

E. MILLER.

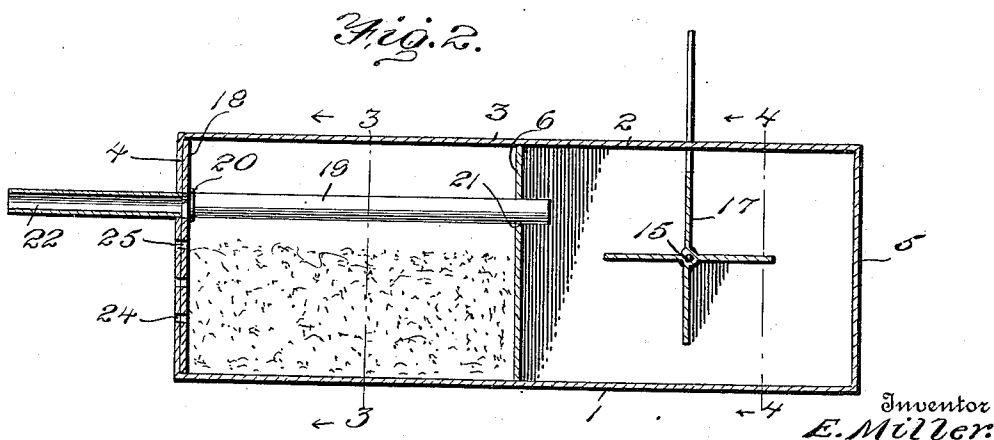
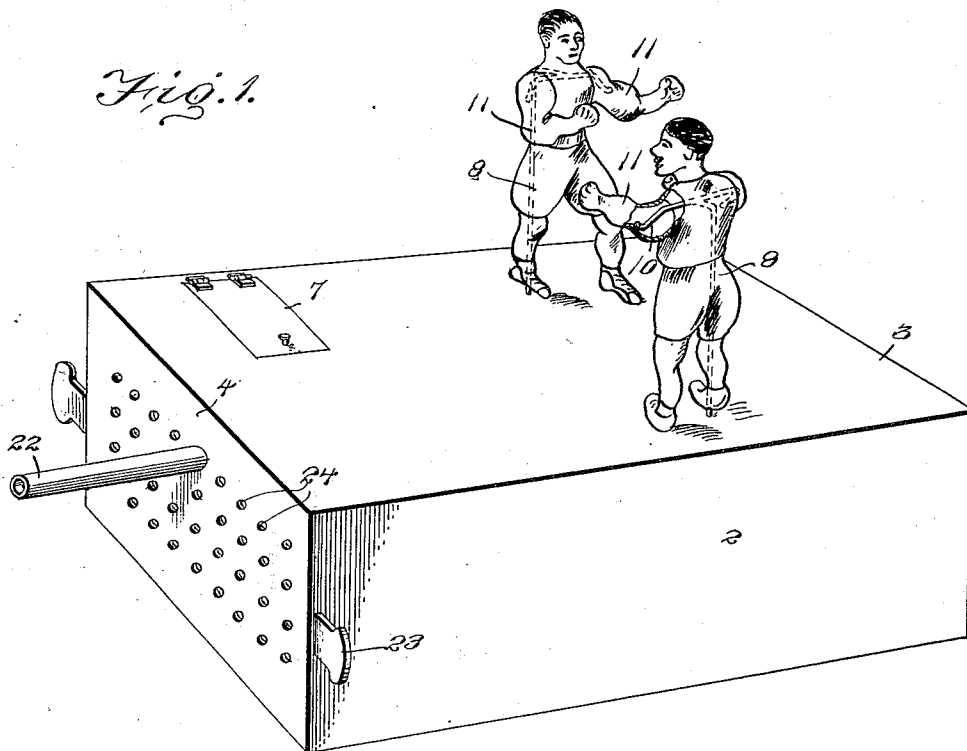
TRICK TOY.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1912.

