

A. STRENITZ.

TOY.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

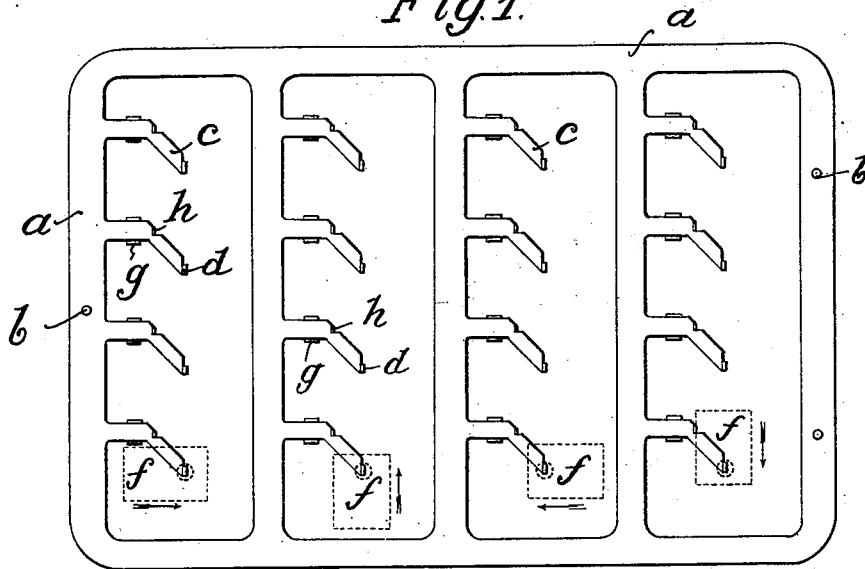


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

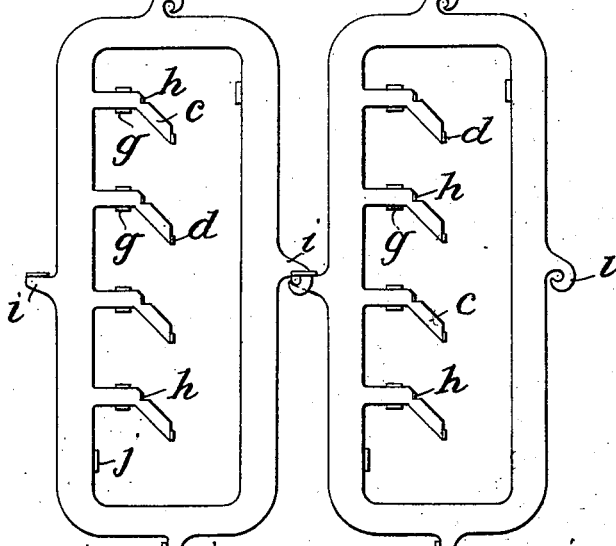
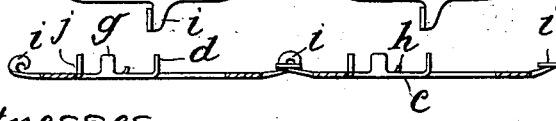


Fig. 4.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

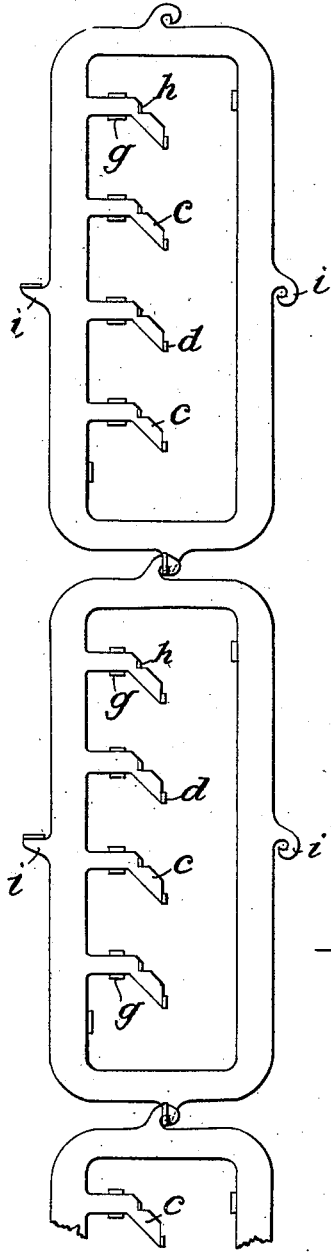


Fig. 6.

