Feb. 19, 1952 M. LAND 2,586,432

BOXING TOY

Filed Sept. 24, 1947

FIG. 1

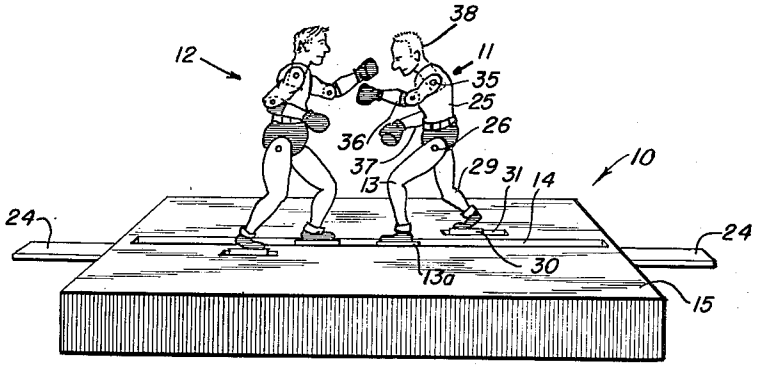


FIG. 2

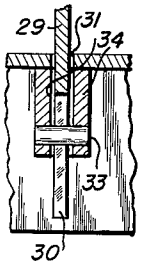


FIG. 3

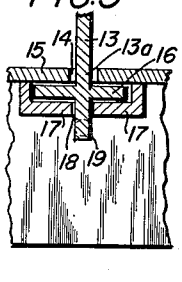


FIG. 4

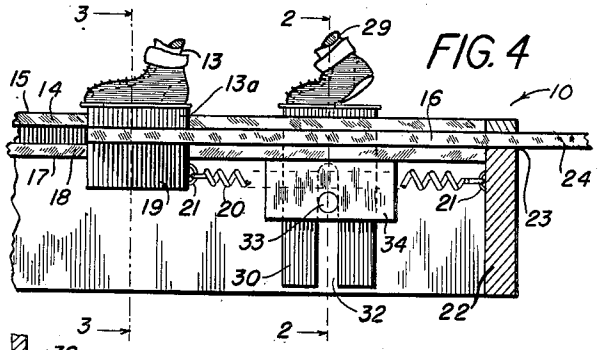


FIG. 5

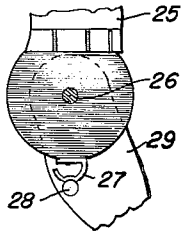


FIG. 9

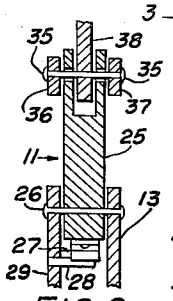


FIG. 6

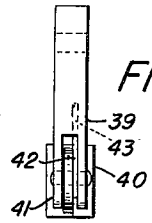


FIG. 7

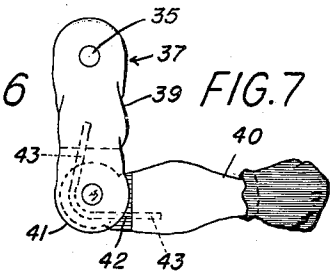
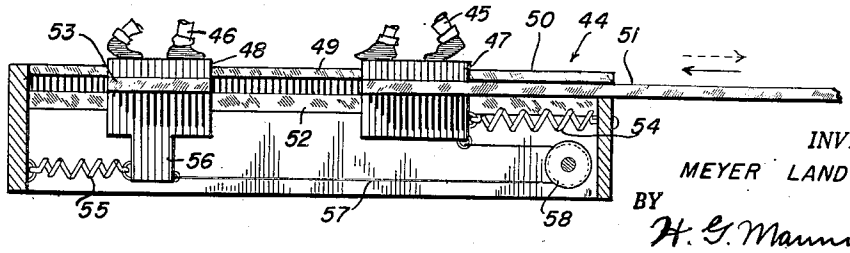


FIG. 8



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BOXING TOY

Meyer Land, Waterbury, Conn.

