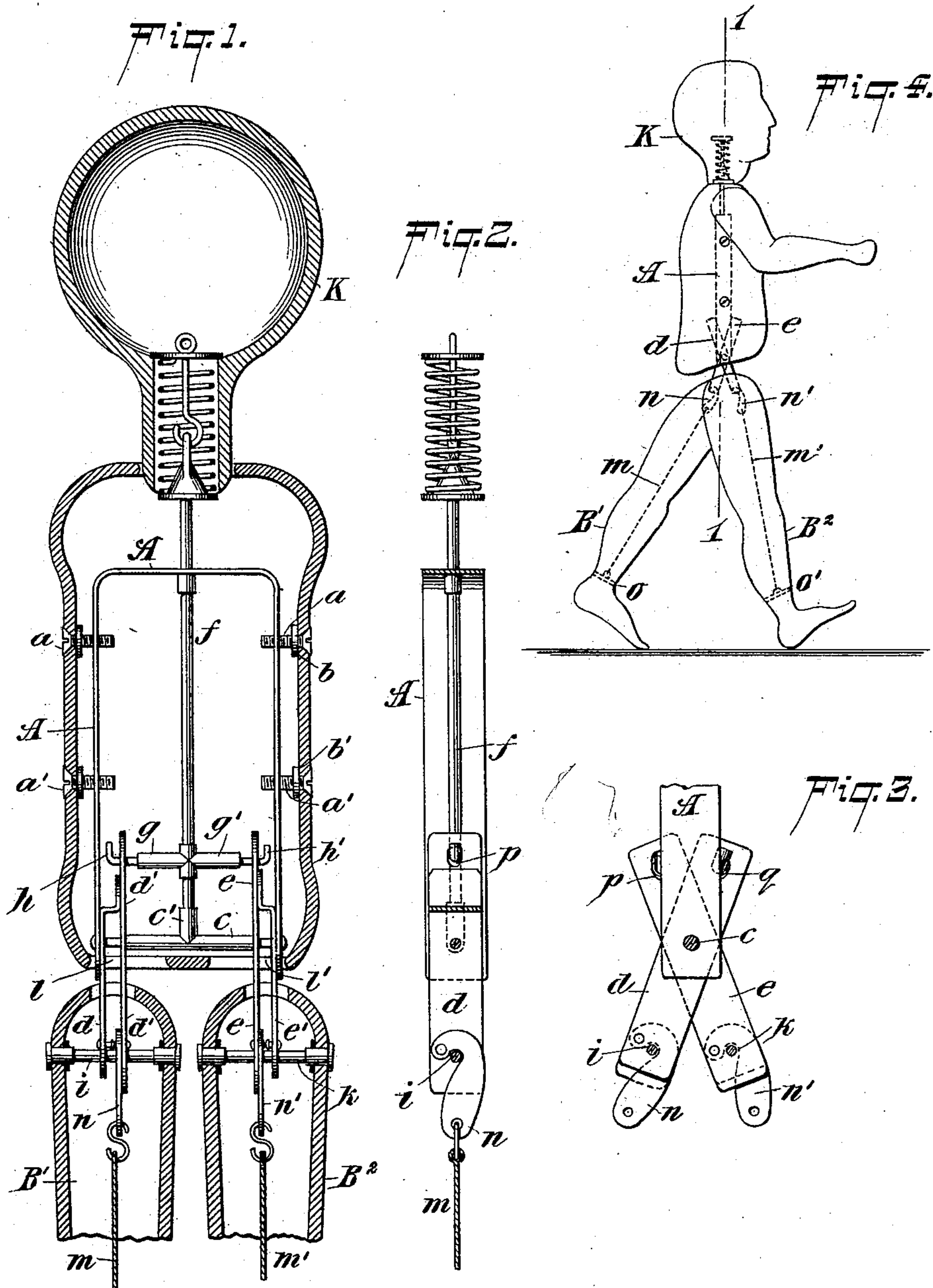


(No Model.)

C. J. SIMONOT.
TOY FIGURE.

No. 507,174.

Patented Oct. 24, 1893.



WITNESSES:

William Gaebel.
L. M. Hachschlager.

INVENTOR

Claude J. Simonot,
BY
Brienen & Knautz
his ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE JOSEPH SIMONOT, OF PARIS, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO FLEISCHMANN & BLOEDEL, OF FÜRTH, GERMANY, AND PARIS, FRANCE.

