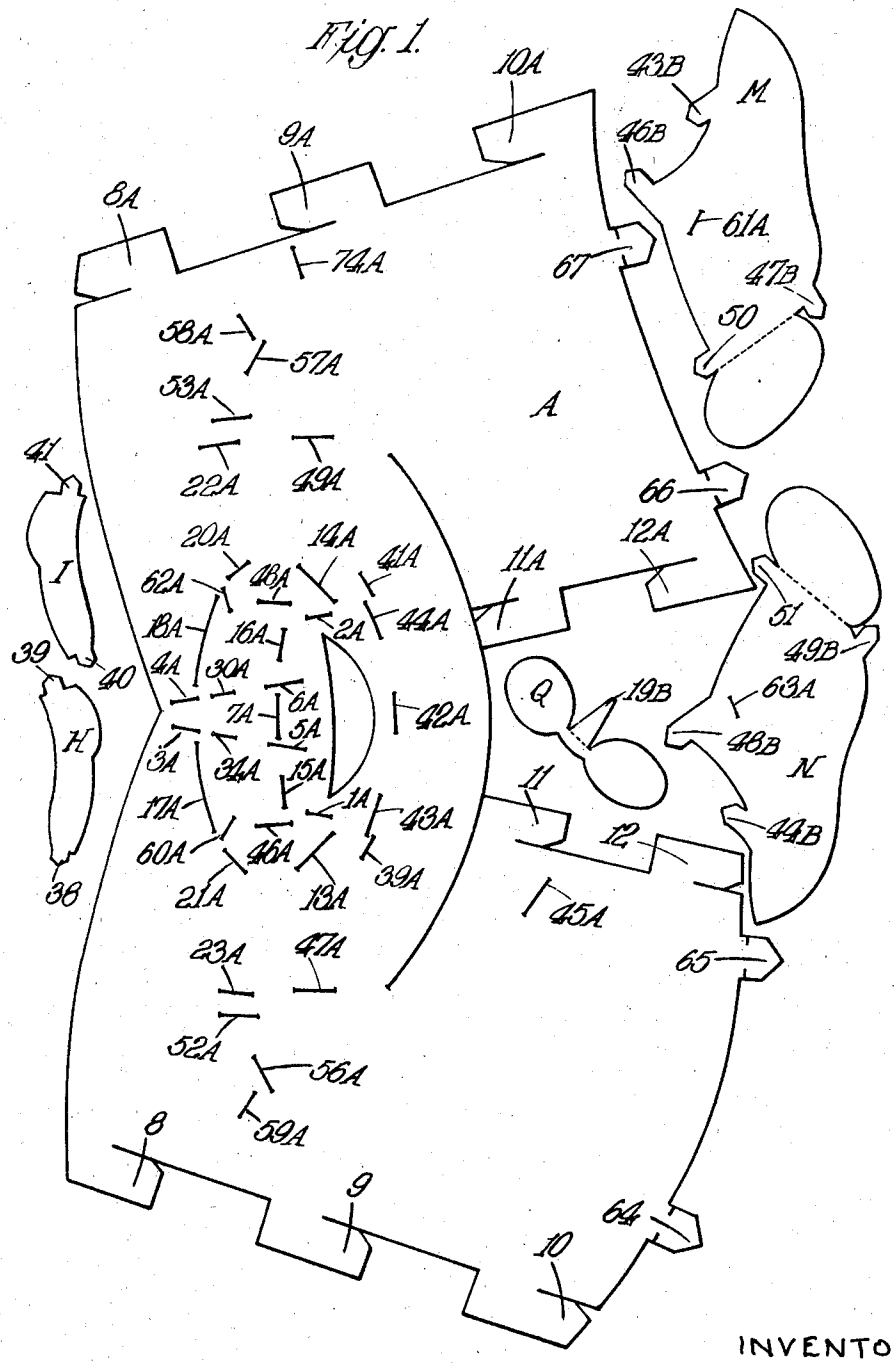
July 14, 1942. B. ANGRAVE 2,289,858

MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSTS, FIGURES, AND THE LIKE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

Filed Dec. 28, 1940 6 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



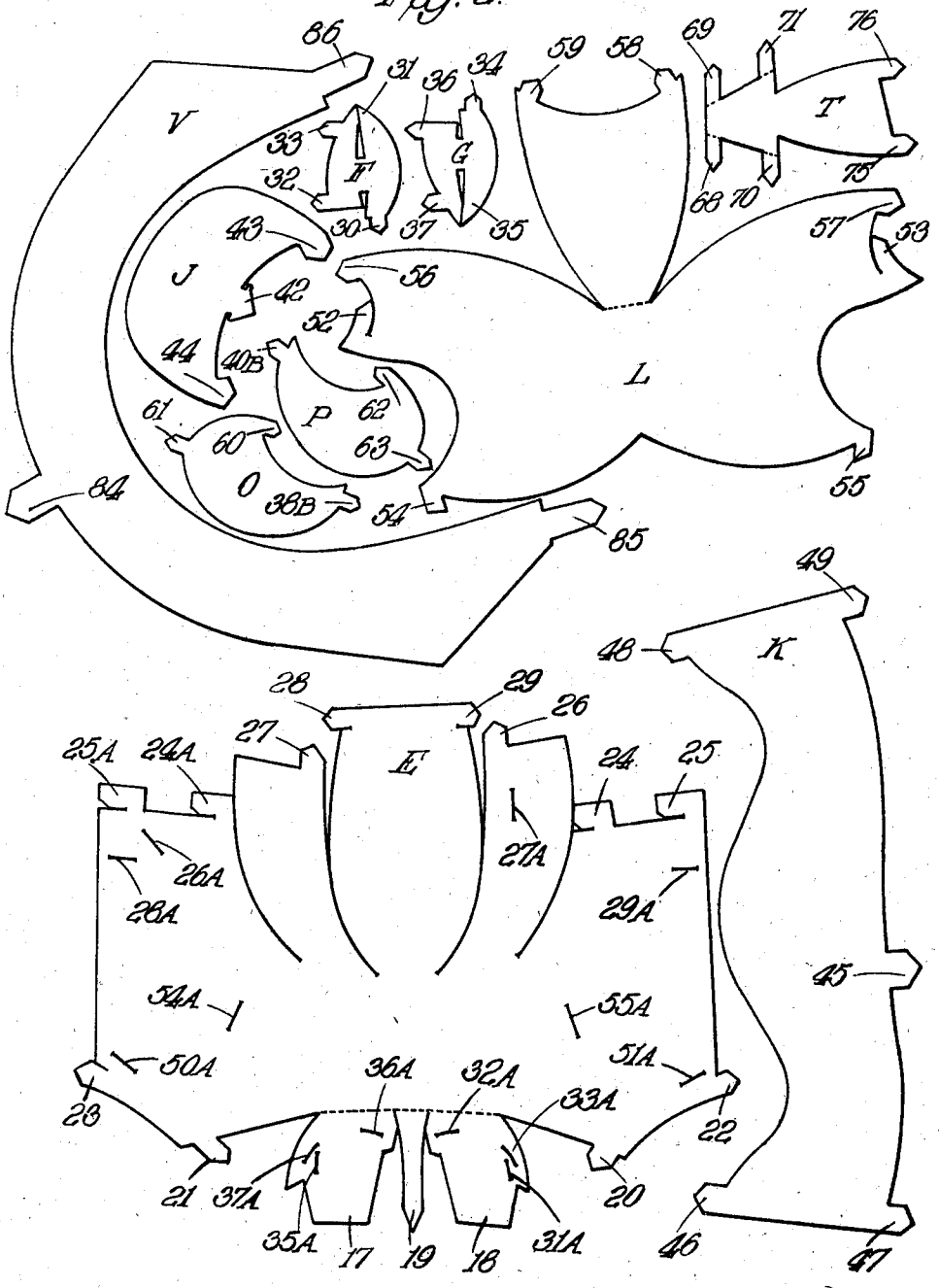
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MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSTS, FIGURES, AND THE LIKE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

