

No. 741,360.

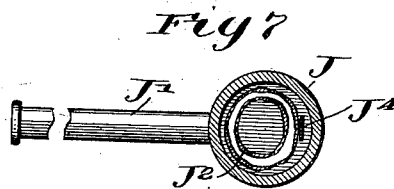
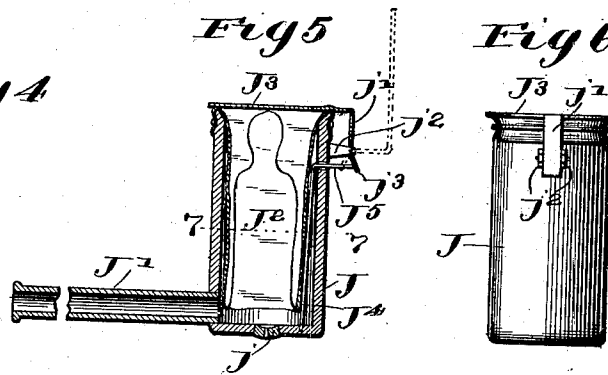
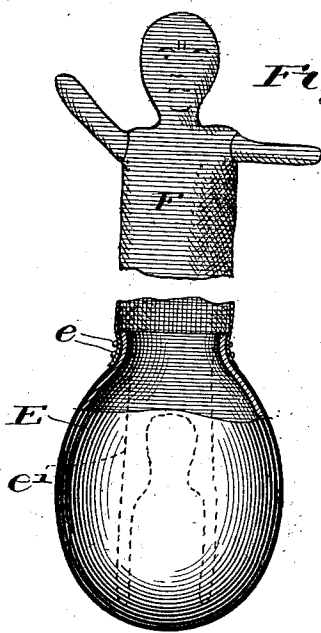
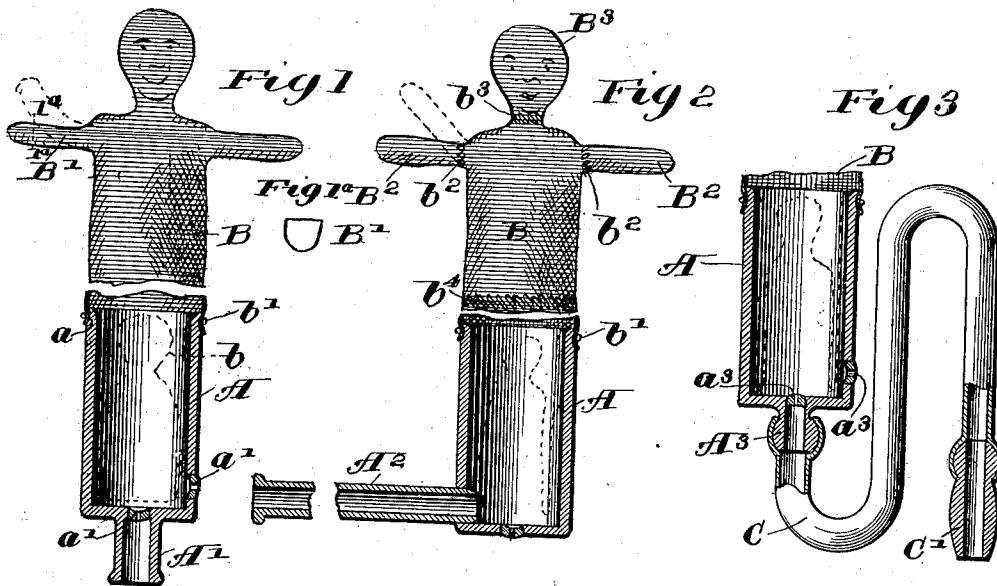
PATENTED OCT. 13, 1903.

W. M. MOSELEY.

TOY.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1899.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. MOSELEY, OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 741,360, dated October 13, 1903.

Application filed November 13, 1899. Serial No. 736,740. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. MOSELEY, of Elgin, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toys; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a novel toy; and it consists generally of a suitably-shaped hollow body or receptacle provided with an air opening or passage through which air may be forced into or withdrawn from the same and a tubular, inflatable, and collapsible figure which is adapted to normally be contained within the hollow interior of said receptacle and to be projected therefrom when air is forced into the receptacle, the air which enters the hollow interior of the figure acting to force the figure outwardly from the receptacle and at the same time to inflate the said figure to its proper proportion. The flexible material of which the figure is made will desirably possess a greater or less amount of elasticity, so that it may be expanded after it has been made to assume its proper shape under the pressure of air within the same.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view, partly in elevation and partly in section, of my novel toy with the figure inflated. Fig. 1^a is a transverse section taken on line 1^a 1^a of Fig. 1. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a modification. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of another modification, showing a flexible air-tube. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing an inflating-bulb constructed to serve as a receptacle for the figure. Fig. 5 illustrates a further modification wherein a cover is applied to the receptacle and which is opened by the figure as the latter is forced from the receptacle. Fig. 6 is a side view of the device shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a transverse section taken on line 7 7 of Fig. 5.

