March 3, 1931. J. BOTT 1,794,576

TOY AIRPLANE.

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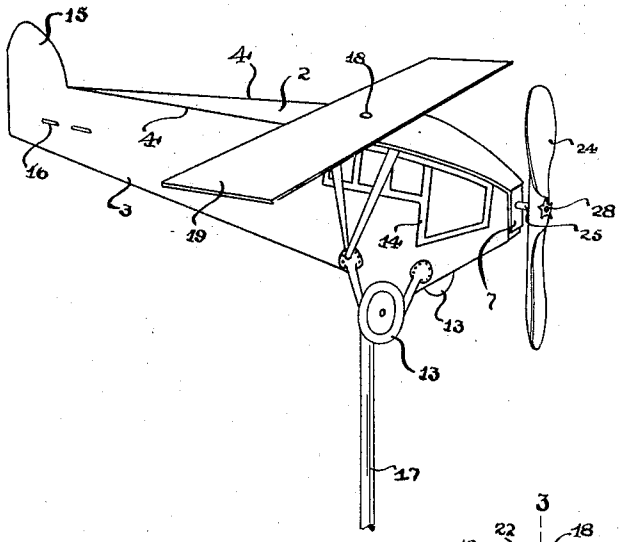


Fig 1

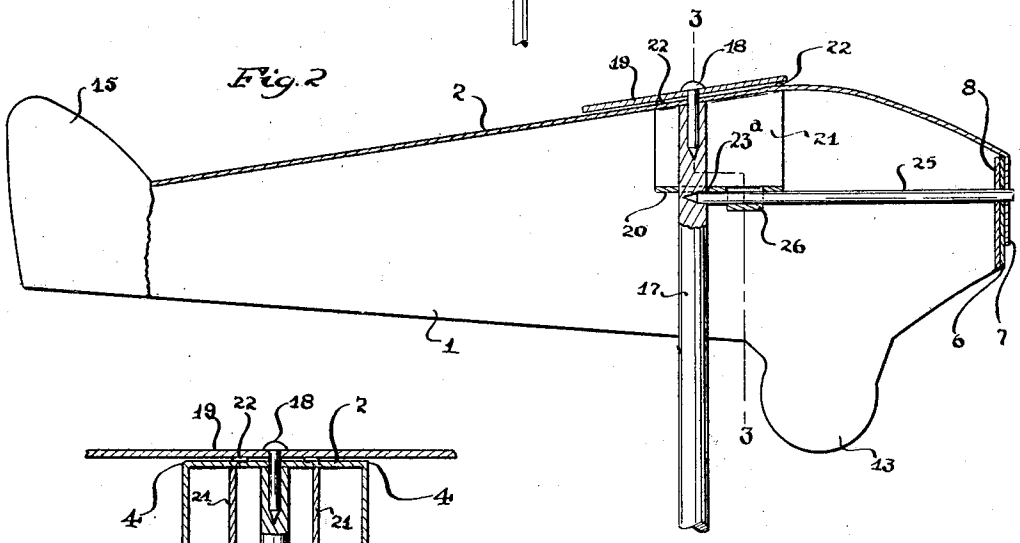


Fig. 2

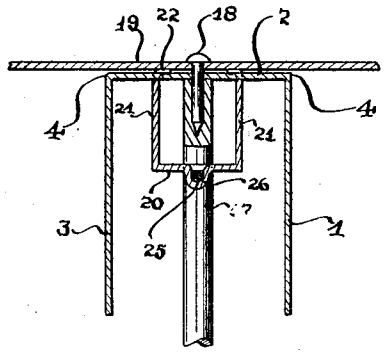


Fig 3

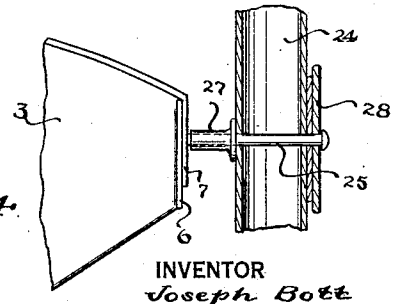


Fig 4.