Filed Dec. 28, 1940 6 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.



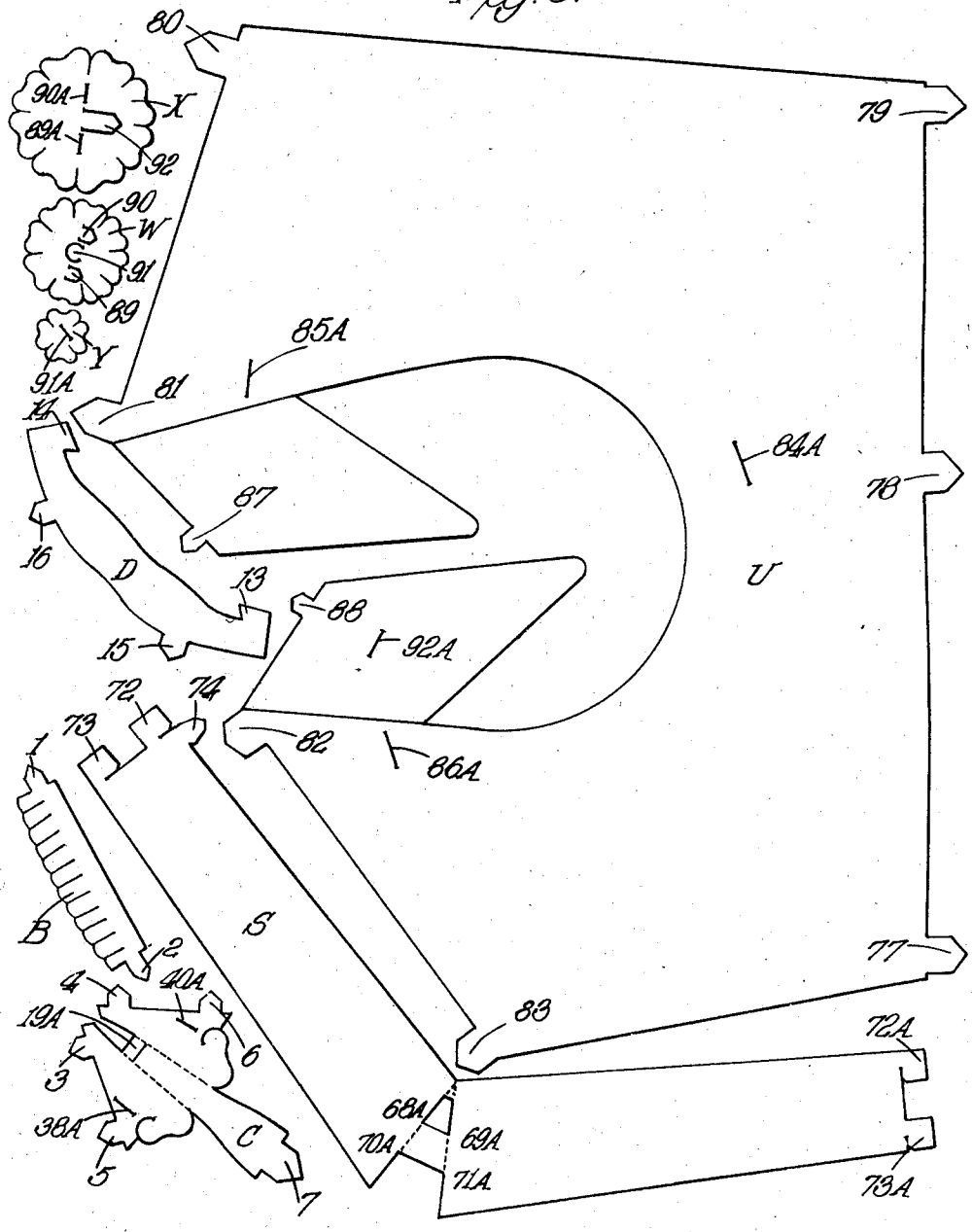
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MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSTS, FIGURES, AND THE LIKE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

Filed Dec. 28, 1940 6 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 3.