First describing the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 1^a, A designates a hollow cylindrical receptacle provided at its lower end with an air-tube A', and B designates a tu-

bular figure made of any suitable flexible material, which is attached at its open end to the upper open end of the receptacle in overlapped relation. Said figure is shown in full lines as inflated by air-pressure, which is forced thereinto through the air-tube A' and the receptacle A and will remain in that position while the air-pressure continues. The dotted lines b within the receptacle indicate the position of the figure when the air has been exhausted therefrom and the figure has been collapsed and forced back into the receptacle by the external air-pressure. As herein shown, the upper edge of the receptacle A is provided with an annular groove a, and the lower margin of the material forming the figure is applied over said groove and secured therein by means of a wire or rubber band b', closely embracing and pressing the same into said groove. When the air is exhausted from the distended figure, external atmospheric pressure causes the lower half of the figure to turn outside inwardly and to lie against the inner wall of the receptacle A, while the upper half of the figure remains in the position shown in full lines, with the exception of course that it is deflated and is contained within said reversed portion of the lower part of the figure. It will thus be seen that the receptacle A is capable of accommodating a figure which when extended is of a length equal to twice the internal length of the receptacle. Said receptacle is provided with one or more sound-producing devices, as the whistles a', located in suitable openings in the walls thereof and adapted to be operated either when the air is being forced into the receptacle A or withdrawn therefrom or at both such times. The figure B is shown as shaped to simulate the general outlines of the upper part of a human body and head, but may be made of other contour, as desired. Means are provided which are designed to give the arms of the figure independent motion when the figure is distended by additional air-pressure, and for this purpose the arms of the figure may be made of oval or D shape in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 1^a, and curved in any desired direction, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. With this construction when the figure is distended and additional air-pressure is applied the said

arms will be caused to straighten out, as shown in full lines to the left of Fig. 1.

The form of device shown in Fig. 2 is similar to that shown in Fig. 1. In this construction, however, the air-tube A^2 extends at right angles to the axis of the receptacle, as in the case of a stem of a smoker's pipe. The arms B^2 of the figure in this construction are provided with plaits b^2 , which serve when air-pressure is sufficiently exerted in the interior of the receptacle and figure to cause the arms to move downwardly from the position shown in dotted lines, and thereby simulate the motions of the human arm. By variation of the pressure the arm may be made to move up and down to simulate the movement of a person's arm. The connection between the head B^3 of said figure and the body portion thereof or that corresponding with the human neck may be provided with spiral or diagonal plaits b^3 , so that when the figure is distended by internal air-pressure said plaits will cause said head to slightly rotate. If the plaits be formed across one side of the neck, approximately at right angles to the axis thereof, fluctuation of air-pressure within the figure will cause the head to move to and fro in imitation of a person nodding. The body of said figure may also be provided adjacent to its point of connection with the receptacle A with spiral or diagonal plaits b^4 , which serve, as do the plaits b^3 , to give the body a slightly rotating or twisting motion by fluctuation of the internal air-pressure.

The form of toy shown in Fig. 3 is in all respects similar to the toy shown in Fig. 1, so far as the receptacle A and figure B are concerned. In this instance, however, the air-tube C is made flexible and provided at its outer end with a tip or mouthpiece C' . The lower end of the receptacle is provided with a hollow boss A^3 , over which the inner end of the tube C fits. Sound-producing devices a^3 are located in the side and bottom walls of the body A .

The toy shown in Fig. 4 embraces a receptacle which receives the figure when it is collapsed and which also is formed to serve the purpose of an expanding bulb. In said figure, E designates a hollow flexible receptacle having an opening at its upper end, and F designates a tubular figure like those above referred to attached at its lower margin to the upper open margin of the receptacle in overlapped relation by means of a strand or strands e , which press the material of the figure into an annular exterior groove formed at the upper end of said receptacle E . In the operation of this form of toy when the bulb is compressed the contained air forces out the figure and inflates it in the same manner as the figures before described are inflated, and upon the pressure being relieved from the bulb the bulb by its own elasticity, added by other means—such as springs, if desired—resumes its original form, thus causing a partial vacuum therein, and the exterior atmospheric pres-

sure forces the material of the figure into the bulb to the position shown in dotted lines at e' .

