June 1, 1926. 1,586,796

J. GOLD ET AL

MOVABLE FIGURE TOY

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



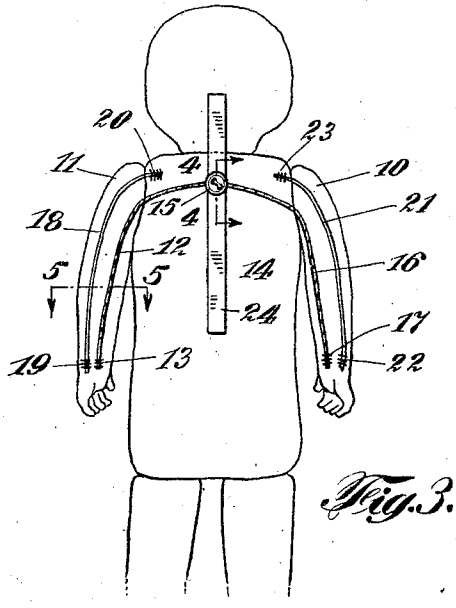


Fig. 3.

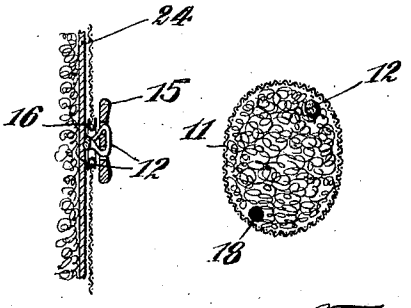


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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Fig. 6.

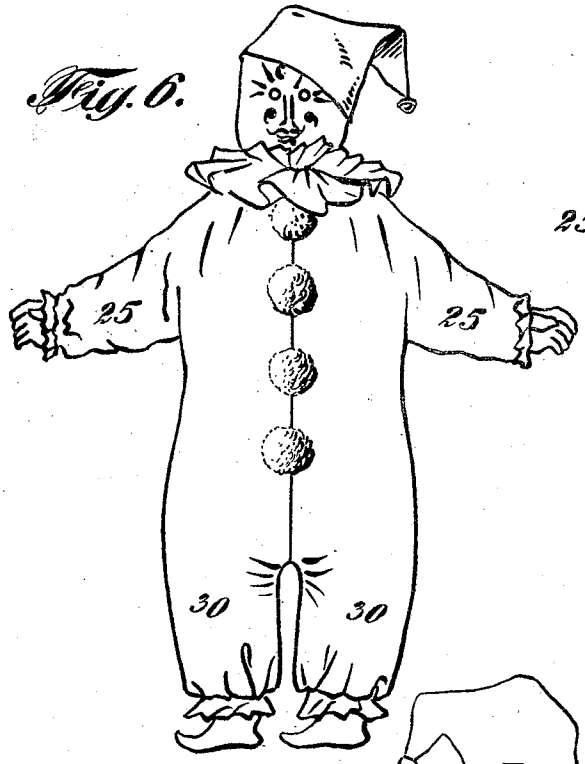
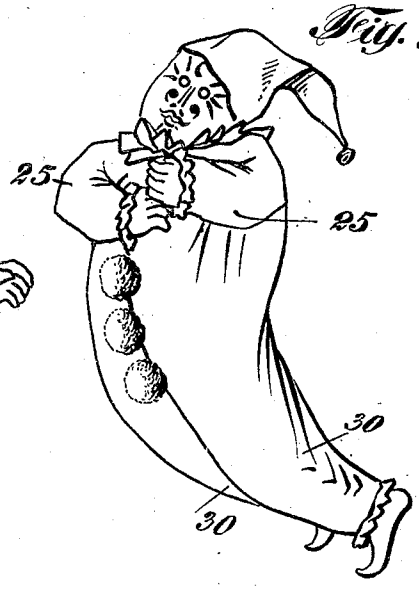


Fig. 7.



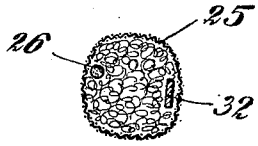


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

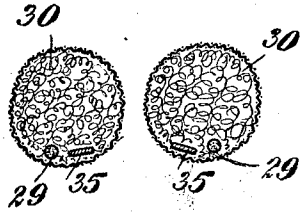


Fig. 10.

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Patented June 1, 1926. 1,586,796

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENNIE GOLD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND AGNES H. C. CREMER, OF UPPER MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

MOVABLE FIGURE TOY.

Application filed September 27, 1922. Serial No. 590,762.

Our invention relates to toys, and refers particularly to toys having movable extended members.

The object of our invention is a device formed in semblance to some object and having extended members capable of life-like movement.

While our invention is not limited to dolls or similar objects, we find that it is particularly well adapted for these purposes.

It is desirable and advantageous that the extended members of a doll, and especially the arms, be capable of a life-like movement as, for instance, a movement suggestive of an embrace.

It is evident that in order that the arms of a doll have this suggested movement they move from their downwardly extended normal position upwardly and inwardly until the arms meet or cross in an approximate horizontal plane, thus giving them the movement and appearance of being used in an embrace.

In order that the extended members, as the arms, should have this movement it is necessary that they be capable of movement at the shoulder joint as well as between the shoulder and the hands indicative of an elbow movement.

We have invented means whereby these movements may be accomplished in a most lifelike manner, thus giving the doll additional attractiveness and usefulness.

In a broad way our invention comprises placing within the arms, and obscured from sight, a pliable moving member, such as a cord, which, when pulled, will give the desired movement to the arms, and having within the arms, and obscured from view, a resilient or elastic member which will return the arms to their normal free downwardly extended position when the stress upon the cord or similar member has been released.

