

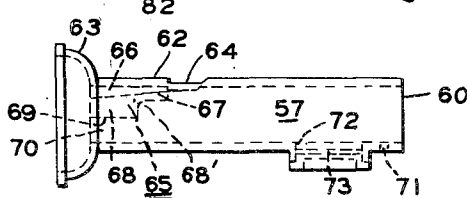
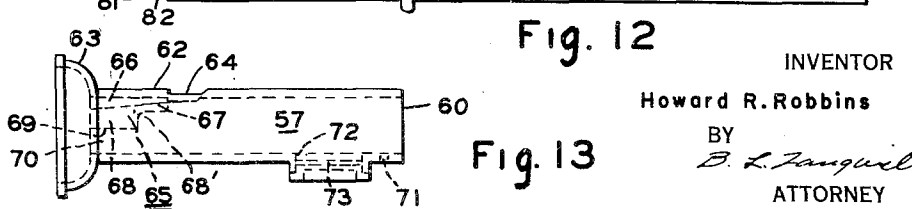
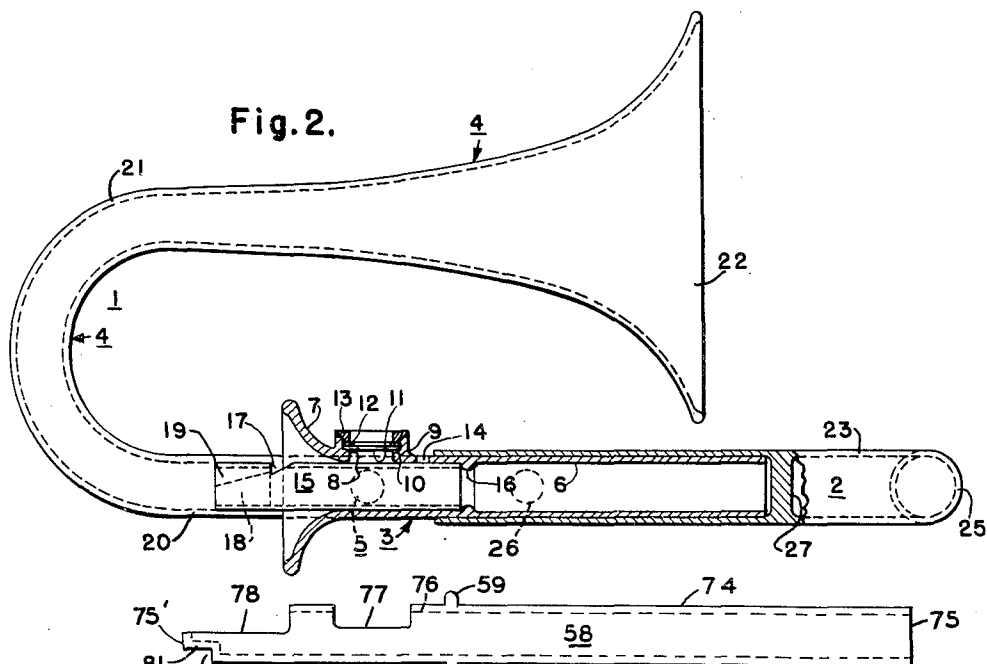
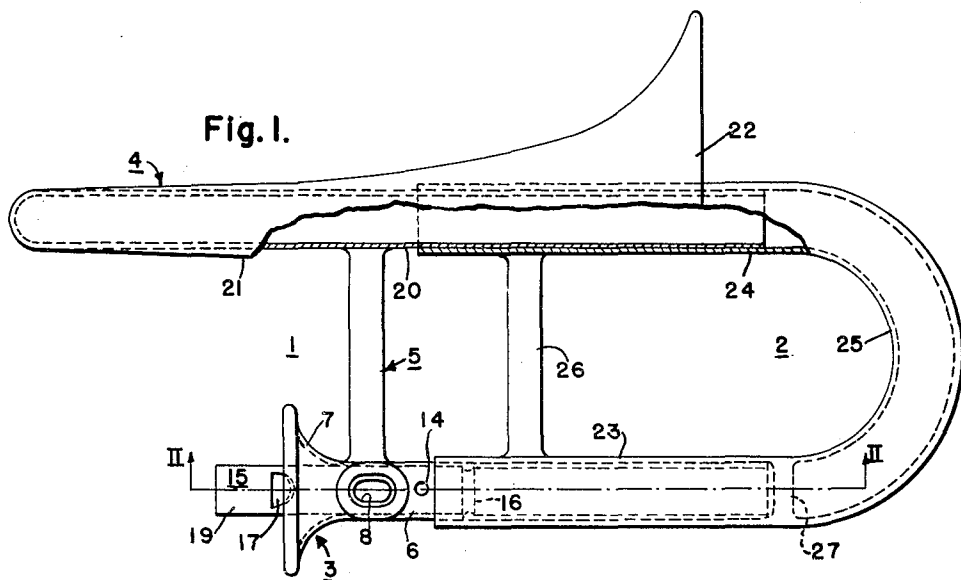
May 23, 1950

