

Dec. 27, 1955

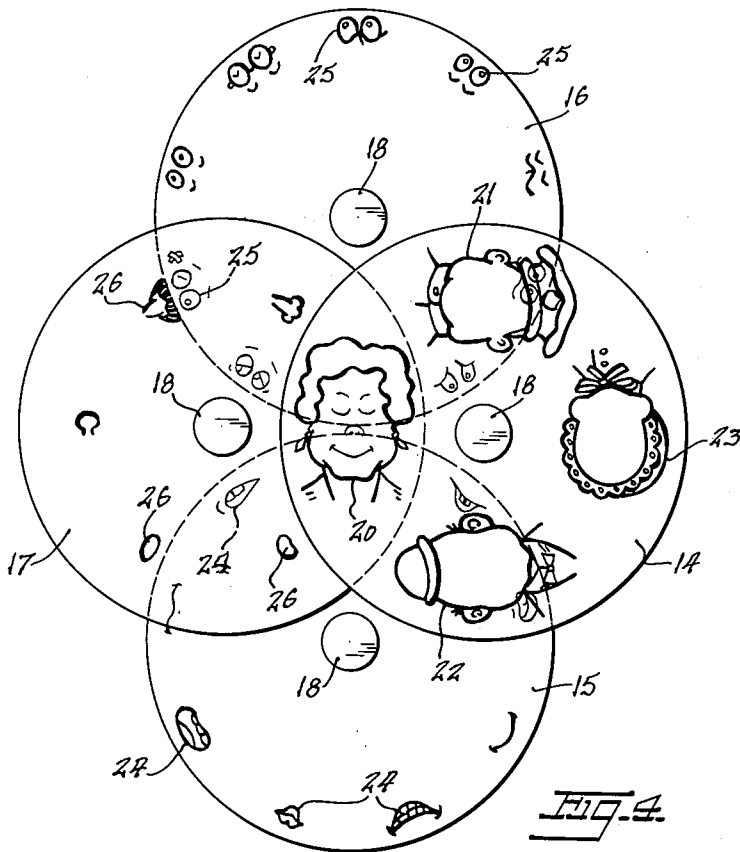
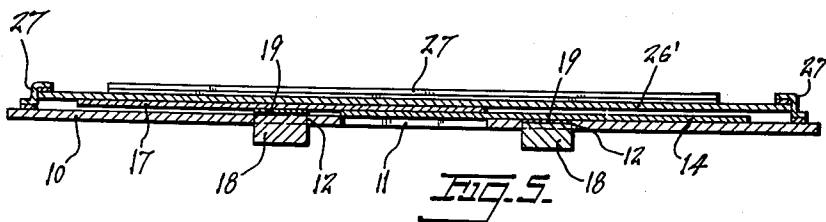
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TOY FOR FORMING GROTESQUE FIGURES

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2.



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TOY FOR FORMING GROTESQUE FIGURES

