

1,329,958.

F. CRIEST.
WALKING DOLL.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1919.

Patented Feb. 3, 1920.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

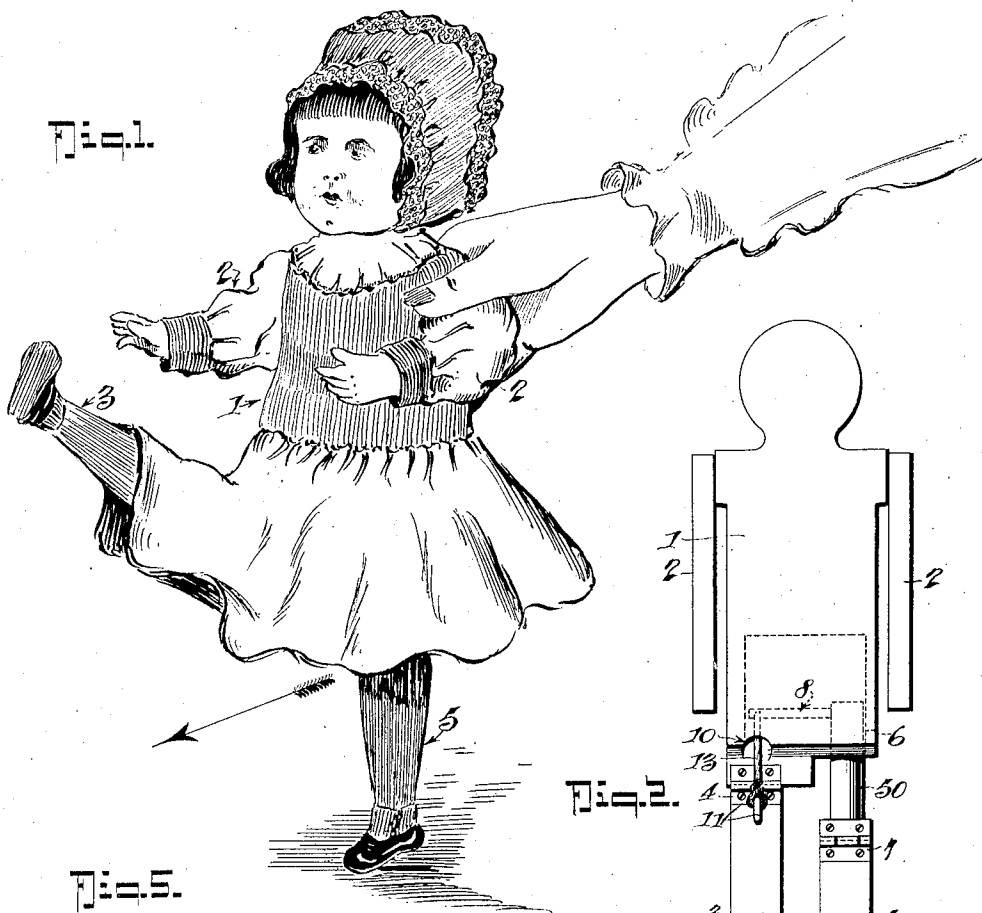
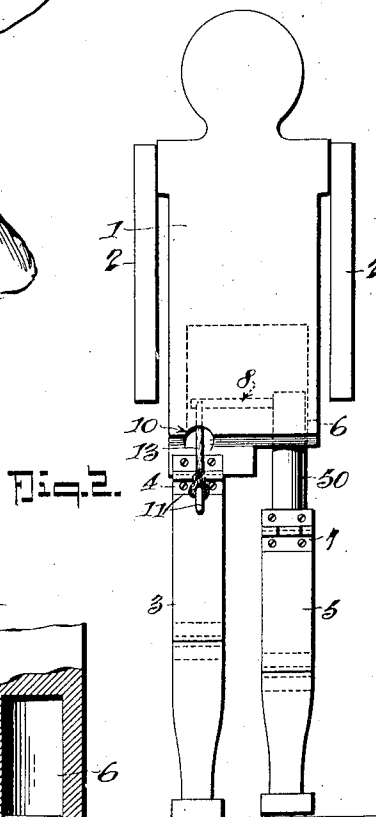
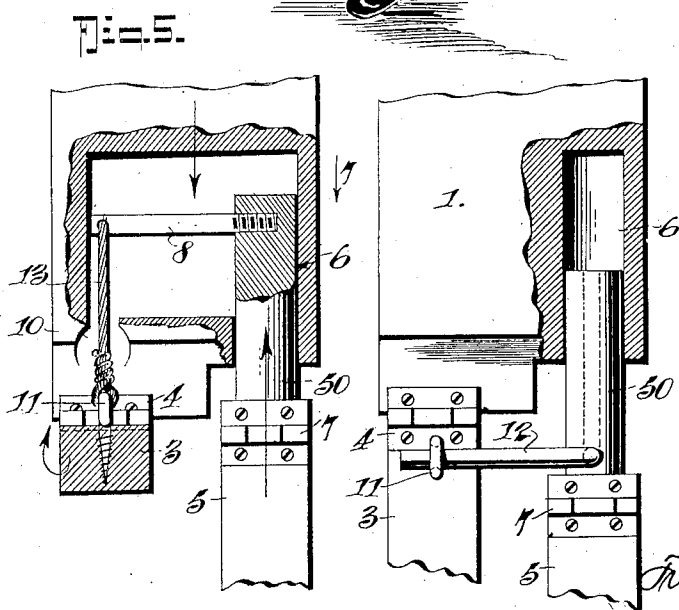