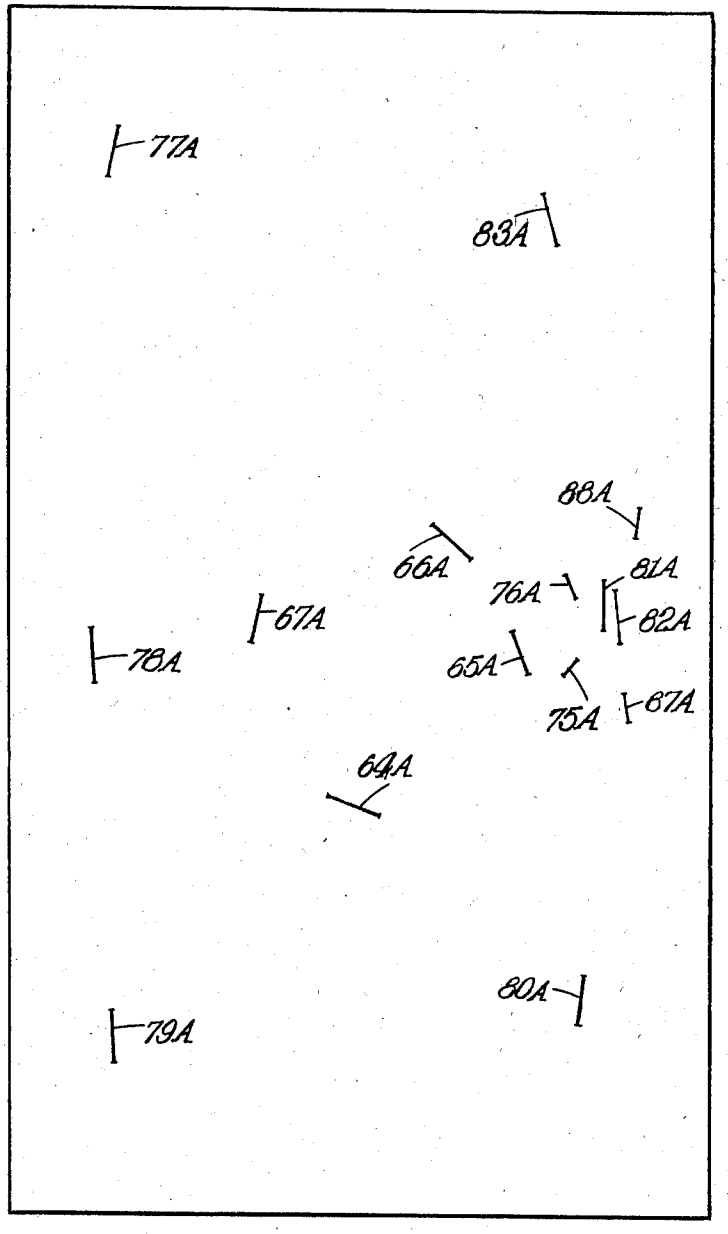
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MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSTS, FIGURES, AND THE LIKE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

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Fig. 4.



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MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSTS, FIGURES, AND THE LIKE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

Filed Dec. 28, 1940 6 Sheets-Sheet 5

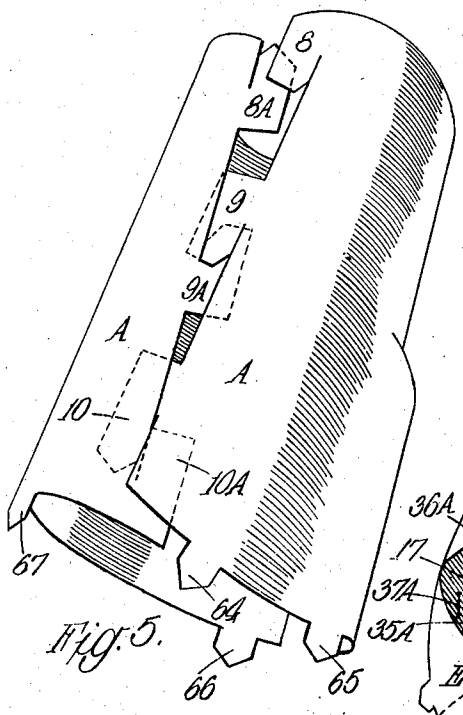


Fig. 5.

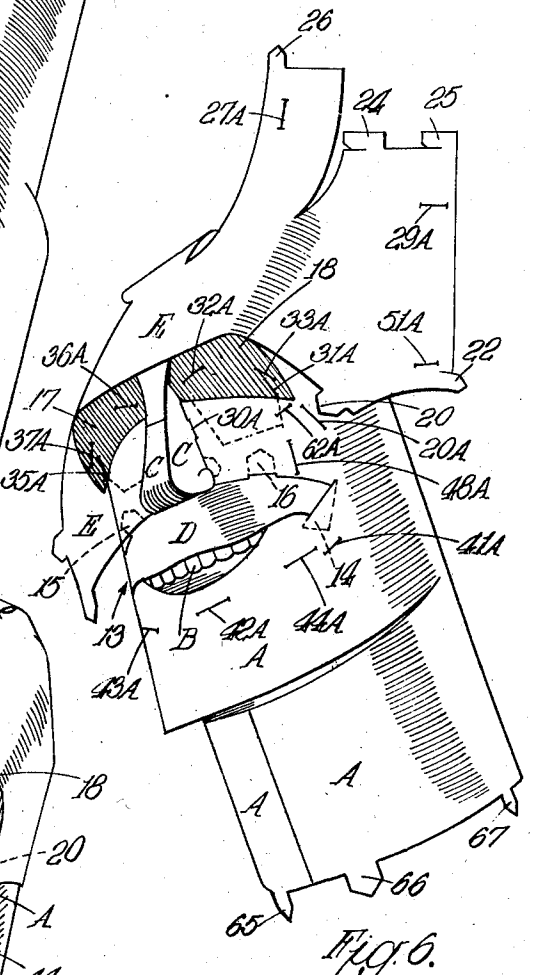


Fig. 6.

