March 10, 1931. S. MARCUS ET AL 1,795,729

EYE SET

Filed March 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

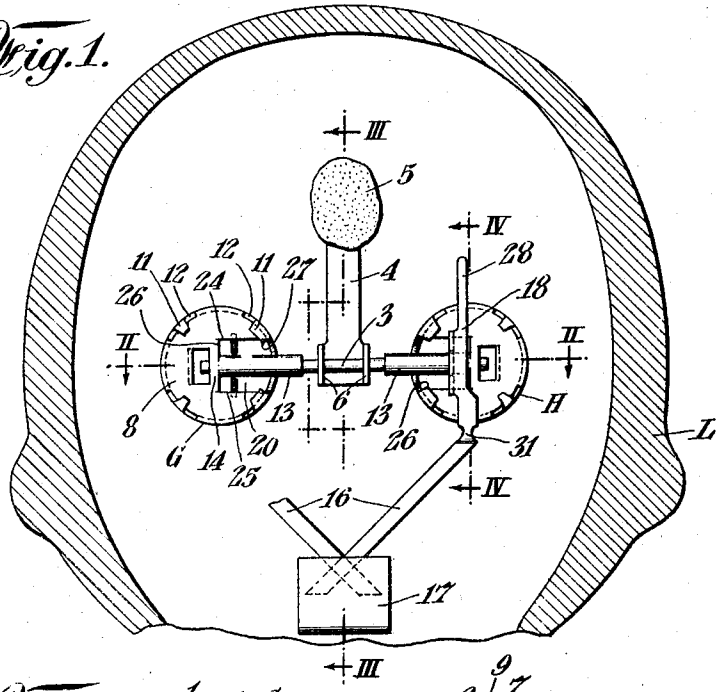


Fig. 2.

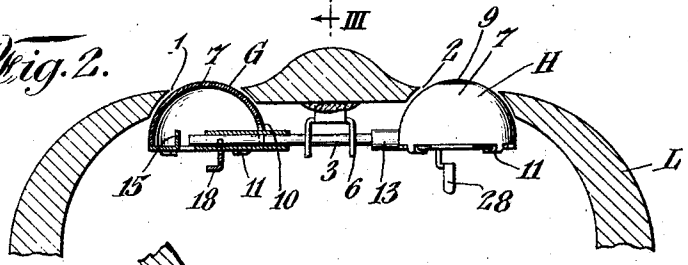


Fig. 3.

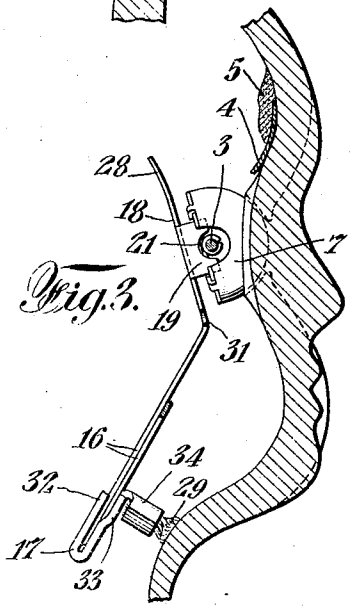


Fig. 4.

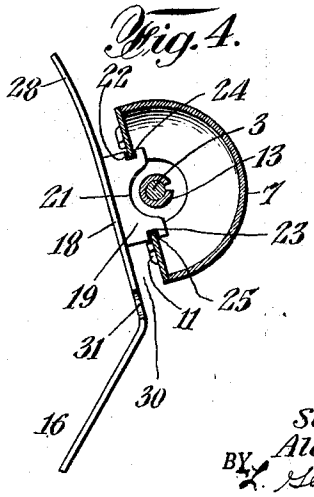


Fig. 5.



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March 10, 1931. S. MARCUS ET AL 1,795,729

