

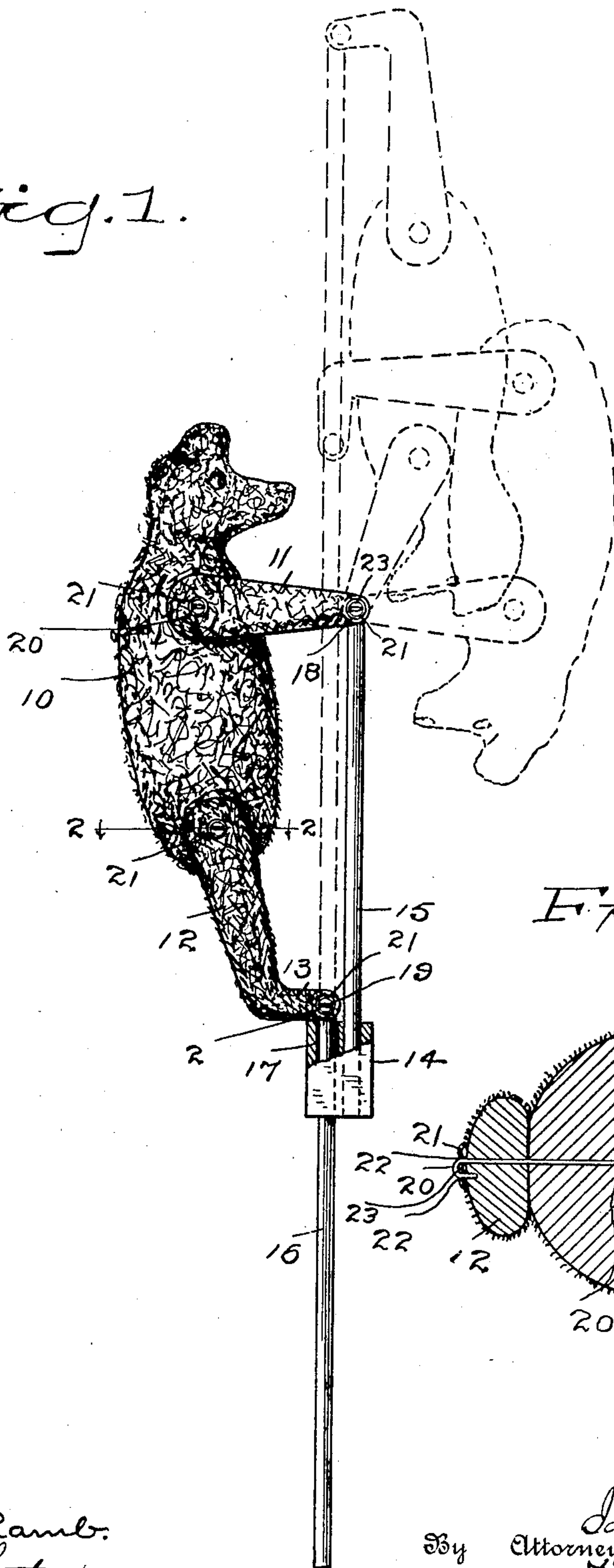
No. 878,232.

PATENTED FEB. 4, 1908.

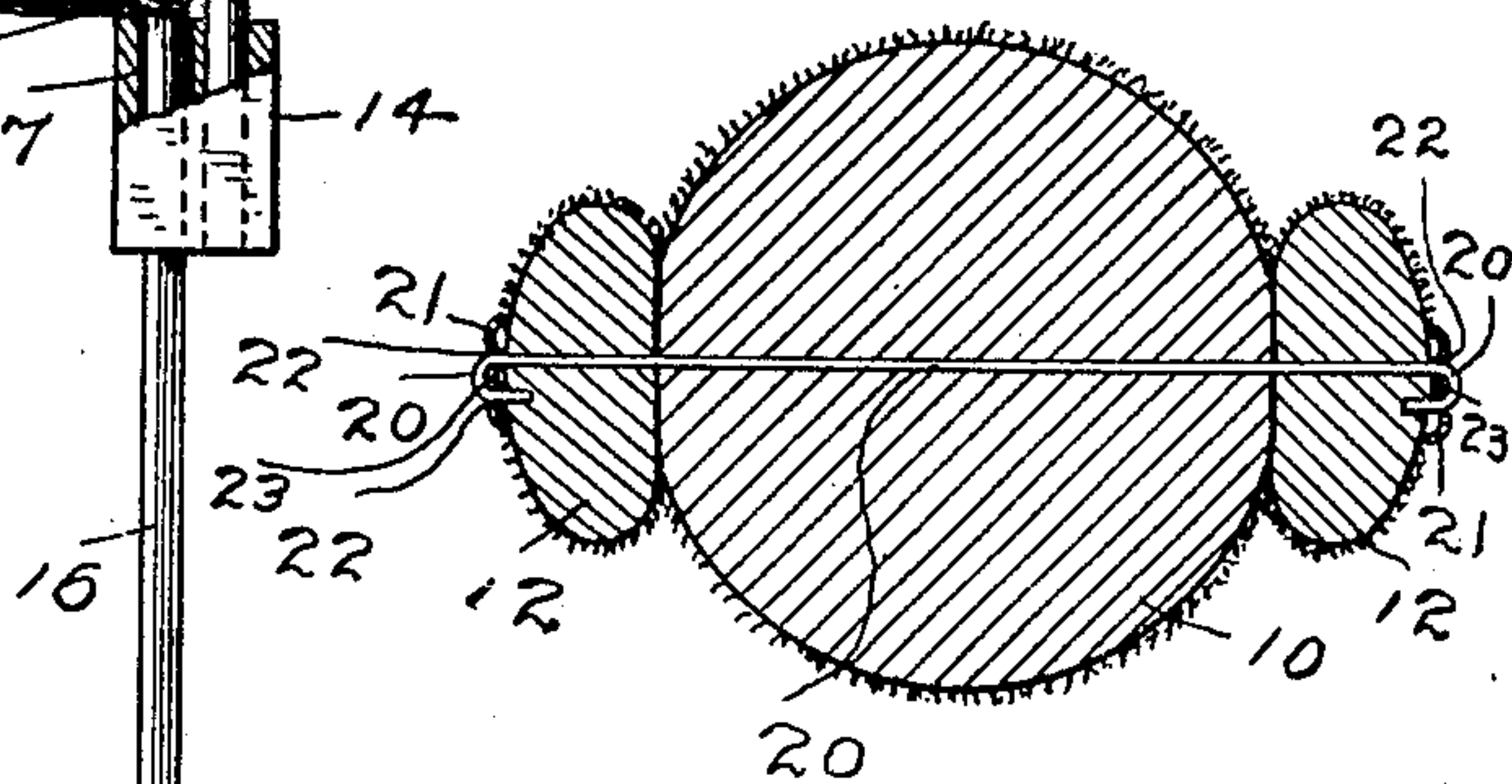
I. PARMLY.  
TOY BEAR.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1907.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:

