Oct. 1, 1940. T. J. McNALLY 2,216,418

PROGRESSIVE ROCKING, RIDING, AND EXCERCISING TOY

Filed Jan. 26, 1939

Fig. 1.

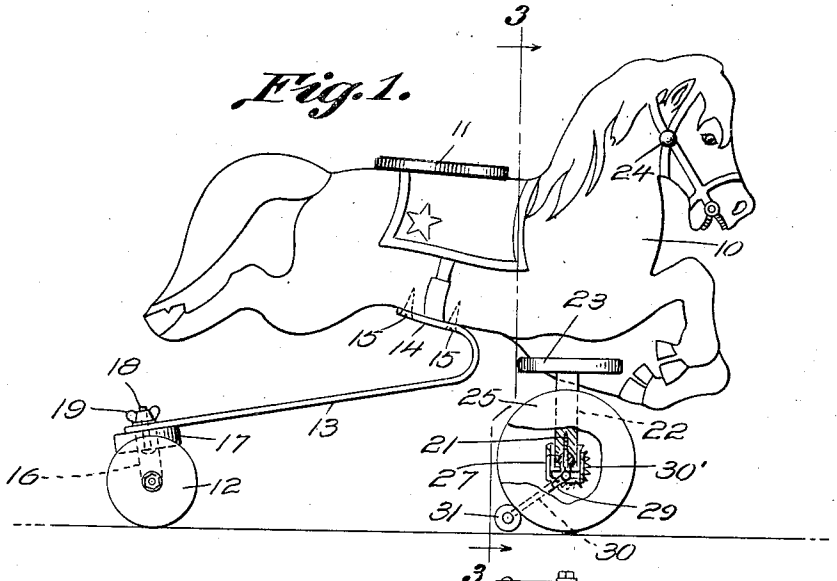


Fig. 2.

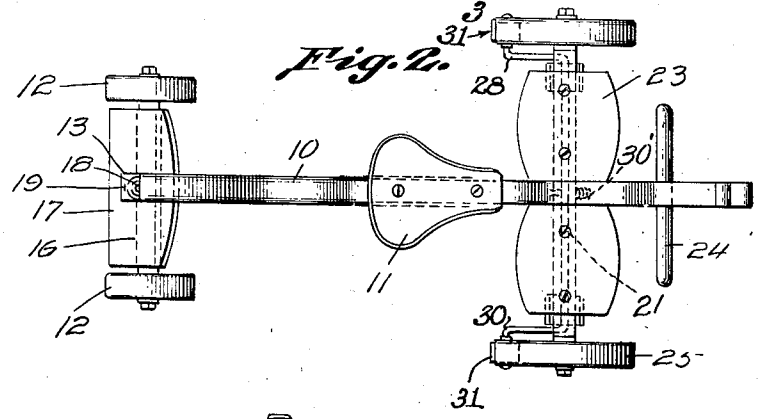
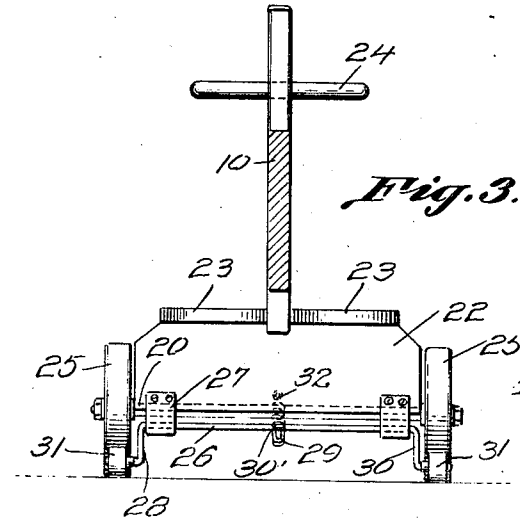


Fig. 3.



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PROGRESSIVE ROCKING, RIDING, AND EXERCISING TOY

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Application January 26, 1939, Serial No. 252,983

2 Claims. (Cl. 272—53)

This invention relates to progressive rocking, riding, and exercising toys and has for an object to provide a toy of this character which may be adjusted to travel in a rectilinear direction or in an arcuate direction.