EYE SET

Filed March 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

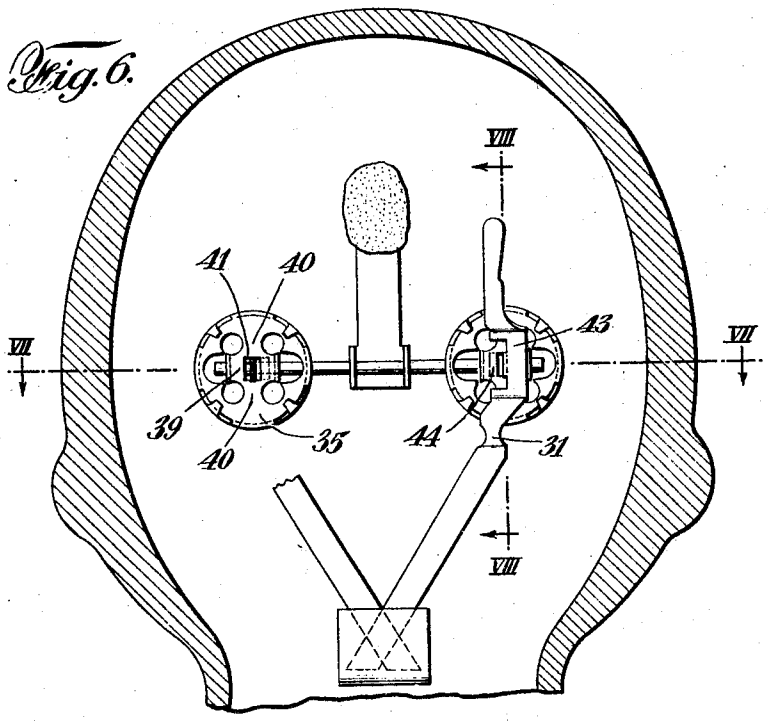


Fig. 7.

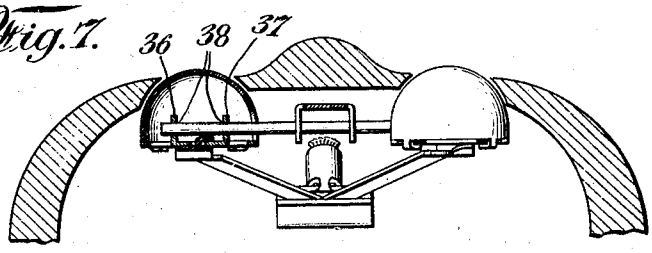
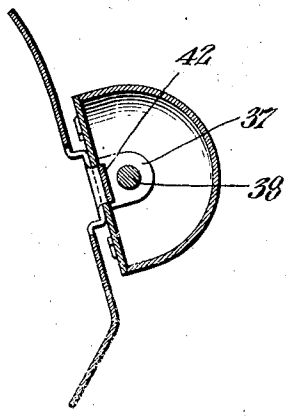


Fig. 8.



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March 10, 1931. S. MARCUS ET AL 1,795,729

EYE SET

Filed March 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 9.

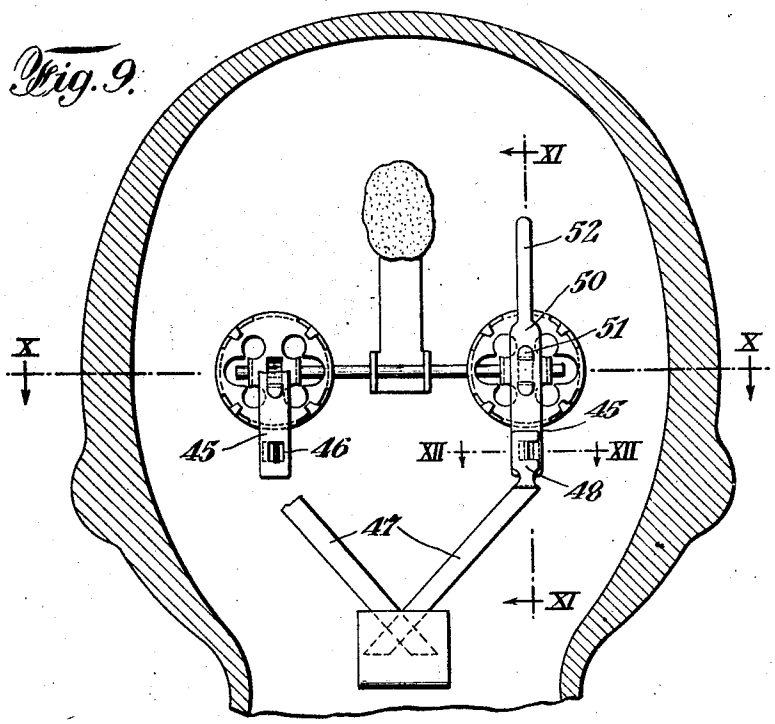


Fig. 10.

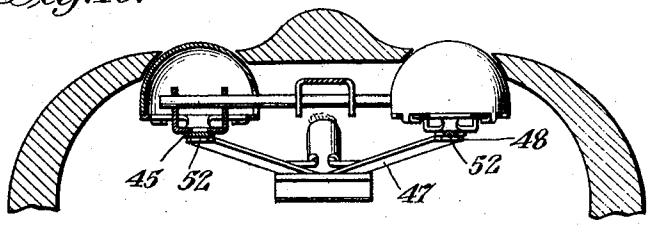


Fig. 11.

