PATENT SPECIFICATION

Inventor: FRANK SMITH.

654,438

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

An Amusement or Advertising Device

We, ALBERT HERITAGE WADE, a British Subject, of 6, Drewton Avenue, Morecambe and Heysham, County of Lancaster, and GEORGE HERBERT MACKINTOSH, a British Subject, of White Lund, Morecambe and Heysham, County of Lancaster, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to an amusement or advertising device which may be made in the form of a mechanically or electrically propelled elephant which may be provided with a howdah, on which a number of children can be seated, or which may be used as a device for displaying advertisements.

When made in the form of an elephant the tusks may be movable and be actuated by an attendant who may walk by the side of the elephant, one tusk when moved may make the eyes and ears move, and the other when moved in one direction or the other starts and stops the motor by which the elephant is propelled.

Steering may be controlled by the attendant moving the trunk to one side or the other for causing the elephant to turn in a corresponding direction.

A form of apparatus for carrying out the invention comprises a chassis the front end of which is supported by a pair of steering wheels carried by two legs which are pivotally connected with the underside of the chassis for which purpose they may be fixed to or form part of a transverse member which may be connected with the chassis by a central swivel pin, the said transverse member being constructed with the front part of the head, or with a member which constitutes the trunk.

The head consists of a suitable framework which is suitably pivoted in relation to the swivel pin for enabling it to be turned by the trunk together with the steering wheels. The framework is suitably draped or covered to represent the head of an elephant.

The trunk may comprise a rigid member rigidly connected with the head and suitably draped or covered to give it the appearance of a trunk and when such trunk is moved to one side or the other it turns the steering wheels accordingly for steering purposes.

Suitably mounted within the head is a small electric motor which is operatively connected by suitable mechanism with the eyes and ears, and is put into and out of action by a switch controlled by moving one of the tusks, the arrangement being such that when the tusk is moved in one direction it starts the small motor which then moves the eyes and ears, and continues to do so until switched off by moving the tusk in the reverse direction.

The other tusk operates and controls the starter switch for starting and stopping the motor by which the elephant is propelled, the said tusk when moved in one direction starting the motor and when moved in the other direction stopping the motor.

In one construction the propelling motor may be of the internal combustion type such as is used in connection with a motor vehicle and provided with the usual attendant parts such for example as the water cooling system, gear box and transmission mechanism, the motor being always left in gear.

These parts are suitably mounted on the chassis within the body of the elephant which comprises a suitable framework covered in with a textile or other covering which is got up to represent as nearly as practicable the outside appearance of the body of the elephant.

The rear axle may be fitted with a differential gear and be supported by the chassis or by two legs which are attached thereto. These legs are provided at the

[*Price 2/-*]

bottom with wheels in a similar manner to the front legs and both the front legs and the rear ones are suitably draped to make them look like the legs of an elephant.

The drive may be transmitted to the rear wheels by means of chains passing over sprocket wheels and provided if necessary with tension pulleys.

In a modified construction the elephant may be propelled by means of an electric motor driven by accumulators.

In applying the invention to models of animals other than elephants the construction would be modified and arranged accordingly.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1948.
APPLEYARD & CROSSLEY,
41, Commercial Street, Halifax.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

An Amusement or Advertising Device

We, ALBERT HERITAGE WADE, a British Subject, of 6, Drewton Avenue, Morecambe and Heysham, County of Lancaster, and GEORGE HERBERT MACKINTOSH, a British Subject, of White Lund, Morecambe and Heysham, County of Lancaster, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to an amusement or advertising device and it consists of a quadruped comprising a framework suitably draped to represent an elephant, which may be mechanically or electrically propelled, provided with a howdah on which a number of children can be seated, or which may be used as a device for displaying advertisements, the head and trunk portion of the framework being pivotally connected with the body portion of the framework and attached to a swivelling framework which supports the front end of the body framework or chassis and carries the front legs and steering wheels, which can be turned in either direction for steering purposes by an attendant moving the head to one side or the other.

Either or both of the tusks may be movable, one tusk when moved in one direction or the other starting or stopping the motor by which the elephant is propelled, and the other tusk if movable, moving the eyes and ears, when moved.

