(No Model.)

H. H. MASON & L. W. TAYLOR.

Construction of Dolls.

No. 242,210. **Patented May 31, 1881.**

Fig: 1.

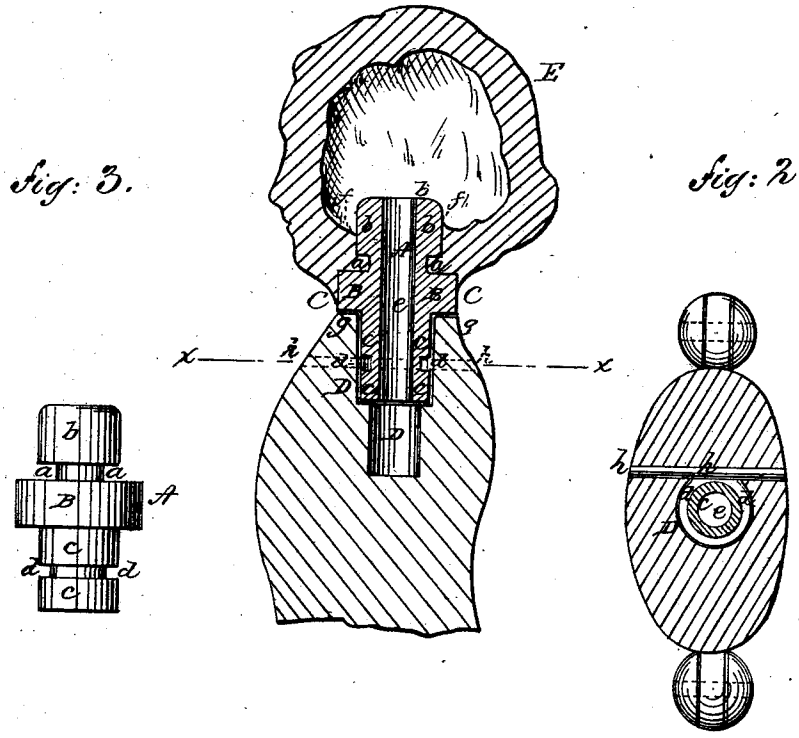


Fig: 3.

Fig: 2.

Witnesses.

Chas. Nida

H. C. Wattenberg.

Inventors:

Henry H. Mason

by Luke W. Taylor

Thompson

Attorney.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. MASON AND LUKE W. TAYLOR, OF SPRINGFIELD, VERMONT.

CONSTRUCTION OF DOLLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,210, dated May 31, 1881.

Application filed January 5, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY H. MASON and LUKE W. TAYLOR, of Springfield, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Dolls; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

This invention is in the nature of an improvement in the construction of dolls; and the invention consists in a composition head for a doll provided with a device of wood or other suitable material, which forms the neck of the doll and fixes the head to the body and permits the head to revolve.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents a section through the head and shoulders of a doll constructed with our improvements; Fig. 2, a cross-section of our doll through the line *x x*, Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a detail view of our device for connecting the head and body together.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

The purpose of this invention is to secure to the body of a doll a composition head in a firm manner, and yet at the same time permit the head to turn on the shoulders of the doll.

To this end we construct a device, A, of wood or other suitable material, cylindrical in form, and with a flange, B, made thereon. Immediately above this flange is formed a groove, *a*, the upper end of the device terminating in a head, *b*. Below the flange B the device projects, as at *c*, and this projection has in it a groove, *d*. Through the device A, in the direction of its length, is an opening, *e*.

Now, our device for fixing the heads of dolls to the bodies, when constructed substantially as above described, is applied to the doll by covering the head *b* of the device A with glue or any other suitable cement and inserting the head *b* into an opening, *f*, in the under side of the head E of the doll while the material of this head is still somewhat in the plastic state, the substance of the head E and the cement entering into the groove *a* and closely surrounding the surface of the head *b*, the upper surface of the flange B coming closely in contact with the under side of the head E, and the edge of this flange, which is turned to the proper proportion for that purpose, forms the neck C of the doll. The head E, when in this wise fixed to the device, is secured to the body of the doll, or more properly to the shoulders thereof, by inserting the device A or that part of it which is below the flange B into an opening, D, formed in the shoulders, the upper surface of the shoulders being formed up in continuation of the neck and having a square surface, *g*, upon it, against which the under surface of the flange rests as on a bearing. To retain the device in this position a pin, *h*, is driven through the shoulders or continuation of the neck in such manner as to be received within the groove *d* of the device, so that while the device may freely turn in the opening D it cannot be detached therefrom. With this construction the head E can be freely turned on its neck to assume the natural turning as in life.

Besides forming the neck proper of the doll, the flange B also at the same time opposes an impediment which will prevent the device from being driven into the cavity of the head E when by accident the doll is dropped head downward, and the head *b* also prevents the head E from being drawn from the device.

Through the device A the opening *e* is formed for the purpose of admitting air to dry the interior of the head E after the head has been affixed to the device. Without this opening, the head E being made of papier-maché or other plastic material and charged with moisture, this moisture, if sealed up air-tight in the interior of the head, would find no means of escape, except by absorption through the substance of the head, rendering the process of drying slow and unsatisfactory.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A device for uniting the head of a doll to the body thereof, constructed with a flange, which forms the neck of the doll, and a bearing for the head on the body and a groove, in combination with a pin, whereby the head is fixed to the body and permitted to turn there-

on, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a device for uniting the head of a doll to its body, an opening, *e*, for the admission of air to dry the interior of the head, substantially as described.

3. In a device for uniting the head of a doll to its body, a head, *b*, groove *a*, flange B, groove *d*, and opening *e*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

HENRY H. MASON.
LUKE W. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
JEROME W. PIERCE,
J. W. HASTINGS.