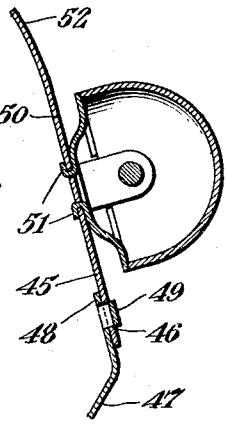


Fig. 12.



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March 10, 1931. S. MARCUS ET AL 1,795,729

EYE SET

Filed March 17, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 13.

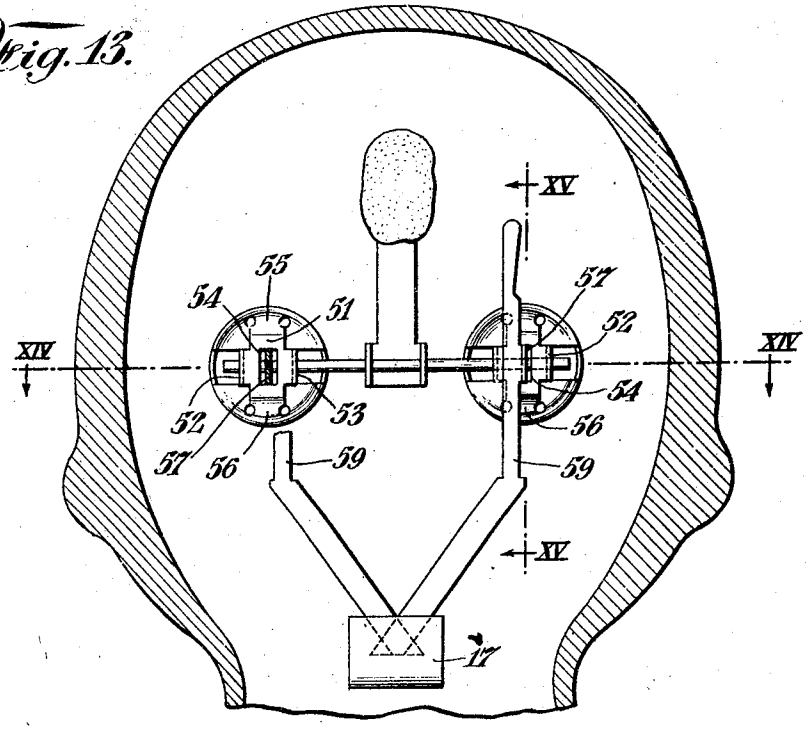


Fig. 14.

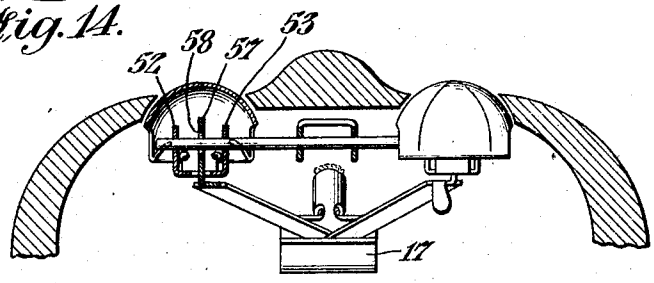
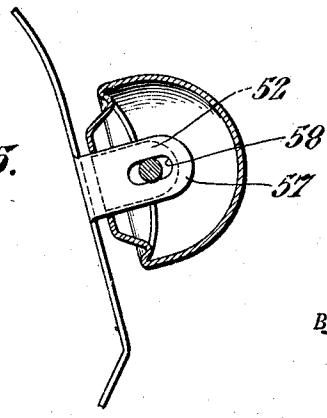


Fig. 15.



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Patented Mar. 10, 1931 1,795,729

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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EYE SET

Application filed March 17, 1928. Serial No. 262,446.

This invention relates to improvements in eye sets, such as are used in dolls and like toys.

An object of the invention is to provide improved means by which the two eyes of a set are mounted and by which eyes of a given size may be connected for use in doll heads of different sizes.

A further object is to provide improved means enabling the eyes to automatically adjust themselves with respect to the eye openings of the doll head.

A further object is to provide improved means whereby the two eyes are substantially universally adjustable to facilitate their proper co-operative positioning within the eye sockets of a doll head while insuring their simultaneous movement to "open" and "closed" positions in response to changes of position of the doll head and without interfering with the automatic movement of the eyes with respect to each other.

A further object is to provide against the possibility of any of the adjustable parts of the structure being interfered with during any dipping or bending of the eye set after assembly.

