

No. 854,271.

PATENTED MAY 21, 1907.

W. H. CHANDLEE.

FIGURE TOY.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1906.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

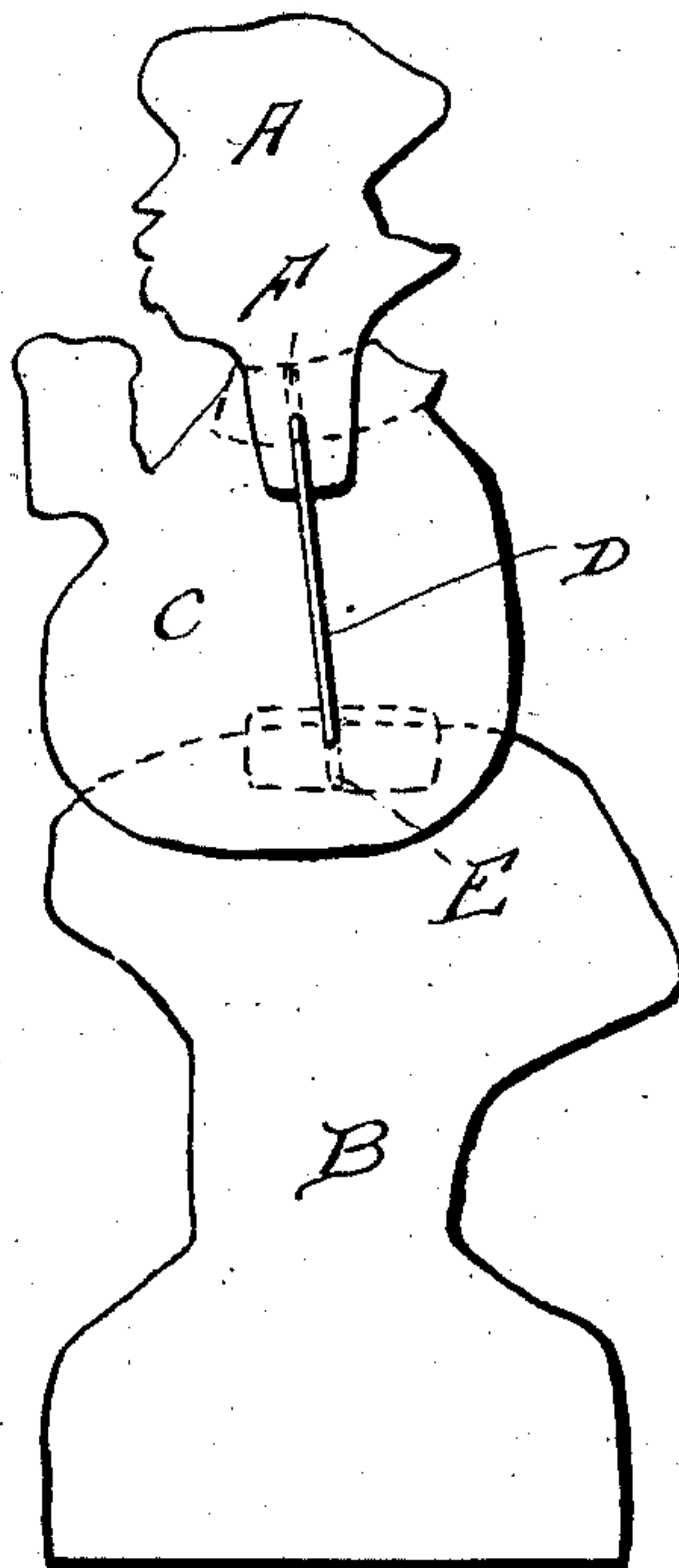
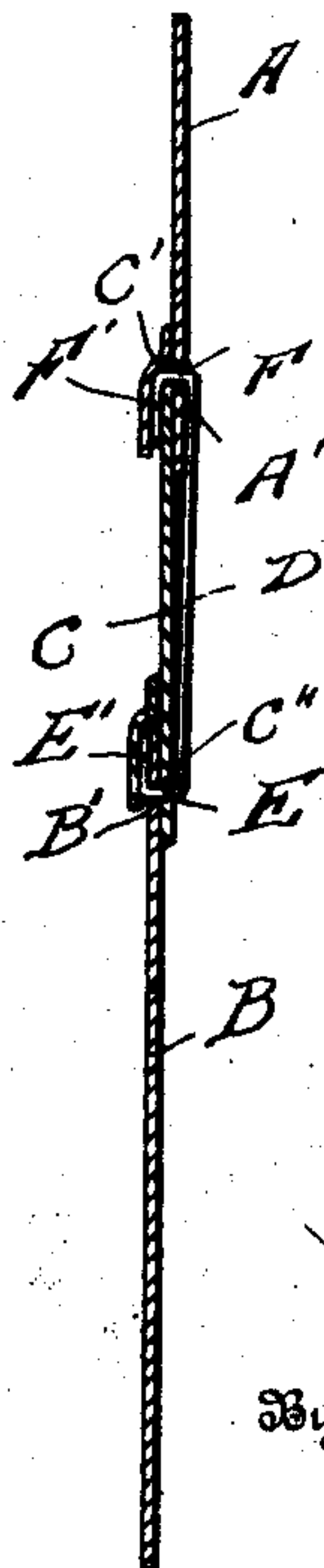


Fig. 3.