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Fig. 5

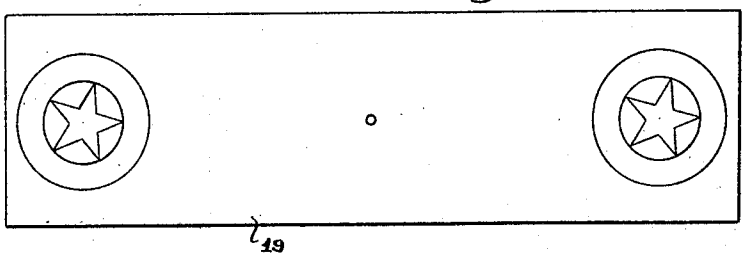


Fig. 6

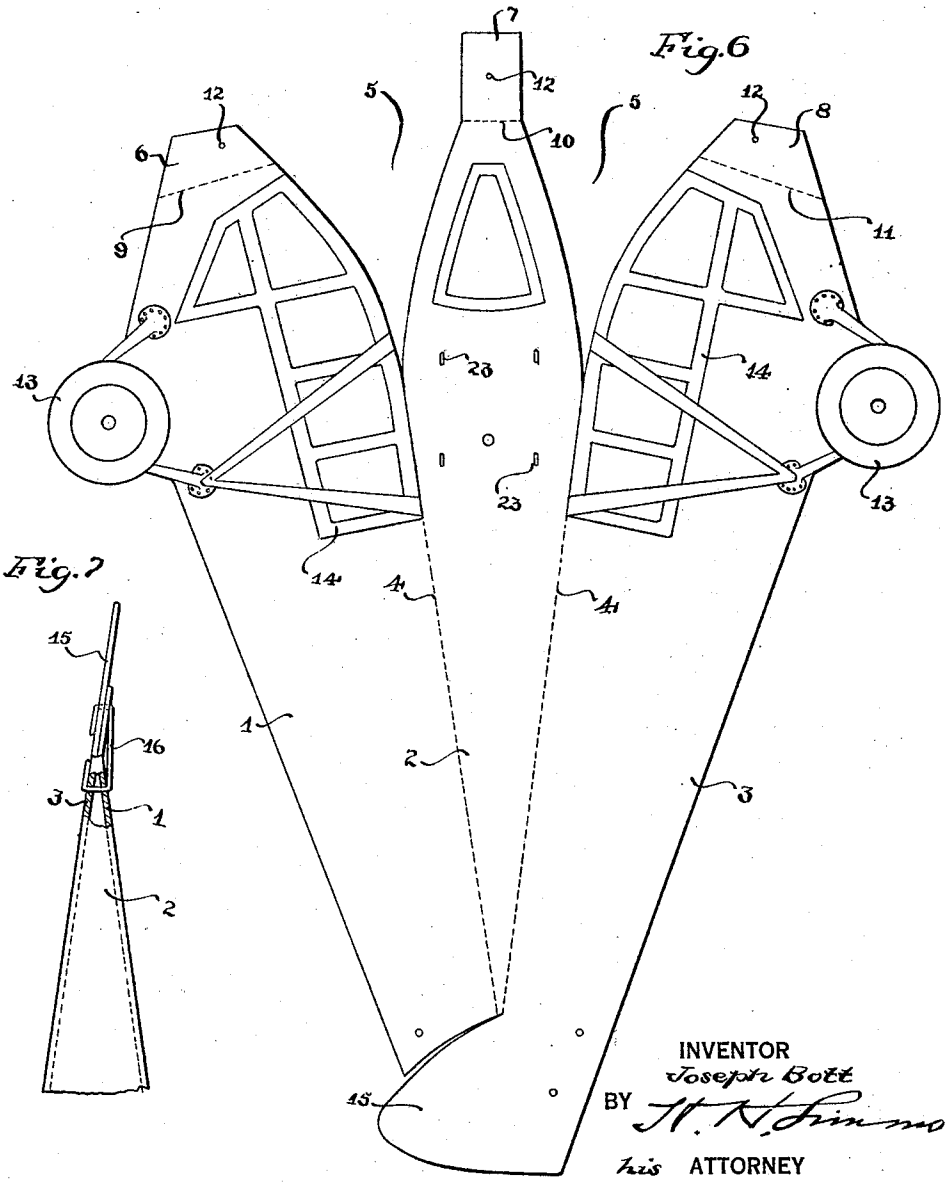


Fig. 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TOY AIRPLANE

Application filed February 24, 1928. Serial No. 256,716.

The present invention relates to toy airplanes and an object thereof is to provide a construction in which the fuselage is supported by a stem depending from the fuselage, a propeller being supported by the stem lying in front of the fuselage so that it may turn under the action of the wind. Another object of the invention is to provide a novel blank for forming the fuselage of a toy airplane. A further object of the invention is to provide a novel means of connecting a supporting stem to a fuselage body of a toy airplane. Still another object of the invention is to provide a novel means of supporting a wind operated propeller in associated relation to the fuselage of a toy airplane. A still further object of the invention is to utilize the shaft of the propeller as a means for securing a portion of the fuselage blank in operative position.

