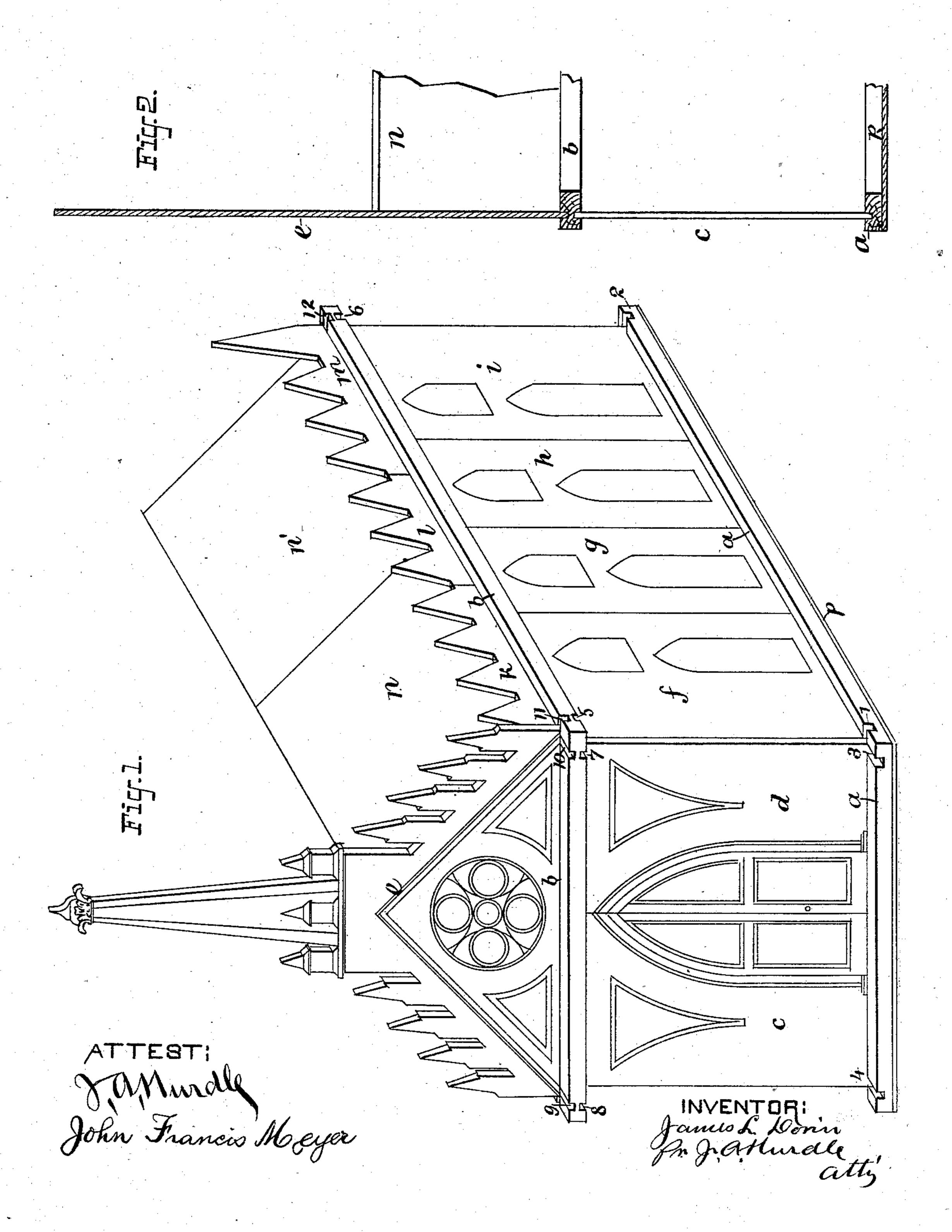
J. L. DORIN.

TOY HOUSE.

No. 282,965.

Patented Aug. 14, 1883.