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

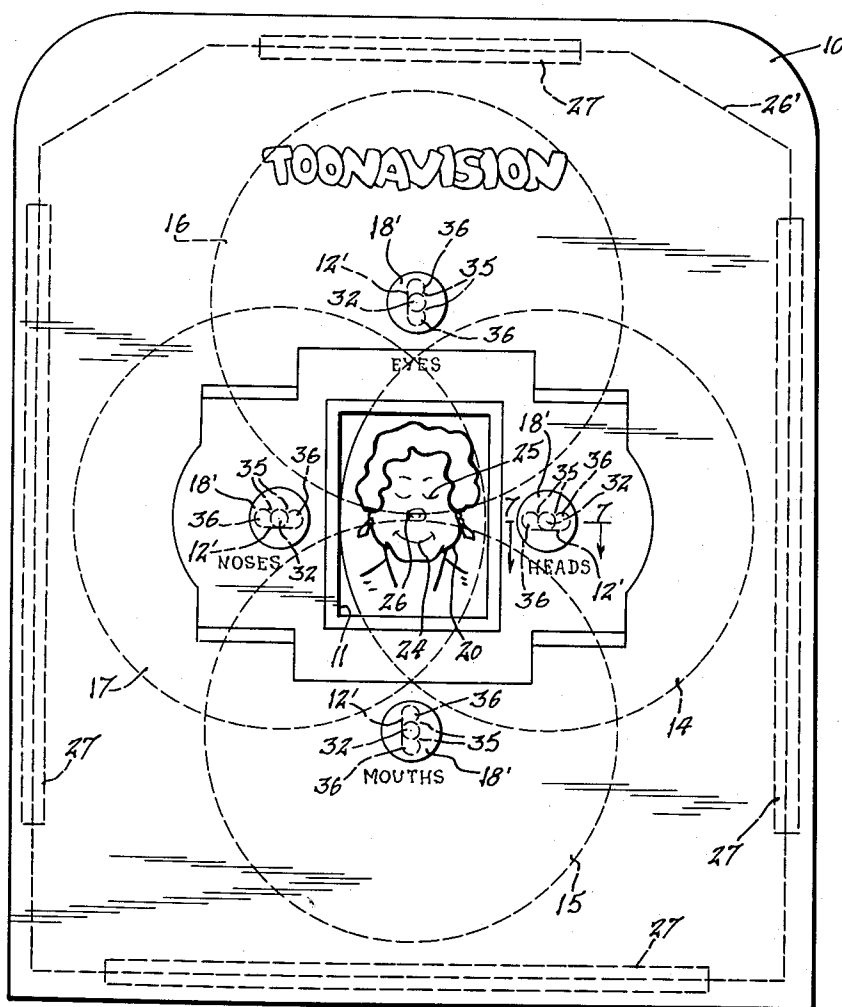


FIG. 6.

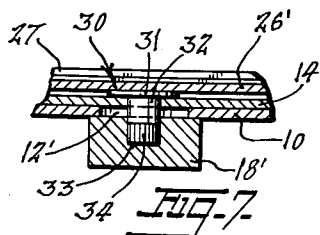


FIG. 7.

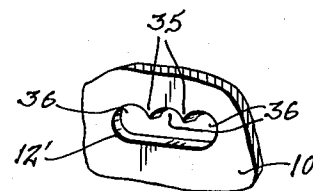


FIG. 8.

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TOY FOR FORMING GROTESQUE FIGURES

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1 Claim. (Cl. 46—37)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a toy or the like.

More specifically, the present invention proposes the construction of a novel toy for the amusement of children and the entertainment of grown-ups which makes it possible to assemble eyes, noses and mouths with different open-faced or blank heads by the separate rotation of independent discs.

A further object of the present invention proposes characterizing the toy by a face layer provided with a sight aperture and holes spaced about the sight aperture in a manner to support the discs for manual rotation with peripheral areas thereof passing behind the sight aperture.

Still further, the present invention proposes providing one of the discs with the open-faced or blank heads and each of the other discs with the eyes, noses and mouths respectively so that when one of the blank heads is aligned with the sight aperture the other discs can be turned to bring the desired set of eyes, nose and mouth into proper alignment with the blank area of the head for forming a complete face.

As a further object, the present invention proposes providing each of the discs with a concentric knob extended through one of the holes spaced about the sight aperture for rotatively retaining the discs in position and for providing a means by which the discs can be individually turned relative to the sight aperture.

The present invention further proposes securing a back layer to the face layer in a manner so that the discs will be sandwiched between the layers with the knobs of the discs extended through the holes spaced about the sight aperture.

Another object of the present invention proposes supporting the discs so that they may be adjusted radially relative to the sight aperture to vary the location of the discs radially relative to the sight aperture to arrange the eyes, noses and mouths out of normal alignment with the blank areas of the heads to form more amusing grotesque faces.

It is a further object of the present invention to construct toys or the like of the class described which are simple and durable, which are effective for their intended purposes and which can be manufactured and sold at a reasonable cost.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

On the accompanying drawing forming a material part of the present disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view of the toy of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a rear elevational view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged front elevational view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an elevational view of the four discs shown in the relative positions they occupy in the assembled toy.

Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

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Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but illustrating the toy constructed in accordance with a modification of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged partial horizontal sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged partial perspective view of the face layer used in the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7.

