J. A. WELCH.

TOY.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 15, 1911.

1,010,549. Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

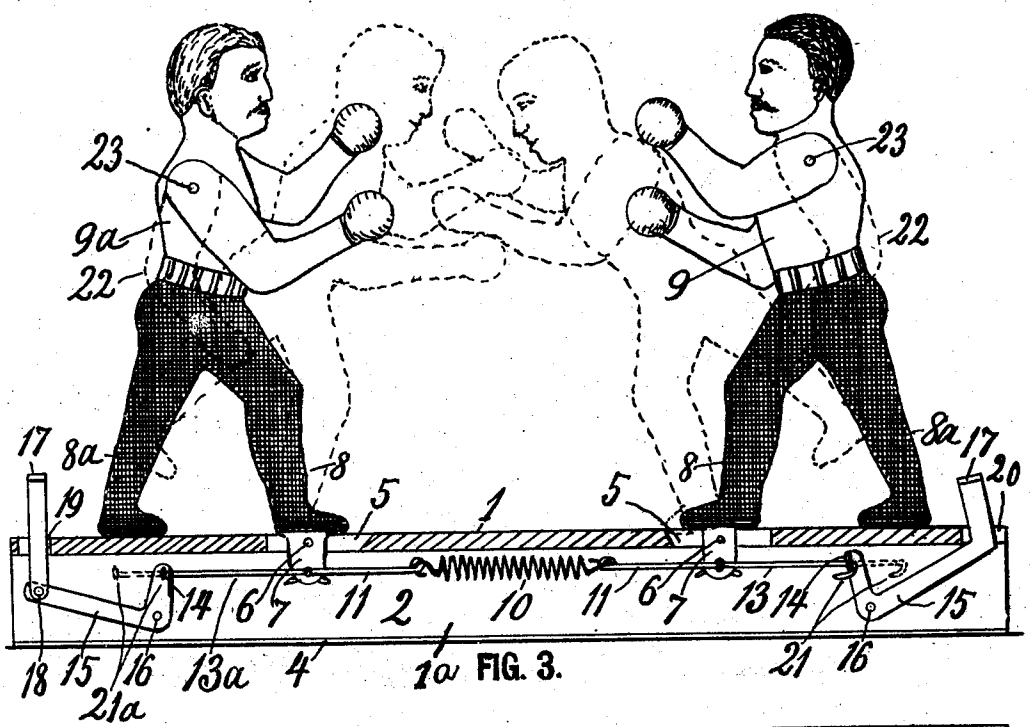

FIG. 3.

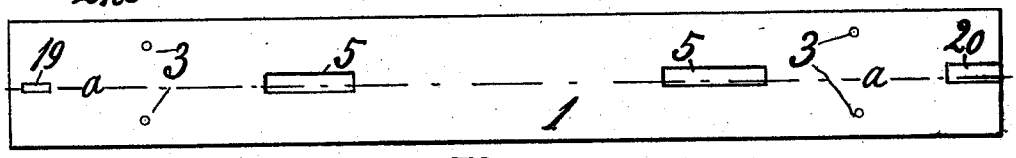

FIG. 2.

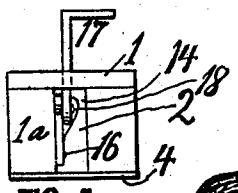

FIG. 4.

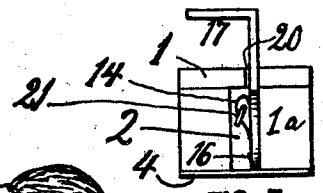

FIG. 5.

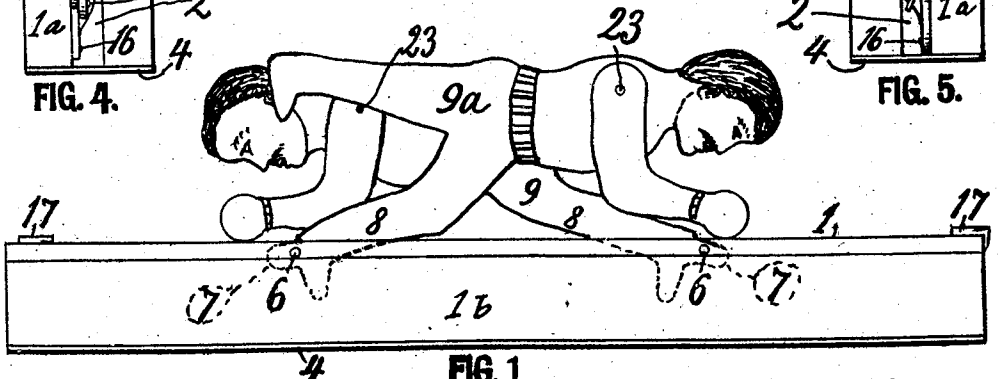

FIG. 1.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOY.