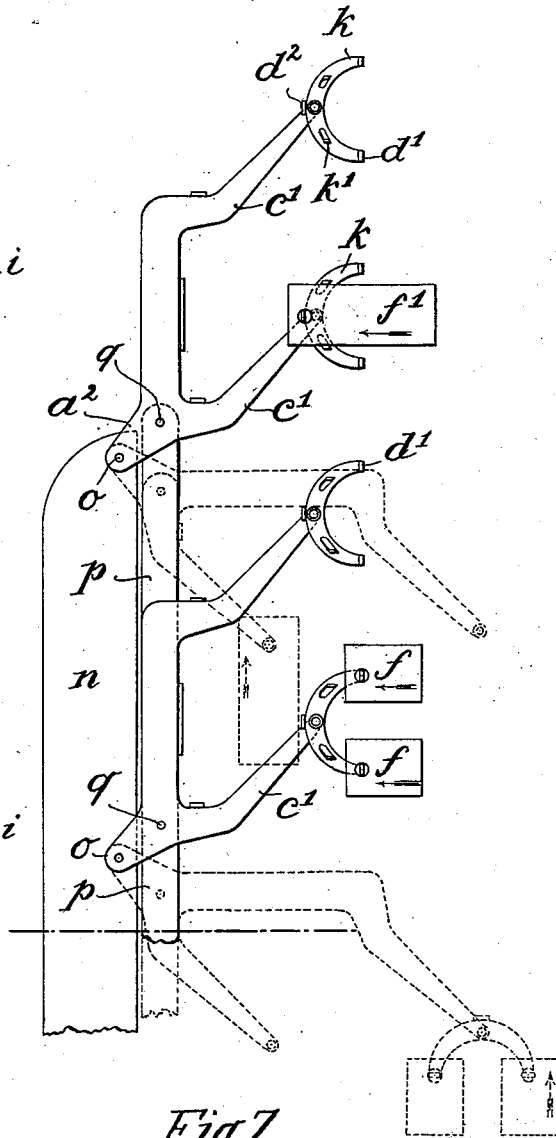
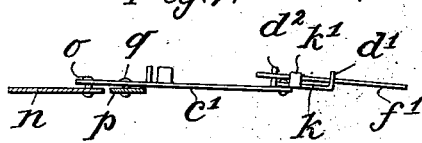


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER STRENTZ, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ARTUR DUFFEK, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 723,421, dated March 24, 1903.

Application filed July 9, 1902. Serial No. 114,863. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER STRENTZ, a subject of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, residing at Vienna, in the Province of Lower Austria, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Appliances or Toys for Imparting Motion to Objects, such as Toy Soldiers and the Like; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has for its object an appliance or toy by means of which a number of objects—such as toy soldiers, men on horseback, or the like—can on moving the toy on a rough surface be made to turn simultaneously upon their own axes or upon another axis and also to move in straight lines. The toy thus enables various military exercises to be carried out, such as changing front, marching in single or double file, wheeling, and the like, as also marching in straight line in any desired direction, whereby the toy differs advantageously from similar known constructions, as with these the figures can only move in certain prescribed directions.

On the accompanying drawings are shown various arrangements for carrying out the said invention.

Figures 1 and 2 show one arrangement of the appliance or toy respectively in plan and longitudinal section. Figs. 3 and 4 show a plan and section of another arrangement. Fig. 5 shows a different combination of the construction shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Figs. 6 and 7 show a plan and section of another mode of construction.

The toy is composed of thin bars provided with tongues that first project at right angles from the bars and then extend at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the extremities being adapted to carry the figures either directly or by means of suitable attaching devices.