It has previously been proposed to construct a quadruped in the form of a motor propelled horse as shown in Patent Specification No. 7027 of 1899.

In order that the said invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, the same is described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Fig. 1 is an illustration of a mechanically propelled elephant provided with a howdah on which a number of children can be seated.

Fig. 2 is a view showing the framework of the elephant and chassis and the driving mechanism therein.

Fig. 3 is a front view of the body framework and the steering legs.

Fig. 4 is a front view of the steering legs and head framework.

Fig. 5 is a front view of the tusks and operating-control mechanism.

Fig. 6 is a side view of the left tusk and switch for operating the eyes and ears.

Fig. 7 is a similar view of the right tusk and switches for operating the engine ignition switch and starter motor, and Fig. 8 is diagrammatic lay-out of mechanism for operating the eyes and ears.

The framework of the elephant is made in the form of a tubular structure consisting of a longitudinal tube A and two or more inverted **U**-shaped tubes A^1 and a rear tube A^2, the front end of the tube A being continued beyond the tube A^1 and terminating in a slotted housing B. The structure so formed is mounted upon a chassis C containing the usual parts associated with a motor vehicle driven by an internal combustion engine as shown in Fig. 2.

The chassis is mounted upon four legs, one pair D of which is rigidly fixed to the chassis and carries the differential gear E, the drive from which is transmitted by a chain F running in contact with a tension sprocket wheel F^1 and passing round a sprocket wheel D^1 on the rear axle D^2 appertaining to the rear wheels D^3. This arrangement may be substantially the same as that used in a chain drive on a motor vehicle or any other known form of drive may be substituted therefor.

The front end of the chassis is supported by two legs G fixed to a transverse member G^1 in which is fixed or mounted a swivel pin housing G^2 that fits on to a swivel pin G^3 that is provided with lugs G^4 for the reception of a pivot pin G^5 that passes through a projection G^6 on a block G^7 that is fixed to the front cross transverse chassis

member A^3 and forms an integral part thereof. This arrangement enables the swivel pin to move with a pendulum movement when viewed from the front. The pivot pin is secured in position by a locking cotter pin and the swivel pin G^3 is secured in its housing by a nut G^8. On the lower ends of the legs G are the steering wheels G^9.

Working in the slotted housing B is a ball end H which is rigidly secured in the upper end of the head framework H^1. This framework comprises a metal tube that is bent substantially as shown in Fig. 2, the upright part of such tube constituting a trunk forming member H^3. Attached to such trunk forming member are two neck members 45 which may also be of tubular construction and be welded or otherwise attached to the cross transverse member G^1 carrying the steering wheels G^9 and tubes H^1 and H^3 as shown in Fig. 2.

From the four drawings it will be seen that the only points of attachments of the front steering section forming the head and front legs to the main section forming the body are:—

1. Swivel pin. 2. Ball end.

It will therefore be seen that any side movement of the trunk which is rigidly secured to all front section members will result in an alteration in the direction of the whole front section.

The pivoting of the steering swivel pin and the slot in the ball-end housing B provides for any movement or mal-alignment of the front section forming the head and legs in relation to the main section forming the body, such as when traversing uneven ground. This arrangement allows the wheels to remain in contact with the ground, however uneven the surface may be which would not be the case if no such provision were made. Suitably mounted within the head is a small electric motor K, Fig. 8, which may be of the wind-screen wiper type, the shaft of which has a semi-rotary action and carries an arm K^1 the angular movement of which is arranged to contact and carry in its travel an extended arm L integral with a tie rod L^1 which is pivotally secured at its ends to two arms L^2 and L^3, one end of each arm being pivotally secured to a stationary cross member L^4 which allows movement from side to side of the free ends of the arms L^2, L^3 each of which is so arranged as to operate on the under side of the flaps attached to the draping to form the ears. A return spring L^5 is provided for imparting movement to the arm L in the opposite direction.

A frame M carrying two eyes M^1 is fixed to an arm M^2 that is pivoted at M^3 on a front cross member M^4 and a portion M^5 of the arm M^2 is so arranged in the path of travel of the arm L that movement of this arm is transferred to the arm M against the action of a spring M^6 which effects the return movement of the arm M^2. This causes the eye movement.