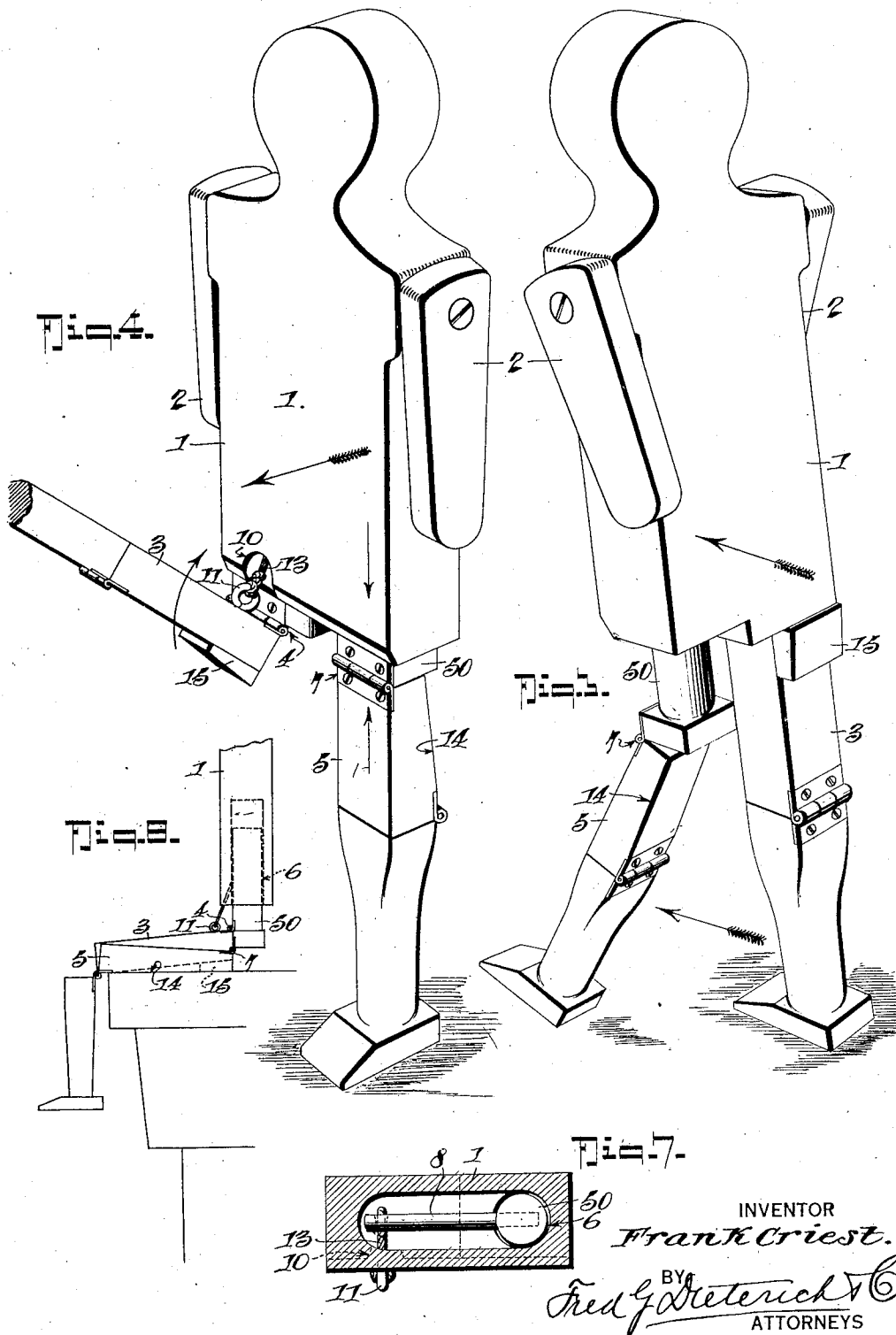
Fig. 4.