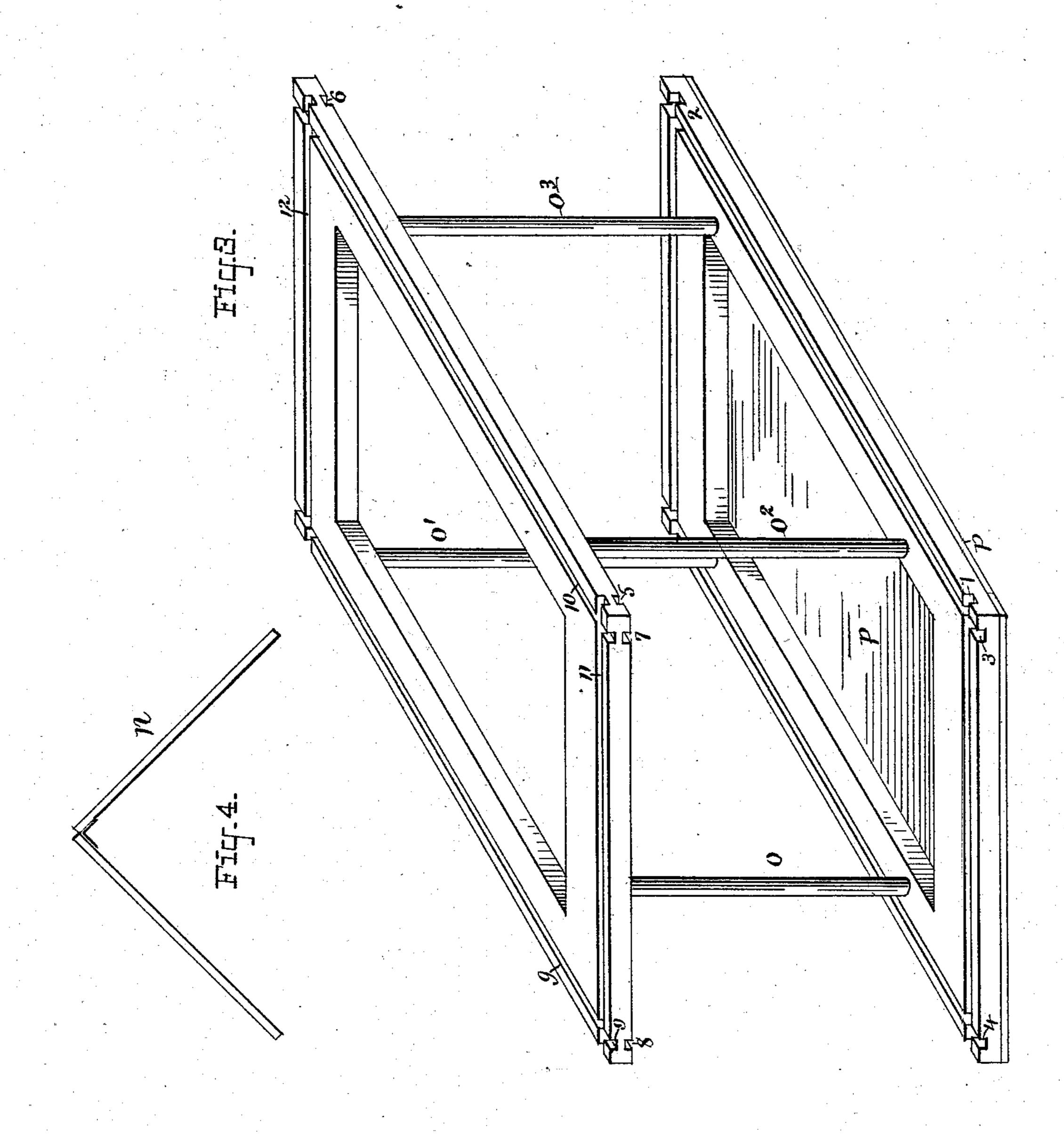


J. L. DORIN.

TOY HOUSE.

No. 282,965.

Patented Aug. 14, 1883.