The electric motor K is put into and out of action by a switch N mounted on one of the front cross head members H^6 and controlled by moving the tusk O pivoted on a fixed bar O^1, the arrangement being such that when such tusk is moved in one direction, it operates the switch and starts the small motor which then moves the eyes and ears and continues to do so until switched off by moving the tusk in the other direction.

The other tusk P is also pivoted on the fixed bar O^1 and controls two switches, Q, R, of which Q may be the engine ignition switch and R a switch for operating the engine starter motor. The switch R is mounted on the member H^6 and the switch Q on a member H^7, the arrangement being such that when the tusk P is moved in one direction it places the ignition switch in either the "On" or "Off" position and when moved in the opposite direction it operates and controls the self-starter motor.

The framework, chassis and legs are covered in with a textile or other covering which is got up to represent as nearly as practicable the outside appearance of the body of the elephant.

In a modified construction, the elephant may be propelled by means of an electric motor driven by accumulators.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. An amusement or advertising device consisting of a quadruped comprising a framework suitably draped to represent an elephant, which may be mechanically or electrically propelled, provided with a howdah on which a number of children can be seated, or which may be used as a device for displaying advertisements, the head and trunk portion of the framework being pivotally connected with the body portion of the framework and attached to a swivelling framework which supports the front end of the body framework or chassis and carries the front legs and steering wheels, which can be turned in either direction for steering purposes by an attendant moving the head to one side or the other.

2. An amusement or advertising device according to claim 1 wherein either or both of the tusks may be movable, one

tusk when moved in one direction or the other starting or stopping the motor by which the elephant is propelled, and the other tusk if movable, may make the eyes and ears move, when moved.

3. A mechanically propelled elephant having its parts constructed, arranged and adapted to operate substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1949.
APPLEYARD & CROSSLEY,
41, Commercial Street, Halifax.

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Fig. 1.

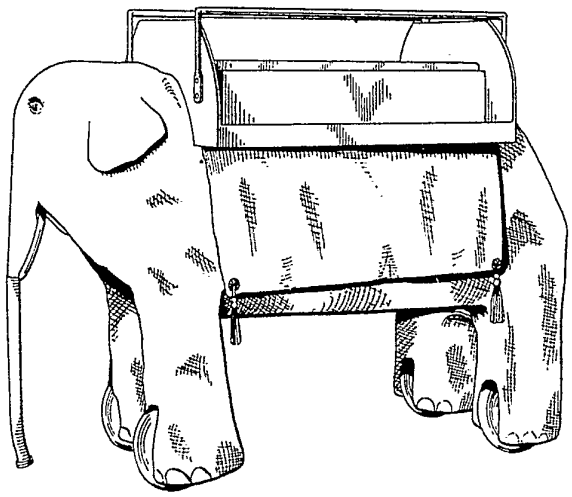
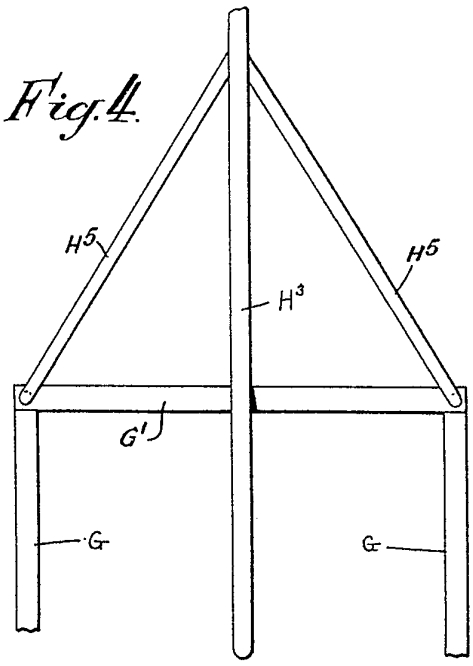
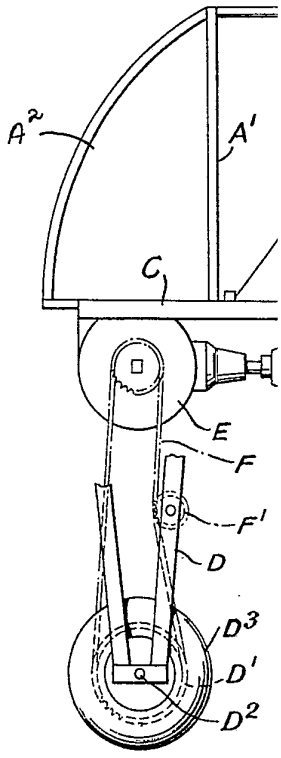


