between the front of the neck strip and the extreme forward end of the said shank prior to this expanding, as shown in Fig. 8. To prevent this upper pivot member from sliding on the stem 10, I provide the stem with a pair of enlargements 15 and 16 disposed respectively above and below the eye 12, these enlargements being located as shown in Fig. 3 so that they co-operate with the securing of the neck strip to the head in retaining the upper stem portion 10¹ in the bore 9 in which that stem portion is journaled.

For the lower pivot member, I employ a

similar eye 17 having a shorter shank 18 which extends through alined perforations in the two leg members at the crossing of the latter, but leave this eye free to slide
5 on the stem.

When the toy as thus constructed is held in any generally upright position, the weight of the legs and arms, together with the weight of the ball-shaped hands 21 and of
10 the foot portions 8 collapse the jointedly connected figure to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The figure is then supported from the eye of the upper pivot member and extends in front of the stem on which the figure
15 is pivoted.

To manipulate the toy, the stem is desirably moved substantially as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 4, so that the stem moves along the surface of an inverted cone having
20 its apex in the hand 19 by which the handle 1 is held. During such a movement—akin to the movement commonly given to a so-called Roman candle—centrifugal force acting on the legs and arms, and particularly
25 on the balls 6 and the feet 8, tends to move the lower leg and arm portions further from the stem and hence raises both the legs and the arms. Hence, a moderate speed of such rotational movement will raise the arms and
30 legs to the position shown in Fig. 5 and an increased speed to that shown in Fig. 6. Likewise, when the rate of rotation is decreased, gravity will lower the arms and legs, and these always move concurrently owing
35 to their pivotal connection to each other. The connections between the parts of the figure also permit corresponding changes in the positions of the arms and legs to be made without rotational movement, by manipulating
40 either the arms or the legs, as for example by digitally lifting either one of the balls 21 or one of the feet 8. Indeed, such a manipulation will even enable the arms to be raised rather high, as shown in Fig. 7.
45 Hence my toy is adapted to be employed in various ways with decided fascination for young children.

Since the parts of the toy as here pictured and described are all easily and cheaply
50 manufactured and assembled, it is inexpensive and obviously can be packed in quite a compact carton. Furthermore, it employs no fragile strings and hence overcomes one of the common objections to toys of the so-called jumping jack type.
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However, while I have illustrated and described my toy in a desirable construction, I do not wish to be limited to the details of the construction and arrangement thus
60 disclosed, as many changes might obviously be made without departing either from the spirit of my invention or from the appended claims. For example, it will be noted that while I am showing the neck of the
65 figure as formed separately from the head,

this neck strip operatively forms an integral part of the head member of my toy.

I claim as my invention:

1. A toy figure comprising a handled stem, an upper pivot member swiveled upon the
70 stem, a pair of arms both pivoted at their upper ends to the said member, a head supported by the upper pivot member, a lower pivot member slidable and rotatable on the stem, and a pair of legs pivoted intermediate
75 of their ends to the lower pivot member and pivoted at their upper ends respectively to the two arms.

2. A toy as per claim 1, in which the head is swiveled upon the upper end of the stem. 80

3. A toy as per claim 1, in which the head has a bore in alinement with the stem and housing the upper end of the stem to swivel the head on the stem.

4. A toy comprising an upright stem, a
85 head and an upper pivot member both swiveled on the stem, a pair of diverging arms pivoted at their upper ends to the pivot member, a lower pivot member slidable and rotatable on the stem, and a pair of crossed
90 leg members both pivoted at their crossing to the lower pivot member and each pivoted at a more elevated point to one of the arms.

5. A toy as per claim 4, in which each arm and each leg has a weight at its free end. 95

6. A toy comprising a head, a pair of diverging arms pivoted at their upper ends to the head, and a pair of crossed legs pivoted to each other intermediate of their ends and each pivoted at its upper end to one of the
100 arms, whereby the aforesaid parts constitute a jointed assemblage in simulation of a human figure; a stem extending vertically behind the said figure, and means interposed between the said figure and the stem to
105 mount the figure for rotation on the stem and to permit concurrent movements of the lower ends of the arms and legs toward and away from the head, the said means being
110 arranged to permit movement of the pivot axis of the crossed legs longitudinally of the stem during the said concurrent movements of the lower ends of the arms and legs.

7. A toy comprising a head, a pair of diverging arms pivotally connected at their
115 upper ends to the head, and a pair of crossed legs pivoted to each other intermediate of their ends and each pivoted at its upper end to one of the arms, whereby the aforesaid parts constitute a jointed assemblage in
120 simulation of a human figure; an upright stem extending vertically behind the said figure, the head being journaled upon the upper end of the stem for rotation about the axis of the stem, and a handle on the lower
125 end of the stem whereby the stem may be manipulated to cause centrifugal force to move the legs and arms of the figure.

8. A toy as per claim 7, in combination with weights on the lower ends of the arms 130

for causing centrifugal force to increase the divergence of the arms when the said assemblage is rotated about the stem.

9. A toy comprising an upright stem and
5 a jointed figure rotatably mounted on the stem and having its center of gravity at one side of the axis of the stem; the said figure comprising a head, a pair of downwardly
10 converging arms pivoted to the head, a pair of crossed legs each pivoted at its upper ends to one of the arms, a pivoting member slid-
15 able upon the stem and on which both legs are pivoted at their crossing, and an upright handle on the stem below the figure
15 whereby the stem may be manipulated to cause centrifugal force to raise the lower ends of the legs and arms.

10. A toy as per claim 9, in which each of the arms and legs has a weight at its lower
20 end.

11. A toy comprising an upright stem, a pair of pivot members spaced along the stem

and both rotatably mounted on the stem, means for preventing one only of the pivot members from sliding on the stem, a head 25 carried by the upper pivot member, a pair of diverging arms pivoted at their upper ends to the pivot member, and a pair of crossed leg members both pivoted at their crossing to the lower pivot member, each 30 leg member being pivoted at its upper end to one of the arms.

12. A toy as per claim 11, in which the head is also pivoted directly on the upper end of the stem. 35

13. A toy as per claim 11, in which the legs have weights at their free ends.

14. A toy as per claim 11, in which the arms and legs are disposed substantially in a common plane extending at one side of 40 and parallel to the said stem.

Signed at Evanston, Illinois, October 4, 1926.

CHARLES HAMILTON PAJEAU.