A further object is to provide an improved form of bumper element employed in limiting movement of the eyes relative to the head.

A further object is to provide an eye set as indicated and in which the weight carrying arms may be attached directly to the eyes by adjustable connections after the eyes have been completely assembled with their carrying parts.

Other objects and aims of the invention, more or less specific than those referred to above, will be in part obvious and in part pointed out in the course of the following description of the elements, combinations, arrangements of parts and applications of principles constituting the invention; and the scope of protection contemplated will be indicated in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings which are to be taken as a part of this specification, and in which we have shown merely a preferred form of embodiment of the invention:—

Fig. 1 is a rear view of an eye set constructed in accordance with this invention, the set being shown in position within a doll head, the latter being illustrated in vertical section, and a part of the eye set being broken away and shown in vertical section for better disclosure of details of construction.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line II—II of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line III—III of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line IV—IV of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the improved bumper element employed in connection with the gravity weight.

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but illustrating a modified form of connection between the weight arms and the eye structures, according to which the weight arms may be attached subsequent to the assembly of the completed eyes with their supporting parts.

Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line VII—VII of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line VIII—VIII of Fig. 6.

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Figs. 1 and 6 but illustrating a still further modified form of connection between the eyes and the weight carrying arms according to which the parts permitting automatic adjustment as between the eyes and the weight carrying arms is removed from the immediate region of the eyes.

Fig. 10 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line X—X of Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line XI—XI of Fig. 9.

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary sectional view

taken upon the plane of line XII—XII of Fig. 9.

Fig. 13 is a view similar to Figs. 1, 6 and 9 but illustrating yet a further modified form of connection between the eyes and the weight carrying arms.

Fig. 14 is a horizontal sectional view taken upon the plane of line XIV—XIV of Fig. 13, and

Fig. 15 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken substantially upon the plane of line XV—XV of Fig. 13.

Referring to the drawings for describing in detail the structures illustrated therein, and referring first to the structure shown in Figs. 1 to 5, the reference character L indicates a doll head or the like. This is hollow as is usual and is provided with openings as 1 and 2 therein serving as eye sockets.

Interiorly of the head is arranged a horizontal cross rod 3 upon the opposite end portions of which the eyes G and H are carried.

The cross rod 3 may be supported within the doll head in any appropriate manner, that illustrated being merely exemplary and including a bracket member as 4 which is fixed by its upper end to the inner surface of the doll head as at 5 and is provided with a bearing or bearings as 6—6 at its lower end within which the central portion of the cross rod is received, being either slidable and rotatable and otherwise loosely carried by said bearings, or being held rigidly within said bearings, as preferred.

The bracket member 4 may be resilient, or it may contain any of the well known features for urging the cross rod, and the eyes, forwardly so that the eyes will press yieldingly against the walls of the sockets 1 and 2.

The eyes G and H may be formed of any appropriate material, such as celluloid, sheet metal or otherwise. They are of identical construction and consist essentially of hollow semispherical shells as 7 having attached to their otherwise open rear sides a back plate 8. An iris as 9 is pictured in appropriate position upon the outer spherical surface. Each is provided with a side opening as 10 in appropriate position therethrough through which the cross rod extends into the interior of the shell. This opening is sufficiently larger in all directions than the diameter of the cross rod so that the shell will be free for adjustment about various axes as will be presently referred to and without undesirable interference from the cross rod.

The back plates 8—8 are formed separately from the shell and are held in position upon and relative to the shell by suitable means such as tangs 11—11 which interengage between the shell and the plate. In the instance illustrated these tangs are formed upon the shell. Prior to the attachment of the back plate they project rearwardly of the shell but after the back plate has been placed in position they are bent over upon and against the rear surface of the plate and thus bind the plate and shell together. The connection however is not intended to be rigid, but rather to provide for a rotary adjustment of the shell with respect to the plate about a horizontal axis transverse to the length of the cross rod. Suitable notches as 12—12 are provided in the edge of the plate for receiving the tangs, and the connection is otherwise of the same type and operation as has been more fully set forth in the patent of Alexander Konoff No. 1,580,051, issued April 6th, 1926.

The shell, or iris carrying portion, of each eye is thus independently adjustable upon the mentioned horizontal axis for purposes which are well known to those skilled in the art to which this invention belongs, it being noted further however that the connection between the plates and the shells is such as to frictionally retain these parts in any position to which they are adjusted with respect to each other.

Each of the back plates 8 has a portion thereon bent to constitute an elongated sleeve as 13 adapted to loosely telescope over the cross rod and thus hold the eyes connected with the cross rod freely rotatable about the cross rod and freely slidable longitudinally of the cross rod.