H. R. ROBBINS
TOY DEVICE

2,508,423

Filed Feb. 23, 1946

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
Howard R. Robbins
BY
B. L. Fougere
ATTORNEY

May 23, 1950

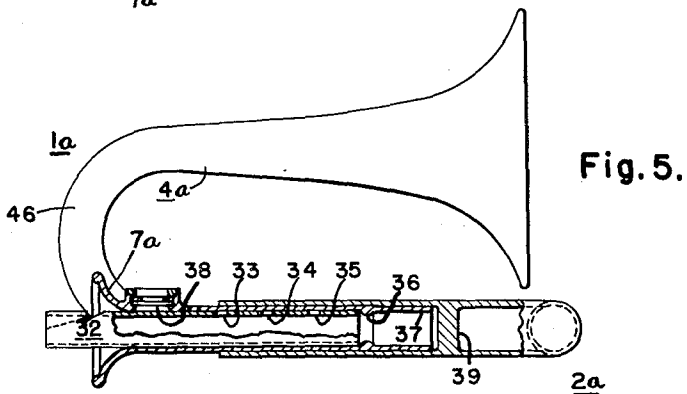
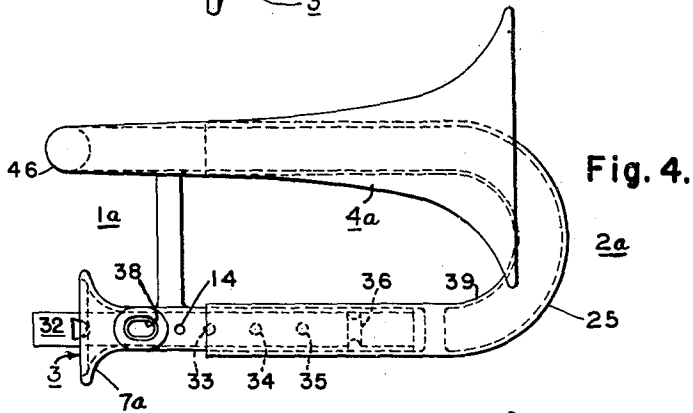
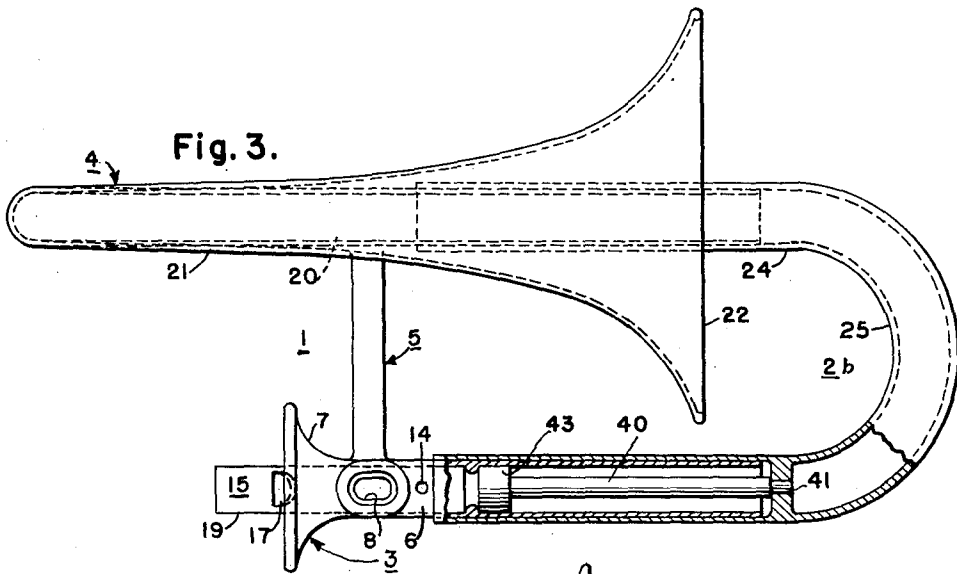
H. R. ROBBINS