1,044,801.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor
E. Miller.

Witnesses

Edmund A. Peep

John Miller

By

W. H. Macy

Attorneys.

E. MILLER.
TRICK TOY.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1912.

1,044,801.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

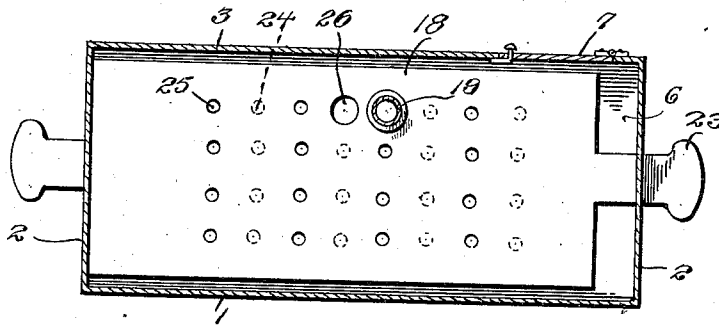


Fig. 4.

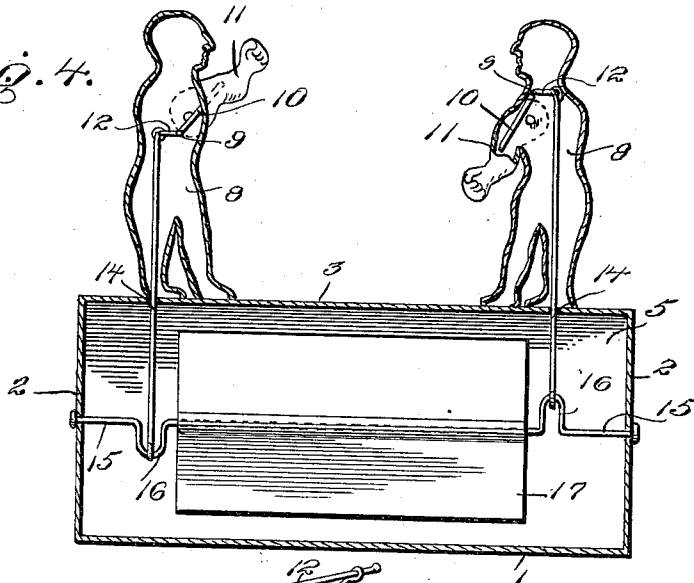
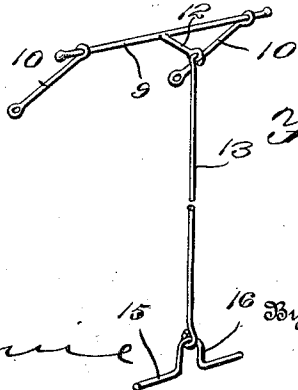


Fig. 5.



Inventor
E. Miller.

Witnesses
Wm. E. E. E.
J. M. M.

Ham. Tacy, Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCH MILLER, OF BOSWELL, PENNSYLVANIA.

TRICK TOY.

1,044,801.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

Application filed May 16, 1912. Serial No. 697,718.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ENOCH MILLER, citizen of the United States, residing at Boswell, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trick Toys, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to amusement devices and has as its object to provide a toy which will afford amusement, and which may be quickly, and without suspicion be converted into a trick device.

It is a further aim of the invention to provide a trick toy which, while it will not in any way injure the person or clothing of the one upon whom the trick is played, will afford considerable amusement.

The invention further aims to provide a device of the class mentioned which may be manufactured and sold at a low cost or, if desired, may be made use of as an advertising novelty, and particularly to advertise talcum powders or other powdered commercial products.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device embodying the present invention, a portion of the operating mechanism being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through the device illustrating the parts of the same arranged so as to adapt the device for use as a trick. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a portion of the operating mechanism of the device.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

In the drawings, the device is illustrated as including in this structure a box, the bottom of which is indicated by the numeral 1, the side-walls by the numeral 2, the top by the numeral 3, the forward end-wall by the numeral 4 and the rear end wall being indicated at 5.