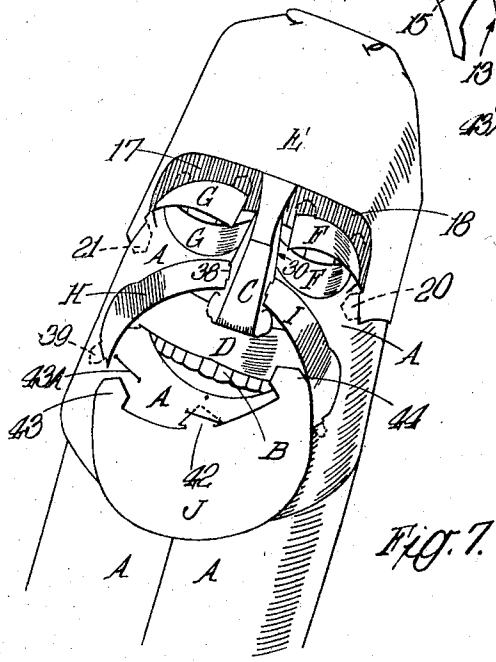


Fig. 7.

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MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSTS, FIGURES, AND THE LIKE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

Filed Dec. 28, 1940 6 Sheets-Sheet 6

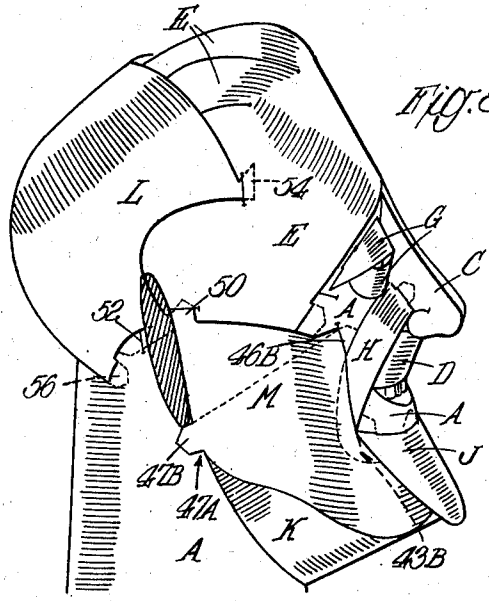


Fig. 8.

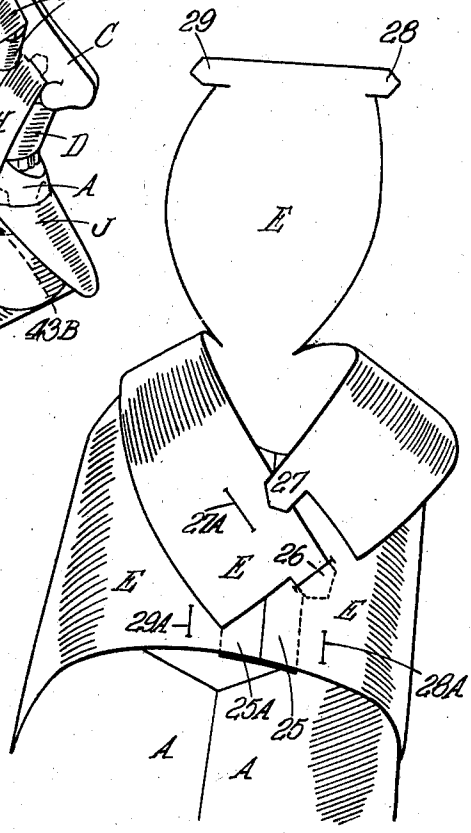


Fig. 9.

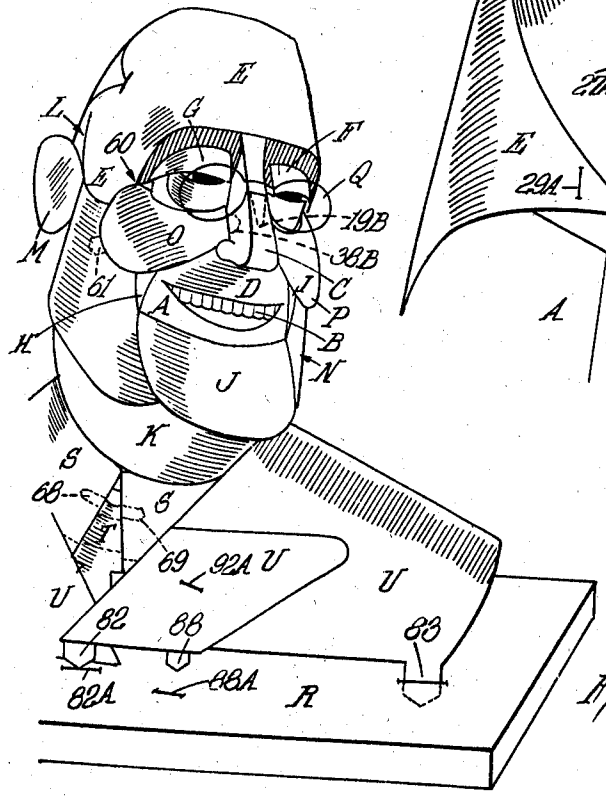


Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,289,858

MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSTS, FIGURES, AND THE LIKE IN THREE DIMENSIONS

Bruce Angrave, Norwood Green, Southall, England

Application December 28, 1940, Serial No. 372,044
In Great Britain December 21, 1939

6 Claims. (Cl. 46—22)

The present invention relates to construction sets for the production in any desired scale of busts, statues, models and relief representations, hereinafter termed a piece of statuary, for artistic and other demonstration or display, and particularly to the construction of a piece of statuary from variously shaped pieces removed from flat sheets of stiff paper or paper-like material such as cardboard, bristol board, papier-mâché or other comparatively light material, hereinafter referred to generically as paper, which are readily capable of simple elastic flexure in one plane into any desired curvature.

One of the objects of the invention is to enable the construction from such paper pieces of pieces of statuary and particularly three dimensional caricatures of celebrities conveniently in bust-form.

The term statuary is to be regarded for the purposes of the present invention as including both human and lower animal figures.

According to the present invention, there is provided a construction set for the construction of a piece of statuary, the bust of a celebrity, for example, comprising a plurality of shaped parts, or one or more sheets having parts outlined therein which, when separated from the rest of the sheet or sheets, will develop the required parts, from which may be fashioned the pre-designed piece of statuary when curved in one plane only; one or more curved parts forming the foundation of the piece of statuary, the head and neck for example, and other curved and folded parts when attached to such foundation forming salient parts of the piece of statuary so as to gain the desired characteristic effects, such effects in a bust for example, as effective shadows, nose types, lip types, deep set eyes, high cheek bones, double chins, and the like.

