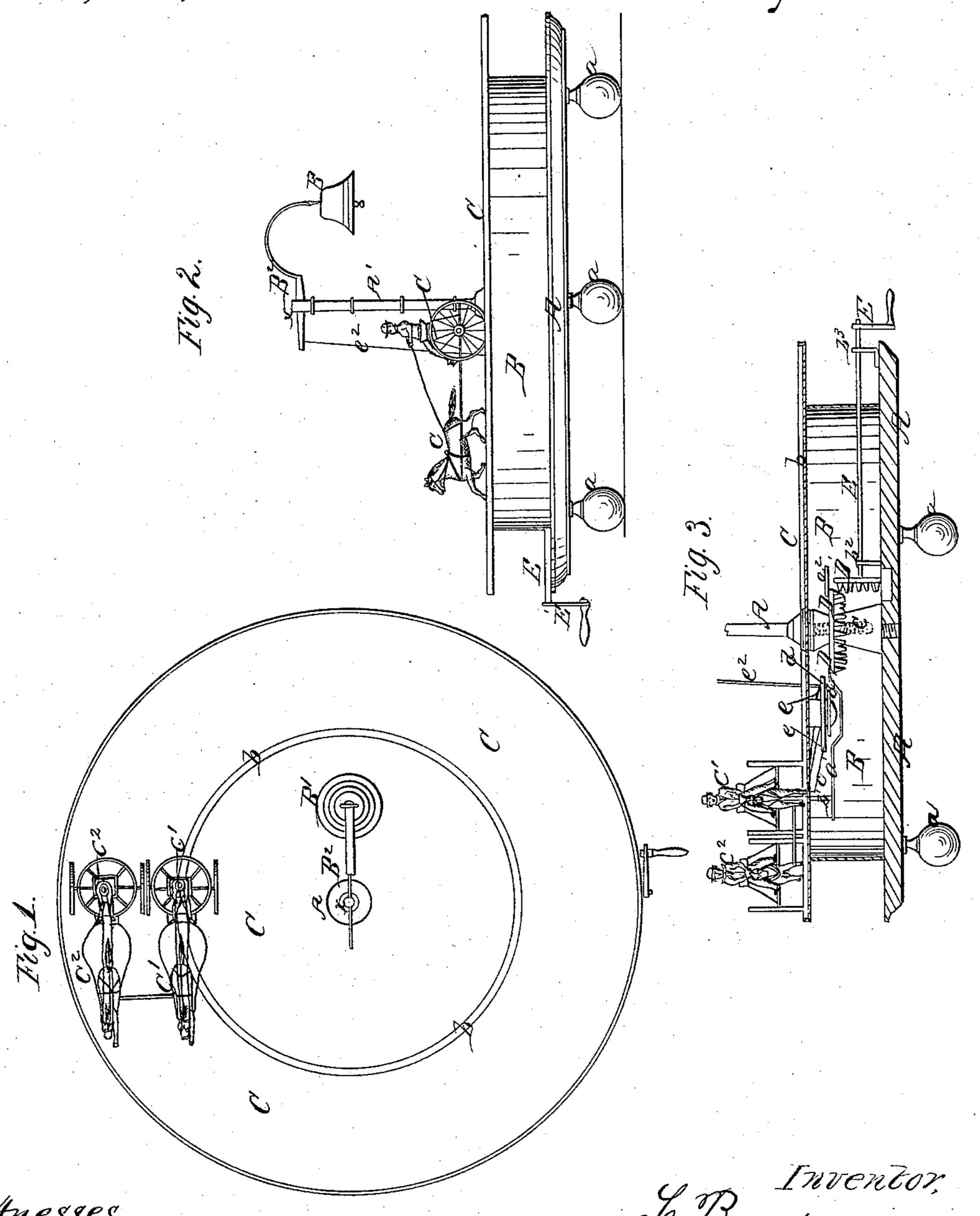
Patented Ann. 23, 1867.



Witnesses.

# Anited States Patent Office.

# LUCY BROAD, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Letters Patent No. 64,066, dated April 23, 1867.

### CHILD'S TOY.

The Schedule referred to in these Vetters Patent and making part of the same,

## TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, Lucy Broad, of Saint Louis, in the county of Saint Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful improvement in "Children's Toys;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of this invention is to place two or more toy sulkies on a circular plain actuated by invisible machinery, motion being transmitted to the same by a crank, which is turned by hand.

The object of this invention is to produce a toy of amusing appearance, and of such simplicity as to be operated by any child.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a plan of the improved toy, showing the position of the figures and track.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same; and

Figure 3 is a central sectional elevation.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my improved toy, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A is a bed-plate on which the whole arrangement is formed, the said plate supported by legs a. On the plate A is constructed a drum, B, of sufficient capacity to hold all the machinery requisite for the working of the toy. This drum may be of tin or any sheet metal. On the top of the drum B is placed a flat circular plate, C, that forms the track upon which the figures C1 C2 are to be moved; these figures may be of horses attached to sulkies, in which men are seated for drivers, or any similar figures. In the surface of C is cut an annular orifice, b, through which passes a post or conductor,  $b^1$ , to one end of the lever  $a^1$ , and made fast to the same. The lever all is riveted at the other end to a cogged wheel, D, from which the lever receives its motion. The cogged wheel D is placed on a vertical stand, c, in the centre of the drum B, and held in place by means of a bolt attached to the post  $A^1$ , passing through the wheel D, and screwed in the stand c, thus securing it in place. There is a shoulder cut on the upper end of the stand c, (not shown,) the thickness of the wheel D, for the admission of the same, thereby preventing the screw A1 from wedging or making the wheel D so tight as not to allow proper play on the stand. The screw A1 is also employed to hold the inner circular part of the surfaceplace C cut from the main surface by the orifice b. The wheel D is actuated by means of another cogged wheel, D1, secured to one end of the shaft E, the said shaft having proper bearings, say at b2 b3, and operated by the hand-crank E1. Through the medium of the shaft E the cogged wheel D1 (which is properly geared into the other wheel D, as shown in the drawings) and the wheel D transmit motion to the lever at, to which the conductor b1 is made fast, and cause the figures C1 C2 to move in their circular path. This toy would be highly appreciated by children from the novelty of the unseen machinery applying power to the figures on the surface, giving the whole arrangement the appearance of a race-track. There is a spring c1 under the plate C, striking against a cog-work so constructed as to ring the bell B1 at certain intervals. The said cog-work consists of two cogged wheels  $d^{-1}$  lying parallel to the cogged wheel D. The wheel  $d^{-1}$  is operated by means of a lug,  $a^{-2}$ , projecting from the wheel D. The wheel d has a lug, e, attached to its top side, by the means of which the bell B1 is made to ring, there being a spring, c1, fastened to the under side of the surface-plate C, and the other end placed in such a manner as to strike against the lug e, there being a string or wire,  $c^2$ , fastened to the end that strikes the said lug; thus as the lug strikes the spring e1, it agitates the wire or string, causing the bell B1 to ring. The said bell is suspended from a beam, B2, having a thin end to act as a spring. The beam B2 is pivoted to the post  $A^1$  at x; the bell  $B^1$  is riveted to the springing end, and the wire or string is tied to the other end. As will be easily seen, a very slight jar or touch of the spring  $e^1$  will cause the bell  $B^1$  to ring.

Having described my invention, what I claim, is--

The combination of the figures C1 C2 with the circular plate or race-track C, and with the actuating machinery, as described and set forth.

I also claim the bell B1, in combination with the other parts, as described and set forth.

Witnesses:

LUCY BROAD.

CHAS. H. BOYLE, S. M. RANDOLPH.