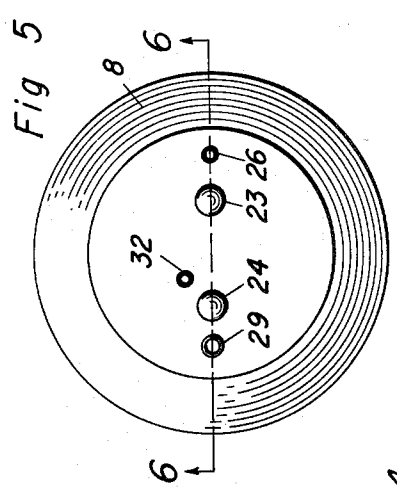
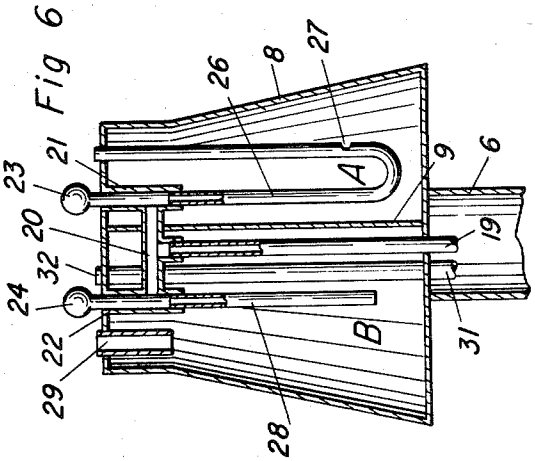
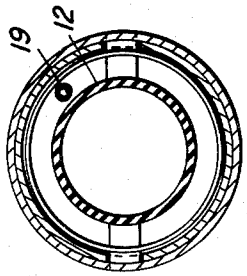
June 21, 1960 C. RICH 2,941,695

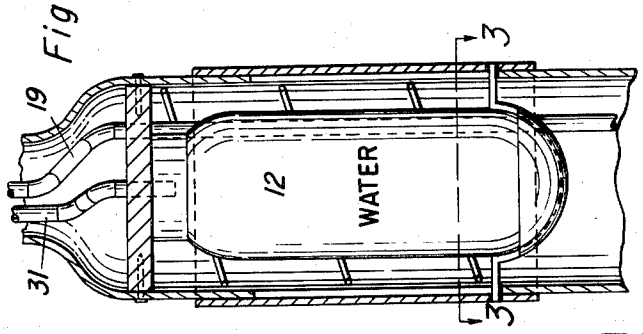
TOY UMBRELLA

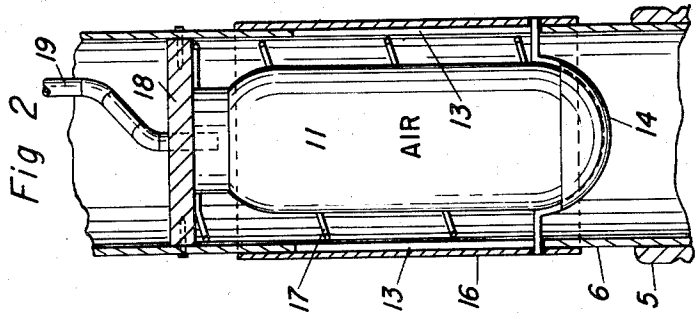
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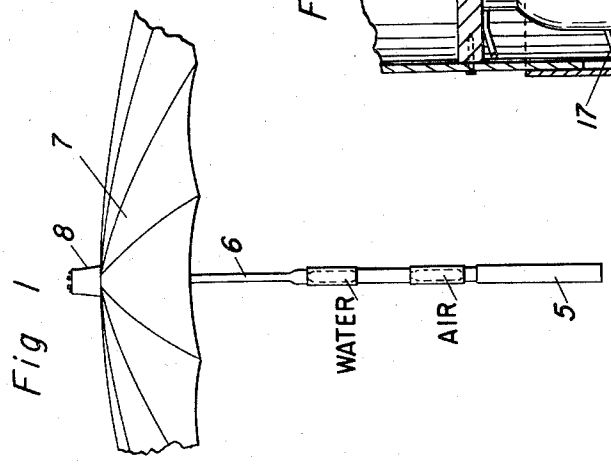












INVENTOR.
Cheri Rich

BY

Att'y

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TOY UMBRELLA

Cheri Rich, 144A 7th St., San Francisco, Calif.

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This invention relates to improvements in toy umbrellas.

The principal object of this invention is to provide an umbrella which may be used as an ordinary umbrella, as well as be a source of amusement to a child in that simulated snow or water can be discharged therefrom.

A further object of this invention is to produce a novel umbrella which may be readily filled and refilled with the various materials necessary to cause it to operate in the manner desired, including a bubble solution.