The form of the back plate is such that at the region where the sleeve 13 is connected with the remainder of the plate there is provided a relatively weakened section as 14 which is bendable to provide for a manual adjustment of the eye shell about a vertical axis transverse to the length of the cross rod, the nature of the material from which the plate is formed serving of course to retain the eye approximately in the position to which it is adjustably moved by the mentioned bending at the point 14.

Each back plate is provided with an abutment portion as 15 disposed in position to be engaged by, or to engage, the adjacent end of the cross rod for thereby limiting relative movement of the eye and cross rod in one direction. This abutment may take any appropriate form but in the instance illustrated is shown to consist merely of a part of the sheet metal of the back plate stamped out and bent across the path of the cross rod.

It will be seen that as thus far described the eye set includes two complete eyes which are carried at opposite ends of the cross rod freely movable within ample limits toward and away from each other for enabling their automatic movement into proper register with the eye sockets of the doll head by the mere act of placing the eye set within the head and the eyes being as yet freely rotatable with respect to each other upon a common horizontal axis and being independently manually adjustable upon axes transverse to

the length of the cross rod both horizontally and vertically.

The abutments 15, or their equivalent as above referred to, will provide means to engage the cross rod 3 for limiting movement of the eyes toward each other but no means is as yet included for holding the eyes against movement away from each other off of the ends of the cross rod during the time while the eye set is being handled as for instance preparatory to attachment into the doll head.

A pair of weight arms as 16—16 is provided, serving not only for carrying a weight as 17 for the gravity control of the eyes, and for connecting the eyes together for insuring their simultaneous rotary movement about or with the cross rod, but also for holding the eyes in any position to which they may be rotated with respect to each other about the cross rod.

Each of these arms is provided with a portion as 18 which extends vertically across the rear of the adjacent back plate 8 and carries an attaching part 19 which projects forwardly through an opening as 20 provided to receive it through the back plate, the part 19 being cut away as at 21 to straddle loosely about the sleeve 13, and having a pair of grooves as 22 and 23 provided in its edges for receiving upper and lower edge portions as 24 and 25 respectively of the back plate, said edges 24 and 25 being the edge walls of the opening 20, and being in substantially parallel relation to each other longitudinally of the cross rod so as to constitute guide-ways permitting free movement of the eye with respect to the weight arm in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod but always holding the eye and weight arm against any relative movement rotatably of the cross rod.

Any appropriate means may be employed for retaining the parts 19 against excessive movement longitudinally of the cross rod along the opening 20 but in the instance illustrated this is accomplished by the presence of an end wall as 26 for limiting movement in one direction and projecting portions as 27 of adjacent tangs 12 for limiting movement in the other direction, there being however ample space between the stops 26 and 27 for permitting the desired amount of relative movement of the part 19.

The upper end portion of each of the weight arms may be extended to constitute a resilient bumper as 28 for engaging against an adjacent surface portion of the doll head to limit the "closing" movement of the eyes, and any appropriate means may be provided at the lower end of the weight arms for engaging the head to limit the "opening" movement of the eyes, as for instance by providing a resilient bumper as 29 formed as a part of the weight 17 after the manner suggested in the co-pending application of Samuel Marcus and Alexander Konoff, Serial No. 216,804.

The weight arms may be formed of any appropriate material but in the instance illustrated are of sheet metal stamped and bent into appropriate shape and form, the attaching part 19 being simply a lateral extension from the main part of the arm and bent forwardly so that the main part lies flat in a plane parallel with the plate 8, thus readily facilitating the provision of the resilient extension 28 and at the same time spacing the main part of the arm from the plate 8, as at 30, so as not to interfere with adjustment of the eye about its vertical axis transverse of the cross rod. The parallel relationship of the weight arm with respect to the back plate 8 also permits of an easy manual bending of either or both of the weight arms, as at the points 31 for adjusting the eyes rotatably of the cross rod with respect to each other or with respect to the position of the weight 17.

The manner of connecting the weight arms with the weight 17 may take any appropriate form but since it is a purpose of the present improvement to provide for the use of eyes and weight arms of a given size in doll heads of different sizes or proportions a simple means is illustrated to this end which consists in making the lower portions of the weight arms to extend diagonally downwardly and toward each other to their point of connection with the weight. The lower ends preferably overlap each other within the jaws as 32 and 33 of the weight. Being of sheet metal these overlapping parts are readily received between the weight jaws and may be clamped firmly together and to the weight by said jaws, it being understood that it is intended that the weight jaws shall be bent into firm clamping engagement with the weight arms after the weight arms have been loosely placed in appropriate positions between said jaws, as in the general manner set forth in the mentioned pending application Serial No. 216,804.