Certain of such other curved parts may be attached to the foundation so that their curving occurs more sharply than, but in the same plane as, the curving of the foundation, as for cheek or jowl effects, while other of such parts may be so attached to the foundation that their curving occurs in a plane at right or other angle to that in which the curving of the foundation occurs, as for shadow or deep set eye effects.

The constructional parts or some of these will have marginal areas for attaching them to other parts or to a supporting base, and the outlining may be so done that the parts will require to be cut from the sheet or sheets or by weakening the outlines they may readily be separated by breaking away, or by complete perforation, in which case the main sheet may be dispensed with, and the units only supplied.

Fastening of the attached parts when flexed is preferably effected by inserting these or tabbed ends thereof into slits or apertures in the foundation or another or other parts, as the case may be.

Conveniently and advantageously the outlined parts may include tabs or ear pieces which, when such parts are adapted to engage slits or apertures in other parts or a supporting base or to be interlocked with other tabs or ear pieces on the same or other part.

While it is convenient to interlock the foundation parts with a supporting base by bending over tabs of such part after they have been inserted through slits in the base and to interlock co-operating edges of certain parts by slit-hook tabs, the fastening of any part itself in the curved condition or its fastening to another part or to a supporting base may be effected by adhesive, clips, rivets or other easily applied fastening means.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, it is hereinafter more fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings which are given by way of example only of one construction, from which it will be readily appreciated that small changes in the shape of the parts will give a different appearance to the statuette or bust so constructed.

In these drawings:

Figure 1 shows the main unit, the left and right hand laugh-line units, the spectacle unit and left and right hand side cheek and ear units,

Figure 2 shows the second main or forehead unit, the under-chin unit, collar unit, tie unit, hair unit, left and right eye units, chin unit and right and left front cheek units,

Figure 3 shows the nose unit, teeth unit, collar unit, coat unit, top lip unit and three rosette units,

Figure 4 shows the baseboard,

Figure 5 is a rear perspective view showing the assembly of the main units,

Figure 6 is a front perspective view showing the second main or forehead unit positioned as well as the upper lip unit,

Figure 7 is a front perspective view showing the positioning of the eye units, laugh-line units and front chin unit,

Figure 8 is a side perspective view showing the under-chin and front cheek units and also the hair unit in position,

Figure 9 is a rear view showing the attachment of the rearwardly extending portions of the forehead unit, and

Figure 10 is a substantially complete frontal perspective view showing the bust partly positioned onto its baseboard.

Referring now to the said drawings, the statuette or bust caricature consists fundamentally of a plurality of constructional units A to X made of stiff paper or plastic material having a behaviour similar to that of stiff paper, which material may be either white or coloured. The units from which the model is constructed may be in the form of outline diagrams printed on the paper, or silhouettes printed in colours upon the paper, or may be perforated by means of a shaped cutting tool so that the cuts or perforations themselves constitute the limits of the various units. The units may be severed as by cutting or they may be pre-cut ready for assembly. The units each carry tabs, which are integral with the units, together with, in some cases, slots, the arrangement of the tabs and slots being such that when the tabs of some units are introduced into slots in other units stresses and tensions are set up within the limits of flexibility of the material of which the units are formed. These stresses cause the paper or material automatically to assume curved forms as the model is constructed, and also supply a degree of pressure which automatically holds the tabs in position in their slots and gives rigidity to the constructed model. Some tabs may be specially developed so as to achieve a locking action in themselves, and be employed, in conjunction with the stress exerted by the flexed material to hold certain units in certain shapes or positions.

The slots may be pre-cut or they may be otherwise indicated upon the units so that the constructor may cut them. When the slots are pre-cut, they may include additional small transverse perforations at each end of the slot to facilitate entry of the tabs. In this case, the tendency of the upper and lower edges of the slot to curve backwards to allow for the thickness of the material of the entering tab, in itself provides a locking or wedging effect. In the case when the units are printed but not cut, the diagrams are separated from the main sheets by cutting along the continuous lines or outlines of the diagrams. On certain of the units dotted lines will be indicated which are intended to be cut half through or scored by a knife or other instrument, or in some other way rendered capable of easy and accurate folding. Or they may be simply folded and creased accurately along the dotted lines.

The various units which are illustrated in Figures 1 to 3 each bear a code or system letter, so that they may be easily identified, and, in addition, are desirably named with descriptive names such as: face unit, nose unit, etc., for further identification. Furthermore, the tabs and slots are themselves coded or numbered, so that by following written instructions they may be easily identified and assembled.

The units, as before stated, may be printed in colours in silhouette upon the paper, various colours being used as most suitable to the part the unit may represent. Also, the units may carry a pattern, design or be only partially coloured, or carry more than one colour, for example, the eye unit, which may consist of a flesh-coloured top and bottom lid, and a blue eye iris, and a black pupille.

The numbers on the tabs and slots are so arranged as to be concealed when the model is erected, by placing the numbers in such a position that they shall be covered by other units upon erection. Further, it is preferred that the numbers shall be so arranged that the correct way up of the units can be determined by the position of the numbers, i. e., when a unit is viewed with the numbers the correct way up, that shall be the correct way up for the unit.

In addition, a baseboard unit is also provided, as illustrated in Figure 4, as a pedestal upon which the model is mounted. This baseboard is provided with coded or numbered slots into which tabs of the constructional units may be introduced and is further described hereinafter.

Though the principle upon which this model is constructed dispenses with the need for glue or other adhesive material, it is, as has been mentioned, within the invention to employ other methods of fixing of the various units.

In the description which follows, it is assumed that the units are separate integers or has already been separated from the sheets.

The principal unit, which is the face unit A, (Figure 1), is turned over, so that the printed or upper side is downward whereupon the teeth unit B (Figure 3) is also turned over, and the tabs 1 and 2 thereon are fitted into the slots 1A and 2A on the face unit A by bending or curving the unit B so that the tabs 1 and 2 are brought closer to each other, guiding the tab-ends into the slots, and allowing the unit to straighten again, so causing the tabs to enter fully into the slots. The slotted side of unit B overlays the moon-shaped mouth orifice on unit A.