For a purpose to be presently explained, the box is divided transversely, preferably at its middle, by a partition 6, and a small door, or the like, indicated at 7 is provided

upon the top 3 of the box through which material may be introduced into the compartment formed between the several walls of the box and the partition 6.

The amusement feature of the device consists in part of two figures which are mounted upon the top of the box and are designed to represent prize fighters, each of these figures being indicated by the numeral 8. The arms of the figures are pivoted at the ends of a rod 9 which is in turn mounted for rocking movement adjacent its ends, in the sides of the respective figure body. The arms are preferably hollow, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5 of the drawings having fingers 10 fixed upon the rod 9 adjacent each end thereof and projects into the corresponding or adjacent hollow arm of the figure. At this point it will be readily understood that when the rod 9 of either figure is oscillated, the fingers 10 carried thereby will be swung back and forth, and as these fingers strike against the sides of the hollow arms 11 into which they project, the arms will be moved up and down or back and forth, depending upon the positions which they normally assume, and in this manner simulating the movement of a prize fighter's arms while fighting. The figures, are of course, rigidly mounted upon the top 3 of the box.

Secured to, or formed upon each rod 9 and projecting at an angle therefrom is an arm 12 and pivotally connected to the arm as at 13 is a rod which extends slidably through an opening 14 formed in the top wall 3 of the box. The portion 12 of this rod constitutes a crank and the portion 13 performs the function of a connecting rod, as will be presently made apparent. The portions 12 and 13 of the rod are entirely housed within the figures as will be apparent from an inspection of Fig. 4 of the drawings, the portion 12 extending toward the back of the figure and the portion 13 extending down through the body and one limb thereof. Rotatably mounted at its ends in the side walls 2 of the box is a shaft 15 which near each end and at a point directly below each of the figures upon the top of the box is formed with a crank 16, these cranks projecting at different angles from the shaft 15. Fixed in any suitable manner upon the shaft 15 between the cranks 16 thereof is a rotor which embodies a plurality of blades 17 extending radially from the shaft, and, as will be apparent from inspection

tion of Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawings, this rotor is located between the partition 6 and the respective wall 5 of the box and extends transversely within the chamber formed between these two walls and the walls 2, 3 and 4 of the box.

For a purpose to be presently pointed out, a slide-plate 18 is slidably disposed against the inner face of the forward wall 4 of the box and a tube 19 is secured at its forward end to this plate and registers at its said end with an opening 20 formed in the plate. The tube at its rear end projects through an opening or slot 21 formed in the partition 6 and is in this manner supported with its open rear end projecting into the compartment in which the rotor 17 is mounted. The tubular mouth-piece 22 is fitted at one end in an opening formed in the forward wall 4 of the box and projects forwardly from this wall in position to be engaged by the lips of the user of the device. As will be observed from Fig. 2 of the drawings the slide 18 is adapted to register with the inner end of the mouth-piece 22, so that the tube 19 may be placed in alinement with the said mouth-piece. When so positioned, the user of the device may blow through the mouth-piece 22 and the air rushing through the tube 19 will be discharged from the rear end of this tube against the blades 17 of the rotor. This will result in rapid rotation of the rotor and vertically reciprocatory motion will consequently be imparted to the rods 13, whereupon the rod 9 will be caused to oscillate, swinging the arms of the figures upon the box up and down or forwardly and rearwardly as before described. It will be understood that the tube 19 is to fit loosely in the opening 21 so that the slide 18 may be readily shifted back and forth and in order that the slide may be so moved it is provided at its ends with finger-pieces 23.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings it will be noted that the forward wall 4 of the box is formed with a number of relatively small perforations 24 and that the slide-plate 18 is formed with similar perforations 25 which are so arranged to be adapted to be brought into registration with the openings 24 when the slide is shifted so as to bring the forward end of the tube 19 out of registration with the adjacent end of the mouth-piece 22. The slide-plate 18 is also formed with a larger opening 26 which, in the above stated position of the slide-plate is in registration with the said inner end of the mouth-piece. In preparing the device for use, a quantity of talcum powder, or other like powdered material, is introduced into the forward compartment of the box through the door 7 and the user of the device may then adjust the slide 18 so that when he blows through the mouth-piece 22

