Nov. 2, 1926. 1,605,738

W. IDEMOTO

TOY

Filed Dec. 18, 1925

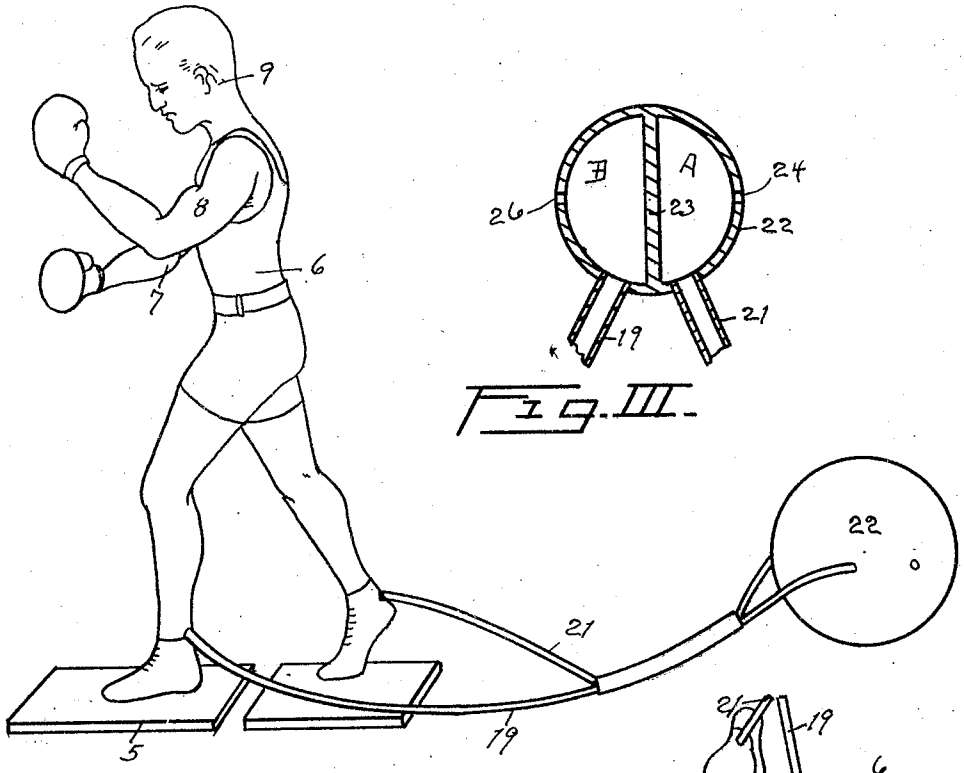


Fig. I.

Fig. III.

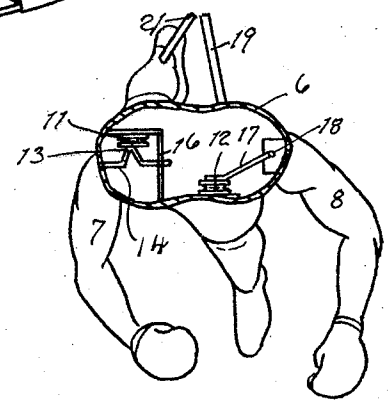


Fig. II.

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Patented Nov. 2, 1926. 1,605,738

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WATARU IDEMOTO, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

TOY.

Application filed December 18, 1925. Serial No. 76,324.

This invention relates to improvements in toys and has particular reference to a doll.

The principal object of this invention is to produce a doll which will simulate the actions of a prize-fighter.

Another object of this invention is to produce a doll which may be moved about by the operator.

An additional object of this invention is to provide means for individually causing the arms of the doll to make movements characteristic of a prize-fighter.

A still further object is to construct a doll of this character which is cheap to manufacture and, therefore, well within the customary purchase price for dolls of this nature.

Other objects and the advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my doll and operating bulb,

Figure 2 is a cross section of the doll at a point above the shoulders showing the manner of manipulating the arms, and

Figure 3 is a cross section of the operating bulb.

Many forms of animated dolls have been devised which are operated by springs and similar means. These dolls, however are expensive to manufacture and easily upset. I have, therefore, provided a doll having a pair of bellows positioned within the chest and have pivoted the arms so that they may be individually moved so as to simulate the movements, commonly used by prize-fighters. By moving this doll over a given area, which represents the prize ring two players may cause their dolls to stage a prize-fight of considerable interest.

In the accompanying drawings wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 designates a base made of two parts upon which the doll designated by the numeral 6 is secured. This doll is provided with arms 7 and 8 and a head 9. The head 9 is preferably flexibly connected to the body of the doll so that when it is hit it will move out of its normal position and again return to its normal position.

This may be accomplished by making the neck and head of rubber or by inserting a spring in the neck. It will be noted, by viewing Figure 2, that the arm 8 is vertically pivoted, while the arm 7 is horizontally pivoted, the result being that the arm 8 swings across in front of the face, while the arm 7 swings upwardly.

Within the body of the doll is positioned bellows 11 and 12. The bellows 11 is contacted by a downwardly extending V-shaped portion 13 formed in the pintle 14 of the arm 7. This pintle is pivoted through the body and through a retaining plate 16.

The bellows 12 is adapted to contact an extension 17 of the pintle 18 of the arm 8. A tube 19 extends from a bulb 22 to the doll and passes upwardly therethrough and is connected to the bellows 12, while a tube 21 extends from the bulb 22 to the body of the doll and upwardly thereto and is connected to the bellows 11.

By now referring to Figure 3, it will be noted that the bulb 22 has a central division 23 which is of greater thickness than the wall of the bulb and, therefore, not subject to the bending action of the walls of the bulb.

Bleeder openings 24 and 26 permit air to pass in and out of the chambers "A" and "B", respectively, as will be hereinafter described. It is obvious that any form of bellows may be employed within the doll without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The manner of using my doll is as follows:—

The player pushes the doll over the space allotted as the prize-fight ring and by rapid manipulation of the bulb 22 is enabled to cause the arms 7 and 8 to be moved. By covering the bleeder opening 24, air will be forced through the tube 21 to the arm 7, while by closing the bleeder 26, air will be forced through the tube 19 causing the arm 8 to be moved. Thus it will be seen that by closing either one or both of the bleeder openings, either arm may be independently moved or both may be used in unison.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size and arrangements of parts may be re-

sorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In a device of the character described, a doll having one arm secured to a vertical pivot and the other arm secured to a horizontal pivot, each of said pivots having an extension formed thereon, a pair of bellows positioned within said doll, one of said bellows being adapted to contact the extension of said vertical pivot, the other of said bellows being capable of contacting the extension of said horizontal pivot, a tube connected to each of said bellows, and means for independently causing air to be forced through said tubes, for the purpose specified.

2. In a device of the character described, a doll having one arm secured to a vertical pivot and the other arm secured to a horizontal pivot, each of said pivots having an extension formed thereon, a pair of bellows positioned within said doll, one of said bellows being adapted to contact the extension of said vertical pivot, the other of said bellows being capable of contacting the extension of said horizontal pivot, a tube connected to each of said bellows, and means for independently causing air to be forced through said tubes, said means comprising a bulb having a projection therein so as to form two independent chambers to which said tubes are independently attached and bleeder openings formed in said bulb on opposite sides of said projection.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WATARU IDEMOTO.