To these and other ends, the invention consists of certain parts and combination of parts, all of which will be hereinafter described: the novel features being pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a toy airplane constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical central section through the toy;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section through the propeller showing it mounted on the propeller shaft;

Fig. 5 is the plan view of the wings;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a blank forming the fuselage; and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view partially in section of the rudder end of the fuselage.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the fuselage is made from a single blank formed of three sections 1, 2 and 3, the section 2 being intermediate of the sections 1 and 3 and being connected to the sections 1 and 3 on folded lines 4 which converge toward the rear end of the blank, the forward ends of the sections being spaced at 5, the edges of the spaces diverging. When the blank is folded on the lines 4, the sections form the ends of the fuselage, and the section 3 forms the top. The flared side edges of the top edges are brought into abutment causing the forward end of the fuselage to taper in its sides and top. The spaced end portions of the sections 1, 2 and 3 are held together preferably by tongues 6, 7 and 8 extended respectively from the sections 1, 2 and 3 and bent laterally on the lines 9, 10, and 11 respectively to overlap, these tongues having perforations 12 through which any suitable fastening device may be passed. The sections 1 and 3 may have wheel simulating extensions 13 at their outer edges and the surfaces of the sections 1 and 3 may be ornamented at 14 to simulate the windows and doors of the fuselage. The rudder of the machine may be formed by providing a widened extended portion 15 on the section 3 so that when the fuselage is bent into shape the section 15 will project beyond the section 1 and upwardly above the side walls. A fastening device 16 may be passed through the sections 1 and 3 to hold the rear end of the fuselage in closed condition.

A novel means of supporting the fuselage may consist of a stem or rod 17 which has its upper end lying beneath the top section 2 so that a pin or fastener 18 driven into the top section may anchor the stem to the fuselage. This pin or fastener 18 may also be passed through a flat elongated plane or wing member 19 which abuts the upper surface of the top section 2 and projects beyond the sides 1 and 3.

With the end in view of bracing the connection between the stem 17 and the top wall 2 of the fuselage a brace may be provided comprising, in this instance, a horizontal portion 20 having upwardly extending end portions 21 formed with prongs 22 at their upper ends passed through the openings 23 in the top section 2 and bent over said top section to anchor the upwardly extending portions 21 to the top section 2. The horizontal portion 20 is provided with an opening 23^a through which the stem passes at a point removed from the top wall on section 2.

At the forward end of the fuselage may be provided a propeller simulating member 24

which is in the form of a two bladed wind wheel. This wind wheel turns on the shafts 25 which also passes through the openings 12 in the overlapping portions 6, 7 and 8 at the front of the fuselage, the inner end of the shaft being passed through an eye 26 pressed up from the horizontal portion 20 of the brace, and the shaft being anchored in the stem 17 so that the shaft 25 is thereby supported by the stem 17 and the brace for the stem. A sleeve 27 may surround the shaft 25 between the propeller 24 and the forward end of the fuselage while the washer 28 may surround the stem 25 in front of the propeller 24.

A toy airplane constructed in accordance with this invention is supported by a stem in the hands of the user, the stem being effectively connected to the fuselage. The fuselage is of novel construction and inexpensive to manufacture. The shaft of the propeller or wind wheel not only acts to hold the forward end of the fuselage in a centered position but it is rigidly secured to the stem and to a brace which supports the stem rigidly on the fuselage.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A toy airplane comprising a fuselage, a stem secured in its upper end to the fuselage, a brace engaging the stem and the fuselage to support the stem, a shaft secured to and engaging the stem, supported by the brace to one side of the stem, and extending forwardly within the fuselage from said stem and through the front wall of the latter, and a propeller mounted to turn on the shaft.

2. A toy airplane comprising a fuselage, a stem secured at its upper end to the top wall of the fuselage and depending from said fuselage, a brace through which the stem passes having two arms extending upwardly on opposite sides of the stem and secured to the top wall of the fuselage, said brace having an eye, a shaft anchored at its inner end in the stem projecting through said eye within the fuselage, its forward end lying in front of the fuselage, and a propeller mounted to turn on such a forward end.

3. A toy airplane comprising a fuselage having a top wall and depending side walls and open at its bottom, a stem secured to the top wall at its upper end and depending below said fuselage, a brace having a horizontal portion provided with an opening through which the stem passes and having two arms lying on opposite sides of the stem, projecting upwardly and secured to the top wall of the fuselage, said brace having an eye, a shaft secured to the stem, extending through the eye and the brace and projecting from the front end of the fuselage, and a propeller mounted on the forward end of the shaft.

4. A toy airplane comprising a fuselage formed from a three section blank providing the top wall and side walls of the fuselage, each of said walls having tongues in overlapping relation, a stem secured to the top wall at its upper end and depending below said fuselage, a shaft extending through said tongues and anchored to the stem, and a propeller mounted to turn on the shaft on the outside of the fuselage.

5. A toy airplane comprising a fuselage, a stem having its upper end abutting the inner face of the top wall of the fuselage and depending below the fuselage, a wing member abutting the outer face of the top wall of the fuselage, a pin passed through the wing member and the top wall of the fuselage into the stem, a shaft projecting forwardly from the stem within the fuselage and supported in the front wall of the fuselage, and a propeller mounted to turn on the forward end of the shaft.

6. In a toy airplane, the combination with a fuselage having a top wall and a front wall, and a propeller, of an upright stem secured to the top wall of the fuselage, and a fixed shaft supporting said propeller, said shaft extending through the front wall of the fuselage being secured to the supporting stem at its rear end.

JOSEPH BOTT.