The nose unit C is folded along the dotted lines, so that the two side extensions carrying the tabs 3, 4, 5, and 6 are both bent back behind the front plane between the dotted lines. The tabs 3 and 4 are inserted partially into slots 3A and 4A on the face unit A. The extension carrying tab 7 is then bent back so that tab 7 enters slot 7A on the face unit A. The tabs 5 and 6 are fitted into slots 5A and 6A on unit A, and all the tabs are then pulled through from behind as far as they will go.

Unit A with its accessory units B and C, is then bent round into a cylindrical form so that the interlocking tabs 8, 9 and 10 overlap interlocking tabs 8A, 9A and 10A.

The two sets of tabs 8, 9, and 10, and 8A, 9A and 10A, are then slid approximately half-way along each other, so that the hook-like tongues of tabs 8, 9 and 10 may, by further bending of unit A, slide through the slits between the hook-like tongues of tabs 8A, 9A and 10A, and vice versa (see Figure 5). The hook-like tongues of both sets of tabs then lie within the cylindrical shape of unit A and the upper and lower margins of the cylinder are out of alignment at the point of junction. The hook-like tabs are then slid back over each other so that the margins are in line. The hook-like tabs are then seen to be hooked over each other and are inseparable by direct pull.

This process is repeated in precisely similar manner with the front tabs 11 and 12; and tabs 11A and 12A on the other side of the cylinder to complete the neck.

Unit A now assumes the form of two cylinders, one of which (i. e. the neck portion) is of less diameter than the other.

Next, the top lip unit D is fitted to unit A by sliding the tabs 13 and 14 into slots 13A and 14A

on unit A. The other two tabs 15 and 16 are then tucked through the slots 15A and 16A on unit A. The action of these two latter tabs is to pinch the unit D where it lies under the nose unit C. Thus, this action causes unit D to bulge forward, giving the effect of a receding top lip, (see Figures 6 and 8). The second main unit E (Figure 2) which embodies the eye-sockets, forehead, sides and top of head, is now positioned. The three lower extensions are bent back along the scored or dotted lines. The two extensions 17 and 18 are pushed through the long curved slots 17A and 18A on unit A, and simultaneously the extension 19 is inserted into slot 19A on unit C. The extensions enter the slots until further entry is prevented by the contact of the extensions 17 and 18 against the cylindrical shape of unit A (Figure 6). The two extensions 17 and 18 will then assume an angle of about 45° to the axis of the face unit A cylinder, (the curvature of the long slots), and extension 19 will lie almost in the same plane as the front of the nose unit C. The tab 20 is then inserted into slot 20A on unit A. This will cause the extension carrying tab 20 to assume a curved form following the marginal shape of extension tab 18 (see Figure 2, Section B). This is repeated with the corresponding tab 21 which is introduced into 21A slot on the other side of face unit A. The tabs 22 and 23 are then inserted into slots 22A and 23A respectively, thus completing the anchorage of the curved side extensions. The interlocking hook-tabs 24 and 25; and 24A and 25A are then brought together to overlap each other, by bending the extensions carrying these tabs so that together they form a half cylinder over the top of unit A, and interlocked in precisely the same manner as that employed with tabs 8, 9, 10; and 8A, 9A, 10A on unit A. The extension carrying tab 26 is then bent back over the interlocked tabs 24, 25 and 24A, 25A; and inserted into slot 26A. Likewise, tab 27 on the corresponding extension is inserted into slot 27A by bending that extension back (see Figure 9). The assembly of unit E is completed by bending back the remaining free extension carrying the tabs 28 and 29 so that these tabs may enter their respective slots 28A and 29A. This is accomplished by curving the extension laterally between the tabs, so as to decrease the relative distance between the tabs and enable them to enter their slots. These tabs will then be locked in position by the straightening of the paper.

Thus, unit E has now become a self-locking, non-detachable piece, which governs the width, depth and angles of the upper part of the model, and which cannot assume any other angles or shape except by damage or buckling or other accident. The curves of which the shape is formed are caused by natural flexion, and not by shaping or moulding.

The left eye unit F is fitted to the face unit A by inserting tab 30 into slot 30A on unit A (Figure 6). Tab 31 then fits into slot 31A by bowing or curving eye unit F forwards, the thrust so developed by the tension of the paper serving to hold the tab 31 firmly in its slot. Tabs 32 and 33 are then inserted in their respective slots 32A and 33A by similar bowing of the paper, the tension which serves to hold these tabs in position (see Figure 7).

The right eye unit G is similar to and is fitted exactly as unit F, except that the various motions of fitting are reversed, left to right. The tabs 34, 35, 36 and 37 fit into slots 34A, 35A, 36A and 37A respectively, and in that order.

Eye units F and G thus, in addition to forming their own shapes by natural tension, serve to link unit E more firmly to unit A, as one tab on each eye unit fits into unit A, while the other three fit into the unit E (see Figure 7).

The right laugh-line unit H is fitted by inserting tab 38 on laugh-line unit H into slot 38A on nose unit C. Tab 39 on laugh-line unit H is then inserted into slot 39A on face unit A by bowing laugh-line unit H so that the tab may enter; the tendency of laugh-line unit H to return to its original flat shape will cause the tab 39 to enter fully into its slot (Figure 7).

The left laugh-line I is fitted in an exactly similar manner to that of unit H, the tabs 40 and 41 entering into slots 40A and 41A.

The chin unit J has three tabs 42, 43 and 44, of which the centre tab 42 is a barbed or spearhead tab, which is designed so that, working in conjunction with the other two tabs 43 and 44, it shall be non-retractable. This spearhead tab 42 is fitted by first entering one barb on tab 42 into the slot 42A on face unit A and then sliding it along slot 42A towards the end thereof so that the end of the slot 42A enters into the small space between the barb X and the main body of chin unit J (Figure 7). Chin unit J is now moved into a symmetrical position relative to face unit A, so that the other barb Y on tab 42 also enters entirely into slot 42*a*. Tab 42 is then slid towards the other end of slot 42A so that barbs extend behind and beyond the ends of slot 42A. Tab 42 is then non-detachable by direct pull. Tabs 43 and 44 are then entered into slots 43A and 44A by curving the chin unit J. Chin unit J then assumes a characteristic curvature, caused by the tensile strain exerted by tabs 43 and 44, in conjunction with the non-detachability of tab 42 (vide Figure 8).

