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CUT-OUT PICTURE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1916.

1,205,386. Patented Nov. 21, 1916.

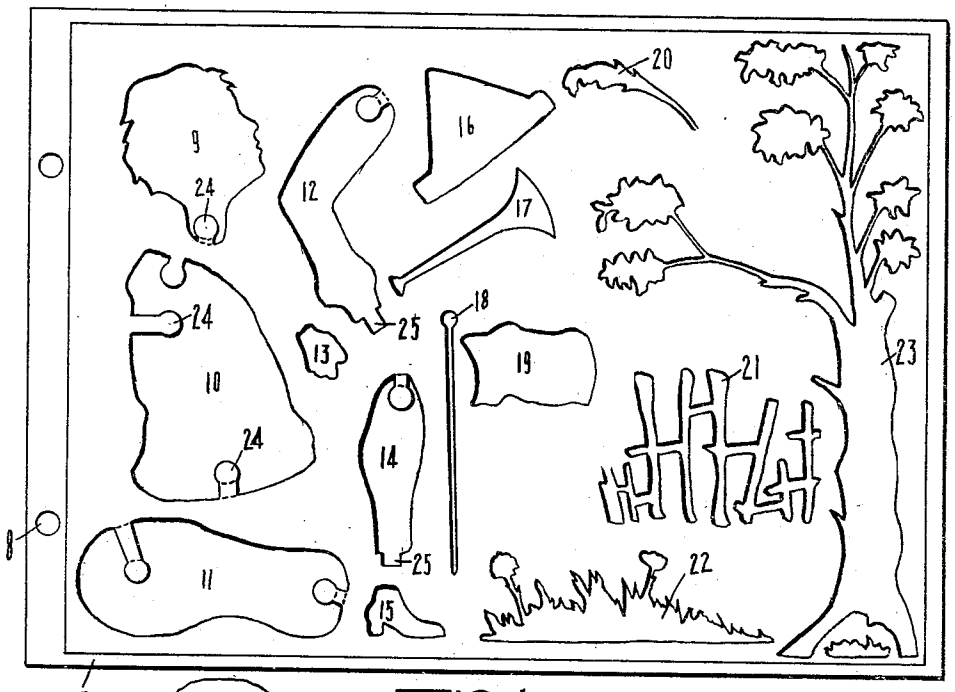


FIG. 1

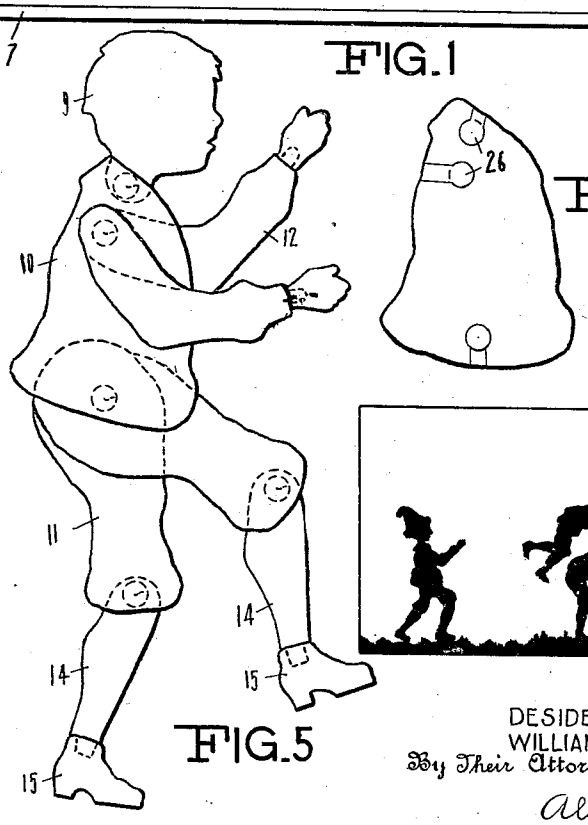


FIG. 5

FIG. 2

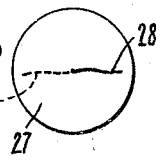


FIG. 3

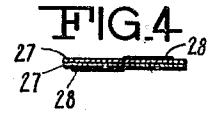


FIG. 4



FIG. 6

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CUT-OUT PICTURE.