A still further object is to produce a toy which is economical to manufacture, one which is neat in appearance and one which the average child can manipulate.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numbers are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary side elevation of my umbrella;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of a portion of the umbrella tube; showing the air sack;

Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 4; and looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the water sack;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged top plan view of the upper end portion of the umbrella looking down on Fig. 1 showing the tip of the umbrella; and

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

This umbrella is intended to be used as an ordinary umbrella when required, and also one which can discharge materials therefrom to give the effect of rain or of snow or of bubbles, so that a child may use the umbrella for purposes of amusement, as well as for actual protection from rain or snow.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein for the purposes of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 designates an ordinary umbrella handle to which is secured a tubular member 6, to the upper end of which is secured the ordinary umbrella ribs and covering designated as a whole by the numeral 7.

The tip of the umbrella shown at 8 is a receptacle secured to the top of the tube 6 and having chambers A and B formed by a dividing wall 9.

Within the tubular member 6 is positioned a pair of collapsible receptacles as shown at 11 and 12. The receptacle 11 is for air while the receptacle 12 is for water.

By viewing Figs. 1 and 2 it will be noted that the tubular member 6 has opposed slots 13 which permit the ends of a stirrup 14 to extend therethrough and be carried by a sliding member 16. A spring 17 surrounds the receptacle and is confined between the ends of the stirrup and a plug 18.

A pipe 19 extends from the air receptacle 11 to a point within the tip 8, where it is connected to a T-head 20, the ends of which head communicate with valves 21 and 22, which valves are in turn operated and closed through the medium of plugs as shown in 23 and 24 respectively.

The valve 21 is connected to a U-tube 26, the free end of which extends through the top of the tip 8 and is provided adjacent to its bottom end with a port 27. The valve 22 is connected to a pipe 28, which terminates adjacent the bottom of the chamber B. A discharge opening 29 is arranged at the top of the tip.

The water receptacle 12 has a pipe 31 which extends upward through the chamber B and through the top of the tip as shown at 32 (see Fig. 5).

The result of this construction is that when a solution is placed in the chamber A and a powder is placed in the chamber B and water is placed in the water receptacle 12, the following operation may then take place as described:

Assuming that the umbrella is in open position as shown in Fig. 1 and a child wishes to cause snow to appear, he opens the plug 24 so that air may pass through the pipe 19 and into the chamber B, blowing powder out through the discharge opening 29, thus giving the effect that it is snowing.

By reciprocating the member 16, air can be drawn into and discharged from the air receptacle; thus the pumping action will cause the effect of snow.

By returning the plug 24 to the position shown in Fig. 6 and opening the plug 23, then air may be forced through the U-tube 26, causing an aspirating effect so that the bubble solution will be discharged along with air, causing bubbles to be discharged over the surface of the umbrella.

When it is desired to cause water to be discharged over the surface of the umbrella as simulating rain, then the sliding member 16 adjacent the water receptacle is actuated as before described for the air, and water will be discharged then through the pipe 32 on to the top surface of the umbrella.

It is therefore apparent that my invention will accomplish all of the objects listed above.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes relative to the material, size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. In an umbrella, a hollow handle terminating in a multi-chambered tip, manually operable and collapsible receptacle means in said handle, pipe means connecting said receptacle means to said multi-chambered tip, manually-operated valve means interposed between said pipe means and said receptacle means for controlling communication therebetween for permitting alternative individual and simultaneous discharge from the multi-chambered tip, said multi-chambered tip comprising two chambers including portions opening to the atmosphere.

2. The structure of claim 1 in which said collapsible receptacle means contains air to be forcibly urged therefrom when the same is collapsed, one of said chambers including aspirator means operatively connected to said valve means and in said chamber for picking up a solution in said one chamber and emitting bubbles from said tip upon the collapse of said receptacle means.

3. The structure of claim 2 in which the other of said chambers includes a pipe portion communicating with said valve means and opening into said other chamber for permitting the forcing out of a fluent material contained therein when the receptacle means is collapsed.

4. The structure of claim 1 in which one of said chambers includes a pipe portion communicating with said valve means and opening into the chamber for per-

mitting the forcing out of a fluent material contained therein when the receptacle means is collapsed.

5. The structure of claim 1 including a second manually collapsible receptacle in said handle for containing a liquid to be expelled therefrom on such collapse, and second pipe means connected to said second manually collapsible receptacle and communicating with the atmosphere at said tip.

6. The structure of claim 5 in which said manually collapsible receptacles comprise plug elements interposed in said handle, spring-biased stirrup elements movable from the exterior of said handle toward said plug, and a collapsible container interposed between said plug and stirrup elements and communicating with said pipe means.

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