No. 683,665. Patented Oct. 1, 1901.

D. J. ROGERS.

TOY.

(Application filed May 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2.

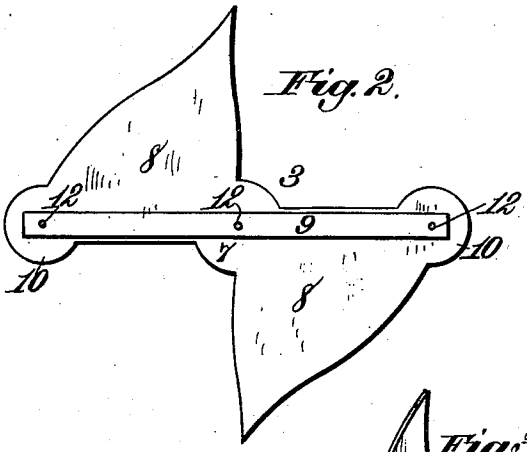


Fig. 1.

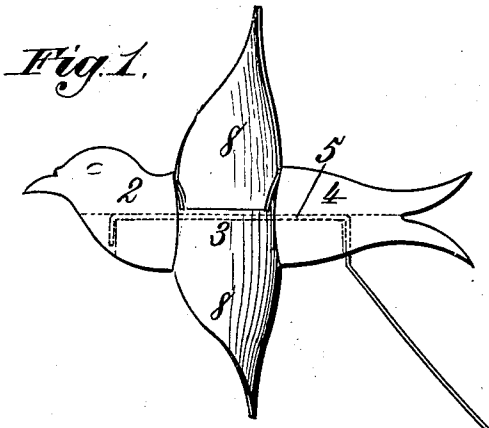


Fig. 3.

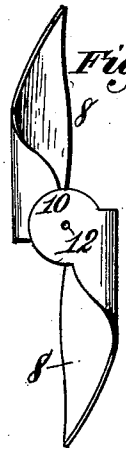


Fig. 6.

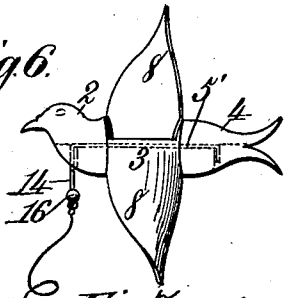
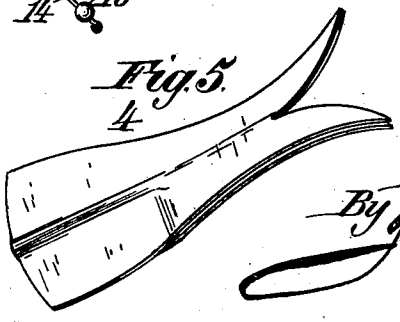


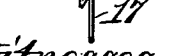
Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.



Fig. 5.





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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID JAMES ROGERS, OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO ALBERT S. HALL AND HOWARD A. ROGERS, OF SAME PLACE.

TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,665, dated October 1, 1901.

Application filed May 8, 1901. Serial No. 59,281. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID JAMES ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lexington, in the county of Fayette and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Toys, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to toys, and it is in the nature of a pneumatic one, it having a winged section carried by a support, said winged section being rotated by the action of the air against the wing or wings thereof as the device is twirled in the hand, and the article is exceedingly light and inexpensive to make, while it is highly amusing and entertaining for young persons.

The toy includes in its make-up a plurality of sections, two of which are fixed and are united by a connecting-piece of wire, for example, and this connecting-piece serves as a pivot for the third or rotary section, which is caused to turn when moving the toy in a circular or like direction through the air.

The toy may be made to represent different kinds of objects, and paper constitutes a desirable material from which to form the aforesaid sections, though this is not essential, and the exposed surface of these may be ornamented to any desired extent. I have shown and will hereinafter describe the toy as made to simulate a bird, its central portion being rotary and having oppositely-disposed wings.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of the toy complete. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the body-section in its flattened condition. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the body rolled on itself to bring the pivot-holes in line. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of the head and tail sections of the toy. Fig. 6 is a view corresponding to Fig. 1, showing a different means for revolving the same. Fig. 7 is a detail hereinafter described.