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FIGURE TOY.

No. 854,271.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 21, 1907.

Application filed March 30, 1906. Serial No. 308,962.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. CHANDLEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Figure Toys; 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 that class of inventions commonly known as figure toys, and more particularly to jointed figures having their parts so connected as to permit them to be adjusted to give to the figures different attitudes.

The object of the invention is to provide a structure which may be embodied in a figure to be used as a toy, or as an advertising device and which may be manufactured at a very small expense so that it may be given away if desired. It is customary to make figures of this character of paper or pasteboard or other suitable sheet material, and to pivotally connect the several members by means of independent rivets or eyelets, but when the parts are so connected the figure lacks stiffness and durability and the parts tend to tear away from the connecting means. Furthermore, each separate connecting device or pivot requires a separate operation in the application of it. In the present invention, there is employed a novel connecting means which permits of free pivotal movement of the several members with respect to each other, while the several members are thoroughly braced so that proper rigidity and durability of the structure is insured.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a figure embodying the present invention and including three pivotally connected sections, the pivot member being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section with the common pivot member in elevation.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown a figure including upper and lower sections A and B and an intermediate section C, the sections being overlapped in succession. A pivot member D connects both the sections A and B with the section C, this pivot member consisting of a piece of stiff wire

having end portions E and F turned at right angles thereto to form a staple. The end portion F is passed through alining perforations A' and C' in the sections A and C respectively, while the end portion E is passed through similar perforations B' and C'' of the sections B and C respectively, it being understood that these perforations are of course formed in the overlapping portions of the sections. The extremities E' and F' of the end portions E and F respectively are bent toward each other, and the extremity E' extends beyond the inner end of the section B, as shown.

It will be seen from the above that the pivot member D not only serves to connect both the sections A and B with the section C, but braces the figure at its otherwise weakest point, as the stiffness of the wire prevents bending of the section C. The extremity E' of the end portion E also prevents outward movement of the inner end of the section B from the central section C, while the central portion of the member D prevents outward movement of the inner end of the section A away from the section C. It will readily be seen that if separate and disconnected pivots were used, any movement of the outer ends of the sections A and B away from the section C in a lateral direction, would cause a lever action which would tend to break or tear the outer sections from their pivots, and that the present structure renders such breakage impossible. It will also be seen that the operation of connecting the sections may be performed with an ordinary book stapling machine, the pivot member being identical with book staples of common use.

As shown, the section B represents the legs of the figure, while the section A represents the head, the section C being a connecting member corresponding to the trunk and by reason of the structure set forth above, the sections A and B are susceptible of lateral movement with respect to each other as well as pivotal movement with respect to each other and with respect to the section C, so that the figure may be made to assume various lifelike and natural positions.

A flap X is secured to the section A and overlaps the section C at the opposite side of the latter from the central portion of the member D, to conceal the extremity F' of the end portion F, and this flap acts as a collar for the figure. The second flap Y is secured

to the central section C and overlaps the section B to conceal the extremity E' of the member D, the flap Y forming the pocket for the figure.

5 What is claimed is:

1. A device of the class described comprising end sections, an intermediate section, the several sections being overlapped, and a pivot member including end portions engaged one in each of the end sections and the
10 intermediate section for pivotal movement of the sections with respect to each other.

2. A device of the class described comprising end sections, an intermediate section,
15 pivots connecting the end sections with the intermediate section, and rigid connections between the pivots.

3. A device of the class described comprising end sections, an intermediate section,
20 the several sections being overlapped, and a pivot member having its end portions engaged in the end sections respectively and in the overlapped parts of the intermediate section, the central portion of the pivot member
25 being rigid.

4. A device of the class described comprising end sections, an overlapping intermediate section, and a pivot member engaged at its ends through the first named sections and intermediate section, for pivotal
30 movement of the sections with respect to each other, said pivot member having portions lying at the opposite sides of the end sections from the central section.

5. A device of the class described comprising end sections, and an intermediate section connected with the end sections for movement of said end sections laterally with respect to each other, and for pivotal movement of said end sections with respect to the
40 intermediate section.

6. A device of the class described comprising end sections and an intermediate section, the several sections being overlapped, and a staple having its end portions engaged
45 through the end sections respectively and the corresponding overlapping portions of the intermediate section, to pivotally connect said sections.

7. A jointed doll comprising separate
50 members overlapped, a pivot member engaged in said overlapped members, and a clothing member attached to one of the first named members and overlapping the other of said first named members.
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8. A jointed doll comprising separate members overlapped, a pivot member engaged in the overlapping portions of the first named members, and a flap secured to one of the first named members and extending over
60 the other of said members and the pivot member.

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

WILLIAM H. CHANDLEE.

Witnesses:

FRED C. JONES,
GEO. H. CHANDLEE.