INVENTOR
Frank Criest.
BY *Redy & DeWitt*
ATTORNEYS

APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1919.

Patented Feb. 3, 1920.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK CRIEST, OF SHARPSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

WALKING DOLL.

1,329,958.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 3, 1920.

Application filed July 14, 1919. Serial No. 310,564.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK CRIEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sharpsville, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Walking Doll, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention has for its purpose to provide certain improvements in toy figures having leg portions and adapted, when the figure is moved along the floor or other base, to assume the walking attitude and my said invention more particularly has reference to that type of walking dolls disclosed in Patent No. 1,269,056 granted June 11, 1918.

Primarily, my invention has for its object to provide a doll or other figure of the general character stated of a very simple and inexpensive construction and in which the body and leg connections are so designed and coöperatively assembled whereby the doll, while in the act of walking, will unexpectedly kick-up.

Another object of my present invention is to provide in a walking doll, a body and two legs (the latter preferably fully jointed) so arranged that the body of the doll or other figure assumes a straight-up post, when the doll is at the sitting position.

With other objects in view that will hereinafter appear, my invention embodies in a walking doll, the peculiar features of construction and arrangement of parts fully explained in the following detailed description, specifically pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of a walking doll embodying my present invention, the same being shown in the "kick-up" position.

Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic face view of the doll body, the same being shown in the upright or standing position.

Fig. 3 is a front perspective view of the doll body, the same being shown in the act of causing the "stiff leg" to step forward.

Fig. 4 is a similar view and it illustrates the jointed leg in a high kick-up position.

Fig. 5 is a detail view, parts being in section that illustrates a preferred arrangement of the cross over devices that connect the jointed or kick-up leg with the other or stiff leg.

Fig. 6 is a view of a modified arrangement of the aforesaid leg connections.

Fig. 7 is a horizontal section on the line 7-7 on Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic side view of the doll structure in the sitting position.

My present invention, which particularly relates to toy figures, dolls and the like, adapted to assume a walking attitude when pulled or pushed along the floor or other base, embodies a new and novel arrangement of the legs and the body portions, whereby a simple manipulation of the doll while in the walking attitude causes the said doll to kick-up in a manner that affords amusement to children and others watching the doll.

To accomplish such results and to provide for allowing the doll to sit upright and with the legs bent to hang over the edge of the chair, table or other base upon which the doll may be seated, the body and legs are constructed and combined in the manner best shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 8, by reference to which it will be observed that the body portion 1, which in the least expensive construction of the doll outfit, is preferably a block of wood formed into the human body shape and its upper or shoulder portions adapted for receiving a doll's head, in practice, secured to the body in any well known manner.

The arms 2 of the doll are pivotally connected to the shoulders, as shown, to provide for readily fitting the doll's dress or drapery onto the body.

In the construction of doll that is disclosed in my patent before referred to, the legs are pivotally connected to the body or torso and they are joined to a horizontally oscillatable rocker device that coöperates to impart the swinging or walking movements of the legs, as the toy is pulled or pushed along the floor or other base.

In my present construction of walking doll, one of the legs, designated 3, has a hinged connection 4 with the lower end of the body 1, the connection being such that the said leg is free to swing forwardly and upwardly with respect to the body 1 in the manner and for the purpose presently explained.

The other leg 5 includes an upper extension 50 that slidably engages a bore 6 in the body and the leg portion proper has a hinged connection 7 with the upper or spindle-like extension 50, the said connection

providing for a free swinging of the leg 5 during the walking action.

It will be noticed by referring to the drawings, that the leg 5 is considerably shorter than the other leg, when the doll is at the upright position and that the body of the doll and the leg 3, hingedly suspended from the body, have vertical movement relatively to the leg 5.

In my present construction, the connections that join the body 1 and the legs 3 and 5 thereto, are such that, when tilting the doll so that the leg 5 is rigid on the base, as the body is swung forward to carry the other leg forward to make the step, a slight down pressure on the body 1, causes, through means that connect the legs 3 and 5 and presently explained, the leg 3 to rise up, simulating the usual leg action, when advancing a step.

The means for utilizing the vertical movement of the body, with respect to the legs, may be made in various ways.

In Figs. 1 to 5 and 7, I have shown a preferred way of arranging the leg connection and the same consists of a wire rod 8 secured to the extension or spindle portion 50 of the leg 5.

The rod extends laterally in the direction of the other leg 3 and the body 1 is suitably hollowed to permit the body 1 to move vertically while manipulating the doll, since the rod 8 remains in a fixed position relatively to the leg 5, when shifting the body to effect the walking and kicking action of the toy.

