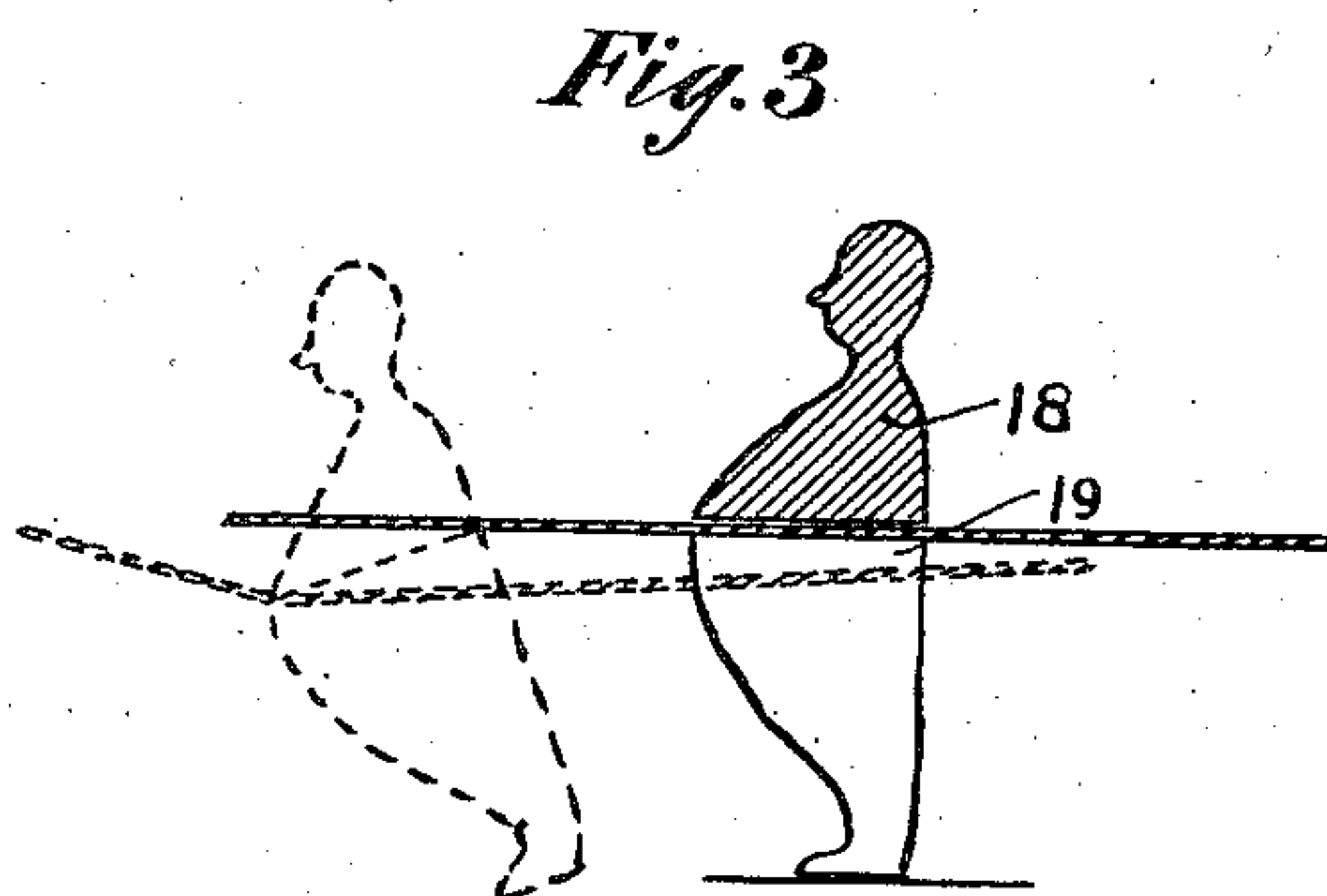
