No. 620,904. Patented Mar. 14, 1899.

J. GARDAM.

TOY.

(Application filed Jan. 25, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

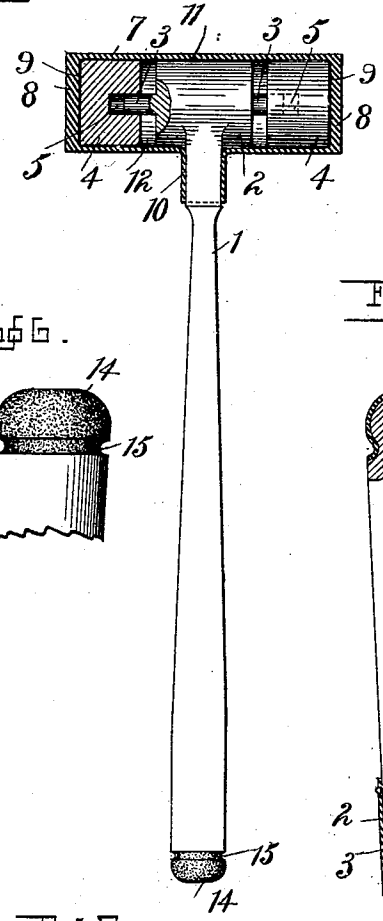


Fig. 2.

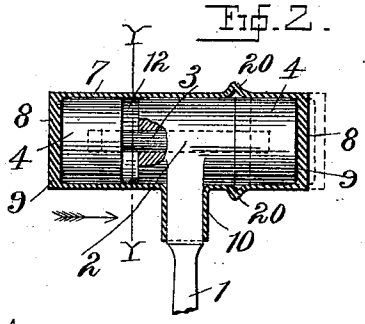


Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

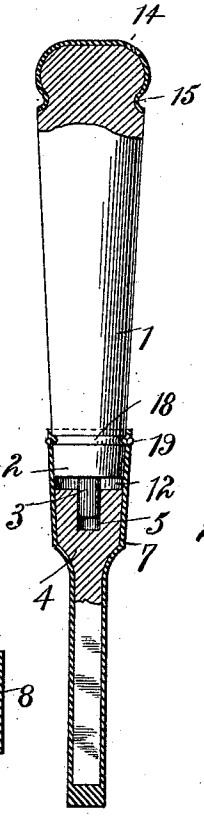


Fig. 3.

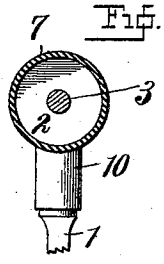


Fig. 5.

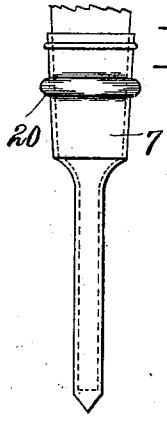
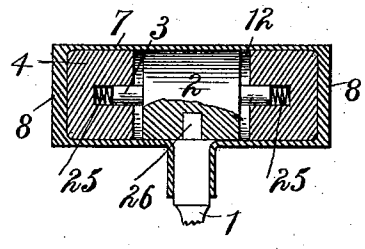


Fig. 7.



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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,904, dated March 14, 1899.

Application filed January 25, 1898. Serial No. 667,898. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GARDAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, (Brooklyn,) in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toys, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to toys of the style and kind wherein mechanical tools of various forms are imitated for the purpose of producing a new result.

The object of this invention is the construction of counterfeit tools in such manner that while they resemble in every detail the ordinary mechanic's tools they can be used with the utmost freedom by children in imitation of the application of the tools without in any manner whatsoever injuring the objects they are brought in contact with. This is accomplished by having the parts which are brought in contact with the objects to be played upon covered with rubber, felt, or other suitable non-injurious material in such manner that the harder substances of the toy are at all times prevented from coming in contact with any object other than their own parts.

A further object of this invention is to produce the same effect that a mechanic's tool will produce—that is, when the toy tool is brought in contact with an object the same proportionate amount of noise in accordance with the force of the blow will be produced. This result is obtained by constructing the toy tool in two or more parts and so arranging such parts that they will under the force of a blow be brought in contact with each other with sufficient energy to imitate the noise of the actual tool, presuming the actual tool and the toy tool to have been used in the same manner.

The detail construction of this invention will be more fully set forth in the following specification and the essential features of merit pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, the several views are described as follows: Figure 1 is a partial side elevation of the toy tool, some of the parts being shown in section to more clearly demonstrate the invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the handle being broken away and one end of the toy showing the relation and contact of the parts at the time a blow has been delivered. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line Y Y, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, in partial section, showing another form of tool embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the lower part of the same. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the head or top of the tool, showing the method of covering the same. Fig. 7 shows a modified form of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference indicate like parts in the several views, and in the construction and application of my invention 1 is the handle of the toy tool, preferably made of wood, and has a head 2 thereon, which may be made integral with the handle or attached thereto. This head 2, in conjunction with the handle, forms the base or main body of the toy tool, against which the other parts come in contact and by which said parts are supported.

