

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. PEIRANO.

IMPLEMENT FOR GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE WITH RATS, BIRDS, &c.  
No. 320,960.

Patented June 30, 1885.

Fig. 1.

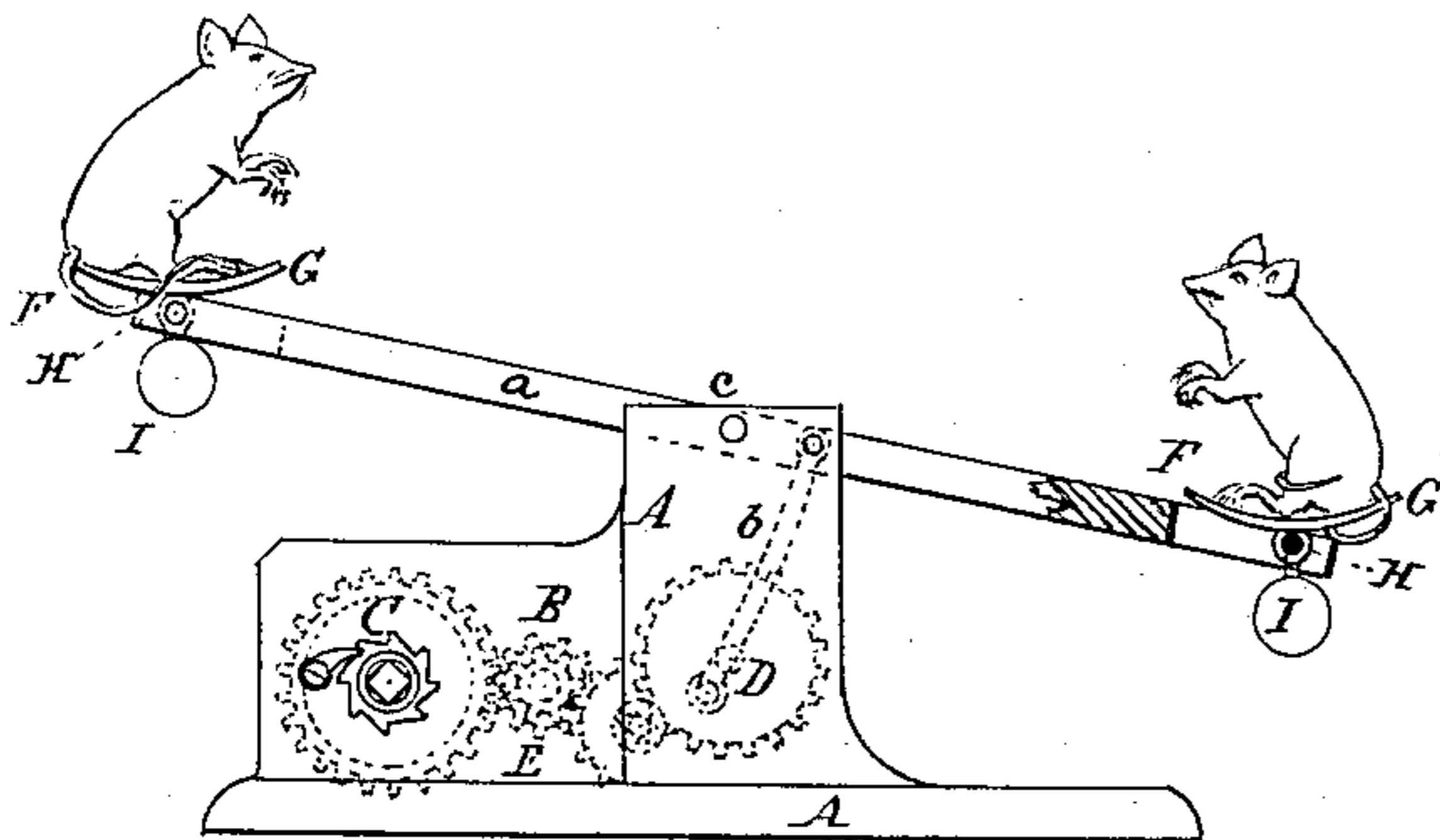


Fig. 2.

