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J. E. WALKER

WALKING TOY

Filed May 26, 1924

Fig. 1.

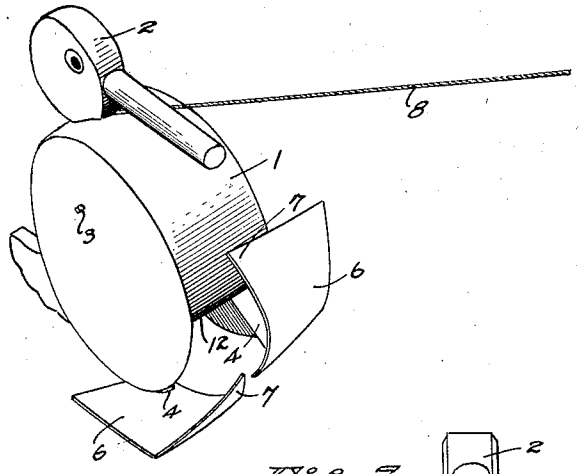


Fig. 2.

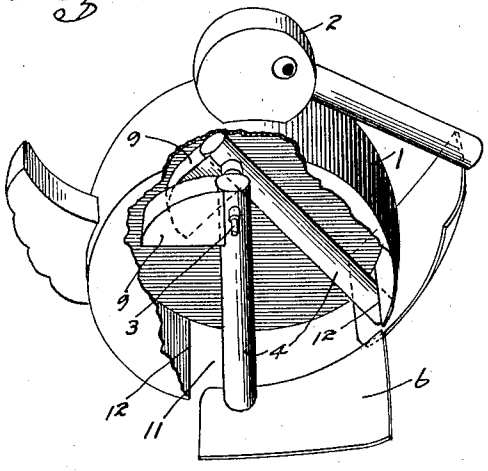
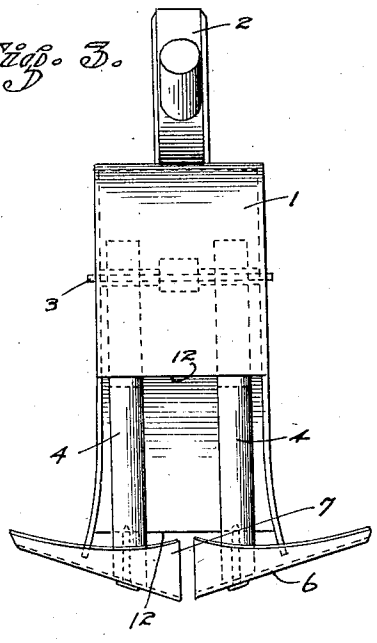


Fig. 3.



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WALKING TOY.

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The present invention relates to toys and the particular object of the same is to provide a toy preferably in imitation of a bird or other animal that when pulled forwardly will simulate in a grotesque manner the walking or swaying walk of a duck. It is particularly proposed to bring about this result by the use of large feet on pivoted legs which are arranged to cause the body of the animal to tilt sideways when resting on one of the feet thereby allowing the other foot to clear the supporting surface. It is further proposed to shape the feet in such a manner that when the body is pulled forward it will sway over to tilt in the opposite direction. It is further proposed to provide means in connection with each leg that will swing the same forward when the body rests on the other leg. Further objects and advantages of my device will appear as the specification proceeds. In this connection it might be remarked that while in the drawing the principles of the invention are illustrated in connection with a toy imitating the general features of a bird, the same principles would apply to a toy made in imitation of a four-footed animal.

The preferred form of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Figure 1 shows a perspective view of my toy; Figure 2 another perspective view with portions broken away to disclose the interior construction; and Figure 3 a front view of the toy. While I have shown only the preferred form of the invention it should be understood that various changes or modifications may be made within the scope of the claims hereto attached without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In its preferred form my toy is made in imitation of a bird and comprises a body (1) preferably drum shaped with a head (2) secured thereto. A pin (3) extends in axial direction through the body preferably somewhat above its center of gravity. Two legs (4) are pivoted to this pin, preferably within the body and each leg as at the end thereof a large foot (6) which may be made of a rectangular piece of sheet metal and which is preferably secured to the leg in such a manner that the latter engages with a point near the inner rear corner thereof. The foot is disposed at an angle to the leg so that when the body rests on one foot it occupies a tilting position allowing the other foot to clear the supporting surface. The inner corner of each foot is curved upwardly as shown at (7) so that when the body of the toy is pulled forwardly by means of a string (8) the body tilts or sways into the opposite direction. Each leg is provided with a counterweight (9) causing the free leg to swing forwardly when the body rests on the other leg. The legs move in a cut-out (11) in the peripheral wall of the body (1) and the front and rear edges (12) of the cut-out limit the swinging motion of the leg relative to the body.

My toy works as follows: It normally stands on one foot in the manner indicated in Figure 1. In this position it sways outwardly on the right foot due to the angle formed between the right foot and the right leg. It should be understood in this connection that the same result may be brought about by arranging the leg at an angle relative to the axis of the body instead of arranging the foot at an angle to the leg. When the right leg rests on the supporting surface the left leg is thrown forwardly in the manner indicated in Figure 1 by its counter-weight (9), its forward thrust being limited by the front edge (12) of the opening (11) in the wall of the body. When the string (8) is pulled the body gravitates forwardly and causes the rear end of the right foot to be lifted from the supporting surface with the weight of the body concentrated on the front end of the right foot. Since the inner corner of the latter foot is curved upwardly the body gradually sways over to the other side causing the rear end of the left foot to come in contact with the supporting surface and to gradually assume the weight of the body which, in view of the slanting position of the left foot sways forward to the left so as to allow the right foot to clear the supporting surface altogether. The right foot is then thrown forwardly by its counter-weight (9), its forward thrust again being limited by the front edge (12) of the opening in the wall. A further forward pull will again gradually shift the body from the left hand side to the right hand side whereby the wobbling, walking motion of a duck is reproduced when the pull on the string (8) is continued.

I claim:

A walking toy comprising a body, legs pivoted to the body, broad feet at the bot-

tom of said legs, said feet having broad, flat portions which extend outwardly from a vertical longitudinal plane through the body and upwardly, said flat portions curving gradually upwardly and forwardly from the points of attachments to the legs, with the inside toe portions curved upwardly at a greater degree than the outside toe portions, so that the entire portions are substantially horizontal, weights adapted to throw said feet forwardly and means for limiting the swing of said legs.

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