the figures will be set in motion. He may then present the device to a friend, in the meantime shifting the slide so as to bring the opening 26 into registration with the mouth-piece 22. As soon as the person to whom the device is handed, blows through the mouth-piece, the air entering the forward compartment of the box will cause a quantity of the powder contained therein to be ejected through the registering openings 24 and 25, onto the clothing of the user.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:—

1. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body, a rotor mounted upon the body, an air inlet to the body, a mouth-piece communicating with the interior of the body and in communication with the air inlet, means for closing the communication between the air inlet and mouth-piece, a model upon the body having a movable element, and connection between the rotor and the said movable element.

2. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body, a rotor mounted in the body, an air inlet to the body arranged to discharge air against the rotor, a mouth-piece in communication with the air inlet, a slide arranged for movement across the discharge end of the mouth-piece and to close communication between the said mouth-piece and the air inlet, a model upon the body having a movable element, and connection between the rotor and the said movable element.

3. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body having a perforated wall, a mouth-piece in communication with the interior of the body, and a perforated slide positioned against the said wall and arranged for movement to bring its perforations into or out of registration with the perforations in the said wall.

4. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body having a perforated wall, a mouth-piece in communication with the interior of the body, and a perforated slide disposed against the said wall and arranged for movement to bring its perforations into and out of registration with the perforations in the wall, the slide being formed with an opening arranged to register with the discharge end of the mouth-piece when the perforations of the slide are in registration with the perforations of the said wall.

5. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body, a partition dividing the body interiorly, into front and rear compartments, a rotor mounted in one compartment, a member supported upon the body, connection between the said member and the said rotor, an air inlet opening through the partition and arranged to discharge air against the rotor, a mouth-piece in com-

munication with the air inlet, and means for closing the communication between the mouth piece and the said air inlet.

6. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body, a partition dividing the body interiorly, into front and rear compartments, a rotor mounted in one compartment, a member supported upon the body, connection between the said member and the said rotor, an air inlet opening through the partition and arranged to discharge air against the rotor, a mouth-piece in communication with the air inlet, and means for closing the communication between the mouth-piece and the said air inlet and at the same time establishing communication between the mouth-piece and the other compartment.

7. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body, a partition dividing the body interiorly into front and rear compartments, a rotor mounted in the rear compartment, an element driven by the rotor and mounted upon the body, a tube fitted through the partition and extending within the forward compartment, a slide supporting the forward end of the tube, and a mouth-piece with which the forward end of the tube is to be brought into and out of registration by movement of the slide.

8. In an amusement device of the class described, a hollow body, a partition dividing the body interiorly into front and rear com-

partments, a rotor mounted in the rear compartment, an element driven by the rotor and mounted upon the body, a tube fitted through the partition and extending within the forward compartment, a slide supporting the forward end of the tube, and a mouth piece with which the forward end of the tube is to be brought into and out of registration by a movement of the slide, one wall of the body being formed with perforations and the slide being also formed with perforations, the perforations in the slide being arranged to be brought into registration with the perforations of the wall of the body, when the slide is moved to position the tube out of registration with the mouth-piece.

9. In a device of the class described, a support, a motor, a model upon the support having a hollow element arranged for swinging movement, a shaft rocked by the motor, and a finger projecting from the shaft and into the hollow element of the model and arranged by contact with the walls thereof to move the said element upon oscillation of the shaft.

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

ENOCH MILLER, [L. s.]

Witnesses:

THOS. CROSS,
SAM ROSNER.