Nov. 21, 1961 C. H. KILLIUS 3,009,698

TOY WINGS

Filed April 15, 1960

Fig. 1

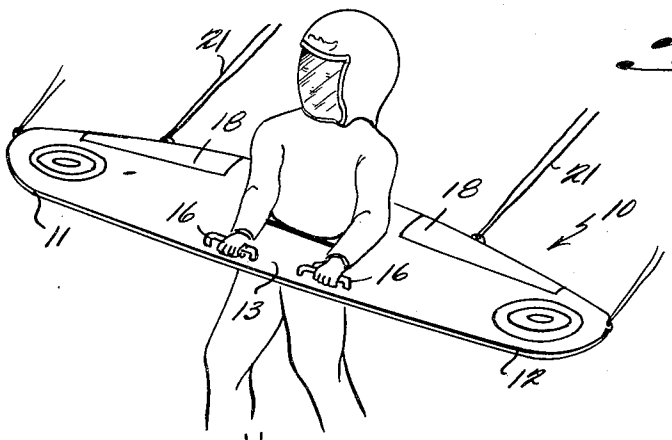


Fig. 2

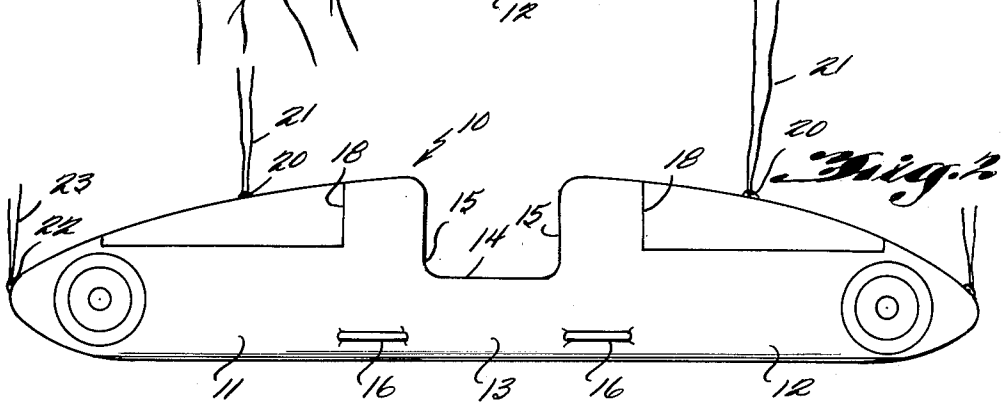


Fig. 3

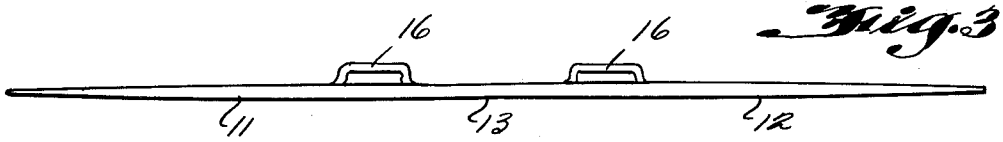
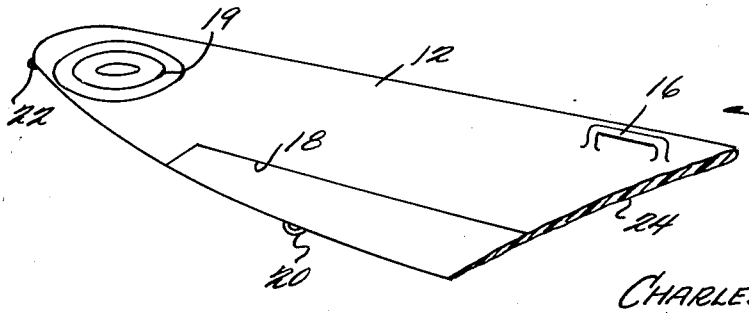


Fig. 4



INVENTOR.
CHARLES H. KILLIUS
BY
Kimmel & Crowell
ATTORNEYS

United States Patent Office 3,009,698 Patented Nov. 21, 1961

3,009,698

TOY WINGS

Charles H. Killius, Newark, Del.
(4743 Homer Ave., Apt. A, Suitland 23, Md.)

Filed Apr. 15, 1960, Ser. No. 22,621
4 Claims. (Cl. 272—1)

This invention relates to toy wings, and has as its primary object the provision of a toy in the form of a pair of wings adapted to be worn or positioned around the waist of a child, in order that the child may, by running or walking, and appropriately tilting the wings simulate an airplane in flight.

An additional object of the invention is the provision of such a toy wing which is contoured to fit snugly about the waist of the user, and provided with handles in a readily accessible position so that the same may be grasped for relatively easy handling.

Still another object of the invention is the provision of such a toy wing which may be decorated in simulation of a military or civil aircraft or jet or rocket ship, and which may be cut in various patterns and sizes as desired.

A further object of the invention is the provision of means in the form of streamers simulating jet streams and/or contrails extending from the trailing edge of the wing, the streamers being so arranged as to float behind the child when the device is in use.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a device of this character which is relatively simple and inexpensive to manufacture, and which provides a high entertainment value for a child.