After the weight arms have been fixed together by means of the weight jaws and the eye attaching parts 19 of said arms are thereby held against unintentional movement with respect to each other said parts 19 thereafter stand to be engaged by the stops 26 and 27 for limiting the free, or automatic, movement of the eyes toward and away from each, and the entire structure is thus held in such an assembled relation as to permit its handling as an entity for attachment into the doll head, the loose play between the parts 19 and the stops 26—27 enabling the eyes to move automatically along the cross rod as may be demanded by their engagement with the walls of the eye sockets of the head.

After the eyes have been placed in position within the sockets of the head the brack-

et 4 is then attached to the head for supporting the set upon the head.

In the co-pending application Serial No. 216,804 above mentioned a resilient bumper element is illustrated as a part of the weight therein. The resilient bumper element 29 in the present application is designed as an improvement upon the bumper element shown in said pending application in that the present bumper element consists simply of a cut-off section of hemp or similar rope, made up of longitudinally extending fibres or bristles twisted together, as illustrated in Fig. 5. By cutting-off a short section of such material and clamping it within the tubular part as 34 of the weight so that a part of the length of the cut-off section projects from said part 34 the projecting part is made to consist of a tuft of hairs or bristles projecting endwise from the part 34 and adapted to abut endwise against the doll head wall.

A very desirable cushion element is thus provided which is extremely cheap to manufacture but which nevertheless is almost entirely silent when striking the doll head in use.

At the same time the twisted together character of the fibres or bristles, even in the short section cut-off from the length of rope, serves to hold the fibres or bristles in proper assembly with each other for handling prior to and during attachment in the part 34 of the weight.

In the modification Figs. 6 to 8 the structure is of the same general form as that already described except with regard to the parts which engage between the eyes and the cross rod for connecting the eyes freely movable upon the cross rod, and except with regard to the manner in which the weight arms are connected with the back plates of the eyes, the purpose of the structure shown in this modification being to provide more efficient means for enabling the assembly of complete eyes upon the cross rod prior to the attachment of the weight arms to said eyes.

In the structure Figs. 6 to 8 the back plate, here designated as 35, is provided with a pair of forwardly extending lugs as 36 and 37 spaced apart, said lugs being provided with aligned bearing openings as 38—38 for receiving the cross rod therethrough collectively. These lugs are provided upon a central portion as 39 of the back plate which portion is connected with the remainder of the back plate by reduced neck parts as 40—40 one above and one below the horizontal plane of the cross rod, said parts 40 being relatively weak and being bendable to thereby provide for manual adjustment of the eyes upon vertical axes transverse of the cross rod in substantially the same manner as described with respect to the part 14 in the previous structure.

Centrally of the portion 39 each back plate is provided with an opening 41 therethrough.

The weight arms are provided each with an attaching part 42 which extends through the adjacent opening 41 for holding the weight arm connected with the eye. The weight arm has a main portion as 43 which lies flat against the rear surface of the central portion 39 of the back plate, and the attaching part 42 is formed as a lateral extension from this portion 43, being bent forwardly through the opening 41 and being then again bent into parallelism with the back plate for underlying a part of the back plate as at 44 adjacent to the opening 41 and thus preventing unintentional disconnection of the weight arm from the back plate.

It will be seen by this arrangement that the attaching parts or extensions 42 of the back plates co-operate with the walls of the openings 41 to guide the weight arms with respect to the eyes during any relative movement of these parts, while the portions 42 by their engagement with the relatively forward surface of the back plate prevent detachment of the weight arms from the eyes. The eyes are however free to move longitudinally of the cross rod toward and away from each other within the limits of the length of the openings 41 at all times, for instance when the eye set is being placed within the doll head and the eyes automatically find their positions within the eye sockets of the head.

The eye shells are adjustable rotatably with respect to each other about the longitudinal axis of the cross rod, by bending at the points 31 as in the previous figures. They are adjustable about vertical axes transverse to the length of the cross rod by means of the weakened portions 40, and they are adjustable about horizontal axes transverse to the cross rod by means of the frictional connection between the eye shells and the back plates, substantially as in the previous figures.

Although the eyes may be roughly adjusted toward or away from each other longitudinally of the cross rod prior to the binding together of the two weight arms, the finer adjustment of the eyes toward and away from each other is automatically performed, as in the previous figures.

