June 4, 1940. F. MALTESE 2,202,915

ADVERTISING DEVICE

Filed May 11, 1939

Fig. 1.

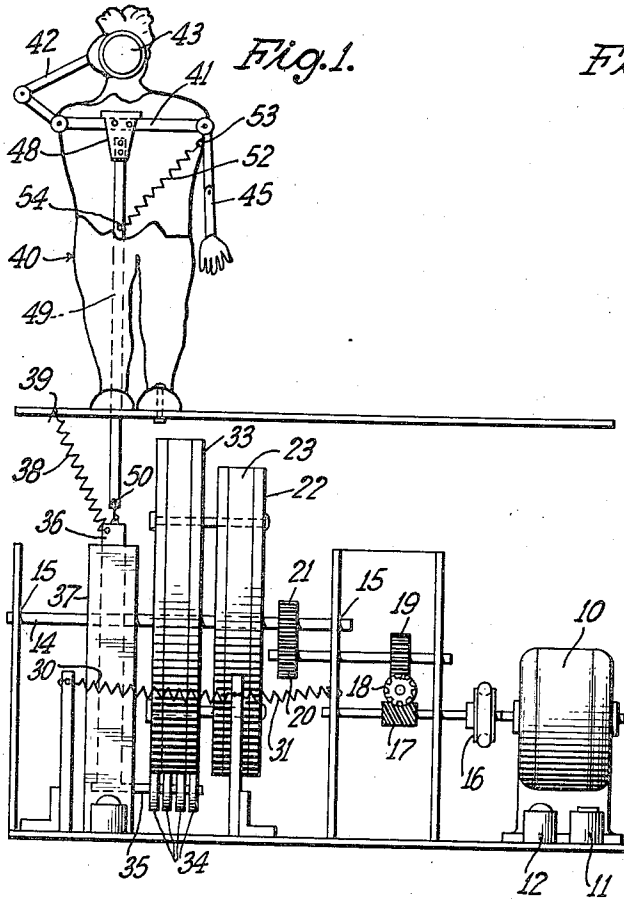


Fig. 3.

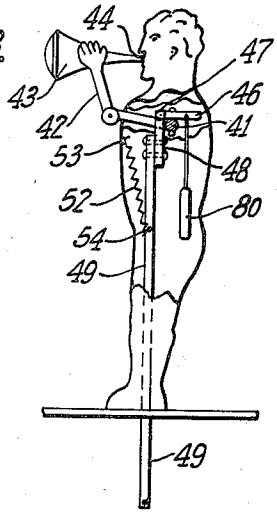


Fig. 4.

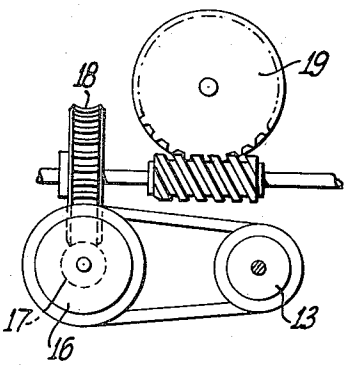


Fig. 2.

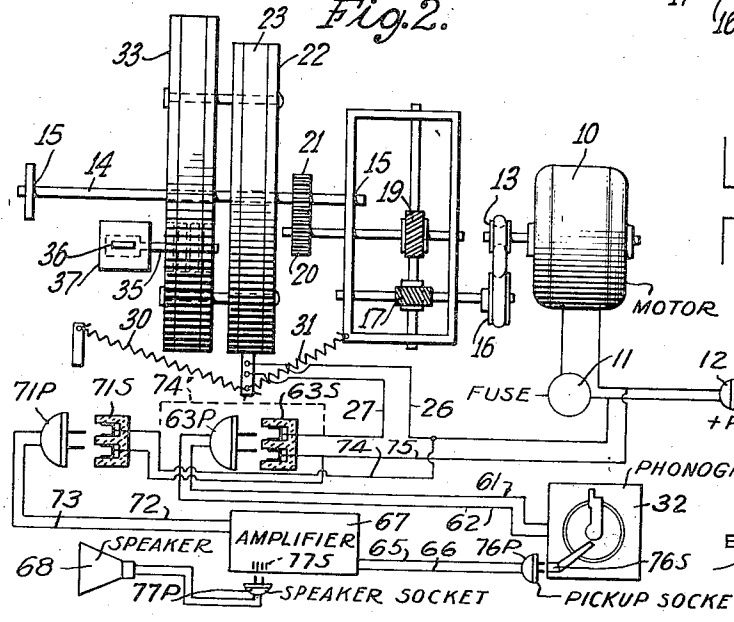
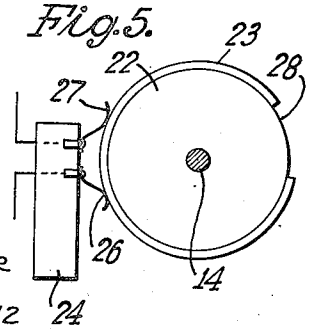


Fig. 5.



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Patented June 4, 1940 2,202,915

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,202,915

ADVERTISING DEVICE

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Application May 11, 1939, Serial No. 272,945

2 Claims. (Cl. 46—118)

This invention relates to advertising devices. More particularly to a device intended to give oral announcements timed with the movement of a human figure.

It is an object of this device to simulate an announcer making announcements through a megaphone and to provide such a figure in which the announcer places a megaphone to his lips and in timed relation thereto the announcement is given forth.

The invention accordingly comprises the features of construction, combination of elements and arrangements of parts, which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter set forth and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the claims.

