A. LEE.

CUT OUT TOY.

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180,591. Patented Apr. 25, 1916.

Fig. 1.

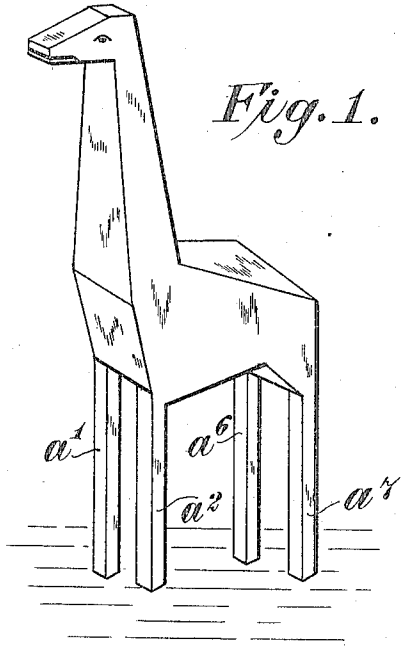


Fig. 2.

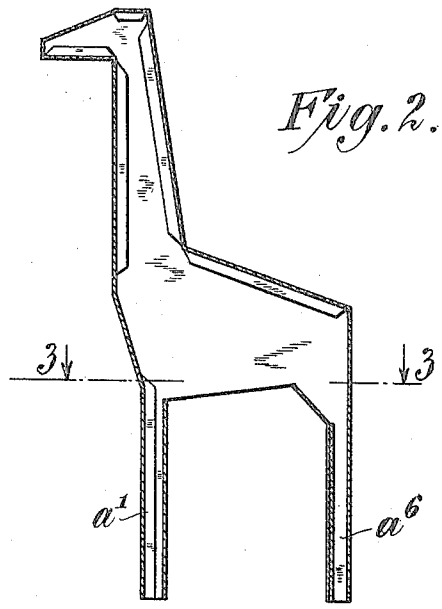


Fig. 4.

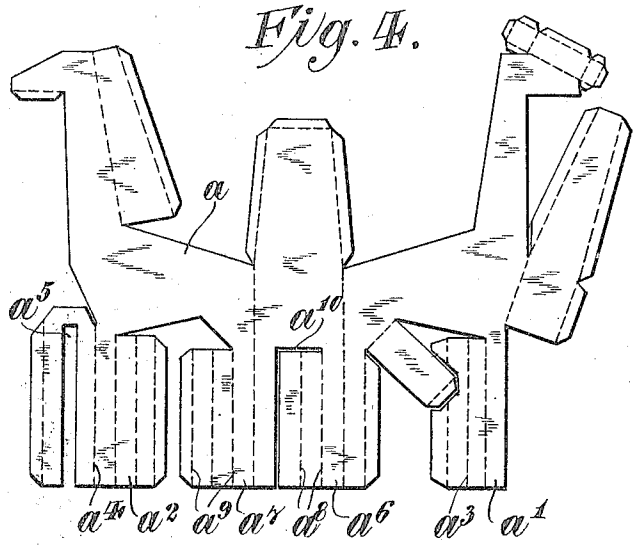
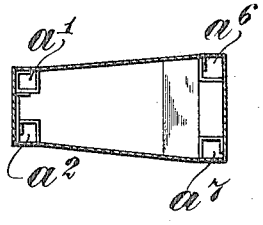


Fig. 3.



WITNESS

Jos. Schwarz.

INVENTOR

Albert Lee

BY Fielding, Gundy & Goodlett

ATTORNEYS

THE COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT LEE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CUT-OUT TOY.

1,180,591. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 25, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT LEE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan of the city of New York, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cut-Out Toys, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

This invention relates to cut-out toys made from card-board, paper or other suitable material by stamping thereon the figures of animals or other objects and then cutting, scoring, folding and pasting the paper along certain of the edges thereof in such manner as to form the desired figure therefrom. Hitherto toys of this character have not been made so as to carry out completely the illusion of the object thus formed because only one side thereof has been intended to be exposed to view, while to the rear side have been secured suitable blanks or supporting strips which, either alone or through the assistance of the two exposed legs, serve to maintain the figure in erect position. It has never been proposed so far as is known to form a toy of this kind in which the figure, whether it be that of a human or that of an animal, or other object, is provided with complete supports appropriate to the character of the figure, for maintaining the same in erect position, such as, for instance, for a human being, two legs of conventional form on which the figure is supported or, in the case of an animal, four legs of conventional form on which the animal may be stood. In the case of the figure of an animal, the invention contemplates the provision of four tubular legs arranged in proper relation to the hollow body of the animal and in different planes, as is the case in reality, so that the four legs constitute an adequate and firm supporting base for the figure.

The invention is further concerned with the creation of a cut-out figure which, when viewed from any angle, is entirely complete and a real representation of the animal originally marked on the paper. The body of the animal, as well as the neck and legs, is preferably hollow and the sides and back thereof are uniformly marked or colored, so that in the improved figure there is no front or back as is usual with such toys and the figure may be viewed from any position and the representation be correct.

Other features have to do with the laying out of the design on the paper and the provision of the several lines along which the figure is to be cut, scored and bent in forming the completed toy.