TOY FIGURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,174, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed January 18, 1893. Serial No. 458,764. (No model.) Patented in France July 25, 1892, No. 223,223; in Germany September 21, 1892, No. 68,282; in England December 28, 1892, No. 23,958; in Spain March 14, 1893, No. 14,174; in Italy March 31, 1893, No. 33,294, and in Austria-Hungary May 4, 1893, No. 1,628 and No. 7,866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDE JOSEPH SIMONOT, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing at Paris, in the Department of the Seine, France, have invented an Improvement in Toy Figures, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in the following-named countries: France, No. 223,223, dated July 25, 1892; Germany, No. 68,282, dated September 21, 1892; England, No. 23,958, dated December 28, 1892; Spain, No. 14,174, dated March 14, 1893; Italy, No. 33,294, dated March 31, 1893, and Austria-Hungary, No. 1,628 and No. 7,866, dated May 4, 1893,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to toy figures such as dolls and the like, which are intended to imitate the motion of walking, and the mechanism for producing this motion is so arranged that, at each step, the head of the figure is also moved with it, being in fact turned to the left or right. This invention has also this special advantage, the internal mechanism, which produces the above named movement, may be inserted subsequently in the completed body of the figure without its being necessary to take the same to pieces.

This mechanism, which is more particularly shown in Figs. 1 to 3 of the accompanying sheet of illustrative drawings, and in Fig. 4 in combination with a jointed doll, is for this object arranged in a frame A which is attached to the body of the figure by means of screws *a a'* and washers *b b'*. The frame is introduced into the completed body of the doll by inserting in an oblique position one of its ends which is somewhat curved into one of the holes *l* by which the legs are attached to the figure. The frame is then turned or worked up into the body of the figure and its other end is drawn out through the other hole *l'* thereby bringing the frame into an upright position in which it is retained by means of the screws and washers *a b* aforesaid. The lower ends of the frame A are connected by means of a spindle *c* on which revolve the two forked pieces *d d'* and *e e'*. These pieces *d d'* and *e e'* are preferably made or shaped as shown in the drawings, but simple rods or

bars may be used instead. In an upwardly directed branch *c'* of the spindle *c*, the lower end of a vertical spindle *f* is fitted which bears at its upper end the head K of the figure. This spindle carries a cross rod *g g'* on the pivotal ends *h h'* of which rest the upper ends of the forked pieces *d e* which are provided with longitudinal slots *p q* for that purpose. By bending up the ends *h h'* of the cross rod the parts thus connected cannot come asunder. The upper parts of the legs *B' B''* are attached to the lower ends of the forked pieces *d d' e e'* by means of cross bars *i* and *k* or other suitable connections adapted to be held by said forked pieces. The lower parts of the legs are connected by strong india-rubber bands *m m'*, which, on the one hand, are attached to the hooks *n n'* forming the continuations of the pieces *d' e* and on the other hand to the cross pieces *o o'* in the lower parts of the legs. The hooks *n n'* are jointed to the forked pieces by means of rivets, and have beneath the cross bars *i k* a suitably shaped recess so that each leg may be bent against the other parts of the figure, and the latter may be also placed in an upright sitting posture.

In connecting the legs with the cross rod *g g'* in the above manner they cannot be moved independently of one another, but always only simultaneously or alternately. Further, at every movement of the legs, the lever *g g'* is caused to oscillate round its vertical central axis or to twist backward and forward, and accordingly the spindle *f* together with the head of the doll turns. The doll will thus at each step make a sidewise movement of its head, alternately to right and left.

The head may be attached to the spindle *f* either in the manner shown in Figs. 1 to 4, or in any other suitable manner. The entire moving mechanism is only fixed in the frame A when the latter has been first placed in the doll's body.

The mechanism hereinbefore described, is operated by the doll, Fig. 4, being moved or drawn forward by leading it by the arm, or in other like manner.

The heel of the advanced foot forms a sup-

porting point on which the leg B' is turned. This turning causes the lever $g g'$ to be oscillated or twisted in consequence of which the other leg B^2 is turned on the axis c , and
5 brought in front of the leg B' so that then the heel of the leg B^2 rests on the ground, while the leg B' assumes the position previously held by the leg B^2 . At the same time, as here-
10 in before explained, the spindle f , together with the head, is turned. The same operation is repeated as long as the figure is drawn or pushed forward, that is to say, this latter
15 when led by the hand makes a step by step movement in imitation of the motion of walking which is accompanied by an alternate movement of the head to right and left.

I declare that what I claim is—

A toy having in combination a suitably mounted movable spindle f , rods $g g'$ carried thereby, head K connected to said spindle f , 20 so as to be moved thereby and legs $B' B^2$ connected to said rods $g g'$, whereby a movement of the legs will cause a simultaneous movement of the head as and for the purposes described. 25

The foregoing specification of my invention signed by me this 23d day of December, 1892.

CLAUDE JOSEPH SIMONOT.

Witnesses:

FRIDERIC RIMIGNAR,
FELIX GENTELURE.