While in the above we refer specifically to arms we do not limit ourselves to these particular members as our invention may be applied to the legs or other extended members of a toy.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating modified forms of our invention similar parts are designated by similar numerals.

Figure 1 illustrates a doll in normal position.

Figure 2 illustrates the doll with its arms in moved position.

Figure 3 is a rear view of Figure 1 with the stuffing and the rearward portion of the covering of the body and arms removed.

Figure 4 is a cross-section through the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a cross section through the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a front plan view of a modified form of our invention in normal position.

Figure 7 is the modified form of our invention with the arms and legs in moved position.

Figure 8 is a rear view of Figure 6 with the stuffing and the rearward portion of the covering of the device removed.

Figure 9 is a cross section through the line 9—9 of Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a cross section through the line 10—10 of Figure 8.

The particular form of the device of our invention shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, comprises a doll having the arms, 10 and 11, loosely connected to the body at the shoulders, so that they will hang downwardly in a natural position as shown in Figure 1, the arms being capable of being bent at the elbows in natural manner.

A cord, 12, is fixedly attached at 13 to the lower portion of the arm, 11, and passes upwardly through the arm, being positioned somewhat inwardly of the forearm portion of the arm, and thence across the back, 14, to the central portion thereof, and thence outwardly through the back to the button 15, to which it is attached. A similar cord, 16, is fixed at 17 to the arm, 10, and passes through the arm and outwardly through the back, 14, and is attached to the button, 15.

Approximately opposite to the cord, 12, within the arm, 11, is a rubber band or elastic, 18, attached to the arm at 19 and to the shoulder at 20. A similar elastic, 21, is attached to the arm, 10, at 22 and to the shoulder at 23.

A piece of stiffening material, 24, is fastened within the doll.

The operation of the device is as follows:—

When the doll is in normal position the arms hang as shown in Figures 1 and 3. When the button, 15, is pulled outwardly from the back of the doll, the cords, 12 and

16, are pulled, thus causing the arms to rise and at the same time move inwardly, 10′ and 11′, giving the appearance of embracing. When the button, 15, is released, the rubbers, or elastics, 18 and 21, which have been stretched under the last described operation, through their elasticity bring the arms back to their normal position.

Figures 6 to 10 inclusive, illustrate a doll of our device in which movement is imparted to both the arms and legs.

In this device the arms, 25, 25, have a somewhat horizontal normal position. Within the body of the doll is a stiffening member, 50. A cord, 26, is fastened to each arm, 25, at 27 and extended upwardly through the arm and outwardly through a ring 28, in the back, and is attached thereto. A cord 29, is fixedly attached to each leg, 30, at 31 and extended upwardly through the leg and outwardly through the ring, 28, to which it is attached. A resilient member, 32, of whale-bone, steel, or other suitable material is fastened to each arm, 25, at 33 and to the stiffening member, 50, at 34, maintaining the arms in extended normal position. A resilient member, 35, is fastened to each leg, 30, at 36 and to the stiffening member, 50, at 37 maintaining the legs in downwardly extended normal position.

The cords, 26, 26, are positioned in approximate front position of the arms, 25, 25, and the resilient members, 32, 32, are positioned in approximate back position of the arms.

The cords, 31, 31, and the resilient members, 35, 35, are positioned in approximate back position of the legs.

The normal position of the device is shown in Figure 6. When the button, 28, is pulled outwardly, the cords, 26, 26, move the arms inwardly and somewhat upwardly, bending them and causing a movement suggestive of an embrace. At the same time, the cords, 29, 29, move the legs backwardly and upwardly, the device being then in the position shown in Figure 7.

When the button, 28, is released, the resilient members, 32, 32, 35, 35, cause the device to assume its normal position as shown in Figure 6.

It is evident that if the cords, 31, 31, be positioned in the front portion of the legs, when the button, 28, is moved outwardly the legs will curve forwardly instead of backwardly as shown above.

The upward movement of the arms may be varied by the position of the button, 28, which, if positioned higher than shown will draw the arms further upwardly.

We have shown the device in the form of a doll, but we do not limit ourselves to this particular form as other illustrative devices may be used, nor do we limit ourselves to a soft stuffed device as shown, as jointed members may be similarly employed.

A consideration of our drawings and specification shows that the device has a life-like movement, suggestive of an embrace, the arms moving both forwardly and inwardly.

We do not limit ourselves to the particular size, shape, number, arrangement or material of parts as described as these are given simply as a means for clearly explaining our invention.

What we claim is:—

1. In a doll, in combination, a head; a body; a stiffening member within the head and the body; extended arm and leg members; a forwardly and inwardly positioned cord interior of each arm, one end of which is fixedly attached to the free end part of the arm, the other end of the cord passing outwardly through the body back, both arm cords being attached to each other outwardly of the device, so situated that the outward movement of the cords will cause the arms to move upwardly and inwardly toward each other, and rearwardly and outwardly positioned resilient means within each arm capable of returning the arm to its normal position when tension is released upon the cords.

2. In a doll, in combination, a head; a body; extended arm members; extended leg members; a forwardly and inwardly positioned cord interior of each extended arm member, one end of which is attached to the free end portion of the arm member, the other end of the cord extending outwardly of the back of the body; rearwardly and outwardly positioned resilient means within each arm, the outward movement of the cords causing an upwardly and inwardly movement of the arms; a rearwardly and outwardly positioned cord interior of each leg, one end of which is attached to the free end portion of the leg, the other end of the cord extending outwardly of the back of the body, and a rearwardly and inwardly positioned resilient member within each leg, the outward movement of the cords causing an upwardly and rearwardly movement of the legs.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York this 25th day of September, 1922.

JENNIE GOLD.
AGNES H. C. CREMER.