Still other objects reside in the combinations of elements, arrangements of parts, and features of construction, all as will be more fully pointed out hereinafter and disclosed in the accompanying drawing wherein there is shown a preferred embodiment of this inventive concept.

In the drawing:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the toy wing of the instant invention shown in use by a child.

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged top plan view of the toy wing of FIG. 1.

FIGURE 3 is a front elevational view of the device of FIG. 2; and

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view partially broken away to disclose the section through the wing.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawing.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, the toy wing of the instant invention is generally indicated at **10**, and may be comprised of a single sheet cut or otherwise formed from light wood such as balsa, plywood, or from heavy cardboard, or from a suitable plastic or even from a lightweight metal such as aluminum, if desired.

The wing proper may be of any desired overall configuration and of any desired size, that is so designed as to provide a pair of symmetrical wing portions **11** and **12**, which are connected by a central portion **13**. The trailing edge of the wing is cut away to provide a central recess **14** in simulation of a cockpit, which encircles the waist of the user. The sides **15** of recess **14** may be concaved or contoured to fit snugly about the waist.

A pair of handles **16** are positioned on the top wing surface adjacent the leading edge and extend longitudinally of the wing to facilitate grasping by the hands of the child.

In use the child fits the recess **14** about the waist and grasps the handles **16**. Then by running or walking he may simulate an airplane in flight. The wing may then be tilted along a longitudinal axis to simulate a change in altitude, or along the central transverse axis to simulate banking for turning purposes.

The wing may be decorated in any desired manner, as by drawing lines **18** in appropriate position to simulate ailerons, and by suitable markings **19**, in simulation of military markings, or the markings of civil aircraft, or other appropriate designs.

Positioned at a suitable intermediate point or points on the trailing edge are a plurality of symmetrically spaced rings **20**, to which are attached streamers **21**, of paper, cloth, or other suitable flexible material. The streamers **21** extend rearwardly of the wing when the child runs, in simulation of contrails or jet streams. Similar rings **22** having similar streamers **23** may be affixed to the wing tips, a location at which contrails most frequently occur.

In the illustrative embodiment of the invention the wing has been shown as a single sheet of a single material. However, if desired, the wing portions **11** and **12** may be made of one material, while the central section may merely comprise a transverse bar of the same or different material suitably secured to the opposed wing sections.

In the interest of economy of construction the wing may, in cross section, comprise merely a flat sheet, or, if desired, may take the form of an air foil, as indicated in the cross-sectional end view as shown in FIG. 4 at **24**. An air foil configuration will facilitate tilting of the wing, when in use, and will also facilitate forward movement thereof to a slight degree, although the advantages achieved thereby may in a device of this character be offset by the cost of production.

While the handles **16** are shown arranged in longitudinal position relative to the leading edge of the wing and positioned closely adjacent thereto, they may alternatively be positioned transversely to the leading edge, and along the sides of the cutaway portion simulating the cockpit **14**.

From the foregoing it will now be seen that there is herein provided a toy wing, which accomplishes all the objects of this invention, and others, including many advantages of great practical utility and high entertainment value.

As many embodiments may be made of this inventive concept, and as many modifications may be made in the embodiment hereinbefore shown and described, it is to be understood that all matter herein is to be interpreted merely as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. In a toy wing, a sheet formed with a pair of oppositely extending wing portions and a central portion having a recess therein extending inwardly from the trailing edge adapted to encircle the waist of a used, and a pair of handles on the top surface of the wing adapted to be grasped by the hands of the user, said handles being positioned on opposite sides of said central recess.

2. In a toy wing, a sheet formed with a pair of oppositely extending wing portions and a central portion having a recess therein extending inwardly from the trailing edge adapted to encircle the waist of a user, and a pair of handles on the top surface of the wing adapted to be grasped by the hands of the user, said handles extending longitudinally of the wing, and being positioned on opposite sides of the central recess adjacent the leading edge of the wing.

3. In a toy wing, a sheet formed with a pair of oppositely extending wing portions and a central portion having a recess therein extending inwardly from the trailing edge adapted to encircle the waist of a user, a pair of handles on the top surface of the wing adapted to be grasped by the hands of the user, said handles extending longitudinally of the wing, and being positioned on opposite sides of the central recess adjacent the leading edge of the wing, and decorative indicia in simulation of

ailerons and aircraft marking insignia on the upper surface of said toy wing.

4. In a toy wing, a sheet formed with a pair of oppositely extending wing portions and a central portion having a recess therein extending inwardly from the trailing edge adapted to encircle the waist of a user, a pair of handles on the top surface of the wing adapted to be grasped by the hands of the user, said handles extending longitudinally of the wing, and being positioned on opposite sides of the central recess adjacent the leading edge of the wing, decorative indicia in simulation of ailerons and aircraft marking insignia on the upper surface of said toy wing, and flexible streamers secured to the trailing edges of said wing portions in simulation of vapor trails.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

912,152	Nigro	Feb. 9, 1909
2,244,444	Burgess	June 3, 1944
2,864,613	Porter	Dec. 16 1958