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A. M. ZALKIND

2,677,212

PEG POUNDING TOY

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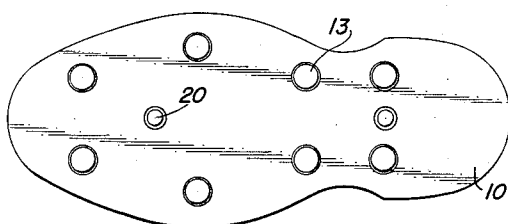


Fig. 1.

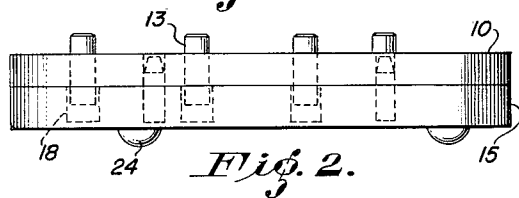


Fig. 2.

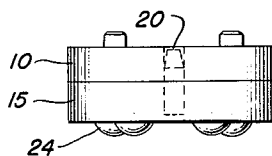


Fig. 3.

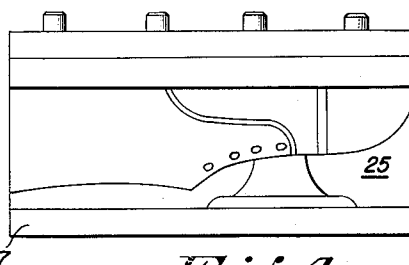


Fig. 4.

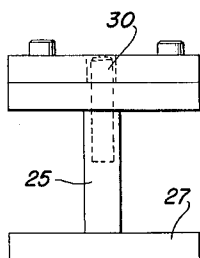


Fig. 5.

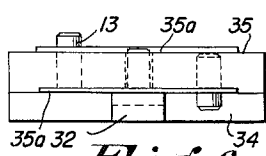


Fig. 6.

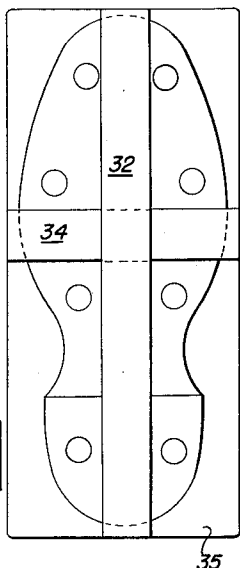


Fig. 7.

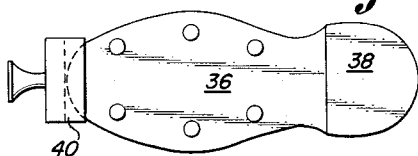


Fig. 8.

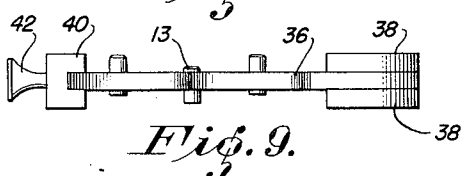


Fig. 9.

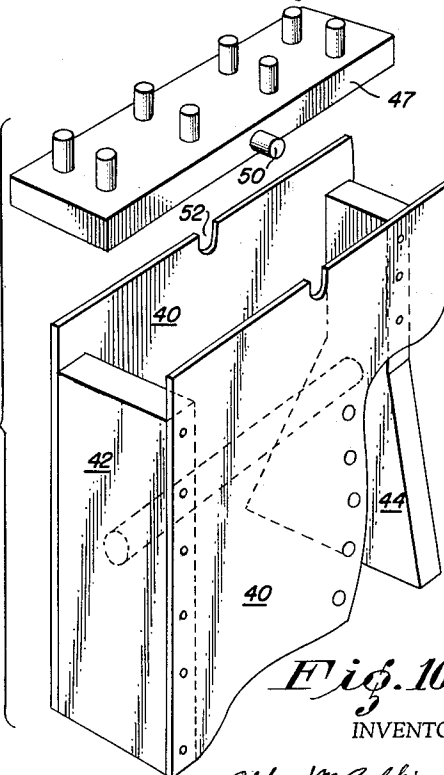


Fig. 10.

INVENTOR

Albert M. Zalkind

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PEG POUNDING TOY

Albert M. Zalkind, Arlington, Va.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 46-1)

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This invention relates to toys, and more particularly to toys of the type wherein a child pounds wooden pegs through bores in a wooden board.

In general, so-called pounding boards are a popular toy item and are considered psychologically advantageous for the reason that they give small children an opportunity to hammer and pound on an object without causing any damage thereto, thus relieving their well-known natural desire for such an activity in a relatively economical manner. The conventional pounding board is well adapted for this purpose because it gives a child a sense of achievement and satisfaction in striking all the pegs downwardly into the surface of the board, as though they were nails or spikes, whence the board can be reversed and the same procedure repeated.

It is an object of my invention to provide a simple and rugged pounding toy of improved construction and enhanced play value.

My invention constitutes a novel structure for a pounding board in that it is devised to resemble a shoe; thus, a child using my pounding board simulates, in striking the pegs, the act of repairing a shoe; that is, fastening a sole and heel thereto. Accordingly my construction adds considerable play value to the activity of using a pounding board.

My invention will now be described in conjunction with the appended drawing in which:

Figure 1 shows a plan view of one form of my invention. Figure 2 is an elevation thereof. Figure 3 is an end view thereof. Figure 4 is an elevation of another form of my invention. Figure 5 is an end view thereof. Figure 6 is an end view of a further form of my invention. Figure 7 is a plan view looking upwardly at the bottom thereof. Figure 8 is a plan view of a still further form of my invention. Figure 9 is an elevation thereof. Figure 10 is an exploded perspective of yet another form of my invention.