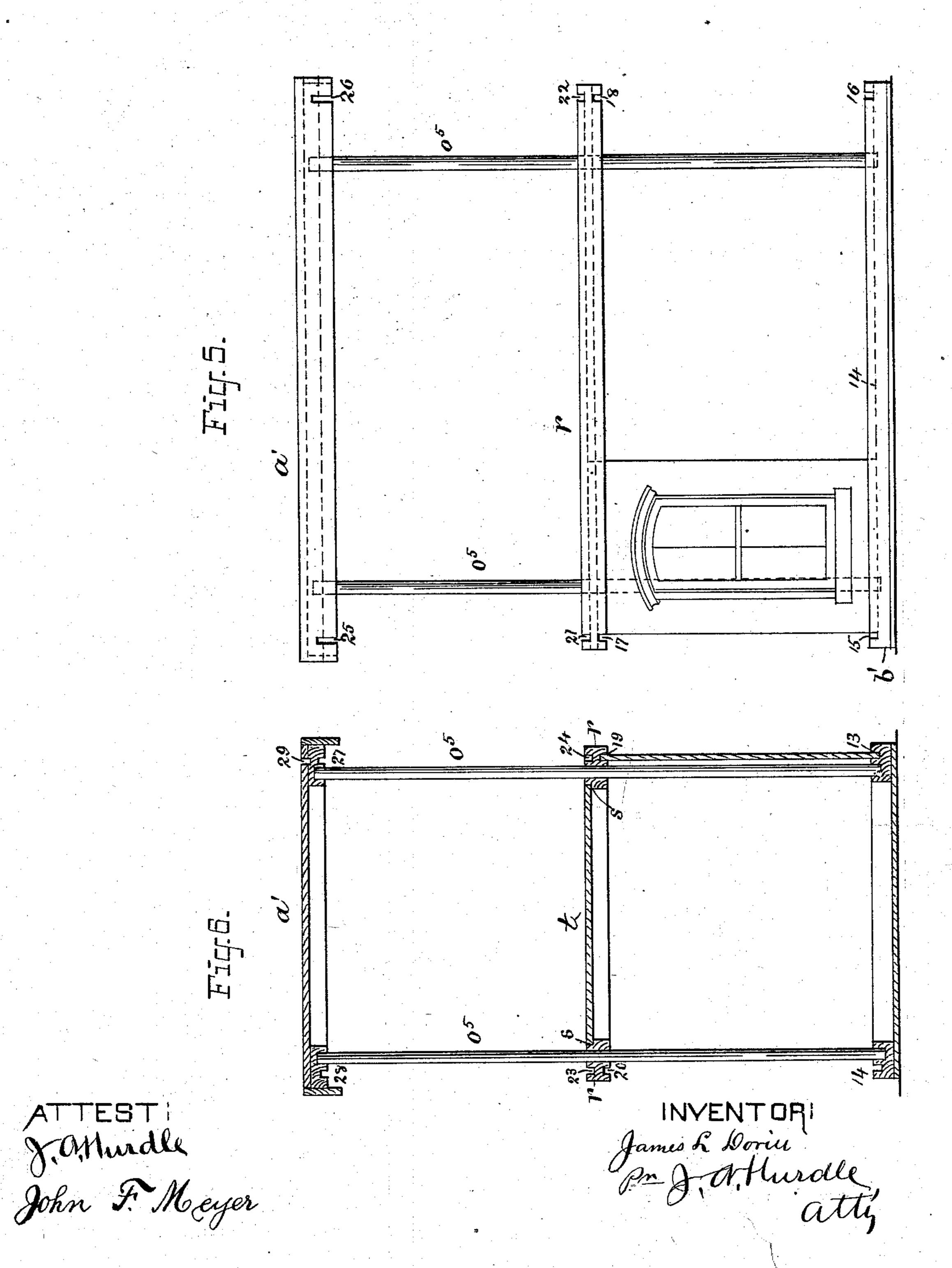
ATTEST: John Francis Meyer. James L. Doring
Por J. A. Hurdle
atty.

J. L. DORIN.

TOY HOUSE.

No. 282,965.

Patented Aug. 14, 1883.



N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

## United States Patent Office.

## JAMES L. DORIN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## TOY HOUSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,965, dated August 14, 1883.

