Dec. 12, 1944. E. NUDELMAN 2,365,098

CARDBOARD NOVELTY

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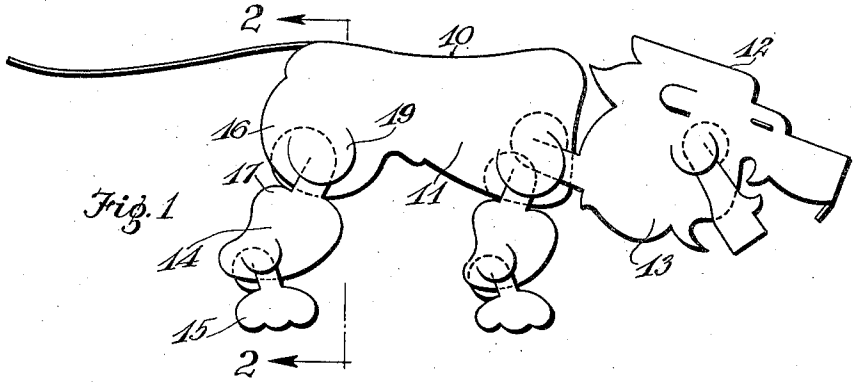


Fig. 1

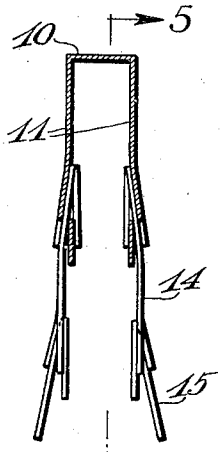


Fig. 2

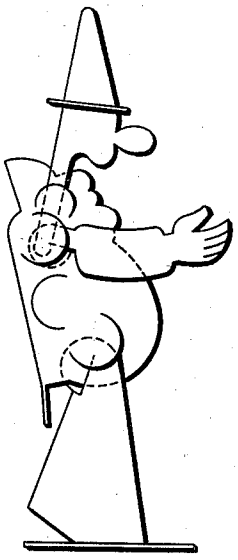


Fig. 3

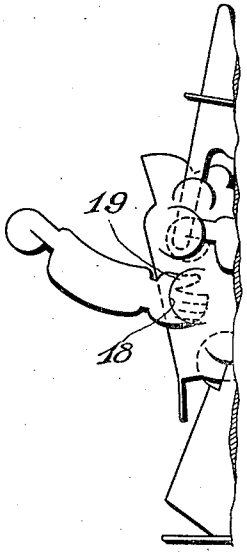


Fig. 4

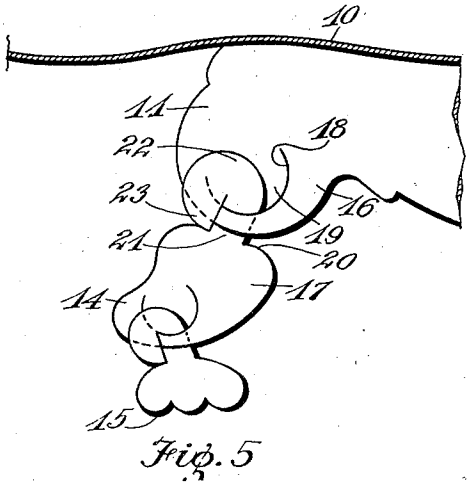


Fig. 5

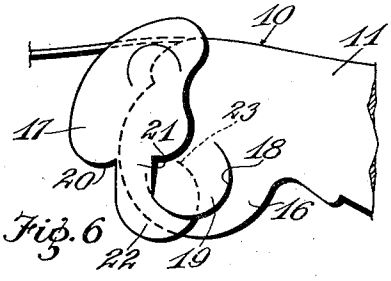


Fig. 6

INVENTOR:

BY E. Nudelman

Stewart & Batchelor

Attorneys.

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CARDBOARD NOVELTY

Eoina Nudelman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Martin King, Chicago, Ill.

Application February 12, 1944, Serial No. 522,123

4 Claims. (Cl. 46—157)

My invention relates to cardboard toys, figures, structures and other novelties designed for recreational, cultural or commercial purposes, and more particularly to parts or members of such articles which are assembled for oscillatory or pivotal movement, and one object of the present invention is to devise a joint for such a movement which requires no eyelet, rivet or other added support or pivot for the movement.

A further object of the invention is to provide a joint of the above character which requires no part in addition to the members joined and no hole in the pivot center.

Another object of the invention is to form the pivoting members in a manner to both afford a firm pivoting support for the oscillatable member and include a lock to check the detachment or separation of such member from the supporting member.

An important object of the invention is to incorporate means in the novel joint to permit the easy application or removal of the oscillatable member by placing the same in a position remote from its usual sphere of support or movement.

With the above objects in view and any other which may suggest themselves from the description to follow, a better understanding of the invention may be had by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of an assembled cardboard animal figure showing several occurrences of the novel joint;

Fig. 2 is a cross-section, taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an elevation of a cardboard clown figure, also showing the application of the joint;

Fig. 4 is a partial repetition of Fig. 3, showing a linking feature using one element of the joint;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2 showing two joints from the inner side; and

Fig. 6 is a view of a portion of Fig. 1, showing the pivoting member in a position for removal or separation from the supporting member.