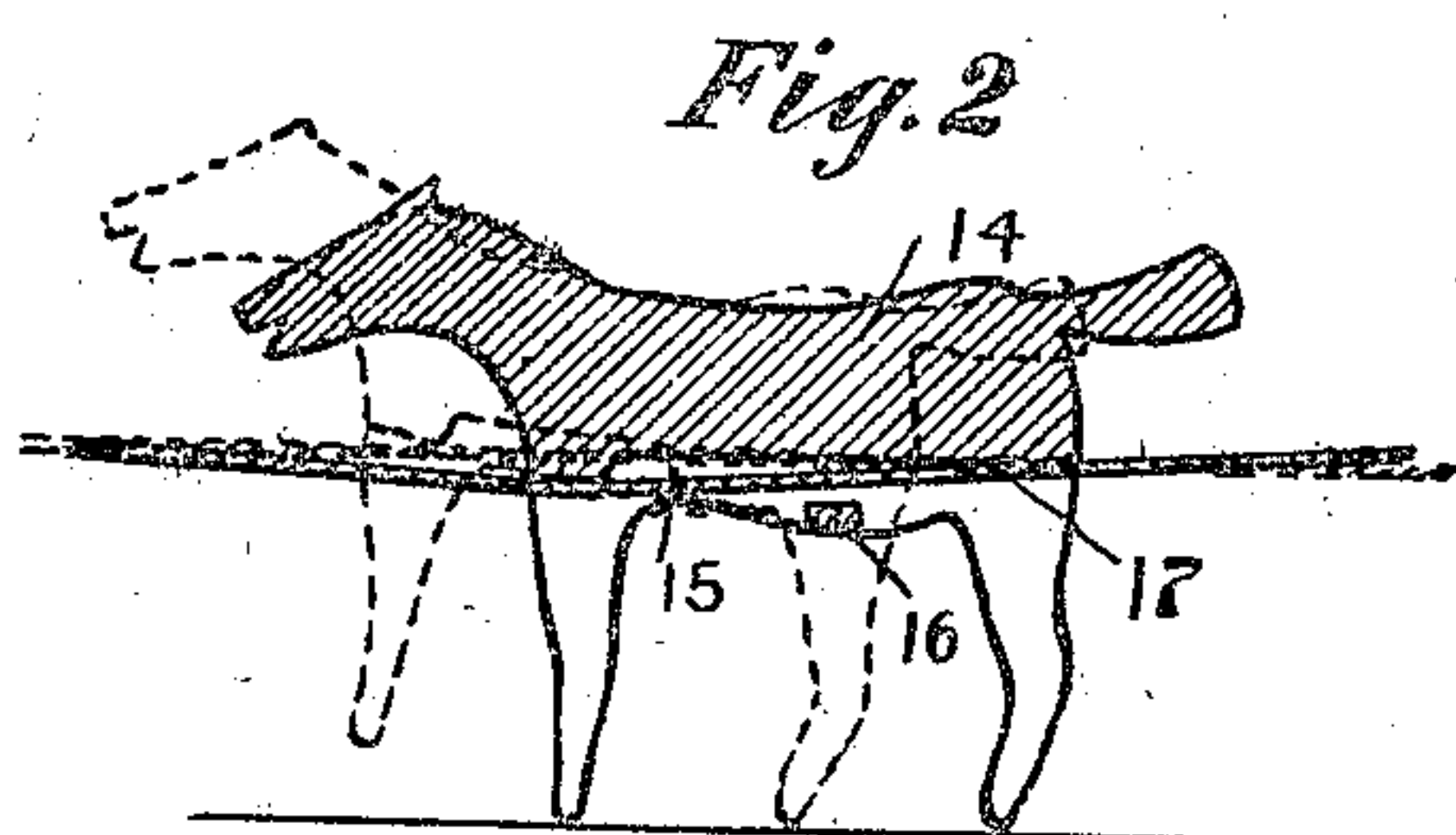