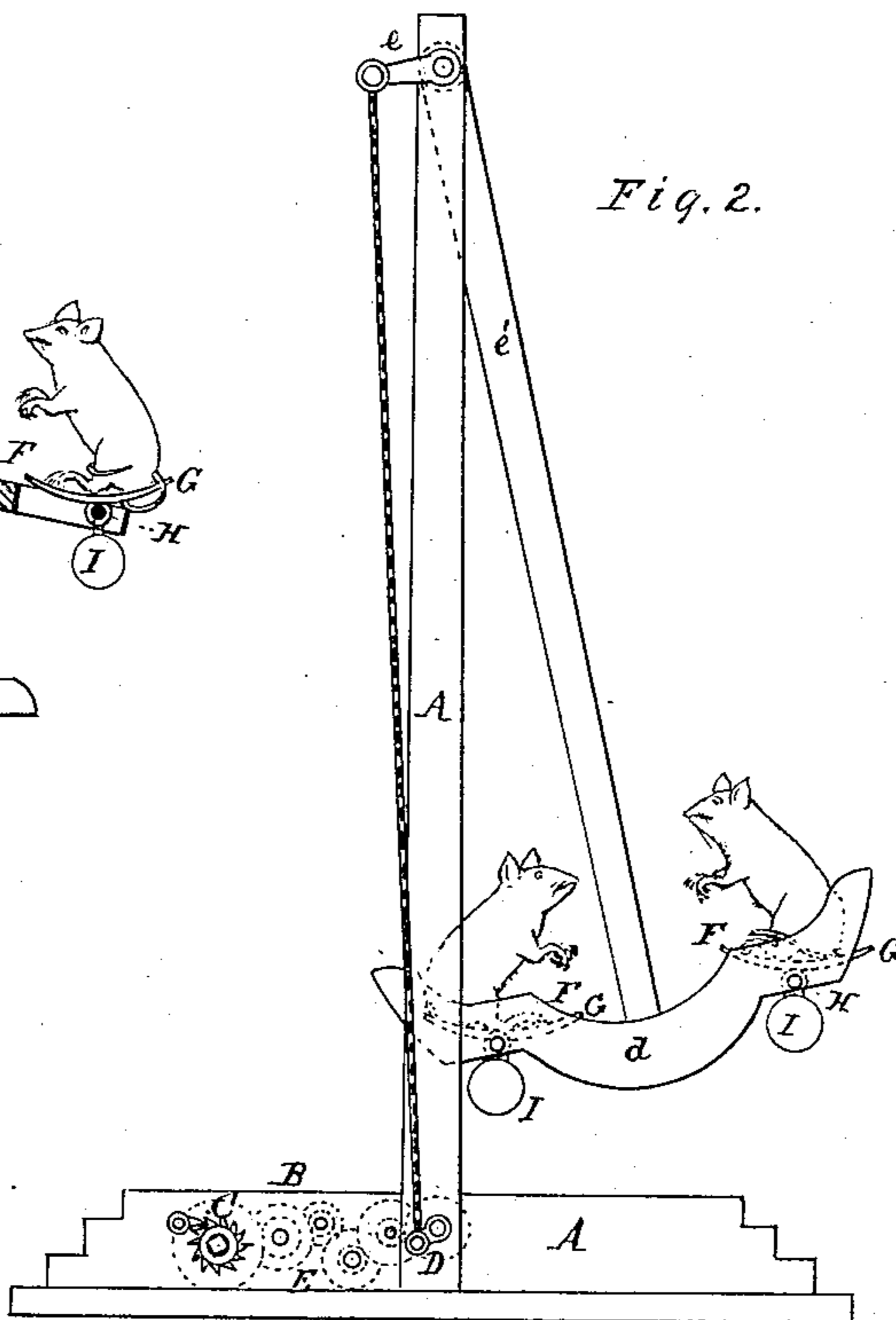


Fig. 4.