Fig. 4.





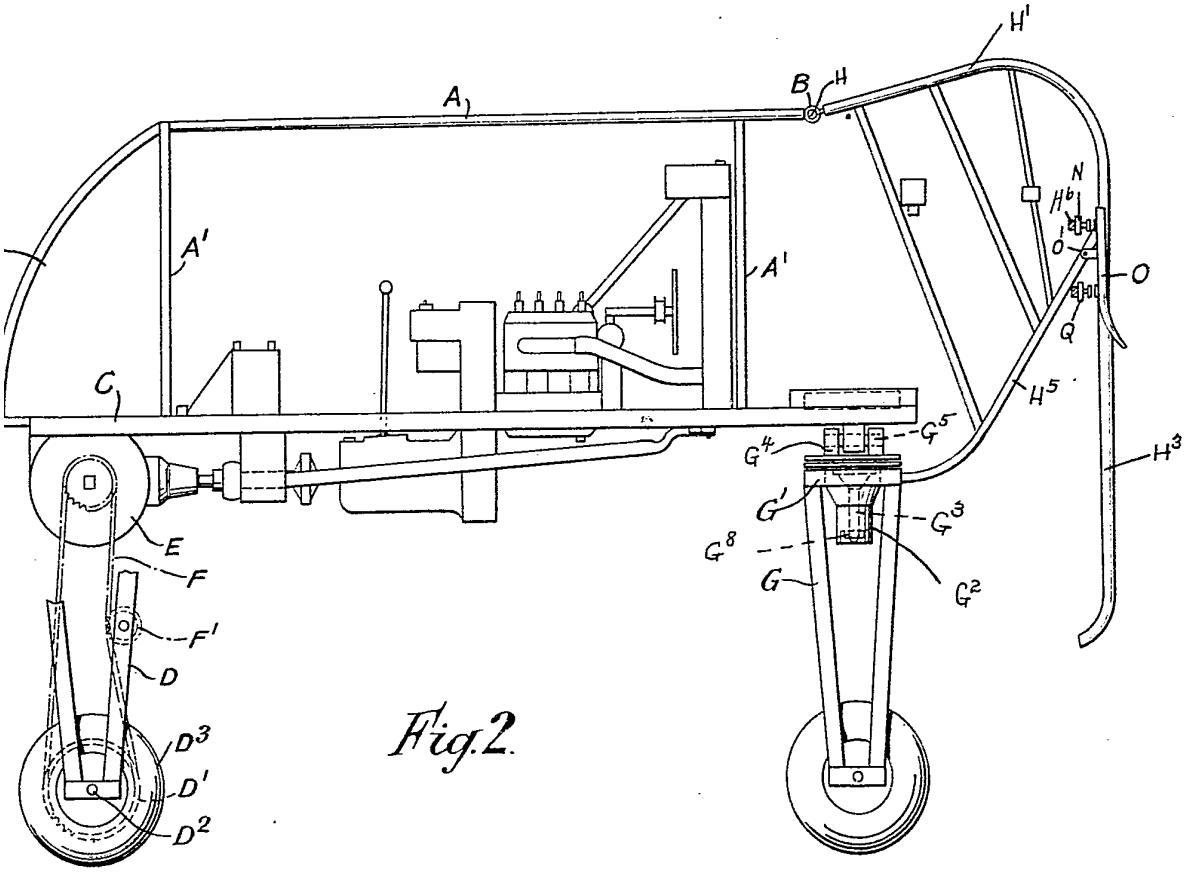


Fig. 2.