Articles or novelties of the character herein considered are assembled from sections held together by means of frictional and locking joints. In order to stand as formed or erected, the articles have a general inverted-U or laterally-opening V-formation which gives them sufficient width or spread to stand when placed on a table or other supporting surface. In figures representing persons or animals the characterization of movement is provided in the form of pivoted limbs, arms, jaws or other body members, making it possible to move these to one position or another according to the pose or movement the figure is intended to assume or illustrate.

Referring specifically to the drawing, the animal novelty of Figs. 1, 2, 5 and 6 has a body of inverted-U form, the top thereof being indicated at 10 and the sides at 11. The head 12 is of similar form, having sides 13. The legs 14 and feet 15 are of single ply form, however; and these parts, as well as the head 12, are held to the body by the novel type of pivoting joint.

In considering the pivoting joint, the major or stationary member is designated as the supporting one, while the dependent or extended one is considered as the pivoted or oscillatable one. In the joint of a leg with the body, the stationary member is marked 16, while the oscillatable one is numbered 17. To form the joint, the member 16 is cut with a substantially semicircular line perforation 18 defining a tongue 19 directed toward the member 17. The latter is reduced from shoulders 20 to form a neck 21 directed toward the member 16; and the neck expands with a crown portion 22 extended in return direction with a hook 23. The latter adjoins the neck 21 on the inner side and ends opposite the corresponding shoulder 20 of the member 17.

The members 16 and 17 are of course die cut, and the impression of the dies is designed to impart a slight outward deflection or spring to the tongue 19 and a similar inward deflection to the hook 23. While Fig. 1 shows a number of the pivot joints engaged to lend the animal figure a standing position, reference to Fig. 5 shows the appearance of two of the joints from the interior of the figure, while Fig. 6 is an outside view of the upper left-hand joint of Fig. 1 at the start of its formation.

It is evident from Fig. 6 that the member 17 is put in an inverted position when it is to be joined with the member 16. As the member 17 is raised from a position below that shown in Fig. 6, it is apparent that the inward deflection of the hook 23 and the outward deflection of the tongue 19 will afford the hook a lead to enter through the perforation 18 behind the tongue until the crown of the hook is caught in the corresponding end of the perforation. The member 17 is now swung in a direction behind the member 16—that is, counter-clockwise in Fig. 6—to straddle the bottom portion of the member 16. Fig. 5 shows the appearance of the companion to the joint of Fig. 6 from the inner side.

With the joint just described in the normal or extended position from the member 16, it is seen that the member is pivotable with the center of the hook 23 on the perforation 18, and at various points along the latter. Friction in the zone of the joint holds the members in sufficient engagement to maintain the figure in the standing position whatever the angle of the leg members may be. However, should a slight looseness in any joint cause weight from the member 16 to bear on the member 17, a stop for the descent of the member 16 will be formed when the ends of the perforation 18 meet the shoulders 20 of the member 17. Thus, the figure cannot collapse. However, should it be desired to detach the member 17 from the member 16, it is only necessary to pull the former down to the straddling position of the hook previously described—as in Fig. 1 or 5—rotate the member 17 in a clockwise direction to locate the bill of the hook fully behind the tongue 19, and lower the member 17 until the hook emerges from the perforation to an external position entirely clear of the tongue. The member 17 is now free of the member 16.

Figs. 3 and 4 show the application of the joint to upright figures and the use of the perforation 18 and tongue 19 as a pocket for the linking of parts—such as arms—extending from one figure to the next figure in line.

It will be evident from the above description that I have provided a partly-rotatable or pivot joint for cardboard toys or novelties which employs no rivets, eyelets or other extra parts, using only related portions of the joined parts to form the joint. The latter has a considerable latitude of sweep, and is locked against removal or separation along the useful portion or extent of its sweep. However, the application of the pivoted member at, or the movement thereof from a remote or extreme position makes it easy to detach or remove such member from the part which it serves. The novel joint is therefore not only simple and mechanically efficient, but also effects a saving in materials and the processing thereof, as a minimum of cardboard and a single die-cutting operation procure the formation of the figure or article parts as well as the elements entering into the joints thereof.

While I have described the invention along specific lines, various minor changes or refinements may be made therein without departing from its principle, and I desire to consider such changes and refinements as coming within the scope and spirit of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A joint comprising a stationary member and a pendant movable member, said stationary member having a slit dividing same into upper and lower portions, said movable member comprising a head having a substantially radial slit, said head passing through the slit in the stationary member with said radial slit receiving the lower portion of said stationary member.

2. A joint comprising a stationary member and a movable member, said stationary member having a slit of substantially semi-circular outline dividing said stationary member into upper and lower portions, said movable member having a rounded upper end, the latter having a substantially radial slit, said rounded end passing through the slit in the stationary member with said radial slit engaging the lower portion of said stationary member.

3. A figure of sheet material comprising a stationary body member having a slit adjacent an edge thereof, a movable member also of sheet material for said figure, said movable member including a rounded head having a substantially radial slit, said head passing through said slit in the stationary member with the radial slit engaging the lowermost portion of said body member adjacent said edge and body slit.

4. A figure of sheet material comprising a stationary body member having a semi-circular slit adjacent the lower edge thereof, a pendant movable member also of sheet material for said figure, said pendant member including a round head having a substantially radial slit, said head passing through the slit in said body member with the radial slit engaging the lowermost portion of said body member adjacent said edge and semi-circular slit.

EOINA NUDELMAN.