*H. A. Lamb.*  
*S. W. Aherton.*

Inventor  
*Ida Parmly*  
By *A. M. Wooster* Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IDA PARMLY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

## TOY BEAR.

No. 878,232.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 4, 1908.

Application filed October 12, 1907. Serial No. 397,081.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, IDA PARMLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Toy Bear, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a simple, durable and attractive toy that may be produced so cheaply as to place it within the reach of all and which will make a toy bear still more attractive to children by imparting to it the movements of climbing.

With this end in view I have devised the novel and inexpensive toy, which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and using reference characters to indicate the several parts.

Figure 1 is an elevation, partly broken away, showing in full lines an animal figure at the starting position and also showing in dotted lines two other positions in the climbing movement; and Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

10 denotes the body of a toy animal, as a bear having pivoted fore legs, indicated by 11, and pivoted hind legs, indicated by 12, and having hind feet indicated by 13. No metal or wood is used in either the body or the legs, said parts being made from a coarse plush imitating the fur of a bear cub and stuffed with any suitable material.

14 denotes the carrier which is simply a block of wood having a holding rod 15 extending upward therefrom. This holding rod is rigidly secured to the block at one side of the center and is also made of wood. 16 denotes an operating rod also made of wood which slides freely through a hole 17 in the carrier. The fore legs of the animal figure are pivoted to the upper end of the holding rod as at 18 and the hind feet are pivoted to the upper end of the operating rod as at 19.

In order to reduce the cost of construction to the minimum and at the same time to make the toy durable and give it strength to resist the hard usage to which toys are subjected, I form the pivots in the manner I will now describe. For example, the pivots by which the hind legs are secured to the body (see Fig. 2) consist of a piece of wire indicated

by 20 which extends entirely through the body and both legs and is secured in place by means of concavo-convex retaining plates 21 having two holes 22 and a depression 23 between the holes. In assembling, the piece of wire is passed through the body and the legs, each end is passed through one of the holes in a retaining plate and then curved and passed downward through the other hole in the retaining plate, thus making simple and inexpensive joints that will stand an almost unlimited amount of hard usage. The joints securing the fore legs to the holding rod and the hind feet to the operating rod may be made in the same manner.

The operation will be readily understood from the drawing. In order to make the animal figure go through the operation of climbing, the carrier may be held in the left hand, the right hand grasping the operating rod and moving it upward and downward. In the full line position in the drawing, the operating rod is at its lowest position, the block of the carrier serving as a stop and being engaged by the hind feet of the figure to prevent further downward movement. When the operating rod is pushed upward, the hind feet and hind legs will be carried upward thereby and the body will swing over the top of the holding rod to which the fore legs are pivoted, and will then assume a head downward position; as for example, the right dotted position in Fig. 1. By pushing the operating rod still farther upward, the hind legs will be drawn straight upward and the body will be raised to the upper dotted position in Fig. 1. When the operating rod is moved downward, the reverse movements take place. The hind legs will be drawn downward and then the body will pass backward over the top of the holding rod and down on the opposite side to the full line position.

Having thus described my invention I claim:

A toy consisting of an animal figure comprising a body and fore legs and hind legs pivoted thereto by means of pieces of wire passing through the body and the legs and concavo-convex retaining plates having two holes, the ends of the wire being passed through a hole in each plate and then curved



and passed downward through the other hole, a carrier comprising a block having a retaining rod extending therefrom and an operating rod sliding freely through the  
5 block, the fore legs being pivoted to the holding rod and the hind legs to the operating rod.

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

IDA PARMLY.

Witnesses:

MARGARET W. TOMLINSON,  
IDA M. FREEMAN.