In the modification Figs. 9 to 12 the structure is substantially the same as already described with respect to the structure Figs. 6 to 8 except that in this modification the joint between the weight arms and the eyes, which joint provides for the automatic adjustment of the eyes when placing the set within a doll head, is removed from the immediate region of the eyes. The purpose of this arrangement is to enable the eyes to be readily and conveniently painted, as for instance by a dipping process, without likelihood of the paint material getting into and interfering with

the easy relative movement of the parts of the joints.

The structure shown in Figs. 9 to 12 comprises substantially the same cross rod, eye shell and back plate as in Figs. 6 to 8 except that the back plates are provided with lateral extensions as 45 which project downwardly below the margins of the eye shells and have openings as 46 therein corresponding with the openings 41 above referred to. The weight arms, here designated by the reference numeral 47, are made correspondingly shorter than in the previous structures and have head parts as 48 at their upper ends, corresponding with the parts 43 above mentioned, for lying against the surfaces of the extensions 45, said head parts being provided with extensions 49, corresponding with the extensions 42 above and extending through the openings 46 and having rubbing engagement against the forward surfaces of the extensions 45, the joint being thus substantially identical with the joints shown in Figs. 6 to 8 but being placed below the horizontal plane of the eyes instead of directly at the rear of the eyes.

It will be appreciated by this arrangement that the parts forming the joints will not be likely to receive any paint, which would obstruct their easy movement, during the operation of painting or coloring the eye shells. The eye shells may be dipped either wholly or in part, as may be required, without necessity for dipping the joint forming parts.

The extensions 45 of the back plates may be integral portions of said back plates if desired, but as illustrated herein said extensions are formed as parts of separate members 50 fixed rigidly to the back plate, as by means of tangs or other fastening devices as 51 interengaging between the back plates and said separate members, said separate members being also shown as having upwardly extending resilient portions as 52 thereon serving as bumpers in the same manner as heretofore described.

The structure illustrated in the modification Figs. 13 to 15 is the same as the structures heretofore described except with regard to the manner of connecting the eyes with the cross rod and with the weight arms.

It is suggested by this modification that if desired each eye shell and its back plate may be formed as a single integral part, the provision for relative adjustment of the eye shells upon horizontal axes transverse to the length of the cross rod being of course absent however from this arrangement.

As a matter of fact the back plate shown in the structure Figs. 13 to 15 consists essentially of a bridge as 51 spanning vertically across the rear of the eye shell and having side lugs as 52 and 53 thereon, corresponding with the lugs 36 and 37 as seen in the structure Figs. 6 to 8, and said bridge having a central opening as 54 therethrough corresponding with the opening 41 seen in Figs. 6 to 8.

The bridge 51 is provided with weakened portions as at 55 and 56 for facilitating the bending of said bridge whenever it is desired to adjust the eyes about vertical axes transverse to the length of the cross rod, as heretofore.

To connect the weight arms with the eyes in this structure the weight arms are provided with forwardly extending lugs 57 which have openings as 58 therethrough for receiving the cross rod.

The lugs 57 are of a width to snugly fit within the length of the openings 44 but are of a thickness, with respect to the width of said openings 44, to provide for a desirable amount of limited movement of the lugs in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod within said openings.

The openings 58 of the lugs are elongated so as to permit a limited free movement of the lugs into or out of the openings 54, said openings 58 being however of a width to snugly receive the cross rod to thereby co-operate with the end walls of the openings 54 in preventing any appreciable rotary movement of the eyes about the cross rod without corresponding movement of the weight arms.

Rotary adjustment of the eyes with respect to each other about the cross rod may be accomplished as heretofore by bending of the weight arms as at the points 59—59.

In assembling this structure it is simply necessary to place the lugs 57 of the weight arms through the openings 54 of the eyes and then thread the cross rod through the mating openings of the lugs 52, 53 and 57, the presence of the cross rod serving thereafter to prevent possible separation of the eyes from the cross rod and weight arms. The eyes, with the weight arms, may be roughly moved to any desired position longitudinally of the cross rod and the weight 17 applied to hold the weight arms against further relative movement, the eyes being left however for automatic adjustment with respect to each other when the eye set is being placed within a doll head as heretofore.

The lugs 52 and 53 have bearing apertures within which the cross rod is snugly fitted but providing for easy longitudinal and rotary movement of the eyes upon the cross rod in the same manner as in the previous figures.

It will be understood that by making the openings 58 in the lugs 57 elongated a sufficient loose play is thereby provided for preventing any binding effect upon the cross rod during adjustment of the parts, also that greater ease of assembly is thus afforded.

It should be mentioned here that if desired the bridge 51 may comprise part of a separately formed back plate upon which the eye

shells are rotatable about horizontal axes in the same manner as in the previous figures.