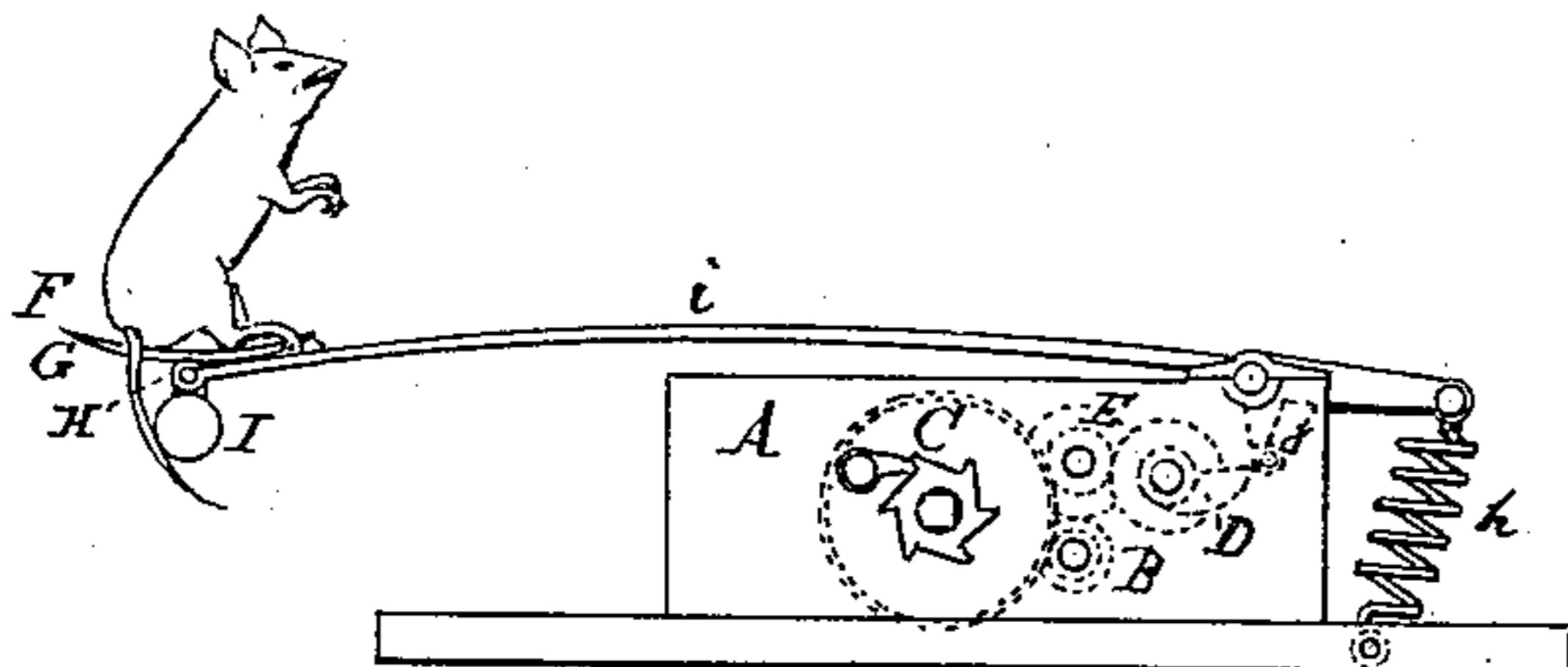
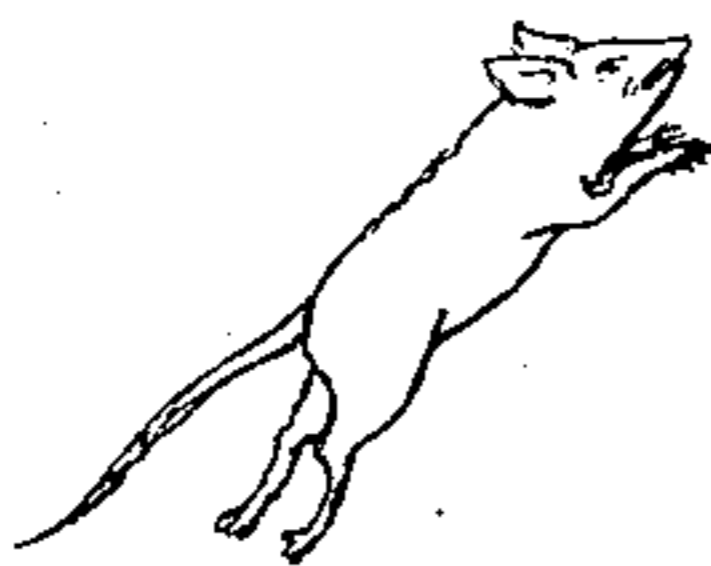