1,205,386. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 21, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DESIDER ELMER PERÉNYI and WILLIAM MICHAEL PERÉNYI, both subjects of the King of Hungary, and residents of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cut-Out Pictures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to so-called cut-out pictures such as are used by children to play with, but may also be used for other purposes, *e. g.*, for embroidery patterns, application handiwork, etc. It is a well known device to print such figures on paper and paste them up on some grounding in prearranged groups, usually indicated on the sheet from which the figures have to be cut out.

Our invention differs from this device by providing figures of living beings and of inanimate objects in parts which may be assembled according to the fancy of the person playing with or using them.

Another object of our invention is to provide movable joints by which the said parts may be connected together so as to be susceptible of various positions in respect to each other, producing life-like figures adapted to be grouped in natural situations.

A still further object of the invention is to provide stencils or negatives in which holes are cut according to the outlines of the said parts to be produced so that, placing a sheet of paper or similar material under the stencil, the outlines of the parts of figures may be easily traced thereon, following with a pencil or the like the edges of the cut-out portions of the stencil. This arrangement permits the production of an unlimited number of parts or members by the person using our device, and of cutting them out of differently colored paper or other material, thereby serving as a constant source of amusement. By cutting out the same part of differently colored material, several figures may be produced having absolutely the same outlines, and yet appearing different to the eyes of the observer and easily distinguishable from each other.

Reference will now be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a stencil made according to our invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing one of the parts of a figure that may be produced by such stencils. Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Fig. 4 a cross-sectional view of one of the joints used in our device. Fig. 5 is a plan view of an assembled figure made up of parts and joints, according to our invention. Fig. 6 is a drawing of a life-like group composed of figures made up of parts and joints according to our invention.

The same part is designated by the same reference character throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawing by numbers, 7 is a stencil preferably stamped out of cardboard and provided with holes 8 by which several of such stencils may be bound together in a volume, according to any loose-leaf binding device, so that new ones may be added to the collection and the ones required to be used at any time may be taken out thereof.

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 are cut-out portions, corresponding to different parts of the body of a boy and of other objects, for instance 9 is the head, 10 is the torso, 11 the trousers of a boy, etc., 16 is a cap, 18 and 19 parts of a flag (18 may also be used independently as a stick), 21 a fence, 22 some shrubbery and 23 a tree. Portions projecting into these cut-out spaces, such as 24, are provided for the purpose of serving as a guide to determine where the joints will have to be applied in assembling the figures, or, when no joints are used, where the parts will have to be connected to each other rigidly. Stumps such as 25 cut in at the ends of some parts serve for a similar purpose as before mentioned.

Following the edges of the cut-out portions of the stencil 7, on a sheet placed under it, with a pencil or the like, the outlines of the projections 24 will also be traced on said sheet, but it is understood that when cutting the parts out of the sheet the outlines of these projections will not be followed, but cut straight across at their base, following the general outlines of the respective parts, as seen in Fig. 2. The thin lines in this figure show the pencil-marks thus left on the material, as at 26, which pencil marks indicate the location of the joints to be used.

The joints are shown in Figs. 3 and 4 on an enlarged scale. They consist of two disks

of thin paper or other similar material, designated as 27, placed one upon the other, and a thread 28 drawn through its center, the ends being glued to the respective outer surfaces of the disks 27 which are at the same time entirely covered with adhesive material, left to dry thereon, so that they have just to be moistened somewhat and applied to the respective parts, sticking thereon and joining them securely but rotatably to each other, as shown in Fig. 5.

By cutting out all the parts shown in the stencil 7 and joining them together, figures such as shown in Fig. 5 may be produced in any desired number and groups such as shown in Fig. 6 may be formed by attaching the figures to a background. Of course, a very wide variety of such groups may be formed by cutting out so many parts, and the same group may be transformed into a different one at the will and fancy of the person using the device. It therefore not only affords amusement, but is very instructive and develops artistic talent in children and even grown-up persons, by allowing their own imagination to govern them in forming figures and groups and selecting their colors, thereby being very different from those existing cut-out pictures in which each figure is rigid and immovable in itself and the facility for grouping them very restricted, as is also the choice of colors.

It is also obvious that instead of using negative stencils, with holes cut out thereof, positives may be used, the tracing being then done around their outer edges, and that the parts of the figures may also be joined rigidly, instead of rotatably, to each other, but still in a position desired by the person using the device, thus being fully within the principles of this invention.

We claim:

As a new article of manufacture, a blank, said blank having holes therein conforming substantially to the outlines of distinct parts of the body of living beings, each of said parts representing a complete member or limb fully outlined, and means in said blank for indicating the correct location for joints whereby said parts, when cut out of sheet material, may be assembled.

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