

No. 606,900.

Patented July 5, 1898.

F. P. SHEK.  
JUMPING TOY.

(Application filed Dec. 21, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig: 1.

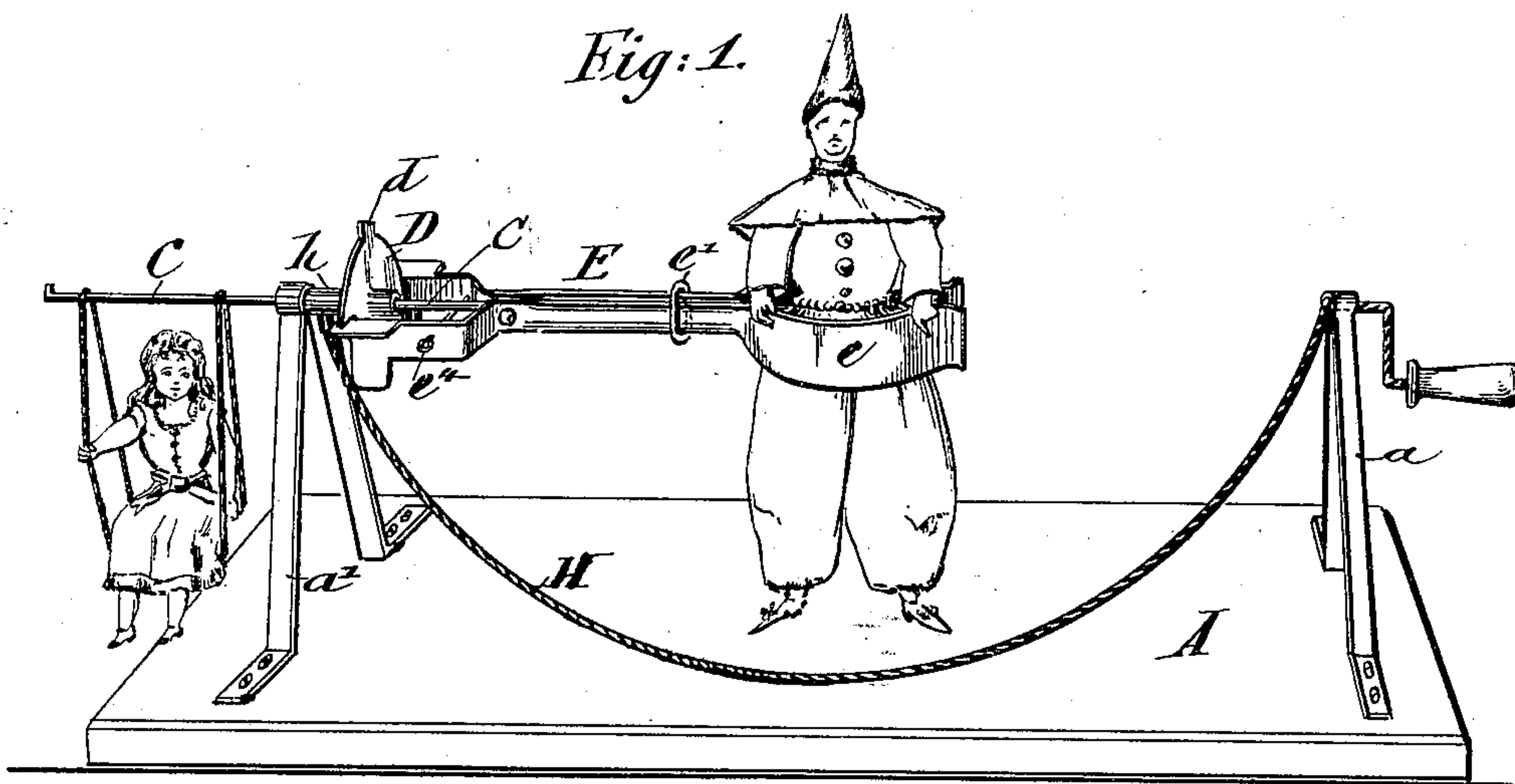


Fig: 2.