654,438 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

4 SHEETS

SHEET 1

SHEET 2

Fig. 1.

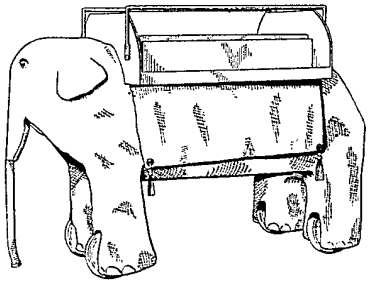
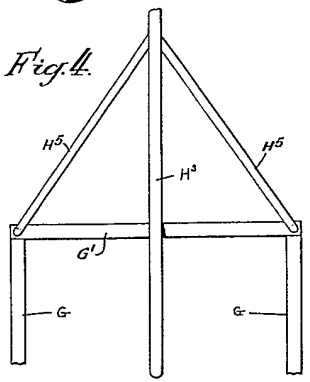


Fig. 4.



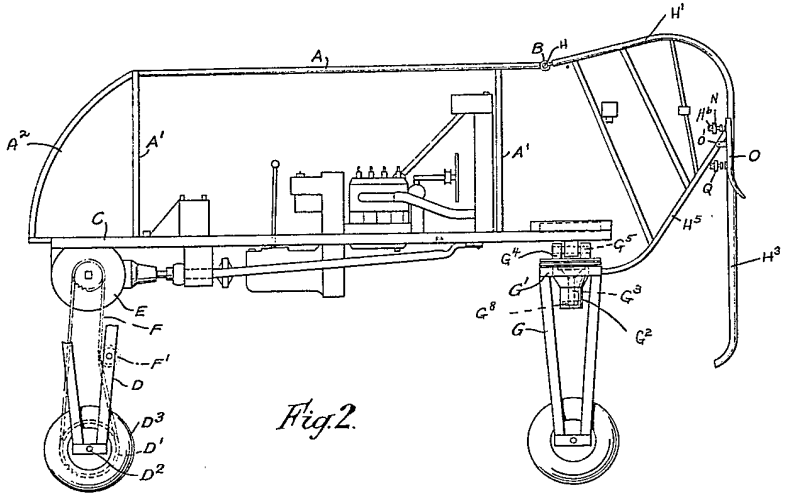
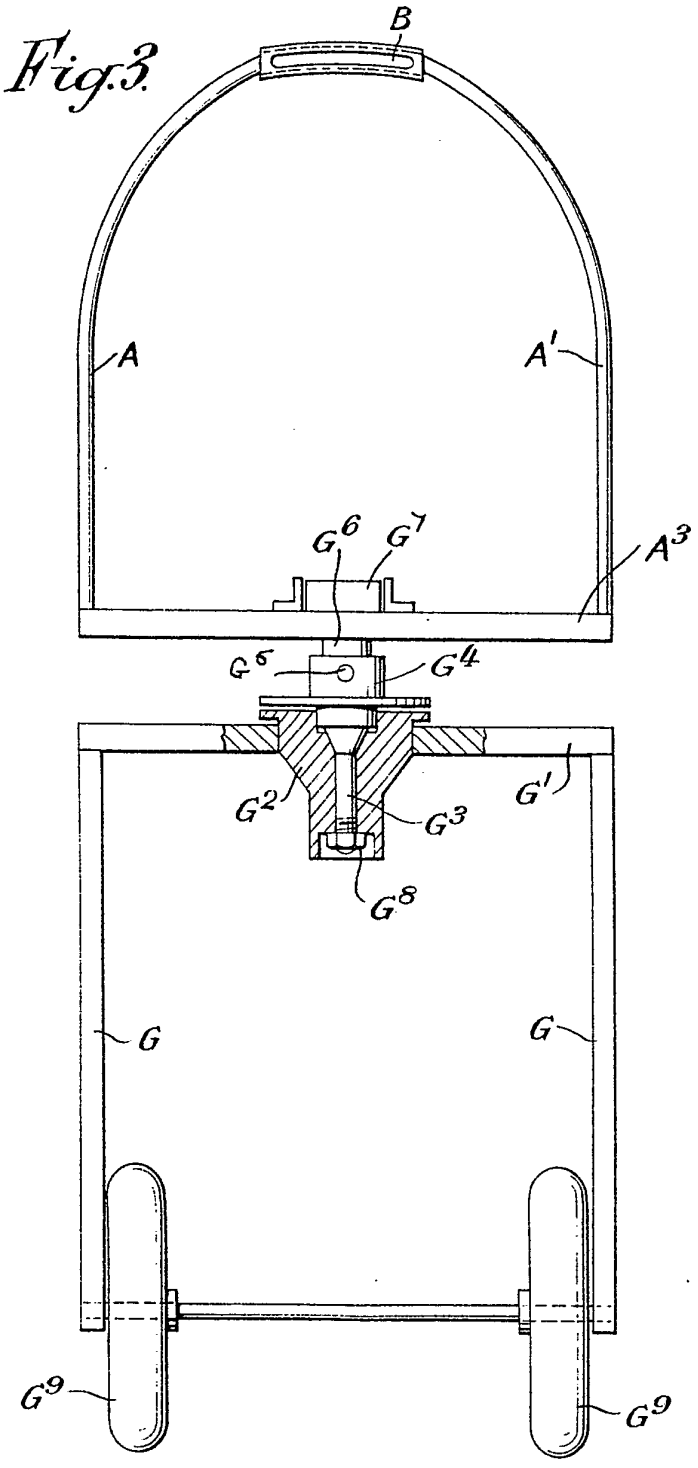