Application September 24, 1947, Serial No. 775,935

1 Claim. (Cl. 46—142)

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This invention relates to toys and more particularly to a toy having a pair of figures adapted to box with each other in a pugnacious and realistic manner.

One object of this invention is to provide a device of the above nature in which the principal parts of the boxing figures are articulated.

Another object is to provide a device of the above nature having mechanisms whereby the boxing figures may be independently operated by different persons, whereby a sporting element will be introduced into the operation of the toy.

Another object is to provide a device of the above nature which includes releasable means for holding each boxing figure erect, whereby either figure may be knocked down by the skillful operation of its opponent.

A further object is to provide a device of the above nature which will be inexpensive to manufacture, easy to manipulate, compact, ornamental in appearance, and very efficient and durable in use.

With these and other objects in view, there have been illustrated on the accompanying drawing two forms in which the invention conveniently may be embodied in practice.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved boxing toy.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of a portion of the toy on the line 2—2 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 3 is a cross section of a portion of the toy on the line 3—3 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 is a cross section through a portion of the base showing the operating mechanism for one of the boxing figures.

Fig. 5 is a view of a portion of one of the figures with its right leg omitted.

Fig. 6 is a rear view of one of the arms.

Fig. 7 is a side view of the same.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view showing a base having a modified operating mechanism.

Fig. 9 is a partial transverse sectional view of one of the boxing figures.

Referring now to the drawings in which like reference numerals denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, the numeral 10 indicates a representation of a boxing ring in the form of a hollow rectangular base having a pair of boxing figures 11, 12 movably mounted thereon in positions facing each other.

Inasmuch as the figures 11, 12 and their respective operating mechanisms are mechanically identical, the description will be made with reference to the boxing figure 11. The left leg 13

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of the figure 11 is provided with an integral pedestal 13a which extends downwardly through a transverse slot 14 in the floor 15 of the base 10, and is rigidly secured to an elongated horizontal slide member 16. A guide comprising a pair of opposed angular track members 17 is secured to the undersurface of the floor 15 at either side of the transverse slot 14 in order to retain the slide member 16 for sliding movement beneath said slot. The guide members 17 provide a lower slot 18 therebetween in alignment with the slot 14 for the passage of a lug 19 depending from the slide member 16 below the left leg 13 of the boxing figure.

A coiled spring 20 is secured by staples 21 at its respective ends to the lug 19 and the end wall 22 of the base 10, whereby the pedestal 13a and the leg 13 thereon will be urged rearwardly, toward the edge of the base 10.

A slot 23 is provided in the end wall 22 for the passage of an outward extension 24 of the slide member 16 which will serve as an exterior operating handle.

The boxing figure 11 comprises a body 25 which is freely pivoted to the left leg 13 by means of a pin 26. The body 25 will normally be held in an erect position with relation to the leg 13 by means of a spring clip 27 secured to the lower end of said body, and adapted to engage with a pin 28 mounted on the inner side of the leg 29. The resiliency of the clip 27 will permit disengagement of the pin 28 when a rearward force is applied to the body 25 by a blow upon any part of said body from the opposing pugilistic figure 12.

The pivot pin 26 extends through the body 25 and is releasably connected to the right leg 29 of the figure 11. The lower end of the leg 29 is provided with a pedestal 30 which extends downwardly through an opening 31 in the floor 15 and has an end slot 32. The slot 32 embraces a lateral pin 33 fixed in a pair of lugs 34 fastened to the undersurface of the floor 15 at each side of the opening 31 it will thus be seen that the pedestal 30 is vertically movable with respect to the floor 15

The upper end of the body 25 has a transverse shoulder pin 35 loosely mounted therein, the arms 36 and 37 being fixed to the ends of said pin in angular relation. A loose head figure 38 also is fixed to a central part of the shoulder pin 35.