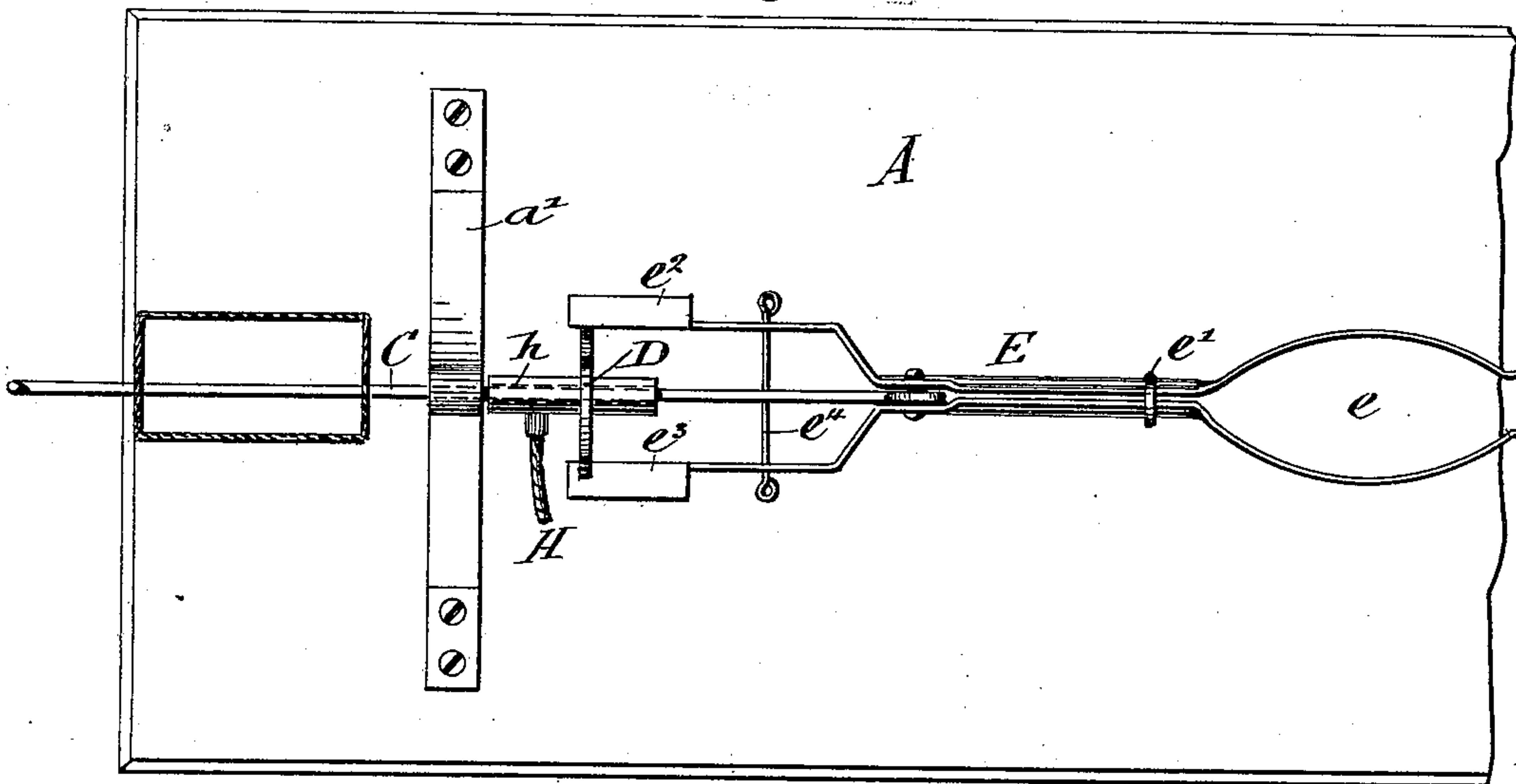