Fig. 2.

H.M.S.O. (M.F.P.)

Fig.3.



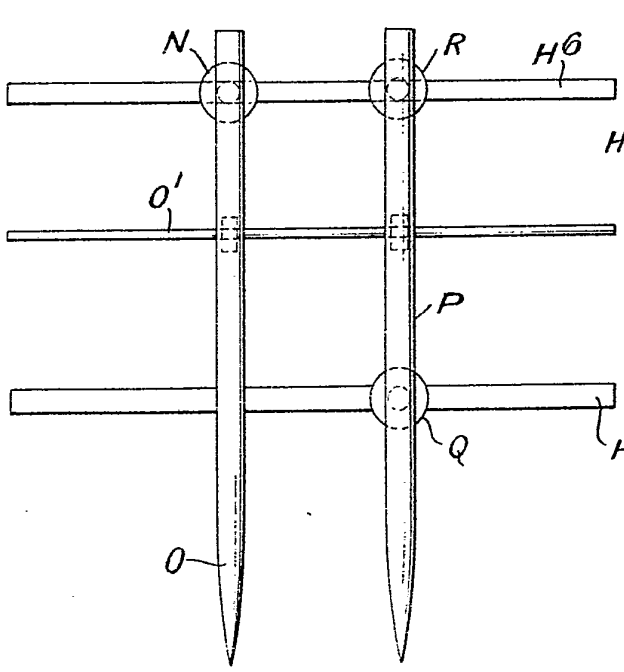


Fig.5.

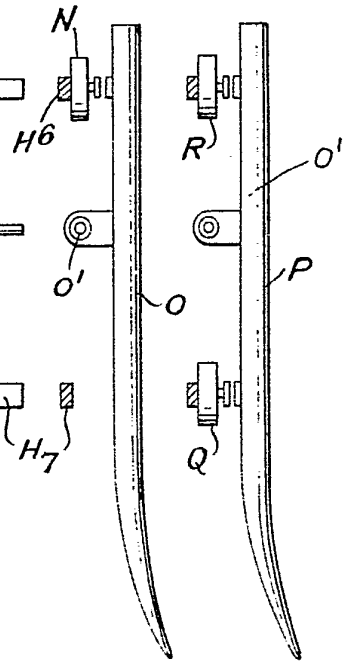


Fig.6. Fig.7.