The toy is represented as being in the form of a bird, and its exterior surface will be printed or colored to more perfectly bear out the resemblance, it being understood that the figure has a pair of wings which rotate as the said toy is moved through the air, giving the bird the appearance of flying. The bird consists of three sections, as 2, 3, and 4, the said parts constituting, respectively, head, body, and tail pieces, and the body-piece, which is furnished with the wings, being rotative between the head and tail pieces, and for cheapness and simplicity these parts are formed of paper, though of course the invention is not limited to the use of this material. Both the head and tail sections consist of duplicate pieces pasted together and adapted to receive between said pieces a connecting member, as 5, which may be formed of wire and which extends centrally through the head and tail pieces longitudinally thereof, but not completely therethrough, and the ends of the wire are offset or bent downwardly, while one of them is considerably prolonged, as at 6, and formed at its lower end into a handle 6′, which is held to whirl the figure through the air. The inner surfaces of the pieces that are to form the head and tail are not pasted together throughout their entire area; but portions within the dotted lines at the tail and upon the head and along these parts are left unpasted or open, so as to permit of the wire connecting-piece being inserted after the pieces that constitute the head and tail are united. The offsets at the end of the wire and which are located in the unpasted portions of the head and tail prevent said last-mentioned parts from turning on the wire.

The body 3 is shown in its flattened condition in Fig. 2, and it embodies a somewhat circular central portion 7, from which the substantially triangular pieces 8 extend oppositely, and the said body-section is strengthened or stiffened by a reinforcing-strip 9, extending diagonally across the same and extending from the rounded tip 10 of one triangular piece 8 to the similarly-rounded tip 10 of the other and across the center of the central portion 7, and the said body-section has a line of perforations 12 (shown as three in number) equidistantly disposed and extending also through the strip 9. To form the body into finished shape, it is rolled on itself and one of the rounded tips 10 lapped over the other, which will bring the three holes or

perforations into transverse line and into position to receive the central portion of the wire 5. The pieces of the head and tail having been united together, as previously set forth, the wire 5 will be passed through the tailpiece 4 and the body, having been rolled on itself, as just specified, will be adapted to receive the projecting end of said wire. Continuing, the said wire will be extended through the free portion of the body and bent down at its free end, so as to prevent the withdrawal of the wire when the parts are finally assembled. The wire therefore unites the head and tail and serves as a pivotal support for the body 3, which has the oppositely-disposed wings, and when the handle 6′ is grasped and the toy whirled about, the air, striking the wings of the central body-piece, will rotate said body, the spin of which varies with the revolution of the article as a whole.

In Fig. 6 a different means is shown for revolving the toy. In this case the forward end of the connecting-wire 5′ is extended downward at a slight lateral angle, as at 14, and to which a string or cord, as 15, is connected. The extension 14 is weighted, as at 16, at its lower end, the weight, which may be of lead, serving to balance the bird and keep it in the right position while it is being swung around by means of the string or cord 15. The string or cord is connected to the handle 17, which is preferably of wire and which has a projection, as 18, upon which the cord can be wound should it be desired to shorten the effective length of the same.

In both ways of using the toy the handle 6′ or 17 is so held that the bird will be raised above the head, and as the same is swung around the body will be rotated.

Having described the invention, I claim—

1. In a toy, a headpiece, a tailpiece, a connecting member uniting them, and a body consisting of a cylinder provided with wings, the cylinder being rotatable on said connecting-piece, said connecting-piece having is opposite ends offset.

2. In a toy, a headpiece and a tailpiece each consisting of a plurality of sheets secured together, a wire held by and between the sheets and uniting the head and tail pieces, and a body on said wire between said head and tail pieces, having wings.

3. In a toy, a body-piece blank consisting of a central portion having oppositely-disposed triangular extensions all lying in a common plane and a reinforcing-strip fastened to the central portions and extensions.

4. In a toy, a headpiece and a tailpiece, a wire uniting them having an extended weighted portion, and a body rotatable on said wire between the head and tail.

5. In a toy, a headpiece and a tailpiece, a wire uniting them having an extended weighted portion, a body rotatable on said wire between the head and tail, a handle having a projection, and a cord connected to said handle and weighted portion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID JAMES ROGERS.

Witnesses:
IRVINE PRATHER,
W. S. LYRIE.