The toy or the like, according to the first form of the present invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5, includes a face layer 10 having a sight aperture 11 and a plurality of holes 12 spaced about the sight aperture. The face layer 10 is made of an opaque material preferably a good quality heavy cardboard. However, the toy can be made more durable within the intent of the present disclosure by making the face layer 10 of a synthetic resinous material, plywood or a thin gauge metal. The sight aperture 11 is formed centrally in the face layer 10 and the holes 12, which are circular, are spaced ninety degrees from each other. One pair of holes is located on the vertical axis of the face layer 10 above and below the sight aperture and the other pair of holes is located on the horizontal axis of the face layer on opposite sides of the sight aperture 11.

Located behind the face layer 10, there is a plurality of discs 14, 15, 16 and 17—one for each of the holes 12 of the face layer 10. The discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 are each made of a transparent synthetic resinous material. Secured concentrically to each disc 14, 15, 16 and 17, there is a knob 18. Each of the knobs 18 is circular in cross-section and of a diameter to fit snugly but rotatively through one of the holes 12 so that by turning the knobs the position of the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 can be changed with relation to each other and with relation to the sight opening 11. The knobs 18 are secured to the faces of the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 by an intervening layer of mucilage 19, as best shown in Fig. 5. The discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 are of a size to have peripheral portions thereof overlap one another immediately behind the sight aperture, as best shown in Fig. 3.

The discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 carry indicia adjacent their peripheries which are to be viewed through the sight aperture 11 of the face layer 10. The indicia of the various discs are such that they combine within the sight aperture 11 to form a single composite figure. The disc 14 is known as the head disc and as best shown in Fig. 4 carries four heads 20, 21, 22 and 23 each of which is blank or open-faced. The head 20 is that of a woman, the head 21 that of a policeman, the head 22 that of a man and the head 23 that of a baby. As the disc 14 is turned using its knob 18, the heads 20, 21, 22 and 23 are brought successively into alignment with the sight aperture 11.

The disc 15 is the mouth disc and carries adjacent its periphery a plurality of equally spaced mouths 24, see Fig. 4. Thus, as the disc 15 is turned using its knob 18 one of the mouths 24 is brought into proper alignment with the head 20, 21, 22 or 23 exposed in the sight aperture 11 of the face layer 10, as shown in Fig. 3.

The disc 16 is the eye disc and carries adjacent its periphery a plurality of equally spaced sets of eyes 25, see Fig. 4. Thus, as the eye disc 16 is turned using its knob 18 one of the sets of eyes is brought into proper alignment with the head 20, 21, 22 or 23 exposed in the sight aperture 11 of the face layer 10, as shown in Fig. 3.

The disc 17 is the nose disc and carries adjacent its periphery a plurality of equally spaced noses 26, see Fig. 4. Rotation of the nose disc 17 using its respective knob 18 will bring one of the noses 26 into alignment with the head 20, 21, 22 or 23 exposed in the sight aperture 11 of the face layer 10, as shown in Fig. 3.

The features carried by the respective discs 14, 15,

16 and 17 are applied thereto by any desired method. For example, the features can be applied to the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 using an ink printing method or can be hand painted using suitably colored paints.

Means is provided for retaining the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 in position with their knobs 18 extended through the proper holes 12 of the face layer. The retaining means comprises a back layer 26' which is extended over the back side of the face layer 10 over the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17. The back layer 26' is slightly smaller in peripheral size than the face layer 10 and is secured to the back side of the face layer by strips of gummed tape 27. The back layer 26' is preferably formed of the same material used for forming the face layer 10.

For identifying the various knobs 18 where they are exposed through the holes 12 of the face layer 10, the front side of the face layer is imprinted with the words "Heads," "Mouths," "Noses" and "Eyes"—each adjacent one of the knobs 18, see Figs. 1 and 3. Thus, by turning the properly identified knob 18 it is possible to change the head, the mouth, the set of eyes or the nose which is exposed within the sight aperture 11 of the face layer 10.