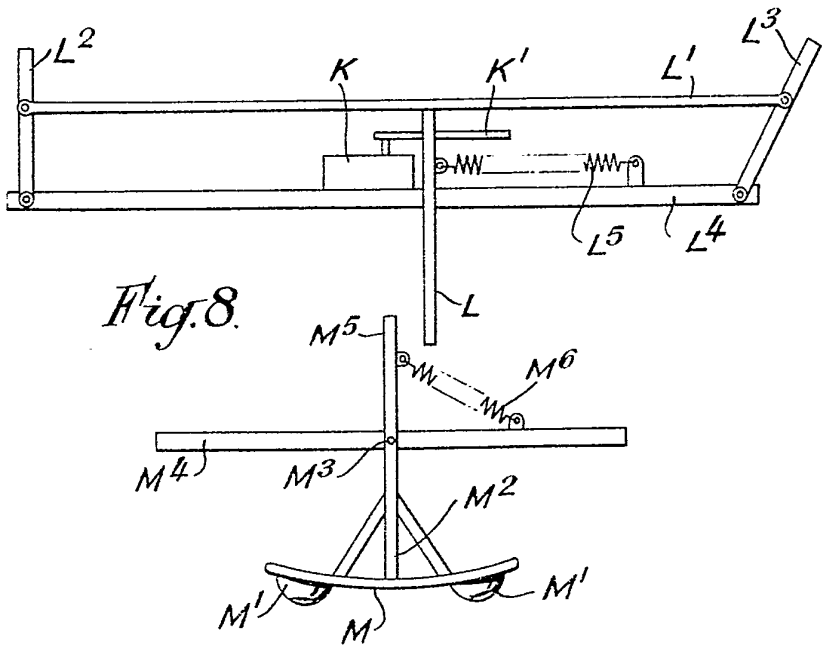
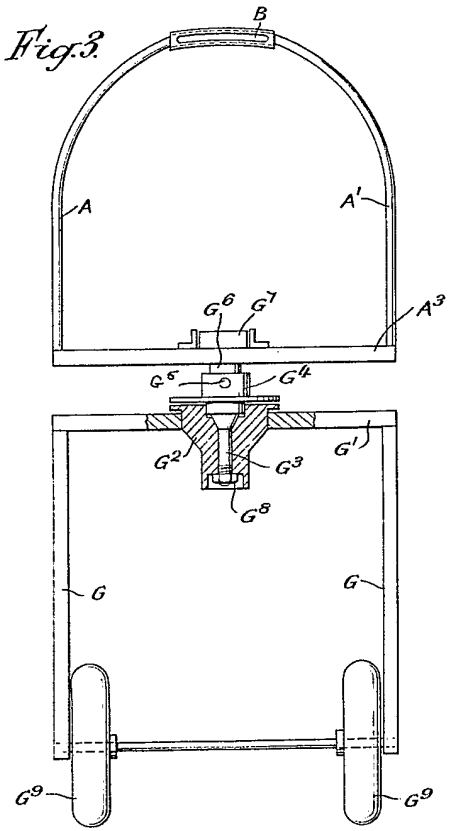


Fig.8.

Fig.3.



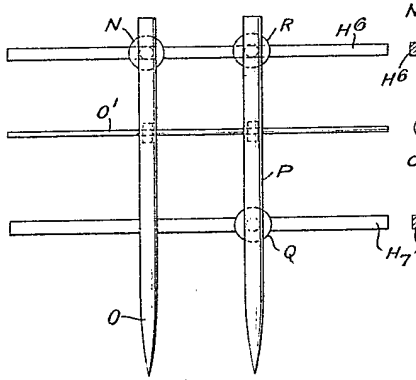


Fig.5.

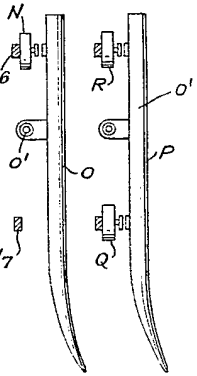


Fig.6.

Fig.7.

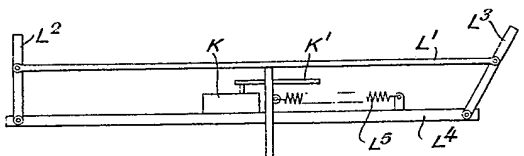


Fig.8.