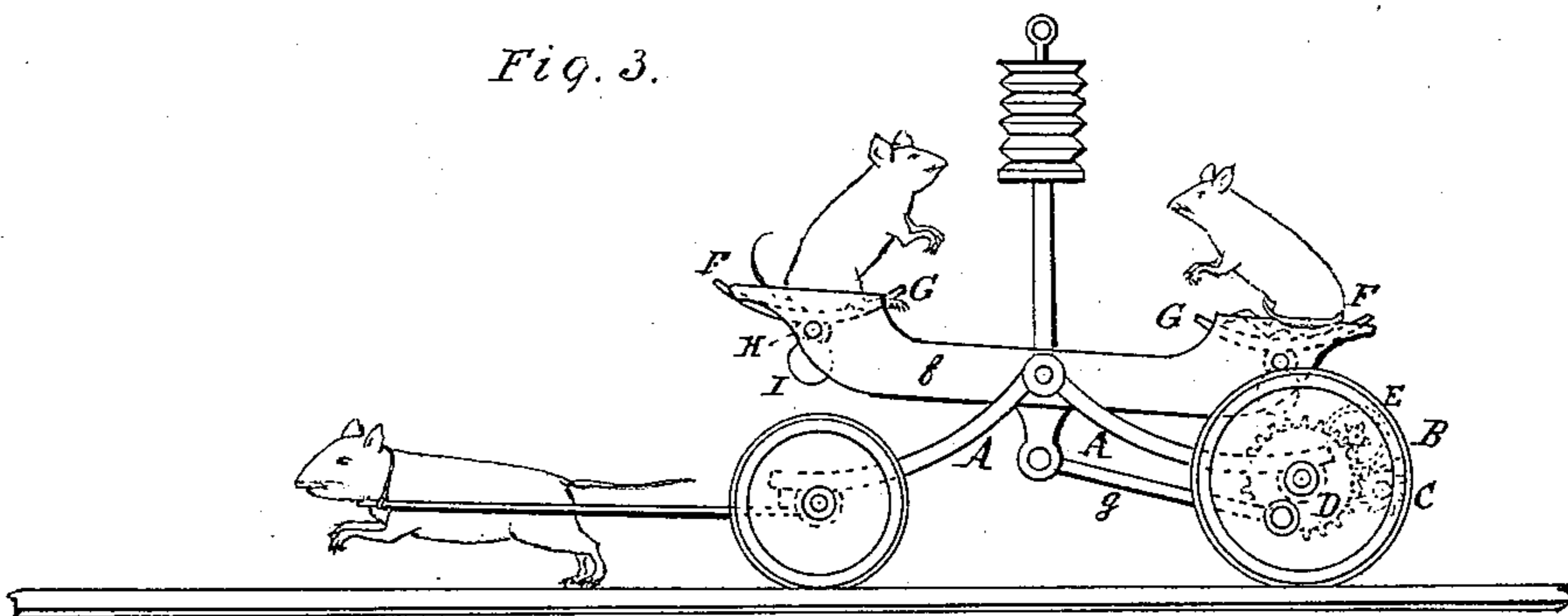


