

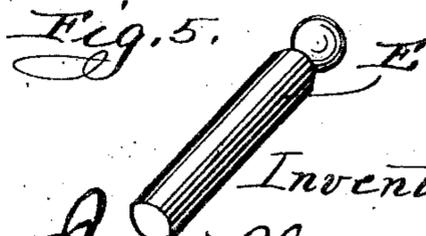
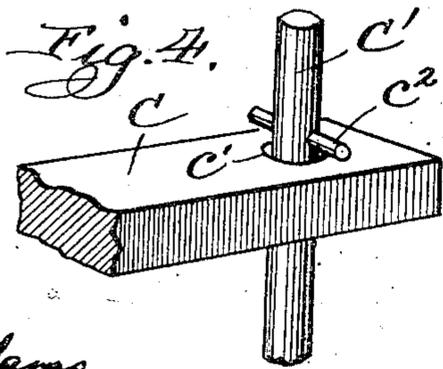
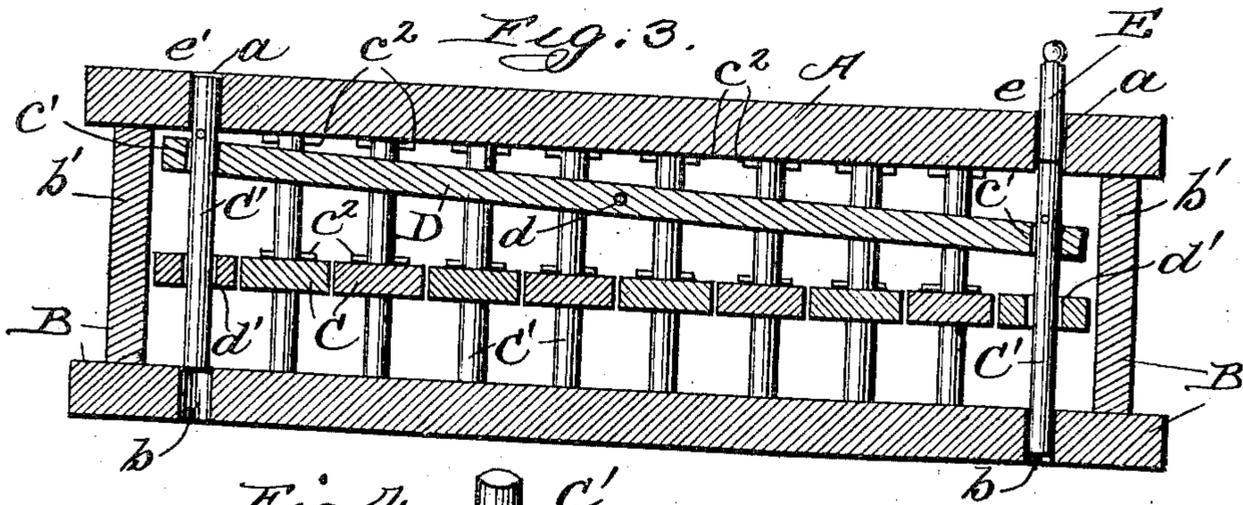