As many changes could be made in this construction without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the following claims, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description, or shown in the accompanying drawings, shall be interpreted as illustrative only and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, a cross rod extending between said eyes, means connecting the eyes with the cross rod providing free movement of the eyes longitudinally of the cross rod, a pair of weight arms, means connecting the weight arms with the eyes respectively providing free movement of the eyes in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod without corresponding movement of the weight arms, and a weight for said weight arms connected thereto serving to hold the weight arms against movement in the direction of length of the cross rod.

2. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, a cross rod extending between said eyes, means connecting the eyes with the cross rod providing free movement of the eyes longitudinally of the cross rod, a pair of weight arms, means connecting the weight arms with the eyes respectively providing free movement of the eyes in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod without corresponding movement of the weight arms, the weight arms being separately formed however and movable toward and away from each other at will, and a weight for said weight arms comprising parts to grip the weight arms for holding said arms against movement out of a desired adjusted position with respect to each other.

3. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, a cross rod extending between said eyes, means connecting the eyes with the cross rod providing free movement of the eyes rotatably and longitudinally of the cross rod, a pair of weight arms, means connecting the weight arms with the eyes respectively providing free movement of the eyes in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod without corresponding movement of the weight arms, the weight arms being separately formed and movable toward and away from each other at will, means for connecting the weight arms together to retain them against relative movement toward and away from each other, and said weight arms being bendable to facilitate rotary movement of the eyes with respect to each other about the cross rod.

4. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, a cross rod extending between said eyes, means connecting the eyes with the cross rod providing free movement of the eyes longitudinally of the cross rod, a pair of weight arms, back plates attached to the eyes having slots therein extending in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod, the weight arms respectively having portions extending into said slots and notched to loosely receive edge wall parts of said slots whereby to permit and guide relative movement of the eyes and weight arms in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod and whereby to cause movement of the eyes with the weight arms rotatively of the cross rod, and a weight device arranged for connecting the weight arms against movement with respect to each other.

5. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, a cross rod extending between said eyes, means connecting the eyes with the cross rod providing free movement of the eyes longitudinally of the cross rod, a pair of weight arms, back plates attached to the eyes having slots therein extending in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod, the weight arms respectively having portions extending into said slots and notched to loosely receive edge wall parts of said slots whereby to permit and guide relative movement of the eyes and weight arms in a direction longitudinally of the cross rod and whereby to cause movement of the eyes with the weight arms rotatively of the cross rod, a weight device arranged for connecting the weight arms against movement with respect to each other, and means for attaching the back plates to the eyes having parts disposed to constitute stops in the length of the slots of said back plates for limiting relative movement of the eyes with respect to the weight arms.

6. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, a cross rod extending between said eyes, back plates arranged one in each of said eyes having sleeve portions telescoping over the cross rod and providing free longitudinal and rotary movement of the eyes with respect to the cross rod, said back plates including relatively weak portions by which the sleeve portions are connected with the remainder of the back plate thereby to provide for rotary adjustment of the eyes upon axes transversely of the cross rod, said back plates each having a slot extending longitudinally in the direction of length of the cross rod, and gravity control means for the eyes slidably engaging the opposing walls of said slot.

7. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, means by which said eyes may be rotatably mounted within a doll head and by which the eyes are freely movable toward and away from each other, a pair of weight arms one for each of said eyes, the eyes each having a slotted back plate connected thereto, the weight arms having parts intended to rest against the rear surfaces of said back plates and having extensions intended to project through said slots and to overlie inner surface portions of said back plates, said extensions

being readily insertable or removable from said slots by an abnormal movement of the weight arms, and a weight for attachment with the weight arms to hold them against abnormal movement in use.

8. A bumper for gravity controlled eye sets, said bumper comprising a group of fibres arranged side by side and twisted together, and holding means for holding said fibres twisted together and in operative position with the fibres extending longitudinally in the general direction of impact, said holding means being weighty and having an extending part by which to connect it with the eyes to be controlled.

9. An eye set comprising a pair of eyes, means by which said eyes may be rotatably mounted within a doll head and by which the eyes are freely movable toward and away from each other, a pair of separately formed weight arms one for each eye, each weight arm and its respective eye having parts cooperative to hold the weight arm assembled with the eye but leaving the weight arm movable into an abnormal position to enable disassembly of the weight arm from the eye, the two weight arms having parts extending into proximity with each other, and a weight member holding said extending parts connected together and thereby holding the weight arms against movement into abnormal positions.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

SAMUEL MARCUS.
ALEXANDER KONOFF.