The manner of using the toy is as follows:

To align the desired head 20, 21, 22 or 23 with the sight aperture 11 of the face layer 10, the knob 18 above the identifying mark "Heads" is turned to align one of the heads with the sight aperture 11, as shown in Fig. 3. The knobs 18 of the discs 15, 16 and 17 are then rotated one after the other to bring the desired mouth, set of eyes and nose of those latter discs into proper alignment with the blank area of the head aligned with the sight aperture 11 of the face layer 10.

To bring a different mouth, set of eyes or nose into alignment with the blank area of the head 20, 21, 22 or 23 aligned with the sight aperture to vary the facial expression thereof, it is merely necessary to turn either the disc 15, 16 or 17 using the respective knob 18.

The modification of the invention shown in Figs. 6 to 8, is characterized by means whereby the positions of the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 can be shifted radially relative to the sight opening 11 of the face layer 10 to form grotesque faces. In this form of the invention each of the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 has its respective knob 18' secured thereto using a headed pin 30. Each of the pins 30 has a large, thin flat head 31 and a concentric shank 32. The heads 31 are secured to the rear face of the respective discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 with the shanks 32 being extended through concentric holes formed in the discs. The heads 31 are secured to the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 using a thin layer of mucilage so as to hold the discs from turning relative to the pins 30 about the axes of the shanks 32.

The free ends of the shanks 32 of the pins 30 are then extended through elongated slots 12' formed in the face layer 10, and have a force fit within complementary recesses 33 formed in the rear faces of the knobs 18'. The free ends of the shanks 32 are formed with a knurling 34 for retaining the knobs 18' against free rotation on the shanks 32 of the pins 30. Thus, as the knobs 18' are rotated, the pins 30 and the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 turn as a unit therewith.

The elongated slots 12' are extended radially outward from the sight aperture 11 and each is formed along one side with a pair of spaced reentrant projections 35 forming separate substantially semi-circular notches 36, see Fig. 8, into which the shanks 32 of the pins 30 can be separately snapped for spacing the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 radially relative to the sight aperture 11.

To shift the position of the disc 14, 15, 16 or 17 it is merely necessary to snap the shanks 32 of the pins 30 from one notch 36 into the next adjacent one past the respective projection 35. The projections 35 function to retain the shanks 32 of the pins 30 rotatively in position within the desired notch 36. In their shifted positions, the

facial features carried by the various discs will be displaced from their normal position within the blank area of the head 20, 21, 22 or 23 exposed in the sight opening to form grotesque faces adding additional enjoyment to the toy.

In all other respects, the form of the invention shown in Figs. 6 to 8 is similar to that previously described and like reference numerals are used to identify like parts.

It is the primary purpose of the present invention to provide a toy for the amusement of children; however, the present disclosure will suggest other uses to which the basic developments of the present invention can be put. The teachings of the present invention can be used to provide a "rogue's gallery" type police identification chart using the basic facial features on the various discs 14, 15, 16 and 17. Also, by painting the discs 14, 15, 16 and 17 with adjacent segments of color, the device can be used as a color chart for determining the colors which will result from the combining of the basic colors carried by the several discs.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

A toy or the like comprising a face layer having a sight aperture to receive selective faces, a plurality of transparent discs positioned behind said face layer, knobs mounted concentrically on said discs and extended rotatively through said face disc for supporting said discs with peripheral portions thereof overlapping one another behind said sight aperture, and facial indicia carried by said discs adjacent the periphery thereof to be viewed through said sight aperture in the various rotative positions of said discs, said discs being four in number and one carrying open-faced or blank heads, one carrying mouths, one carrying sets of eyes and one carrying noses, so that by rotation of the head carrying disc one of the heads can be brought into alignment with the sight aperture of the face layer after which the discs carrying the mouths, sets of eyes and noses can be turned to align the desired mouth, set of eyes and nose with the blank head aligned with the sight aperture, and headed pins securing said knobs concentrically to said discs, said headed pins having enlarged, flat heads secured to said discs and shanks extended through the disc and through elongated slots formed in said face layer and having a force fit within recesses formed in said knobs, said elongated slots having their lengths extended radially from said sight aperture, and means for releasably holding said shanks in desired shifted rotative positions along the length of said slots, said releasable retaining means comprising reentrant projections formed along one side of each of said slots dividing off individually substantially semi-circular notches for rotatively receiving said shanks of said pins.

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