Located on the ends of the head 2 are short studs or pins 3, which are adapted to carry thereon the striking-blocks 4 through the medium of holes 5, which receive the studs therein in such manner as to allow the striking-blocks to move freely on the pins and at the same time preventing the said parts from getting out of alinement. Instead of making the studs or pins 3 integral with the head 2, as shown in Fig. 1, a continuous pin may pass entirely through the head 2, as shown in Fig. 2, which will produce the same result as the previously-described pins or studs.

Entirely surrounding the head 2 and the striking-blocks 4 is a rubber, felt, or other non-injurious material 7, which forms a casing for the said parts. This casing 7 conforms to the configuration of the said heads and presents the general appearance of the tool-head it is intended to imitate. The ends 8 of the casing 7 are made, preferably, somewhat heavier than the sides, owing to the fact that they are brought in contact with the object which is to be operated upon. The striking-blocks 4 are cemented or otherwise secured to the casing, as shown at 9, so that when a blow is struck the striking-blocks 4 will pull the casing back with it, and when the force of the blow is spent the elasticity of the material of the casing will force the

blocks 4 back to their normal condition—that is, as shown in Fig. 1. The head 2 is preferably cemented or otherwise secured to the casing 7, as shown at 11.

On the lower part of the casing 7 is an opening or hollow stem 10, which projects downwardly over a portion of the handle 1 and fits so tightly thereon as to retain the parts in the proper position. The parts 2 and 4 may be placed in the casing either through the opening 10, or the casing may be split on the under side and laced, or in any other manner that those skilled in the art would apply.

Between the head 2 and the striking-blocks 4 sufficient space 12 is allowed, so that the impact of the striking-blocks against the head proper will be sufficient to produce in imitation the noise of a mechanic's tool being brought in contact with a solid substance.

It will be noticed in Figs. 1, 4, and 5 I have shown a method for protecting the ends of the handles so that they cannot do any damage in case they are brought in contact with an object. I preferably employ a covering 14, made of rubber, felt, or any other suitable material, which is adapted to fit over the ends of the handles and be held in position by conforming to the contour of the handles, said handles having a circumferential groove 15 therein to receive the covering and retain it in position.

Referring to Figs. 4 and 5, it will be noticed another form of tool is shown, but which embodies all the essential features of my invention. This form, which is preferably that of a chisel, has a handle 1, having a pin or stud 3 thereon, which engages in a hole 5, situated in the blade of the chisel. Surrounding the blade and attached to the handle 1 in any suitable manner is a rubber, felt, or other non-injurious material, which forms a casing 7, and yet preserving the contour of the chisel-blade 16. In attaching the casing 7 to the handle 1 the said handle may have a groove 18 therein, which receives a wire or cord 19, which binds the upper end of the casing into the groove and retains it in place.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a modified form of my invention, wherein instead of depending upon the elastic casing 7 to throw the striking-blocks away from contact with the head I employ small springs 25, which are held in the holes 5, located in the striking-blocks 4. When these springs 25 are used, the casing or covering 7 can be made of any soft pliable non-injurious material and need not necessarily be elastic. The handle 1 may be attached to the head 2, as shown at 26.

In operating my invention the effect is as follows: Assuming the hammer to be in the position shown in Fig. 1, the hammer is seized by the handle and a blow delivered by either striking-block 4 in the same manner as a mechanic's hammer would be used. The non-injurious material covering the said blocks will come in contact with the objective point. The striking-block will ride back on the pin or stud 3 and come in contact with the head 2. The impact of the blow will produce through the medium of the head 2 and the striking-block 4 the same noise in proportion to the force of the blow as would an ordinary hammer when brought in contact with the objective point. The soft end 8 will in no manner whatsoever injure the object struck. After the blow has been delivered and the force thereof is greatest the striking-head 4 will appear as shown in full lines in Fig. 2—that is, the head and striking-block will be in contact and the casing 7 will bulge in the manner shown at 20. When the force of the blow is spent and the hammer lifted from the object, the elasticity of the material of the casing will cause the parts to assume the relationship shown in Fig. 1. The same effect and action of the parts are duplicated when the chisel-point is held in contact with an object and the head or handle 1 receives a blow thereon.

Of course it is apparent that certain details of construction can be varied in my invention without departing from the principles involved therein.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A toy tool having a fixed head, guiding-pins thereon, striking-blocks riding on said guiding-pins and an elastic covering over said head and blocks adapted to normally withhold the striking-blocks from contact with the fixed head for the purpose explained.

2. A toy tool comprising a fixed head, guiding-pins on the ends of said head, striking-blocks having holes therein which receive the guiding-pins, an elastic covering in which said fixed head and striking-blocks are arranged and to which they are attached, and said elastic covering adapted to normally withhold the striking-blocks from contact with the fixed head for the purpose explained.

3. A toy tool comprising a fixed head, a pin on each end of said head, striking-blocks having holes therein which receive the guiding-pins, said parts completely incased in a pliable covering to which they are attached, means for normally withholding the striking-blocks from contact with the fixed head, the ends of the striking-blocks adapted to impinge the fixed head when said blocks are brought in contact with a foreign object, for the purpose explained.

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