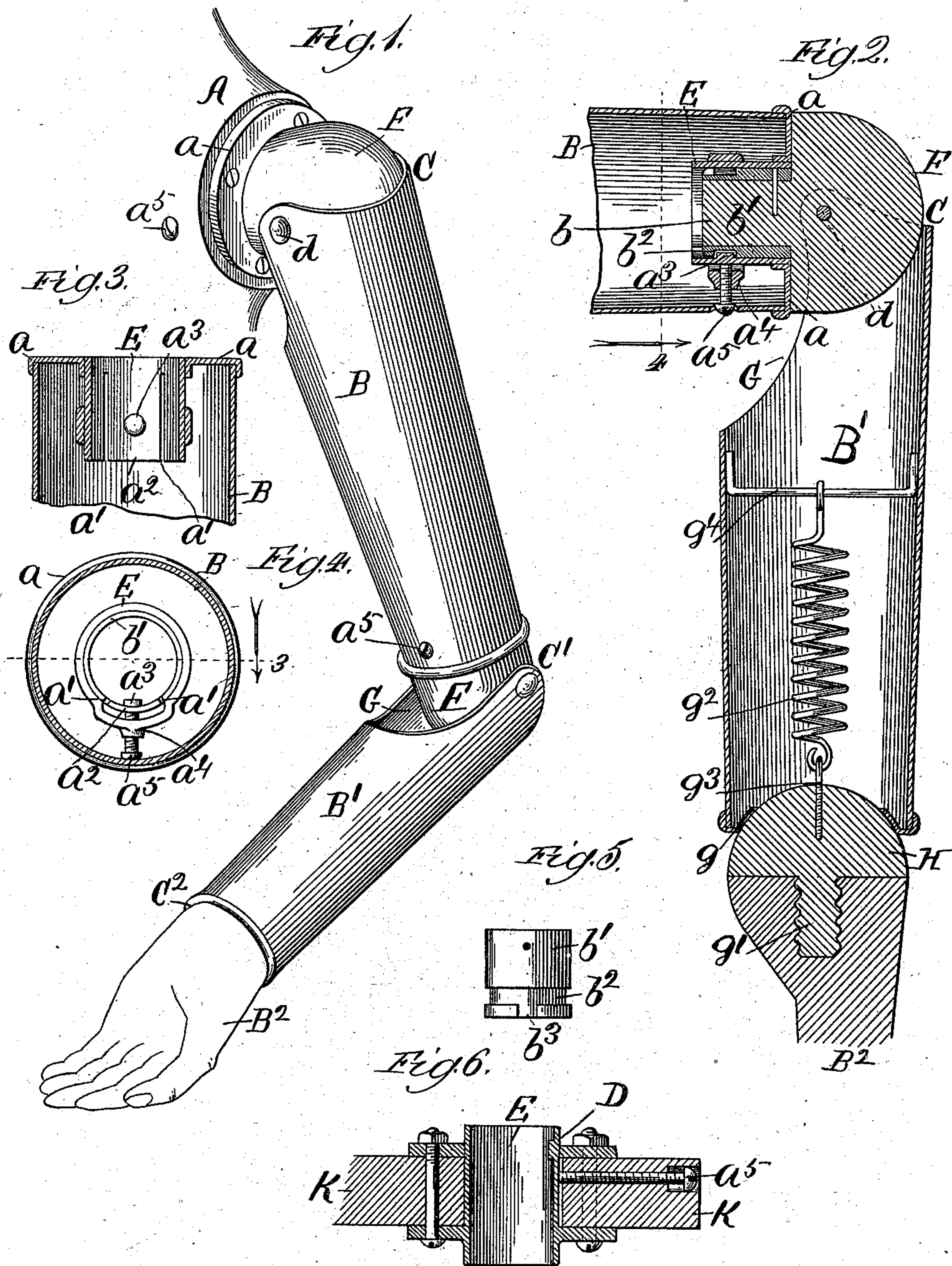


(No Model.)

E. LEGER.
DISPLAY FIGURE.

No. 560,907.

Patented May 26, 1896.



Witnesses:
 Jas E Gaylord
 Lute J. Allen

Inventors,
Edward Leger.
By G. B. Coupland & Co.
Attys—

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD LEGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DISPLAY-FIGURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,907, dated May 28, 1896.