A flexible connection 13, which may be a wire, elastic or other cord, is fastened at the upper end to the rod 8 and has its lower end passing through a bore 10 in the bottom edge of the body, the said cord end passing over the hinged joint or leg 3 and connects to an eye 11 secured to the said leg 3 just below its hinged joint.

Connecting the rod 8 to the portion 50 of the leg 5 and to the leg 3 in the manner stated and shown, it follows that since the rod 8 remains in a relatively fixed position with respect to the leg 5, as the doll is tilted to stand on the stiff leg 5 and a slight down pressure is applied on the said body 1, as the body moves downwardly, the leg hinged thereto swings upwardly and simulates the act of making a forward step.

Should a quick downward pressure be applied to the body 1, the leg 3 will be quickly swung to simulate the act of making a high kick, see Fig. 1.

After having made the step with the leg 3, the doll is tilted in the other direction and using leg 3 as the now stationary member and bending the body 1 slightly forward, the leg 5 will swing forwardly as a stiff leg.

Instead of attaching the cross rod 8 to the upper end of the leg extension 50 and having the said rod 8 located within the body 1,

the cross over connection may be made as shown in Fig. 6, by reference to which it will be noticed the connection that joins the two legs 3 and 5 consists of a stiff rod 12 attached to the leg extension 50 just above the hinged joint and in transverse alinement with the eye 11, when the doll is at the standing or upright position, it being understood that, in the last stated connection, as the body 1 is forced down, the rod 12 acts as a fulcrum engaging the eye 11 and on which the leg 3 rocks, when the body is tilted to the stiff leg side and pressed down.

So that it will not bind or engage the floor too much as the body 1 is slightly forced down, the high kicking leg 3 is a little shorter than the leg 5, when the two legs are at their fully extended position.

When the legs are fully jointed, as shown, the knee joint of the short leg portion 5 is located lower than the knee joint of the other leg 3, so that the two knee joints will come together as the extension of leg 5 is drawn into the bore 6, when the doll is placed into a sitting position, and with the knees bent to permit the lower extremity of the legs to hang over the edge of a table or other seat rest for the doll.

To make the doll body assume a positively upright position when the doll sits down, the rear upper end of the leg member 5, at its hinged connection, is inclined to constitute a solid flat bearing surface 14, which, in connection with a heel portion 15 on the hinged end of the other leg 3, provides for a solid bearing of the hip ends of the legs with the body slightly tilted to one side.

While for reasons stated, the kicking leg is slightly shorter than the other leg 5, when the legs are fully extended, it is not so short that the doll will not stand up.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings, the complete construction, the manner of using it and the advantages thereof will be readily apparent to any one.

My construction especially differs from walking dolls of the type shown in my patent before referred to in that instead of using rocker devices and the like connected with the two legs as one leg steps forward, the other is caused, through the rocker devices, to assume a step in the backward direction, in my present form of doll the hinged connections of the two legs, one fixedly connected to the body and the other located entirely on the leg, and providing for sliding the body on the said other leg, allows for a free individual swinging of the legs in walking, as the body is manipulated in the manner hereinbefore explained.

The toy affords much amusement to children, particularly since moving the doll along in a walking action, for example by gripping the doll by the shoulder or arm,

the child unconsciously, at times, applies a quick down pressure on the body and thereby causes the leg 3 to make a quick high kick.

5 What I claim is:

1. In a walking doll, a body, a pair of legs, one of which is hinged to the body to kick up, the other having an extension and a hinged connection that joins the extension with the leg proper, the body having a socket within which the said leg extension telescopically engages and a cross connection that fixedly joins at one end, with the leg having the extension, the said connection being at a point above the hinge that joins the extension and its corresponding leg, the other end of the said connection being flexibly joined with the other leg at a point below its hinged joint.

20 2. A walking doll toy that includes a body, a pair of legs, one of which is hinged to the body to swing forward, the said other leg and its extension having a hinged connection whereby the said other leg is adapted to swing forwardly, and means coöperative with the body and the two legs for caus-

ing the leg hinged to the body to kick up, as the body slidably engages the extension of the other leg, the said means including a cross member secured to the leg on which the body has movement, the said cross member flexibly connecting with the leg having the extension and above its hinged joint and with the leg that is hinged to the body at a point below its hinge, whereby as the body is moved downwardly on one leg, the other leg will be caused to kick up.

3. In a walking toy, a body, a pair of legs carried by the body, one leg including an extension telescopically engaging the body, the other leg having a hinged connection with the body, the leg that telescopically engages the body including a hinged joint, said joint being at a point normally below the hinged connection for the other leg, and means coöperative with the hinged ends of the leg members for effecting a solid bearing, when the legs are bent at substantially right angles to the body, when the toy is adjusted to a sitting position.

FRANK CRIEST.