In the arrangement shown at Figs. 1 and 2 the bars provided with tongues *c* constitute part of a frame *a*, on which are small studs *b*, serving as handles by which the frame can be held and shifted about. The part of the tongues *c* joining onto the bars is at right angles to the latter, while the end part thereof forms an angle of about forty-five degrees with the bars. The bars are arranged parallel to each other and the tongues are also parallel to each other. At the free ends of the tongues are pins or small bent-up pieces *d*, on which are mounted the figures by means of holes formed eccentrically to their bases *f*, so that the greater part of such bases rest upon the supporting-surface on which the frame *a* is laid, such as a rough table-surface. When the frame is slid upon the said supporting-surface, the figures are carried along with it and in being thus moved they turn upon the pins *d* at each change of direction of the frame, while remaining more or less parallel to each other. At Fig. 1 the dotted rectangles show those positions of the bases *f* of the figures mounted on the pins *d* which they will assume when the frame is moved in the direction of the arrow shown at the side of the respective rectangles.

In order to cause the figures always to stand with the greater part of their bases upon the supporting-surface and to prevent them from falling when they strike against the tongues, the latter are provided with projecting stops *g* and *h*, which limit the turning motion of the figures.

Figs. 3, 4, and 5 show a modified form of the frames, in which there is only a single row of the tongues, the frames being capable of being connected together by means of hooks *i*.

In the arrangement shown at Figs. 6 and 7 the toy consists of two flat bars *n* and *p*, and the bars *a'* are provided with the bent tongues *c'*, which bars have inclined arms *a''*. These arms are pivotally connected to the bar *n* at the point *o* and to the bar *p* at *q*, so that on shifting the bars *n* and *p* relatively to each other the projections *a''* cause the bars *a'*, with their tongues *c'*, to move from the position shown in full lines in Fig. 6 into the position shown in dotted lines. At the ends of the

tongues c' are provided crescent-shaped plates k , pivotally connected thereto and having at their ends pins or bent-up pieces d' , on which can be mounted the bases of the figures by means of eccentric holes, as previously described.

In order that the several evolutions and marching movements may be effected by the shifting of the bars n and p in connection with larger figures, such as horse soldiers, the crescent-shaped plates k are provided at their middles with pins or projections d^2 and also with bent-up pieces k' , which latter are in contact with the sides of the bases f' , mounted on the pins d^2 , and thus serve to guide the figures.

I claim—

1. A toy for simultaneously turning or moving a plurality of figures, as tin soldiers and the like, in the same direction and also in straight lines, said toy comprising bars and tongues, arranged on said bars, and first projecting therefrom at right angles and then extending at an angle of about forty-five degrees, said tongues being adapted to carry the figures, means being provided for attaching said figures to said tongues so that they may rotate thereon, the greater part of the base of the figures resting on the supporting-surface, on which the bars are moved, such as a rough table and the like.

2. A toy for simultaneously turning or moving a plurality of figures, as tin soldiers and the like, in the same direction and also in straight lines, said toy comprising a frame consisting of bars arranged parallel to each other and connected by side bars, tongues c , projecting from said bars, adapted to carry the figures, the part of the tongues next to the bars being at right angles thereto and the ex-

40 treme end of said tongues being bent at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

3. A toy for simultaneously turning or moving a plurality of figures, as tin soldiers and the like, in the same direction and also in straight lines, said toy comprising bars and 45 tongues, the tongues c on said bars, adapted to carry the figures, having stops g and h whereby the extent of the turning motion of the figures is limited.

4. A toy for simultaneously turning or moving 50 a plurality of figures, as tin soldiers and the like, in the same direction and also in straight lines, said toy comprising a plurality of bars a' arranged parallel with each other and tongues c' on said bars a' , and inclined 55 arms a^2 secured to said bars in combination with two flat bars n and p pivotally connected with said arms a^2 , so that the bars a' may be moved parallel with each other, whereby the tongues c' are turned about ninety de- 60 grees.

5. A toy for simultaneously turning or moving 65 a plurality of figures, as tin soldiers and the like, in the same direction and also in straight lines, said toy comprising bars a' arranged parallel with each other and adapted to be shifted, inclined arms a^2 attached to said bars and tongues c' on said arms, and crescent-shaped plates k pivotally arranged 70 at the ends of said tongues and carrying pieces d' adapted to carry the figures.

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

ALEXANDER STRENITZ.

Witnesses:

JOSEF RUBRASCH,
ALVESTO S. HOGUE.