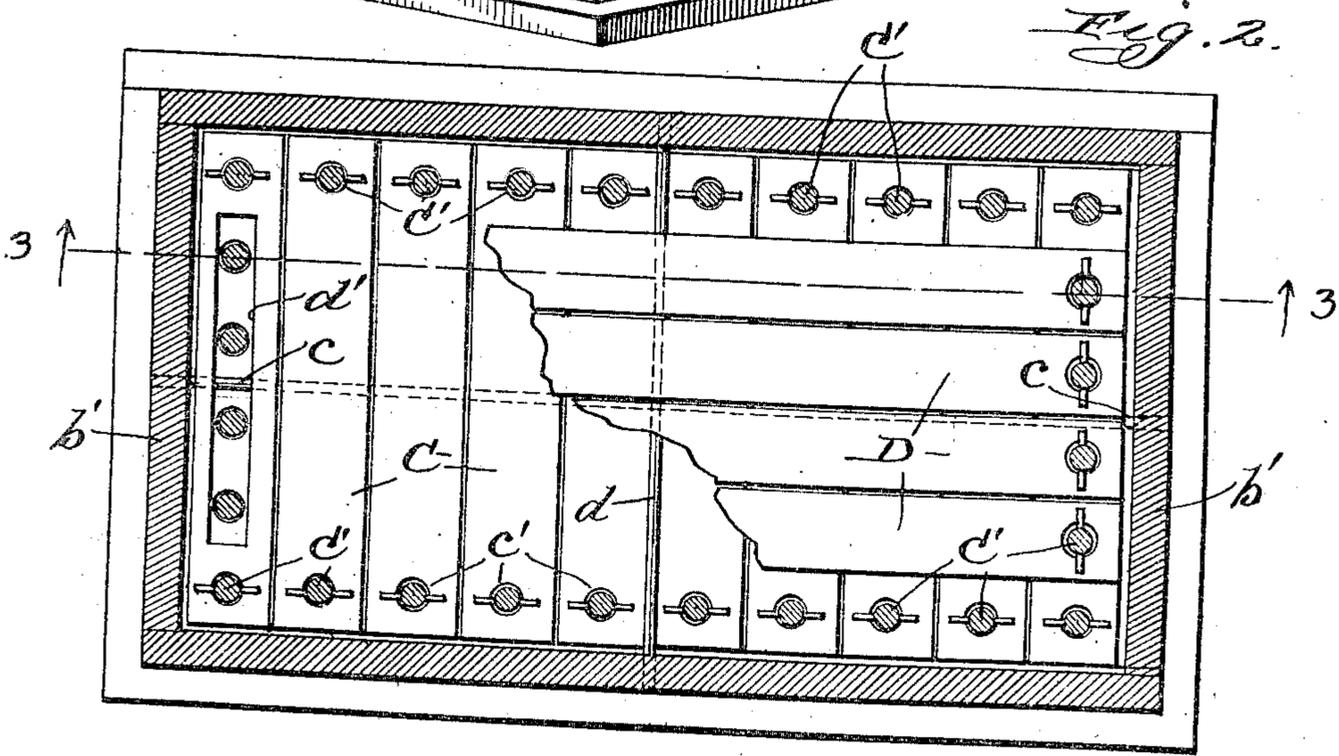
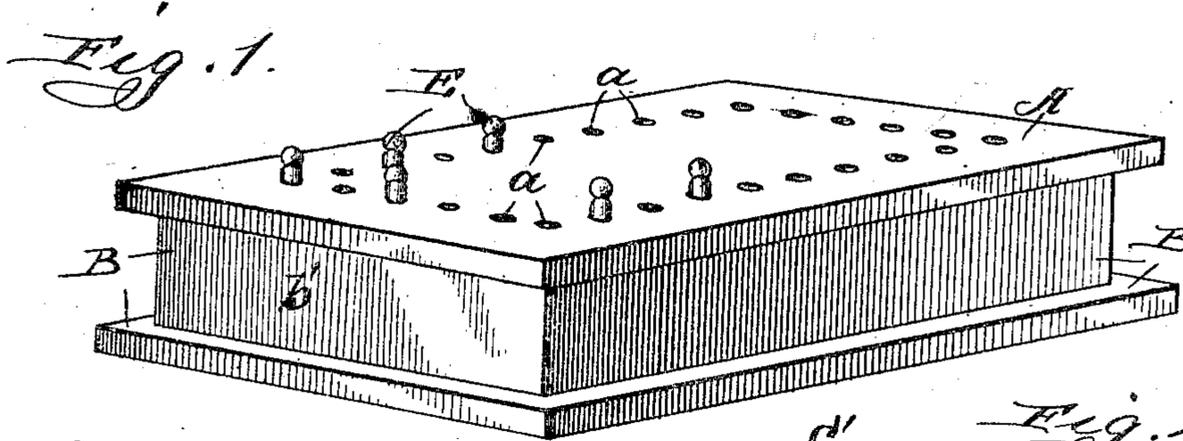
No. 697,958.