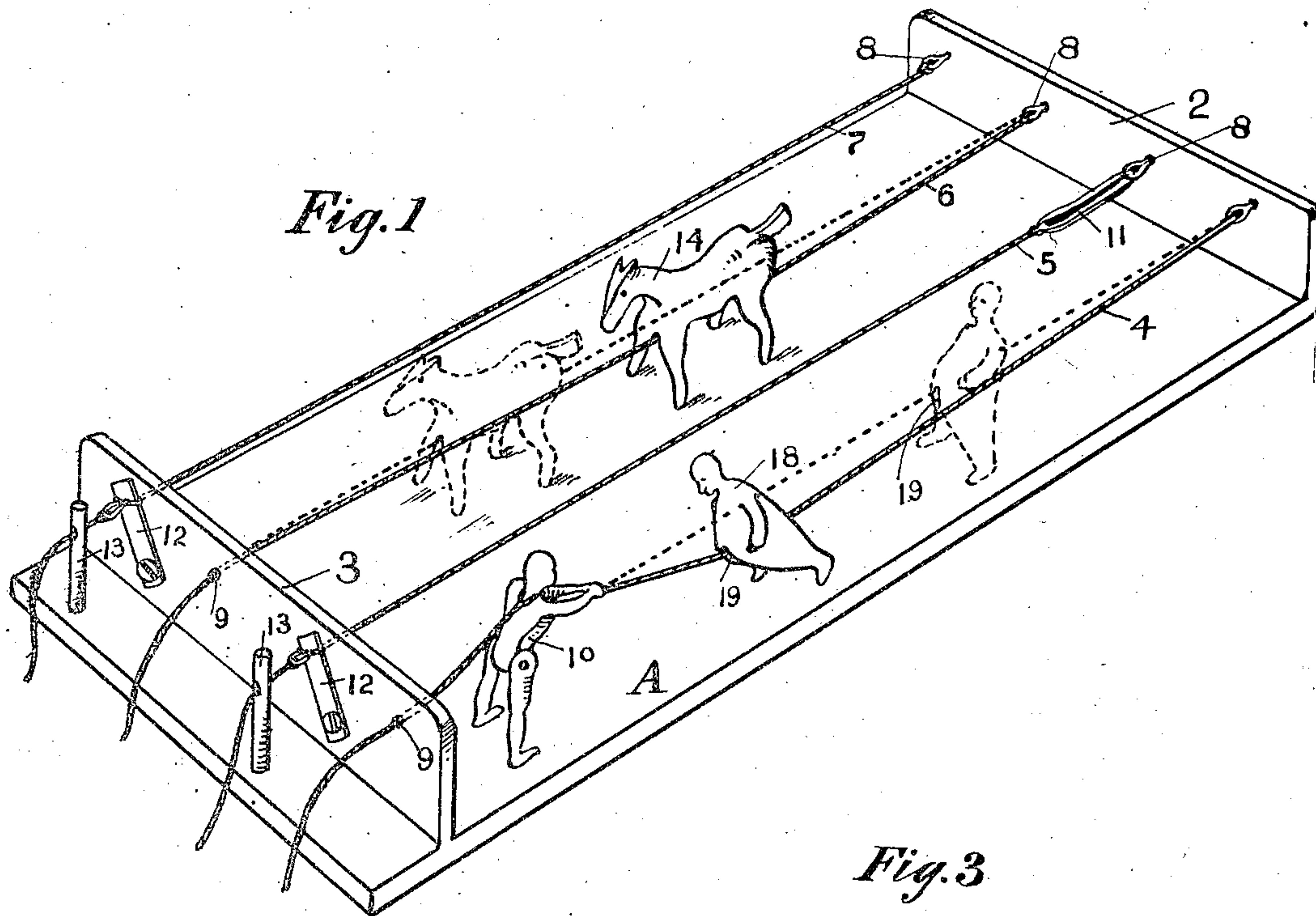