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device embodying this invention.

Figure 2 is a diagram showing diagrammatically the operating mechanism therefor.

Figure 3 is a side elevation thereof.

Figures 4 and 5 are mechanical details.

In the drawing numeral 10 designates an electric motor adapted to be protected by a fuse block 11 connected to a power socket 12. The electric motor has upon its shaft a pulley 13 which in turn, through a reduction gear device, drives a shaft 14 mounted in suitable bearings 15. This reduction gear device comprises any train of gears which will reduce the speed of the motor such as to make the shaft 14 revolve once for each time that the announcer is to make his announcement. This gear train is here illustrated diagrammatically by pulley 16, worm gear 17—18 and by gears 19—20 and 21, but they are not more specifically referred to, as details of them form no part of this invention.

The shaft 14 mounted in suitable bearings 15—15 has upon it a concentric roller 22 upon which is mounted a copper band 23 which is of a length partially but not completely to encircle the roller as seen in Figure 5. An insulating block 24 carries a pair of conducting arms 26—27 in position to make a circuit through the copper band whenever both arms are in contact with it but to break the circuit when either contact arm reaches the segment 28 between the ends of the copper band.

The block 24 may be pivoted at its base and spring arms 30 and 31 may be connected to the upper portion thereof to hold the contact arms 26 and 27 in engagement with the copper band. The function of this circuit breaker is to close the circuit from the socket 12 to the motor of a phonograph 32, which will be later described, to cause the operation of the phonograph when the circuit is closed and this opening and closing of the circuit is in timed relation with the operation of the figure as will be hereinafter described.

Mounted upon the shaft 14 is an eccentric disc or cam 33 adapted to cooperate with rollers 34 carried by a pin 35 fixed upon a vertical post 36 slidable in vertical bearings 37. A spring 38 attached to the frame at 39 is also attached to the post 36 to urge the post upwardly and hold the rollers 34 in engagement with the eccentric 33.

The numeral 40 represents in general a figure of a man having journaled across the shoulders a shaft 41 to which is rigidly attached at one end an arm 42 carrying in the hand thereof a megaphone 43. The shaft and arm and megaphone are rigidly connected together so that the rotation of the shaft will move the megaphone to the lips 44 of the figure or allow it to fall to the side thereof. Upon the other end of the shaft 41 is loosely mounted the other arm 45 which by reason of its weight may be allowed to hang always in the downward position, the extension of the shaft being used merely as a convenient means of hanging the left arm. Mounted upon the shaft 41 is a bracket arm 46 to which is pivoted at 47 an arm 48 attached to the upper end of a rod 49 which is connected at 50 to the post 36. With this construction the arm 46 serves as a two-ended lever one end extending forwardly and pivotally connected by the arm 48 to the rod 49, and the other extending rearwardly to support the counterweight 80. Thus the forward end serves as a crank arm to impart a partial rotary movement to shaft 41 as rod 49 is reciprocated. A spring 52 is connected to the framework at 53 and to the rod 49 at 54 so as to hold the rod in its upward position as far as it will go consistent with the engagement of the rollers 34 upon the eccentric disc 33. The rod 49 will be drawn downwardly by the eccentric disc and this will cause the figure to drop the megaphone from his lips. As the eccentric disc rotates, however, the springs 38 and 52 draw the rod 49 upwardly.

The phonograph 32 is conventionally illustrated by a turntable 60 operated by a motor not shown which is fed through wires 61 and 62 from a plug 63P insertable in socket 63S which

in turn is connected to the power plug 12 through the contacts 26 and 27.

The numeral 64 designates the electric pick-up of the phonograph connected by wires 65 and 66, pick-up socket 76S and plug 76P to an amplifier 67 which in turn operates a loud speaker 68 through wires 69, 70, speaker socket 77S and plug 77P. Power is furnished the amplifier from a socket 71S through plug 71P and wires 72 and 73 connected to the power plug 12 by wires 74 and 75. A weight 80 is now used to counterbalance the arm 48.

In the above described circuit, the amplifier is always "on" or connected to the power circuit, but if desired, the amplifier can be made to be "on" only when the phonograph is operating by disconnecting wire 74 and using wire 74' as shown dotted, instead. In this circuit, the power supplied to the amplifier is regulated by contacts 26—27.

With the foregoing construction it will be clear that when the power is connected to the motor 10 the eccentric 33 will cause the figure to raise the megaphone to his lips once for each revolution of the shaft 14 and similarly the copper strip 23 will make contact with the phonograph motor once for each revolution of the shaft 14 and these are so timed that the message delivered by the phonograph occurs during the time when the phonograph is placed to the lips of the figure.

Since certain changes may be made in the above construction and different embodiments of the invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

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

1. A figurine resembling a living figure having a horizontal shaft pivoted therein at the shoulder, for oscillatory rotary movement, an arm rigidly attached to said shaft,—a simulated sound instrument carried by said shaft, constructed and arranged to move from the lips of the figure to the side thereof as said shaft is oscillated; a motor driven shaft mounted below said figure having a cam and circuit breaker thereon, connection between said cam and horizontal shaft for oscillating said horizontal shaft,—a phonograph, means for operating said phonograph controlled by said circuit breaker in timed relation to said oscillation of said horizontal shaft.

2. A device according to claim 1 in which the means for connecting the cam to the horizontal shaft comprises a follower for said cam, a reciprocating rod operated by said follower, and a crank cam on said horizontal shaft and connected to said reciprocating rod.

FRANK MALTESE.