Reference is now to be had to the accompanying drawings for a detailed description of the invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a toy animal, illustrated as a giraffe, formed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a view in vertical section, taken through the toy shown in Fig. 1 and illustrating particularly the relation of the hollow legs to the body. Fig. 3 is a horizontal, sectional view through the body, taken on the plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 and looking in the direction of the arrows, and showing particularly the disposition of the legs with respect to each other whereby a firm base is formed. Fig. 4 is a view of the cut-out pattern of the toy shown in Fig. 1 prior to the bending and shaping thereof.

As indicated particularly in Fig. 4, the illustrated embodiment of the invention is created from a single sheet of paper upon which is formed an appropriate pattern a drafted according to the character of the animal sought to be represented and scored for bending along proper lines whereby, when the pattern is bent and the free edges thereof brought into association and pasted together, the completed toy shown in Fig. 1 will be the result. It is not to be concluded from the disclosure that the invention is limited to the formation of a toy figure from a single sheet of paper, although such a construction is cheap and convenient, inasmuch as certain other objects of the invention will be equally well realized through the creation of a toy from two supplementary patterns drafted on separate sheets of paper and properly assembled and pasted along proximate edges.

The primary object of the invention which resides in the formation of tubular legs disposed in different planes to afford a substantial base on which the animal may be stood in a natural position, is attained conveniently by cutting therein suitable sections a' and a^2 scored respectively, as at a^3 and at a^4, to facilitate bending upon the shaping of the figure, so as to constitute the tubular front legs which are also indicated by the characters a' and a^2. By shaping the section a^2 properly and providing a slitted portion a^5 therein, these front legs a' and a^2 are

spaced from each other a distance dependent upon the width of the animal's body and form respectively a continuation of the outer sides of the body in approximately the manner to be observed in life. Of course, after the legs are bent to tubular form, the free edges are preferably pasted in a manner which will be readily understood so as to maintain the legs in the desired shape.

At this point, it should be noted that while the legs of the figure illustrated are shown as substantially square in cross sectional form, the invention is not to be limited to any such form inasmuch as the legs may be triangular, round or of some other geometrical form, and perform their intended functions, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

From the pattern a are also cut separate sections a^6 and a^7 scored properly, as at a^8 and a^9 respectively, for bending into tubular form and so placed in the pattern as to constitute the hind legs of the toy animal when the figure is bent to shape and properly disposed with respect to the body of the figure, to each other and to the front legs a' and a^2, to carry out properly the illusion of the figure and to constitute with the front legs a substantial support. As shown in Fig. 4, the spacing of the hind legs a^6 and a^7 from each other has been secured in a somewhat different manner from that described with respect to the front legs a' and a^2, in that one of the members a^6, from which the leg is formed, is provided with a right angled slit a^{10} whereby, upon the bending of the member along the lines of scoring a^8, an appreciable space is left between the leg thus formed and the other leg a^7, as will appear from an inspection of Fig. 3. The hind legs a^6 and a^7, after bending, are, of course, also retained in their desired shape by pasting the free edges of their pattern. From the description given and by reference to Fig. 3, it will be clear that some such pattern as shown in Fig. 4 permits a cut-out toy animal to be formed readily with tubular legs disposed respectively in different planes and serving, not only to emphasize the reality of the figure but also to afford a substantial and natural supporting base therefor.

While no emphasis has been laid in this description upon the exact character of the pattern of the figure whereby the body, neck, head, etc., of the toy are formed by bending along suitable scored lines provided therefor, it is in keeping with this invention to create a figure which shall be hollow throughout and which shall be colored and illustrated uniformly throughout the exposed surface thereof so that the figure appears symmetrical and perfect in its representation of the designed figure, when viewed from any angle.

It has been the custom with cut-out toys to form a pattern of the figure and secure to the reverse face thereof suitable supporting members whereby the figure may be maintained in an erect position, but in which the illusion is removed when the figure is viewed in any other way than in side elevation. Other toys intended to be self-sustaining have been formed of duplicate patterns of figures on single sheets spaced from one another by binding strips and intended to be viewed only in side elevation. The improved toy not only overcomes the objection particularly pointed out herein but affords a figure in which the representation is complete and perfect when viewed from any angle, is of simple and inexpensive manufacture and is supported firmly in a natural way on legs which are disposed in different planes and complete the representation of the figure.

As suggested before, it is within the scope of this invention to provide a figure with tubular supporting legs disposed in different planes which is formed from two or more pattern sheets properly united with each other to create the desired figure, and such methods of forming the self-supporting toy as well as any departures in the form of the pattern on the single sheet shown in Fig. 4, are to be deemed within the spirit of this invention provided they fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. A cut-out toy animal formed from a pattern by cutting, bending and securing the free edges, comprising a hollow body and four hollow tubular supporting legs formed integral therewith in different planes.

2. A cut-out toy animal formed from card-board or the like from a pattern by cutting, bending and securing the free edges, comprising a hollow symmetrical body of uniform appearance throughout and four hollow tubular supporting legs formed integral therewith in different planes and in natural relationship to the body.

3. A cut-out toy animal formed from a one-piece pattern by cutting, scoring, bending and pasting the free edges, comprising a hollow symmetrical body of uniform appearance throughout and four hollow tubular supporting legs formed integral with the body and in different planes with respect to each other and in natural relationship to the body.

This specification signed this 22d day of June, A. D. 1915.

ALBERT LEE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."