A further object is to provide a toy of this character in which the front wheels move forward when the weight of the rider presses the seat down and when the seat raises up the rear wheels will be pulled after the front wheels through the medium of a novel spring.

A further object is to provide a novel means for holding the front wheels so that they cannot move rearwardly but must always move in a forward direction.

A further object is to provide an exercising toy of this character which may be used by children without hazard and which may be formed of a few strong simple and durable parts, which will be inexpensive to manufacture, and which will not easily get out of order.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a child's exercising toy constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the toy shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, 10 designates the body of the toy, the same in the present embodiment simulating a hobby horse provided with a seat 11. The rear wheels 12 of the toy are secured to the body through the medium of a leaf spring 13. The front end 14 of the leaf spring is bent upwardly and rearwardly and the extreme end is secured to the underside of the body by screws 15 or other connectors situated substantially centrally between the axles of the toy.

The rear axle 16 is secured to the leaf spring through the medium of a plate 17. A bolt 18 is passed through the plate, axle and rear end of the spring and is equipped with a wing nut 19. When the nut is loosened the axle may be turned to extend at any desired angular inclination transversely of the spring to cause the toy to travel in an arcuate direction. The axle may be also locked in place to extend at a right angle to the leaf spring to cause the toy to travel in a rectilinear direction.

The front axle 20 is secured by screws 21 to a front axle support 22 upon the upper edge of which steps 23 are mounted to coact with handle bars 24 projecting from the body 10 of the toy to support the weight of the operator when the operator rises from the seat. The front wheels 25 are preferably of larger diameter than the rear wheels.

A crank shaft 26 is supported by U-shaped bearings 27 below the front axle support 22 and is provided with three crank arms 28, 29 and 30. Small wheels 31 are mounted upon the crank arms 28 and 30 and these wheels are held against the rear side of the peripheries of the front wheels through the medium of a spring 30' which is connected at one end as shown at 32 to the front axle support 22 and at the other end is connected to the crank arm 29. The spring constantly tends to hold the small wheels 31 in contact with the rear sides of the front wheels and with the ground rearwardly of the front wheels.

In operation the child sits on the toy, places the feet on the steps or foot rests 23, and rocks the toy down and up with a forward motion of the body and the toy will travel forward. This is due to the support 22 moving backward and forward, the small wheels 31 holding the large wheels 25 from moving backward. The toy travels forward on rugs and carpets without the aid of the small wheels 31 when the child learns to operate or ride it.

From the above description it is thought that the construction and operation of the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

1. A progressive rocking, riding, and exercising toy comprising a body, a front axle mounted on the body, wheels on the axle, a rear axle, wheels mounted on the rear axle, a leaf spring secured to the rear axle, the front end of the leaf spring being bent upwardly and rearwardly, the end of said bent end of the spring being secured to the underside of the body at a point between both axles, means adjustably securing the rear end of the spring to the rear axle to permit the rear axle being disposed at various angular positions transversely of the spring, a shaft rotatably con-

nected to the front axle and provided with downwardly directed crank arms, small wheels on two of the crank arms adapted to engage the floor and the rear side of the peripheries of the front wheels to form brakes for preventing the front wheels moving backward and permitting the rear wheels being moved forward by said spring when the rider's weight is raised from the body, and steps carried by the front axle upon which the rider may stand to lift his weight from the body.

2. A progressive rocking, riding, and exercising toy comprising a body, a front axle mounted on the body, wheels on the axle, a rear axle, wheels mounted on the rear axle, a leaf spring adjustably secured to the rear axle to permit the rear axle being disposed at various angular positions transversely of the spring, the front end of the leaf spring being bent upwardly and rearwardly, and secured to the underside of the body at a point between both axles, a shaft rotatably connected to the front axle and provided with downwardly directed crank arms, small wheels on two of the crank arms adapted to engage the floor and the rear side of the peripheries of the front wheels to form brakes for preventing the front wheels moving backward and permittng the rear wheels being moved forward by said spring when the rider's weight is raised from the body, steps carried by the front axle upon which the rider may stand to lift his weight from the body, and spring means connected to the front axle and to another of said crank arms tending constantly to move the small wheels in a counter-clockwise direction.

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