No. 849,857.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

G. SANTEN.
GAME.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1906.



Witnesses,
George Voelker
A. Madden

Inventor,
George Santen
by *Lothrop Johnson*
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE SANTEN, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF THREE-FOURTHS
TO FRANK J. PETERSON, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

GAME.

No. 849,857.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed May 18, 1906. Serial No. 317,537.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE SANTEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Games of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in toys, and especially to the class known as "traveling toys," the object being to provide a toy in which different articles—such as toy horses, men, &c.—may be caused to travel upon a horizontal cord by utilizing the principles of leverage and friction.

My invention further consists in the features of construction and combination hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a toy horse, forming part of the invention; and Fig. 3 is a similar view of a toy man.

In the drawings, A represents a board having a transverse wall 2 at one end and a parallel wall 3 at the opposite end. A series of cords 4, 5, 6, and 7 are secured, as by means of eyes 8, at suitable distances apart, to the wall 2 and pass through interspaced openings 9 in the wall 3. In the drawings I show different ways of arranging the cords. The free end of the cord 4 passes loosely through the opening 9 and carries a figure 10 at a desired point near the board 3 to heighten the illusion of the game. The cord 5 is connected by an elastic 11 with the board 2, which holds the cord taut, a flat spring 12 being connected with the cord and bearing against the outer face of the wall 3, the extreme outer end of the cord extending through a guide-post 13. The free end of the cord 6 passes loosely through the opening in the wall 3. The cord 7 corresponds with the cord 5, except that it is normally loose and not provided with a section of elastic.

The lay figures, which in the drawings are shown to represent horses and men, are arranged upon the cords and so constructed as to travel along the cords when the cords are vibrated or jerked. The horse 14 is formed with a groove 15 in its under side to receive one of the cords, being also preferably provided with a cross-bar 16 to prevent its being jerked from the cord. The upper wall 17 of

the groove extends downward toward the front of the horse, as shown in Fig. 2. The lay figure 18, representing a man, is formed with a groove 19 to receive one of the cords. The man 18 is shown with a bulging stomach, which causes him to drop forward, as indicated particularly by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, when the cord is loose.

In operation the lay figures are caused to travel along the cords in the following-described manner: By jerking or vibrating the cord which supports the horse the front part of the horse will be lifted, dragging the hind legs along the board, and when the cord is loosened the horse will drop again to normal position, (Indicated by the full lines in Fig. 2.) Thus each jerk or vibration of the cord will drag the horse along on his hind legs, the speed depending on the skill of the operator. With the toy man the principle of operation is the same. When the cord is loose, the man will drop forward, as illustrated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, and when the cord is pulled taut to carry the man to upright position the legs will slide forward upon the board. Thus the man may be moved along the cord the length of the board by a series of vibrations or jerks.

The springs 12 limit the length of the pull and prevent the cord being relaxed too much or pulled too hard. The elastic insertion 11 tends to hold the cord taut, while at the same time allowing it to be jerked.

While I have shown the lay figures in the form of horses and men, it is evident that they may be any desired objects.

I claim—

1. A game of the class described, consisting of a cord secured at one end and slidably supported at its other end, and objects supported upon said cord in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. A game of the class described, comprising a cord secured at one end and slidably supported at its other end, and an object slidably supported upon said cord in such manner as to drop forward with each loosening of the cord.

3. A game of the class described, comprising cords each secured at one end and slidably supported at its other end, lay figures slidably supported upon said cords, said lay figures being formed with grooves to receive said cords.

4. A game of the class described, comprising a series of horizontal cords each secured at one end and slidably supported at its other end, lay figures supported upon said cords, 5 each of said lay figures being formed in its under side with a groove to receive said cord in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a game of the class described, the combination of a cord secured at one end 10 and slidably supported at its other end, tension means for said cord, and a lay figure slidably supported upon said cord.

6. In a game of the class described, the combination of a horizontal cord secured at one end and slidably supported at its other 15 end, a tension-spring for the free end of said cord and a lay figure slidably supported upon said cord.

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

GEORGE SANTEN.

Witnesses:

H. S. JOHNSON,

A. I. MADDEN.