J. FLINDALL.
TOY.

Patented Apr. 15, 1902.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Sept. 12, 1901.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FLINDALL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,958, dated April 15, 1902.

Application filed September 12, 1901. Serial No. 75,147. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FLINDALL, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toys, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to mechanical toys; and the object of my improvement is to provide a toy having a platform with sockets or keepers arranged in a row around its margin by which a series of pins or other figures may be supported in erect position, to provide a series of stops for choking and opening the sockets, and to provide means for operating the stops in such manner that a row of figures may be erected and supported in the consecutive sockets along one side and end of or half-way around the platform; but the further extension of the row of erect figures will cause the figures previously erected to be progressively knocked out of their sockets and fall down upon the platform. I have attained this object by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a toy containing my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken just below the board or platform. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the complete device, taken at the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail showing a fragment of a detached part in perspective, and Fig. 5 is a detail showing a form of standing pin in perspective.

In the drawings, A is a board or platform provided with a row of holes *a* around at the margin. Said board is secured to and forms the top or cover of a shallow box B, whose bottom is provided with a row of holes *b*, which register with the holes *a*. Alternating levers C are supported on a wire or rod *c*, fastened to the end pieces *b'* of the box, so as to support said levers at or near the center and allow them to vibrate individually. The ends of these levers are provided with a hole *c'*, in which are loose pins C'. Said pins enter and work loosely in the holes *a b*. Stop-pegs *c''*, through holes in said pins C', prevent their dropping out of place or being projected through the holes *a b* by the movement of the levers. A series of alternating levers D, similarly supported on a wire or rod *d*, fastened at its ends to the side pieces of the box, is

provided for the holes *a b* at the ends of the box, the support *d* being arranged off from or above the support *c* a sufficient distance to allow the levers C and D to work without interference with one another. The levers C at the ends of the box are provided with a slot, as shown at *d'*, Figs. 2, 3, for the pins C' at the ends to work in without interfering with the levers.

The pins C' are the stops operated by the alternating levers CD, so as to alternately choke and open the holes *a*, which serve as the sockets or keepers for the standing pins E or other figures, which are to be installed on the platform A by having their ends set in the keepers, which serve as the means for holding them in erect position, there being a sufficient number of the standing pins to fill all of said keepers. They fit in loosely and rest upon the ends of the pins C' in said keepers, as illustrated at *e*, Fig. 3, so that one being installed at *e* an attempt to install another at *e'* would depress the pin C' at that point and by means of the lever D correspondingly elevate pin C' at *e*, (the corresponding opposite point,) and thus lift out the one there and cause it to fall over on the platform. Each of the alternating levers CD, with its pins C', operates in the same way to automatically choke the keeper on one side by the opening of the one directly opposite.

It should be observed that the two series or groups of levers C D and the pins C' connected therewith are arranged relatively to the cover and bottom of the box so that the sockets may be choked consecutively along one side and end of the platform, while simultaneously leaving open those along the opposite side and end, and that the figures may be supported erect in a row in the open sockets, but that further extending the row, which can be done by pressing the figures down upon the stops in the closed sockets, will cause the figures previously erected to be progressively knocked out of their sockets and fall down upon the platform. The alternating levers inclosed in the box under the platform are hidden from view, so that the cause of the falling is obscure.

What I claim is—

1. A toy comprising a shallow box provided with sockets extended in a row around at the

margin of its cover, stops adapted to choke and open the sockets and two groups of transversely-arranged levers mounted within the box and connected with the stops, the arrangement of the levers and stops relatively to the row of sockets being as specified.

2. A toy comprising a shallow box provided with registering holes in its top and bottom extended in a row around at the margin, stops adapted to work in said holes, and two groups of transversely-arranged and individually-operative levers mounted on fulera located in different planes within the box, each group of levers being connected with a portion of the stops arranged at opposite ends of the group as specified.

3. A toy comprising a shallow box provided with sockets extended in a row at the margin of its cover, stops adapted to choke and open the sockets, two groups of transversely-arranged levers mounted within the box and connected with the stops, the arrangement of the levers and stops relatively to the row of sockets being as shown, and means for limiting the movement so as to prevent the projection of the stops above the upper surface of the cover as specified.

JOHN FLINDALL.

Witnesses:

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