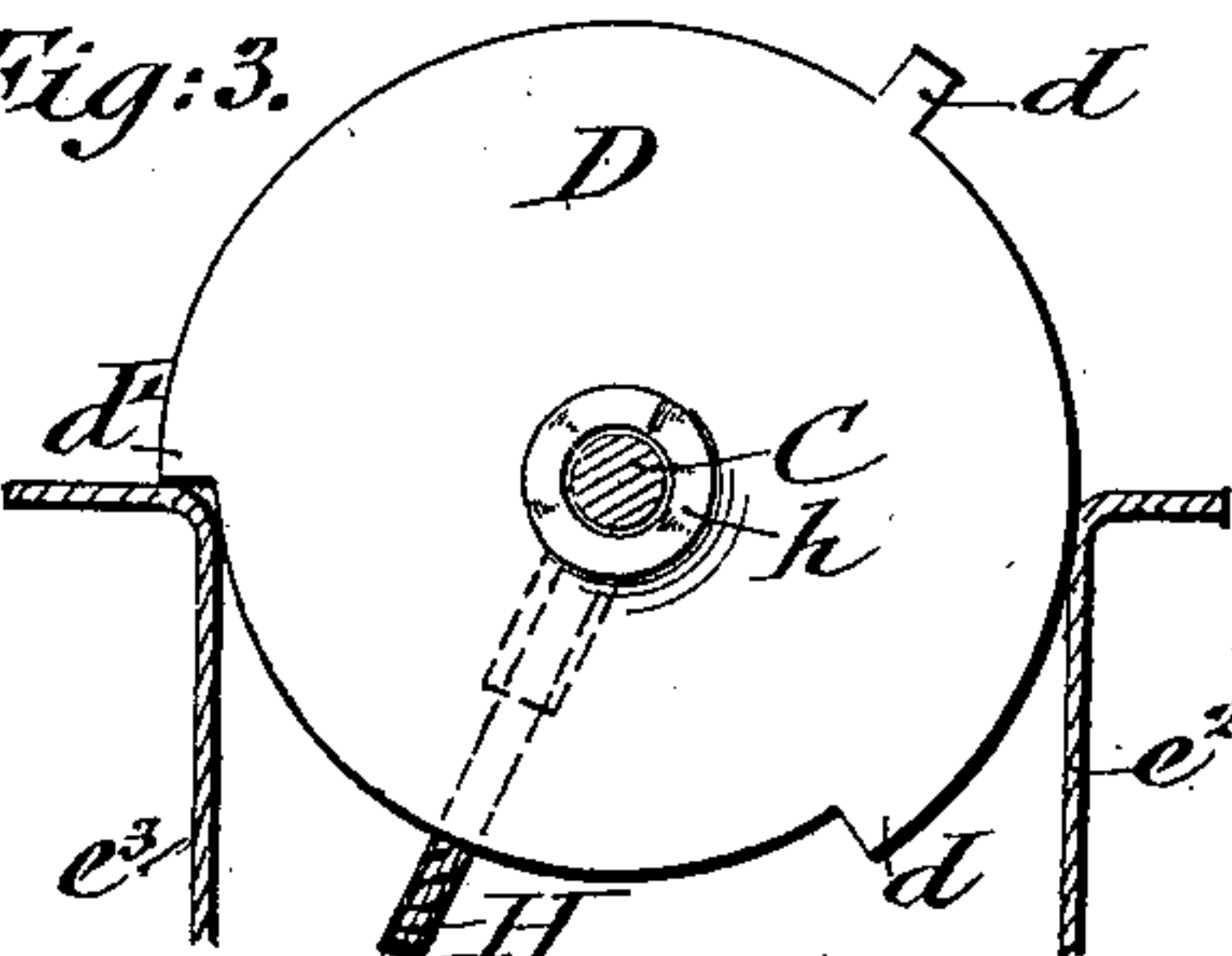