Each of the arms 36, 37 comprises an upper arm section 39 and a forearm section 40 connected by a pivoted tongue-and-groove elbow joint 41. A length of spring wire 42 is disposed

in the joint 41—the ends of said wire being retained in bores 43 in the respective arm sections.

Operation

In operation, the boxing toy will be actuated by sliding the handle extensions 24 inwardly and outwardly, whereupon the slidable legs 13 will carry the figures back and forth. The right leg 29 of each figure will remain in substantially the same position with relation to the floor 15, so that the movement of the legs 13 of said figures will simulate a forward step very realistically.

The body 25 of each figure normally will move as a unit with the right leg 29 until an effective blow is received, whereupon the spring clip 27 will be forced away from the pin 28, and the body 25 will fall backwardly about the pin 26 as a pivot, thus simulating a knockout. While the figures are engaged in boxing, the heads 38 and the arms 36, 37 will swing in unison by virtue of the loose mountings of the shoulder pins 35, thus imitating the movements of a boxer. Further, the spring wires 42 in the elbow joints will maintain the forearms and upper arms resiliently in position so that a skillful blow will cause the arms to flex.

One advantage of this invention is that two players may take part, each actuating one of the boxing figures 11, 12, so that operation of the toy will be a test of the players' skill in attempting to force the respective figures backwardly into the knockout position.

After one of the figures has been knocked out, it will be a simple matter to restore its body 25 to its original position, thus reengaging the clip 27 with the pin 28, whereupon the operation may be resumed.

Modified form

The modified form of the invention shown in Fig. 8 comprises a representation of a boxing ring in the form of a hollow rectangular box 44 similar to the box 10 of the first form of the invention. A pair of boxing figures shown in part in Fig. 8 as 45 and 46, respectively, have the same mechanical features as were described in connection with the figures 11, 12.

In this form, however, both legs of the respective figures are fixed upon a pair of integral pedestals 47, 48 which extend downwardly through a slot 49 in the floor 50 of the base 44.

The pedestal 47 is secured to the end of an elongated member 51 which is slidably held by guides 52 fixed to the under-surface of the floor 50 while the pedestal 48 is provide with a pair of opposite side flanges 53, which are slidably supported in the guides 52. A pair of coil springs 54, 55 connect the respective pedestals 47, 48 to the end walls of the base 44, a lug 56 being provided at the lower end of the pedestal 48 for connection with the spring 55. Thus, the pedestals 47, 48 will normally be urged rearwardly away from each other.

In order to cause the figures 45, 46 to operate in unison, a cord 57 is fastened to the pedestal 47 and passes around a rotatable pulley 58 mounted in the base 44, the cord 57 being secured at its other end to the lug 56. The modified form of the boxing toy may be readily operated by one person by means of the slide member 51. This form of the invention is of simpler construction than the form shown in Fig. 1, and will not involve as high a degree of skill in its operation.

While there has been disclosed in this specification two forms in which the invention may be embodied, it is to be understood that these forms are shown for the purpose of illustration only, and that the invention is not to be limited to the specific disclosures, but may be modified and embodied in various other forms without departing from its spirit. In short, the invention includes all the modifications and embodiments coming within the scope of the following claim.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new, and for which it is desired to secure Letters Patent, is:

In a boxing toy, a base, a pair of longitudinally opposed pugilistic figures mounted upon said base, each figures comprising a body having one leg freely pivoted thereto and slidable upon said base, and a second leg pivoted to said body on the same pivot as the first leg and having its foot held fixed upon a pedestal which is vertically movable on said base, said second leg having a releasable spring clip and pin connection with said body, said clip being U-shaped and having a horizontal free arm attached to the lower end of said body, the lower arm of said clip having a downwardly concave recess for releasably engaging with a snap action a horizontal pin mounted on said second leg below the pivot point, whereby said body will normally be held in an erect position and will move as a unit with said second leg, but will be capable of swinging backwardly in response to a blow upon any part of said body from the opposing pugilistic figure to simulate a "knockout," said body being restorable to erect position by manually swinging it in reverse direction until said clip recess snaps over said pin.

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