1,010,549. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 5, 1911.

Application filed February 15, 1911. Serial No. 608,649.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. WELCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Toy, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in toys; and the object is to provide an interesting and easily operated and otherwise improved toy representing two persons engaged in the kind of sport known as boxing.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the toy in folded position for storing or transportation. Fig. 2 is a top view of the base or frame of the toy. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section on the line *a*—*a* Fig. 2 with the boxers in standing position and the mechanism operating them exposed. Fig. 4 is a left hand end view of the frame or base and operating mechanism shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a right hand end view of the base and mechanism shown in Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawing by reference numerals, 1 designates a portable base, which may be made of a single integral piece, say a molding, having in its under side a groove 2, or the base may be formed of three strips, 1, 1^a and 1^b, secured together by nails 3 (see Fig. 2). The bottom of the base is preferably covered with a thin soft lining, 4, which conceals the mechanism in the groove and protects the surface of tables or other fine furniture upon which the toy may be operated.

In each of two slots 5 in the top of the base is pivotally mounted at 6 a downward extension or lug 7 of the forward foot 8 of the figure of a boxer 9, or 9^a; the other foot, 8^a of each boxer is simply standing on the base. The lugs 7 are connected together by a helical spring 10 and preferably by wire links 11 at the ends thereof. Each lug 7 is also connected by a rod 13, or 13^a, with the lateral lug 14 of the short arm of an L-shaped lever 15, which is fulcrumed at 16 to the base and has its longest arm provided with a press-button 17, which may be formed integral with the lever, as to the right in Fig. 3, or it may be pivoted to the lever, as at 18 to the left in Fig. 3. In the latter case the stem of the button slides up and down in an aperture 19 in the top of the base, while the form shown to the right swings up and down in a notch 20 in the base.

In the operation and folding of the toy, it will be observed that the rods 13 and 13^a are slidable in the holes in the lugs 14 of the operating levers, and are only retained therein by either a hook like 21 or a head as 21^a, so that in folding the boxers down as in Fig. 1 the rods will slide and not force the levers beyond their regular sphere of motion; and when the boxers are released from the wrapping paper or box in which they are stored or shipped, the spring 10 will at once restore the boxers to a standing position on the base ready for operation. The sliding of the rods also enables the momentum of the figures to throw them forward farther than the strokes of the lever can follow them, which is an interesting feature in such a toy, since it involves judgment and practice and makes the figures appear at least partly independent of the levers.

In operating or manipulating the toy, the base is placed on a table or like support; the operator then places one finger of each hand at each end of the base, so as to steady the base, and with another finger of each hand he presses downward on the buttons 17, alternately and sometimes almost or entirely simultaneously with so quick jerks that the boxing figures are thereby thrown to a forwardly leaning position, and their hands, which are loosely pivoted at the shoulder joints 23, will swing forward and upward, and sometimes clear around on the pivots 23, and will thus simulate two persons engaged in boxing. Whenever the boxers are at rest their hands will hang down as indicated in dotted lines 22. To such standing position the boxers are brought by the spring 10 as soon and to the extent the operator releases the pressure on the buttons 17.

When the toy is to be stored or shipped, the boxing figures are folded alongside of each other, as in Fig. 1. To permit such folding, the figures 9 and 9^a are made of flat materials, either wood or heavy card board, say about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and are pivoted to the base with sufficient play at the joint to permit them to pass side by side in folding, and also to occasionally knock their heads together when in action.

What I claim is:

1. In a toy of the class described, the combination of a hollow base having apertures in its top, two human figures mounted on the base in a boxing attitude to each other; each figure having one foot placed forward of the other and provided with a downward lug pivotally secured in one of the apertures and extending below the same, a helical spring operatively connected with said lugs to hold the boxing figures normally in upright position, an L-shaped lever fulcrumed near each end of the base and having one arm provided with a press-button and the other arm provided with an aperture, a rod slidable in the aperture and at one end operatively connected with one of the lugs, to pull in opposite direction of the spring, and means at the other end of the rod for retaining it in the aperture.

2. In a toy of the class described, the combination of a base having a cavity in its under side and apertures in its top, two human figures mounted on the base in a boxing attitude to each other; each figure having one foot placed forward of the other and provided with a downward lug pivoted in one of the apertures and extending below the same, a helical spring connecting the said lugs together to hold the boxers normally in standing position, and an L-shaped lever fulcrumed near each end of the base and provided with a press-button arranged for operation by the fingers of an operator, the other arm of the lever being connected with the lug of the adjacent boxer, said connection involving a yielding feature in a direction permitting the boxing figure to be thrown forward to uncertain leaning positions by its momentum and to be folded forward upon the base without disconnecting it from the operating lever, or swinging said lever beyond its regular sphere of motion.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES A. WELCH.

Witnesses:
G. W. BOULTON,
C. M. POETZ.