Under-chin unit K is held horizontally in a flat plane and the tab 45 is inserted into slot 45A on the neck or smaller cylinder of face unit A. The extension carrying the tabs 46 and 47 is then curved or flexed around and up the right side of the face assembly (unit A and its components), and the tab 46 inserted into slot 46A on face unit A. Tab 47 is then inserted into slot 47A on face unit A by lateral flexing of under-chin unit K, in the local area between tabs 46 and 47, in a similar manner to the method employed in fitting laugh-line units H and I. This process is repeated in fixing the other extension of under-chin unit K on the left side of the face assembly, tab 48 being inserted first into slot 48A, followed by tab 49 into slot 49A, by a similar flexing process.

Under-chin unit K now forms a non-detachable semi-cylindrical unit of an entirely different axis to the cylinders of face unit A, and serves to supply rigidity and to control the shape of the lower part of the face assembly, and also to render the full-effect under the chin (see Figure 8).

The first motion in fitting the hair unit L is the insertion of the hook-tab 52 into slot 52A on face unit A. The hair unit is then flexed over the top of the head assembly and hook tab 53 inserted into slot 53A on the other side of the face unit A. The tab 54 is then inserted into the slot 54A by local flexing of hair unit L in the vicinity of that tab. This action is repeated on the other side of the head assembly with the tab 55 and slot 55A. Then tab 56 is entered

into slot 56A also by local flexing, and this is also repeated with tab 57 and slot 57A on the other side.

The fitting of hair unit L is completed by bending down the extension carrying tabs 58 and 59, and inserting these tabs into their respective slots 58A and 59A, towards the back of face unit A. The hair unit L now forms a half cylinder of a substantially transverse axis to the main face cylinder, and also forms a curved back hair part, filling the open end of the half cylinder. By reason of the pivot and hook action of the centre tabs 52 and 53, combined with the opposing thrust of tabs 54—56, and tabs 55—57, the hair unit L is non-detachable, except by reversing the steps of the assembly.

The side cheek unit M is fitted by inserting tab 43B into slot 43A on face unit A. Slot 43A is thus common to the tab 43 of the chin unit J and the tab 43B of the side-cheek unit M. The tab 43B passes under tab 43. By rocking the side cheek unit M around the pivot formed by tab 43B in slot 43A, tab 46B on the side-cheek unit M is inserted into slot 46A on the face unit A. Thus, slot 46A is also common, in this case to the side cheek unit M and the under-chin unit K. In this case tab 46B lies over tab 46 on the under chin unit K. The margin of the side cheek unit M connecting tabs 43B and 46B lies over laugh-line unit H (Figure 8). Tab 50 on side cheek unit M is then inserted into slot 50A on the head top unit E, by flexing side cheek unit M. In this case, owing to the relative positions of tab 50 and slot 50*a*, side cheek unit M remains curved. To complete the fitting of the side cheek unit M, the tab 47B is inserted into slot 47A on face unit A over the tab 47, by additional bending of side-cheek unit M. Thus, the side cheek unit M is fixed in a state of tension to give the characteristic curve of a full cheek. Additional characteristics are provided by the pressure of the margin of side cheek unit M at the point immediately under chin unit J, upon the under-chin unit K, which pressure causes side cheek unit M to assume a curvature in the opposite direction at its extremity to that of its main curvature or flexion.

Additionally, the pressure of the margin between tabs 43B and 46B, on the laugh-line unit H, causes this unit H to assume its correct position and curvature in relation to the face assembly. Further, the pressure exerted by the side cheek unit M upon tab 50 is transmitted to tab 23 on head top unit E, and serves to hold this tab more firmly in position.

Left side cheek unit N is fitted in a precisely similar manner to that of side cheek unit M, on the opposite side of the face assembly, except that its form is reversed, left to right.

The ear-shaped extensions on the side cheek units M and N are folded outwards at the scored lines, so as to assume a slight angle to the side of the head assembly, to give a representation of the ear planes. This action may be performed prior to the fitting of the side cheek units M and N.

The right front cheek unit O is fitted by inserting tab 38B into slot 38A, over tab 38 (on unit H). The tab 60 is then inserted into slot 60A on face unit A. To complete the mounting of this unit, tab 61 is inserted into slot 61A on the side cheek unit M, by flexing the front cheek unit O (see Figure 10).

Left front cheek unit P is fitted in a precisely similar manner to the fitting of the unit O, except that the shape of the unit is reversed left to right.

The final step in the head assembly is the positioning of the spectacle unit Q which is made of transparent material such as Celluloid. The long tab 19B is folded forward at the scored line, and inserted fully into slot 19A on the nose unit C, over extension 19 which also occupies the slot. Both tab 19B and extension 19, it will be noted, lie within the nose unit C at a similar plane to the front plane of nose unit C (see Figure 10).

The completed assembly is now ready for mounting on the base-board unit R.

The baseboard unit R is formed of cardboard or thick paper, pulp-board or other material having similar stiffness. The baseboard unit may be of rectangular shape as illustrated in Figure 4, but may be of any other suitable shape, such as circular, etc. Around the margins of the unit a flange of the same material is formed, so that the baseboard unit is similar in appearance to and may constitute a cardboard box lid for a box containing the separated units or the sheets.

Upon the surface of this unit, various slots are printed and/or cut, and coded to correspond with equivalent tabs on other units.

The baseboard unit R is placed with the surface bearing the slot numbers upwards and the head assembly is then placed over the baseboard unit (Figure 10) so that the tabs 64, 65, 66 and 67 on the unit A point directly over slots 64A, 65A, 66A and 67A. These tabs are then entered into their requisite slots, by coaxing them through the slots, and, if necessary, pulling through from underneath the baseboard unit R. The tabs 64, 65, 66 and 67 carry slits cut into each side of the tabs, these slits being spaced from the main body of unit A a distance equivalent to the thickness of the board of which unit R is formed. When these tabs are pulled fully through the slots in unit R, the tabs may be creased or twisted longitudinally, so that the part of the tabs that protrudes through the baseboard unit R is in a different plane from the part of the tabs which is within the slots. Thus, a locking action is given to the tabs, which prevents their withdrawal.