Fig. 3.



Witnesses  
John J. Sullivan  
Paul Steiner

Inventor.  
J. B. Peirano

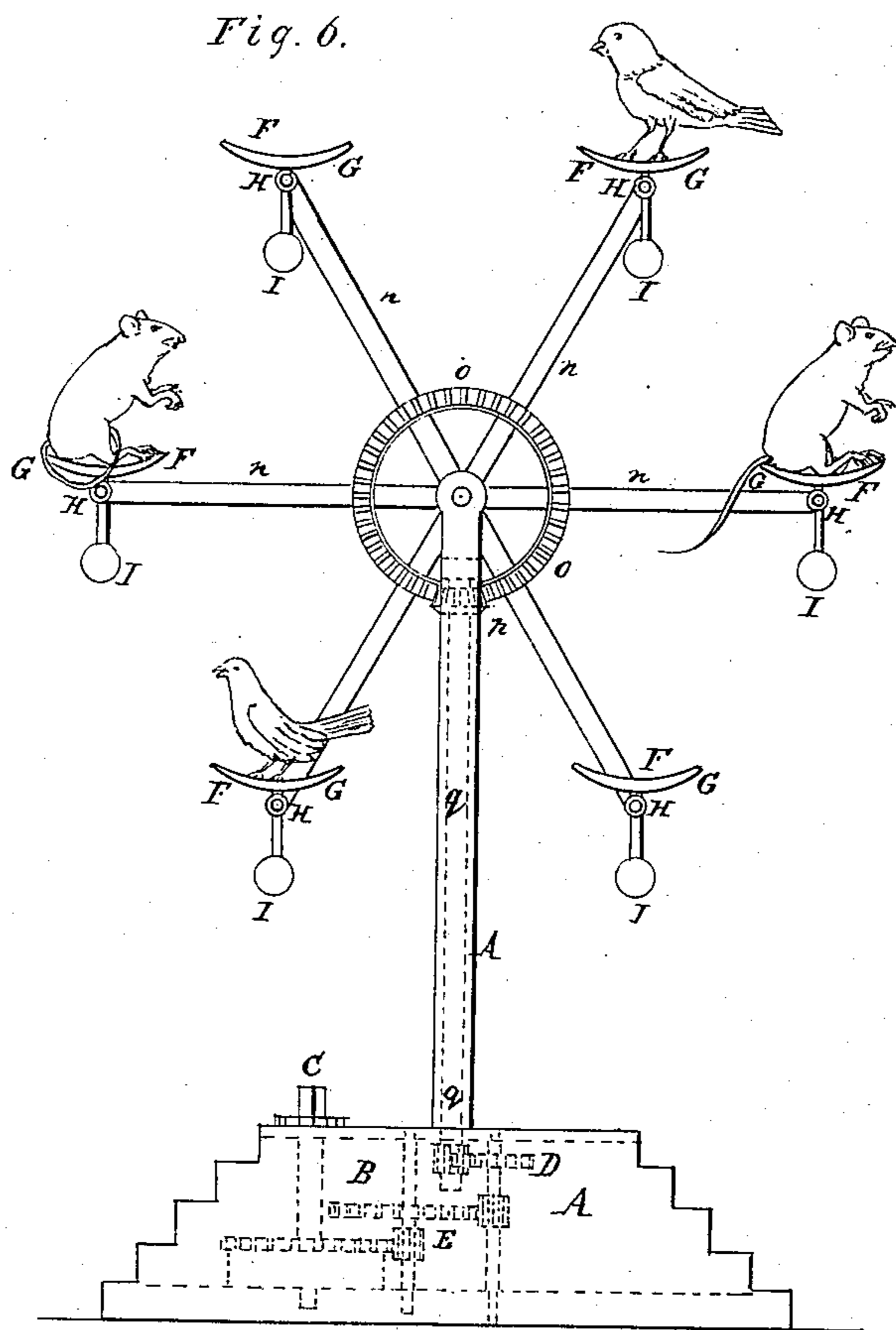
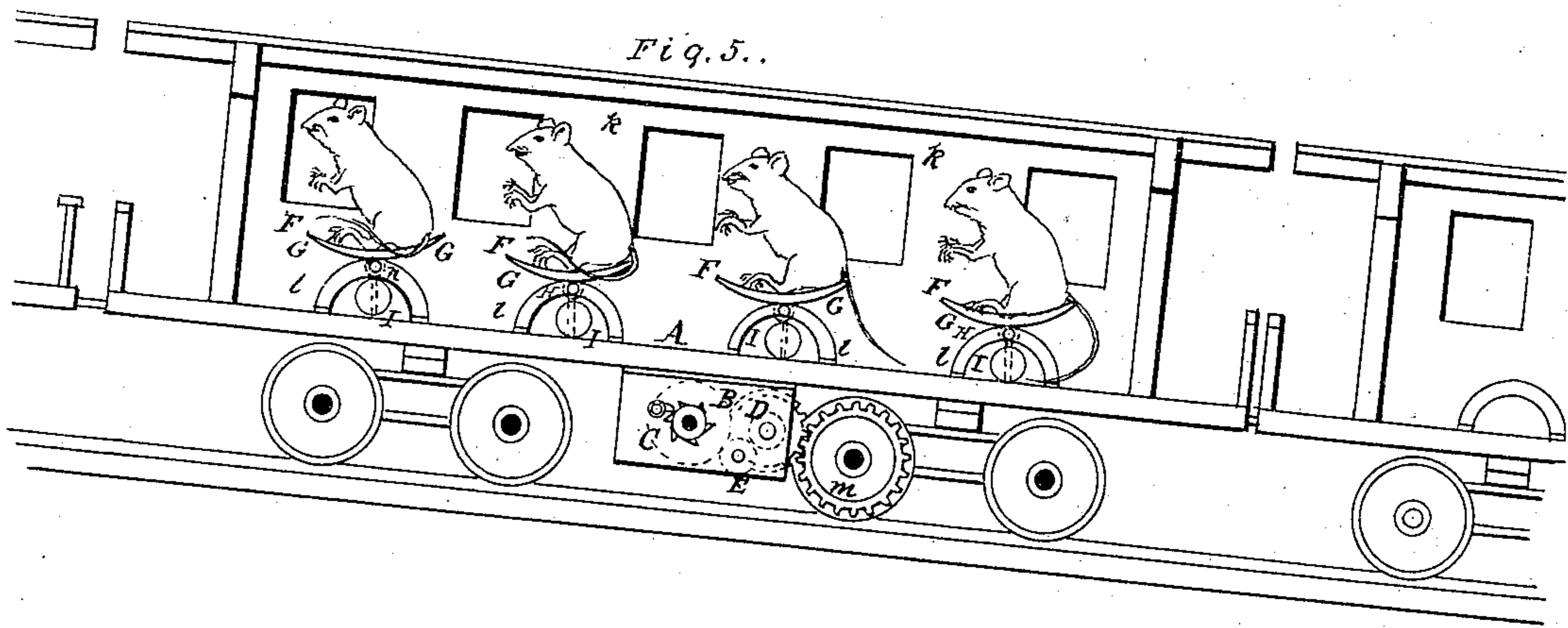
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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IMPLEMENT FOR GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE WITH RATS, BIRDS, &c.  
No. 320,960. Patented June 30, 1885.