With reference to Figures 1 to 3, my invention comprises a board 10 profiled in the shape of the bottom of a shoe, i. e., integral sole and heel areas. The board is provided with a plurality of bores carrying respective force-fit pegs 13 therein in the usual manner. Board 10 is adapted to be placed on a base 15 which is similarly shoe-shaped. Base 15 is provided with holes or sockets 18 slightly larger in diameter than the pegs 13 and of sufficient depth to fully accommodate the pegs when they are pounded downwardly to be flush with the surface of board 10. Thus it will be appreciated that each of the pegs 13 may be

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pounded downwardly and will be received in respective sockets 18, but owing to the increased diameter of sockets 18, no frictional resistance therein will be met. Accordingly, after all the pegs have been pounded in, board 10 may be lifted from the base 15, turned upside down, and replaced thereon whereupon the pounding procedure may be repeated.

In order to properly align board 10 and base 15, a pair of aligning pins 20 are embedded in the base, protruding upwardly therefrom and receivable with an easy sliding fit in heavily countersunk bores 22 provided in the member 10.

In order to cushion plate 15 so as to relieve some of the incidental noise, it is mounted on conventional rubber buttons 24.

The form shown in Figures 4 and 5 is substantially the same in character as described above except that the base plate 15 is supported on a vertical plate 25 on both sides of which may be lithographed the picture of a shoe mounted upside down on a last, for realism. Vertical plate 25 is, in turn, supported on a horizontal plate 27 in any suitable manner. In this construction aligning pins 30 may be driven forcefully through base 15 and into tightly fitting bores in plate 25 so as to provide very rigid securement therebetween.

In the form shown in Figures 6 and 7, an economy is effected in that the profiled base plate has been eliminated and a simple cross-piece arrangement consisting of wood strips 32 and 34 secured together by a rabbeted arrangement, in a well-known manner, serves to support pounding plate 35 when pegs 13 are being driven therein. It will be apparent that in this construction the pegs are exposed as they come through the bottom of plate 35 and while this is not considered as desirable as the complete shielding afforded by the base plates 15 of the forms previously described, nevertheless the economy effected is substantial, particularly since plate 35 is cut rectangularly, the representation of a shoe being lithographed thereon or formed of a die cut thin piece of hardboard 35a, as shown, glued in place. The pegs are disposed generally in the manner of shoe nails.

In the form shown in Figures 8 and 9, a completely integral structure is disclosed which can be used by children at an earlier age than the above-described modifications for the reason that no lifting and replacing of the pounding plate is necessary. In this construction, a sole and heel-shaped plate 36 is utilized, carrying pegs 13, and the heel area of plate 36 is provided with a simu-

lated heel consisting of a shaped piece of wood 38 conforming to the contour and the approximate size of an actual rubber heel. It will be noted that both sides of plate 36 are thus provided with the wood pieces 38. The toe end of plate 36 is provided with a support block 40 from which protrudes a knob 42. It will be appreciated that the vertical dimensions of the heel pieces and support block 40 are such that suitable clearance is afforded for the lowermost ends of pegs 13 so that they will not strike whatever surface the toy is resting on even though the uppermost ends of the pegs are pounded in flush with the upper surface of plate 36. Inasmuch as elements 38 and 40 are permanently and integrally secured to plate 36, a child may readily flip the toy over for repounding of the pegs. Knob 42 is provided to occupy the left hand of a child while he is wielding the mallet and also to assist in turning the toy over.

The form shown in Figure 10 comprises a base structure formed of sides 40 of relatively light material, for example, thin composition board, and are shaped and lithographed to resemble a shoe turned upside down in elevation. The sides are spaced apart and rigidly secured to wood end pieces 42 and 44 which have upper surfaces terminating somewhat below the upper edges of sides 40. The lower ends of members 42 and 44 are adapted to rest on a floor or play table. A spacer dowel may be socketed in members 42 and 44 for further bracing in the event the material of sides 40 is very light. The pounding plate 47 is rectangularly shaped and approximately equal in thickness to the difference in height between ends 42 and 44 and plates 40, and is provided with pins 50 on either side thereof which are accommodated in respective cutouts 52 provided in the upper edges of plates 40. Thus, as will readily be apparent from Figure 10, the pounding plate 47 may be disposed on the upper ends of elements 42 and 44, the pins 50 resting in respective notches 52 so as to properly position the plate with respect to the base and to insure proper support at both ends. With the plate thus disposed, pegs 13 may be pounded in, and after they have all been driven downwardly flush with the surface of

pounding plate 47, the plate may be lifted out and turned upside down and replaced for further pounding.

It will be appreciated that pegs 13 in this particular modification may be made somewhat longer than those in the previous embodiments for the reason of the considerably greater elevation of the base.

While I am aware that further variations and modifications are possible, I do not seek to be limited to the specific disclosures contained herein except as set forth in the appended claim. For example, in the form shown in Figures 8 and 9, instead of the support block 40, a swivel block 15 could be pivoted on a horizontal axis at the toe, which block would extend downwardly to the floor, but be foreshortened upwardly so that it would not protrude above the surface of plate 36; thus after the pegs have been pounded down, the plate 36 is rotated about its longitudinal axis, with respect to the support block to bring the pegs to upper position for re-pounding.

I claim:

A pounding toy comprising a plate shaped to the contour of a shoe bottom, poundable pegs carried by said plate and disposed adjacent the contour of the plate to simulate shoe pegs, said pegs having a length in excess of the thickness of said plate, a heel-shaped support element on each side of said plate at the heel end thereof, each of said heel elements being of a thickness at least equal to the excess length of said pegs, and means for providing the toe end of said plate to provide space for accommodating said pegs as they are pounded down through said plate.

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