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 is shown a means for providing the open top of the receptacle with a lid, said lid being adapted to open to allow the figure to pass out of the receptacle and to close after the figure has been drawn backwardly into the receptacle. As shown in said figures, J designates a tubular receptacle provided at its lower end with an air-tube J' and in its lower wall with a sound-producing device j . A collapsible figure J^2 is contained within said receptacle and is adapted to be forced outwardly therefrom by air-pressure directed thereinto through the stem or tube J' . J^3 designates a lid or cover which is hinged to one side of the receptacle and is of such width as to extend over the upper end of the same when it is closed. Said lid or cover is provided at one side with an arm j' , which is pivotally connected with brackets j^2 , attached to the adjacent side of the receptacle-wall. J^4 designates a strip which fits loosely at its lower end in a slot in the bottom of the receptacle, and at its upper end passes outwardly through an aperture in the wall of the receptacle, the upper end J^5 of said strip being turned laterally outwardly and engaging an arm or extension j^3 on the arm j' of the cover below the brackets j^2 . When air is forced into the receptacle J , the figure J^2 is inflated and forced outwardly. In passing out of said receptacle it strikes the cover and throws or swings it to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5. Upon the air being exhausted from the receptacle the figure is collapsed and forced into the receptacle by the outside atmospheric pressure, and as the figure passes into the receptacle it engages the actuating-strip J^4 , thus forcing the upper end of the strip outwardly toward the wall of the receptacle, thereby causing the extension J^5 to act upon the arm of the lid or cover j^3 to close it. It will be observed that when the figure J^2 was previously forced out of the receptacle and also forced open the lid J^3 while passing out of the receptacle the extension j^3 of the arm of said lid forced the upper end of the strip J^4 inwardly, so as to be in position to be engaged by the figure at the time the latter is deflated and passes into the receptacle. In this manner the figure automatically opens the lid when the same is forced outwardly and automatically closes the lid when it is subsequently forced into the receptacle.

It is obvious that other changes than those herein suggested may be made in the construction of the toy without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I do not wish to be limited thereto except as hereinafter made the subject of specific claims.

I claim as my invention—

1. A toy comprising a receptacle having a mouth or opening and a hollow figure made of thin and flexible material and which is open

at one end and attached at the margin of its open end to the receptacle, around the mouth or opening of the same; said figure being of such size that when in its normally loose or
 5 deflated condition it will rest wholly within or wholly without the said mouth or opening of the receptacle, and when in such condition it will freely pass through said mouth or opening, and the parts being of such relative
 10 sizes and so arranged that said figure may be inverted and drawn into the receptacle by inwardly-acting air-pressure, and when drawn into the receptacle it will there remain, and may be forced outwardly from the receptacle
 15 and inflated by outwardly-acting air-pressure.

2. A toy comprising a receptacle provided with an air-passage and having a mouth or opening and a hollow figure made of thin and flexible material, and which is open at one
 20 end and attached at the margin of its open end to the receptacle around the mouth or opening of the same, said figure being of such size that when in its normally loose or deflated condition it will rest wholly without or wholly
 25 within the said mouth or opening of the receptacle and when in such condition will pass freely through said mouth or opening, and the parts being of such relative sizes and so arranged that said figure may be inverted and
 30 drawn into the receptacle by exhausting the air from the latter, and may be forced outwardly from the receptacle and inflated by forcing air into said receptacle.

3. A toy comprising a receptacle provided

with an opening, a cover adapted to normally
 35 close said opening, and an inflatable and deflatable figure, which is adapted to be extended from the receptacle and inflated when air is forced into the receptacle, and to be deflated and forced into the receptacle by at-
 40 mospheric pressure when air is exhausted from the receptacle, and actuating means for the cover embracing a part which extends inside the receptacle and is acted upon by the figure as it is drawn into the receptacle to
 45 close the cover over said figure.

4. A toy comprising a receptacle provided with an opening, an inflatable and deflatable figure which is adapted to be extended from
 50 the receptacle and inflated when air is forced into the receptacle and to be deflated and forced into the receptacle by atmospheric pressure when air is exhausted from the receptacle, a swinging lid adapted to normally
 55 close said receptacle, and an actuating-strip which is engaged at one end with said lid and is adapted for engagement by said figure when the latter is deflated and occupies said receptacle.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
 60 my invention I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1899.

WILLIAM M. MOSELEY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM MAYNADIER,
 ARTHUR F. RANDALL.