The head assembly is now erected on the baseboard unit R and the statuette may be embellished to make it a bust by the provision of shoulders, neck-wear, etc. There is thus provided collar unit S and tie unit T which are positioned as follows: The part of the tie unit T carrying the four tabs 68, 69, 70 and 71 is bowed or flexed into a half cylinder with the axis running longitudinally down the unit, so that the four tabs point backwards, away from the front of the unit. These tabs are then threaded through the V-shaped aperture on collar unit S, so that they surround the bar-shaped part of the collar unit S, each tab entering the V-shaped aperture at the angle between the bar-shaped piece and the sides of the V-shaped aperture marked with the corresponding number, i. e. tab 68 over 68A, tab 69 over 69A and so on.

The tension of the tie unit T keeps these tabs in position. The side extensions of collar unit S are then curved around the neck part of the head assembly, i. e. around the smaller cylinder of unit A. The interlocking tabs 72, 73 and 72A, 73A then come together at the back of the head assembly, and are interlocked in precisely the same way in which tabs 8, 9, 10 and 8A, 9A and 10A are interlocked on the face unit A. The spear-head tab 74 on collar unit S is then pushed through slot 74A at the back of the face-unit A.

This slot 74A is slightly narrower than the tab 74 at its widest point, so that, as tab 74 is pushed through the slot, it curves automatically to allow its widest extremities to pass through the slot, springing back to its natural flatness when the tab is fully in the slot, and the narrow neck of the tab is surrounded by the slot. Thus tab 74 is non-detachable by direct pull. The front V part of collar unit S is now drawn against the front part of the neck section of the face unit A, and this pressure additionally retains the four tabs 68, 69, 70 and 71 of tie unit T in position (see Figure 10).

The two lower tabs of tie unit T are now inserted into their slots on baseboard unit R, tab 75 into slot 75A, and tab 76 into slot 76A. This is achieved by bending the tie unit T at its lower part. The tie unit T returns to its original shape when these tabs are in position, except for the tension supplied by the tabs 68, 69, 70, 71, and the cylindrical tendency supplied by these tabs serves to impart a rigidity to unit T which keeps the front part of the collar unit S in position.

The coat unit U, which gives the shape of the shoulders is positioned by fitting the three tabs 77, 78 and 79 into slots 77A, 78A and 79A in the baseboard unit R. These tabs are unequally spaced so as to prevent assembly in the reverse position. The two long extensions, carrying the tabs 80, 81 and 82, 83 are curved over each side of the face unit A and the tabs inserted in their respective slots 80A, 81A and 82A, 83A (see Figure 10).

The coat collar unit V is placed so that the tab 84 is at the back of the neck part of face unit A, and the extensions carrying tabs 85 and 86 are each side of the neck part of the face unit A. The tab 84 is then inserted into slot 84A on a coat unit U, and tabs 85 and 86 are inserted into slots 85A and 86A also on coat unit U.

The lapel extensions carrying tabs 87 and 88 are then folded back along the scored lines, and the tabs 87 and 88 inserted into slots 87A and 88A on the baseboard unit R. This completes the assembly of the model with the exception of the rosette.

The rosette is formed by three units W, X, Y. The two tabs 89, 90 on rosette unit W are inserted through slots 89A, 90A on rosette unit X. Tab 91 on rosette unit W is now inserted through slot 91A on rosette unit Y. Rosette unit Y is now in front, unit W in-between, and unit X behind. The tab 92 on rosette unit X is then inserted through slot 92A on unit U.

The model is now complete, three dimensional and rigid. It will retain its shape and the person represented will be recognisable when viewed from any angle.

In other models, side hair or side whiskers may be represented by suitably shaped parts having tabs for engaging appropriate slits in the head and where there are buttons on the coat these can consist of disc-like pieces having tabs which are bent back behind the discs and then inserted through appropriately positioned slits on the coat or shoulder outlining piece. These other variations may be resorted to without departing from the invention.

I claim:

1. Means for constructing statuettes, busts and the like from paper in three dimensions, comprising a main element bendable into tubular form and having attachment means to retain it in that form, a second main element representing the forehead and skull, and means thereon for attaching it to the main tubular element, and a number of constituent elements representing a nose, eyes, ears and so on, and means on those elements for attaching them to at least one of the main elements to locate them in appropriate positions to simulate the subject to be represented.

2. Means for constructing statuettes, busts and the like, as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second main element and the constituent elements are provided with integrally formed tabs adapted to enter appropriately positioned slots in which they are retained by the tension set up on curving the said elements.

3. Means for constructing statuettes, busts and the like from paper in three dimensions, comprising a main element bendable into tubular form and having attachment means to retain it in that form, a second main element representing the forehead and skull and means thereon for attaching it to the main tubular element, and a number of constituent elements representing a nose, eyes, ears and so on, means on those elements for attaching them to at least one of the main elements to locate them in appropriate positions to simulate the subject to be represented, and a baseboard upon which the model may be positioned by means of suitable tabs entering slots in said baseboard.

4. Means for constructing statuettes, busts and the like, as claimed in claim 3, wherein the baseboard has a marginal flange.

5. Means for constructing statuettes, busts and the like, as claimed in claim 1, wherein the main element has an opening to represent an open mouth and an element representing teeth is arranged therebehind.

6. Means for constructing statuettes, busts and the like in three dimensions, from stiff paper, comprising a main element bendable into the form of two cylinders of tapering form of which one cylinder is of larger diameter than the other and both cylinders are common at one point, attachment means to retain the element in that form, and a number of constituent elements provided with integrally formed tabs adapted to enter appropriately positioned slots in the main element in which slots they are retained by the tension set up on bowing the said elements, such curving being controlled by the relative positions of the appropriate slots and tabs, which curvature causes the tabs to be retained in position and causes the said constituent elements to assume a realistic representation of cheeks, eyes, chin, forehead, etc., such curvature being of a cylindrical character about at least one axis and requiring no special moulding of the basic material other than natural bending.

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