Fig: 3.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## JUMPING TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,900, dated July 5, 1898.

Application filed December 21, 1897. Serial No. 662,906. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK P. SHEK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jumping Toys, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in that class of toys in which a figure is made to perform the act of jumping rope, and is an improvement upon my former invention, for which Letters Patent No. 573,241 were granted to me December 15, 1896.

The invention consists of a jumping toy comprising a suitable supporting-frame, a toy figure suspended in said frame, and means for imparting a jumping motion to said toy figure irrespective of the direction in which the rope is turned.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved jumping toy. Fig. 2 is a top view, and Fig. 3 is a section showing the tripping device.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a suitable platform composed of an oblong base, upon which is secured at each end a supporting-standard  $a$   $a'$ . In the upper end of the standard  $a$  is arranged a suitable bearing for the wire H, representing the jumping-rope. At the upper end of the standard  $a'$  is secured a rod C, forming a support for the operative parts. The other end of the rope H is provided with a sleeve  $h$ , by means of which it is supported upon the rod C, so as to revolve about the same. Upon the end of the sleeve  $h$  is rigidly secured a tripping device, which is preferably constructed in the form of a disk D and which revolves with the sleeve  $h$  when the rope H is rotated. The disk D is cut away along a portion of its edge, forming the primary lugs or shoulders  $d$   $d'$ , which are located equal distance on either side of the rope H and are so arranged as to perform their tripping function at the moment the rope passes beneath the feet of the figure. Upon the edge of the disk D is formed intermediately between the primary lugs an auxiliary lug  $d^2$ , which also operates to trip at the moment the rope passes above the figure. The tripping-lugs  $d$   $d'$  are so constructed that one will op-

erate during the rotation of the rope in one direction and the other during the reverse rotation of the rope. From this construction it will be seen that the figure is caused to jump twice during each rotation of the rope. By increasing the number of lugs  $d^2$  the figure can be made to jump as often as is desired during each rotation of the rope.

Pivoted to the end of the rod C is a holder E, consisting of two spring members which are adapted at one end to form a clamp  $e$  for holding the figure. A sliding ring  $e'$  operates to lock the members of the clamp firmly about the waist of the figure. At the opposite end of the holder E the spring members diverge, so as to form two tripping-levers  $e^2$   $e^3$ , which extend on either side of the disk D, close to the edge thereof, so as to be struck by the lugs  $d$   $d'$   $d^2$  upon the rotation of the disk D. In order to prevent the undue spreading of the tripping-levers  $e^2$   $e^3$ , a rod  $e^4$  is loosely held in perforations in said levers and is provided with a head at each end. This rod  $e^4$  is so arranged as to pass beneath the rod C and thus serves as a stop for the holding device, preventing the same from descending too far. If desired, the rod C may be extended on the other side of the standard  $a'$ , so as to form a support for a small chair-swing, in which a doll may be placed, as shown in Fig. 1, thus adding to the attractiveness of the toy to children.

When the rope H is rotated in one direction, one of the lugs  $d$   $d'$  will strike one of the tripping-levers  $e^2$   $e^3$ , which will raise the figure and allow the rope to pass beneath. The figure descends as the lug passes beyond the tripping-lever, thus giving the impression of rope-jumping. The same result will follow on turning the rope in the reverse direction.

It is obvious that many changes may be made in the details of the construction above described without departing from the scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A jumping toy, comprising supporting-standards, a rope journaled in one of said standards, a tripping-disk rotatably secured to the opposite standard and connected with said rope, said tripping-disk being provided with primary tripping-lugs and an interme-



mediate tripping-lug, and a holding device supported between said standards and provided with tripping-levers extending at either side of said disk and adapted to be operated by  
5 said tripping-lugs, substantially as set forth.

2. A jumping toy comprising supporting-standards, a rod secured in one of said standards, a rope journaled in the other standard and provided with a sleeve rotatably secured  
10 to said rod, a disk secured to said sleeve and provided with tripping-lugs, and a holding device pivoted to said rod and provided with tripping-levers extending upon either side of said disk, and adapted to be operated by said  
15 tripping-lugs, substantially as set forth.

3. A jumping toy comprising supporting-standards, a rod secured in one of said stand-

ards, a rope journaled in the other standard and provided with a sleeve rotatably secured to said rod, a disk secured to said sleeve and  
20 provided with tripping-lugs, and a holding device pivoted to said rod and constructed of two spring members forming a clamp at one end and provided at the other end with tripping-levers adapted to be operated by said  
25 tripping-lugs, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK P. SHEK.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,  
GEO. W. JAEKEL.