Application filed November 29, 1895. Serial No. 570,516. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display-Figures; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of figures or forms that are used in displaying garments and wearing-apparel, and has for its object to provide an articulated figure whereby the limbs may be adjusted to and retained in different positions, and readily connected to or disconnected from the body part.

Figure 1 is an elevation of an arm part embodying the improved jointed connections. Fig. 2 is a broken-away longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a broken-away sectional detail on line 3, Fig. 4, looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detached elevation of a locking-sleeve, &c. Fig. 6 is a broken-away sectional elevation showing the body-joint connection.

The body part is omitted from the drawings, one arm being shown as illustrating and embodying the features of the invention, the arm and leg joints being the same. The connection between the leg-joint and body is also shown.

A represents the shoulder; B, the upper arm; B', the forearm; B², the hand; C, the shoulder-joint; C', the elbow-joint; C², the hand or wrist joint, and D the leg-and-body joint. The limbs are a hollow shell and may be composed of papier-mâché or other suitable material. The joints are constructed on the ball-and-socket principle, and may be adjusted to different positions.

The lower part of the upper arm is provided on the inside with a sleeve E, rigidly retained in a central position by a flange a. This sleeve is provided longitudinally, Fig. 3, with companion slots a' a', starting from the inner end but stopping short of the outer end and forming a spring-tongue a², having a projection a³ on the inner side. A boss a⁴ on the outer side provides a seat for a clamping-

screw a⁵, which bears against the exterior side of the spring-tongue, as shown in Fig. 2.

The ball part E of the elbow-joint connection is provided with a stem b, on which is rigidly mounted a tube b'. This tube is provided with an annular groove b², Fig. 5, and longitudinally with a groove b³, opening into the annular groove from the end. The tube b' is adapted to telescope within the sleeve E. When the tube is inserted in the sleeve the groove b³ must be in line with the projection a³, which will then enter the annular groove b² and permit of the joint being turned in either direction. The clamping-screw a⁵ may be set up tight and hold the joint rigid in any position to which it is adjusted, or it may be set up slack so that the joint may be turned and at the same time be held in its position of adjustment by reason of the spring-tongue on the sleeve E.

The upper end of the forearm is cut away to form the socket part G of the joint, and embraces the ball part F, and is secured thereto by a pivot-bolt d, which provides for the adjustment of the forearm and the locking of the same in the position to which it is set. The pivot-bolt d is provided on one end with a clamping-nut, which may be loosened and the parts adjusted to the desired position or angle, and the nut then tightened up to retain the parts in such position. The shoulder-joint is of the same construction as that of the elbow-joint, so that a description of one will answer for both, the same reference characters being applied to the duplicate parts that are shown.

In the wrist-joint for the hand the ball part H rests in a socket-bearing g in the lower end of the arm, and has a threaded stem g' engaging with the hand B², as shown in Fig. 2. On the inside of the arm is placed a spiral spring g², the lower end of which connects with an eyebolt g³, inserted in the ball part H. The upper end of the spring g² is secured to a rigid cross-bar g⁴. This arrangement provides for an easy adjustment of the hand, which is automatically retained in the position to which it is adjusted by the tension of the spring. A cross-bar K, Fig. 6, for the leg connections extends across the lower part of the body and receives the sleeves for the connection of the ball joint and parts, as in the

arm connections, the only difference being
that the sleeve is provided with two holding-
flanges instead of one. This arrangement not
only provides for the adjustment of the limbs
5 to different positions, but also permits of the
limbs being readily connected and discon-
nected, so that a display-figure may be han-
dled and shipped with facility.

Having thus described my invention, what
10 I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-
ent, is—

In an articulated joint for display-figures,
the combination with the ball-and-socket
parts, of a sleeve, grooved on one side to form

a spring, and having an inward projection on 15
the spring part, a tube, secured to the ball
part and adapted to have an adjustable tele-
scopic engagement with said sleeve, a clamp-
ing-screw regulating the adjustment between
said sleeve and tube, and the pivot-bolt, ad- 20
justably connecting the ball-and-socket parts,
substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD LEGER.

Witnesses:

J. B. DONALSON,
L. B. COUPLAND.