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Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOE B. PEIRANO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPLEMENT FOR GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE WITH RATS, BIRDS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 320,960, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed March 23, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOE B. PEIRANO, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Implements for Gymnastic Performance with Rats, Birds, and Mice, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the combination, in implements for gymnastic performance with mice, rats, and birds, with the mechanical moving toy, tilting-wagon, car, swing, spring, and tilting-board, so that the performing animal is automatically kept in balance, as will be fully understood from the following description.

In the drawings hereto annexed, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a mechanical moving tilting-board, with performing mice, provided with my improved balanced seats. Fig. 2 represents a modification of my improvement applied to a mechanical moving swing with performing mice. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a modification of the same applied to a mechanical moving and tilting wagon with performing rats and mice. Fig. 4 is a similar view of a modification of the same applied to a clock-work spring-board with performing mice. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of a modification of the same applied with a mechanical moving train of cars with performing rats and mice. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a modification of the same applied with a vertical circular or rotating swing with performing mice and birds.

A represents the stand, case, or wagon or other frame, to which the clock-work B is attached.

C is the winding-arbor having a ratchet and pawl connected for winding the clock-spring.

D represents the propelling-crank, cam, or gear wheel, by which the desired rotary or reciprocating or other motion is given to the implement or toy.

E represents the wheel-work or gearing connecting the motion from the clock-spring to the propelling crank, cam, or wheel D.

F represents the performer's seat, which is constructed with a curved top platform, G, upon which the live mouse or performer is trained to sit still. Said seat has below the

platform G a pivot, H, properly fitted and guided in bearings of the performing implement; and below the pivot H is attached to the seat and pivot a weight or ballast, I, which is made to counter and overbalance the performer upon the seat. Said pivot H is fitted in its bearings to allow the seat to turn liberally by the action of its ballast I, and consequently the position of the performer is left undisturbed and insulated from the motions or tilting of the implement.

In Fig. 1 *a* represents the tilting-board, which is furnished with a performer's seat, F, on each end, and each pivoted and ballasted, as before described. The motion of the board *a* is obtained from the clock in the stand A. The propelling-crank D has a connecting-rod, *b*, attached a little distance from the central trunnion, *c*, of the tilting-board. A performing mouse is set in suitable position in each seat F, and with comparatively little time and labor the mouse learns to perform correctly.

In Fig. 2 *d* represents the suspended swing-basket, which is furnished with the performing-seats F F, on which the performing mice are balanced. The propelling-crank D imparts the reciprocating motion from the clock-work to the arm *e*, secured on the suspension-bar *e'* of the swing.

In Fig. 3 *f* represents the tilting-wagon body. Its central trunnions are held in the wagon-frame A. Each end of the body *f* is furnished with a performing-seat, F. The clock-work is connected by gearing with the rear axle of the wagon-wheels, and said axle has a crank, which, by means of a connecting-rod, *g*, imparts rocking motion to the body *f*, with which said rod is also connected. Notwithstanding the tilting motion of the wagon-body, the performers remain in the same position.

In Fig. 4 *i* represents the spring-board, which is pivoted to the clock-case A. To the long arm, on its loose end, is pivoted the performer's seat F. The short end of said board has attached the spring *h*, and said board has a short downward-projecting arm, *j*. The propelling-cam D while in contact with the arm *j* keeps the board *i* from springing up until the moment when said cam by the clock-work has passed said arm *j*, whereupon the spring *h* causes the board to spring up and sling the

performer high up. While the spring-board is lowered by the cam D, the performer's seat remains in the same position by its ballast and requiring no balancing by the performer.

5 In Fig. 5 *k* represents a railroad-car in which the performer-seats are pivoted to the chair-frames *l*. The movement of the car is effected by the clock-work B, attached under the car-bottom, and having its propelling-gear D ar-  
10 ranged to engage a gear-wheel, *m*, secured upon one of the car-wheel axles. The performers sit upon the seats F F undisturbed by the vibration and tilting of the car during its travel.

In Fig. 6 the stand A has the clock-work B  
15 with the winding-arbor C. In the top end of the stand is pivoted the rotating six-armed swing *n*, the outer ends of which are furnished with a pivoted performer-seat, F, having a suitable ballast, I, to counterbalance the weight of the  
20 performer—a live mouse or bird. By means of a bevel-gear, *o*, attached to the six-armed swing *n*, engaged by a bevel-pin, *p*, and the clock-work B, connected with said pinion by a ver-

tical shaft, *q*, the rotation of the six-armed swing *n* is obtained. Notwithstanding the 25 swing rotates, the performing animal remains on its seat F in a perfectly quiet and unchanged position, and does not require any training except to remain quiet on its seat, which training is done in a comparatively short time. 30

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in a gymnastic toy for the purpose described, of a tilting or pivoted sup-  
port, with a pivoted performer's seat, balanced 35 as described, and mechanism for actuating said support, as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 22d day of March, 40 1884.

JOE B. PEIRANO.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. SULLIVAN,  
PAUL STEIER.