Application filed May 31, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James L. Dorin, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Architectural Toys, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a toy building composed of panels with parts of buildings printed, no painted, or pasted on each side in such a manner as will form in appearance a perfect structure when mounted on a frame made for that purpose, of which a full description will be given hereinafter.

15 The first part of my invention consists of rectangular-shaped frames, one of which is provided with grooves on the upper side thereof. The second is provided with grooves on the upper and under side thereof. Said grooves 20 receive the panels having parts of building on each side thereof, and form a complete representation of a building when properly arranged therein.

The second part of my invention consists of two or more dowel-pins which are inserted in the apertures on top of the lower frame, and extend therefrom to the apertures on the under side of the upper frame. Said dowels support and hold in position the two frames when so sliding the panels in their grooves.

The third part of my invention consists of a rectangular-shaped frame provided with grooves on its upper and lower surfaces, and a continuous rabbet on the inner edges there35 of for the reception of the flooring, &c. The frame is also provided with apertures extending through them, which receive the dowelpins forming the supports for the framing, &c.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a per40 spective view of a church composed of panels on the rectangular-shaped frames. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section of the front of the church. Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of the rectangular-shaped frames in position 45 before the panels are mounted thereon. Fig. 4 represents a cross-section of the panels forming the roof of the structure. Fig. 5 represents a side elevation of the rectangular frames arranged for a two-story building. Fig. 6 is a 50 vertical section of Fig. 5.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the drawings, in which—

a represents the lower rectangular-shaped frame, provided with the grooves 1 2 3 4.

b is the upper rectangular-shaped frame, pro- 55 vided with the grooves 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12.

cd are the two panels forming the front wall of the structure. e forms the spire and gable thereof. c and d slide in the grooves 1 and 5, while e slides in groove 7.

f g h i are the panels forming one of the side walls of the structure. The other side is constructed likewise. These panels f g h i slide in the grooves 3 and 7. The panels k l m form the decorations for the cornices, and they slide 65 in the groove 10, and panels of the same construction slide in the groove 9.

n n' are the hinged panels forming the roof, the lower edges of which rest against the decorations of the cornice.

o o'  $o^2$  o<sup>3</sup> are the dowel pins supporting the frames a and b.

The second part of my invention consists of or more dowel-pins which are inserted in shipment, &c.

In Fig. 5 the topmost frame, a', is constructed so as to form a cover for the bottom frame, b', which serves as a box for packing the panels and dowel-pins  $o^5$  therein, when not in use or for shipment.

r is the rectangular-shaped frame, provided with a continuous rabbet, s, on the inner edges thereof, serving as a support for the flooring.

I do not wish to confine myself to any particular architectural design, as I may use a de-85 sign of a dwelling when desirous of forming a doll-house without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I am aware that doll-houses have heretofore been made consisting of perpendicular posts 90 having grooves on their sides parallel with the post for the reception of panels. I am also aware that they have been made consisting of panels held in position by grooves on the under side of the roof; but I am not aware of a 95 toy-house ever having been constructed of rectangular frames provided with horizontal parallel grooves for the reception of panels having different designs on each of its sides.

Having thus described my invention, what 100

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent, is—

1. In combination with panels representing different architectural designs on each of 5 their broad surfaces, the combination, substantially as shown and described, of the rectangular frames ab, grooves 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12, dowel-pins, o o'  $o^2$   $o^3$ , hinged panels n n', panels c d, gable e, side panels, f g h i, and bot-10 tom p, the whole forming a complete toy, as herein described.

2. In combination with a toy representing. an architectural design, a secondary rectangular frame provided with grooves on the up-15 per and lower surfaces thereof, said grooves extending from end to end and from side to side, the continuous rabbet on the inner edges

thereof for the reception of the flooring, and apertures extended perpendicularly through

the body of the aforesaid frame.

3. In a toy representing an architectural design, the combination, substantially as shown and described, of the frames a', b', and r, provided with grooves 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29, rabbet s, floor t, and 25 dowel-pins  $o^5$ , all forming a two-story house.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 29th day

of May, A. D. 1883.

JAMES L. DORIN.

Witnesses:

J. A. HURDLE, GEORGE BECKER.