2,508,423

TOY DEVICE

Filed Feb. 23, 1946

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



WITNESSES:
Frank C. Pelham

INVENTOR
Howard R. Robbins
BY
B. L. Zangwill
ATTORNEY

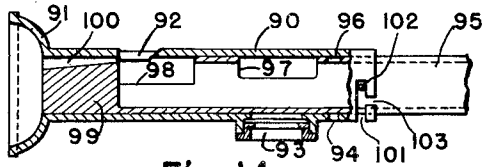
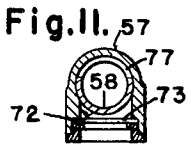
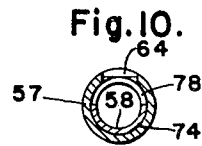
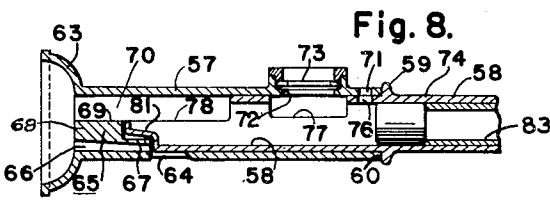
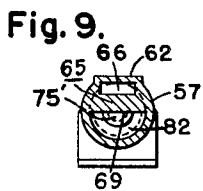
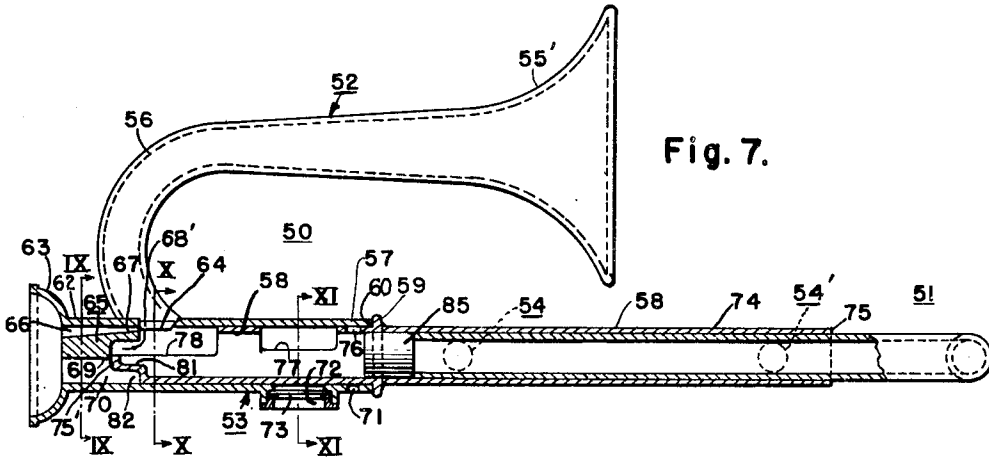
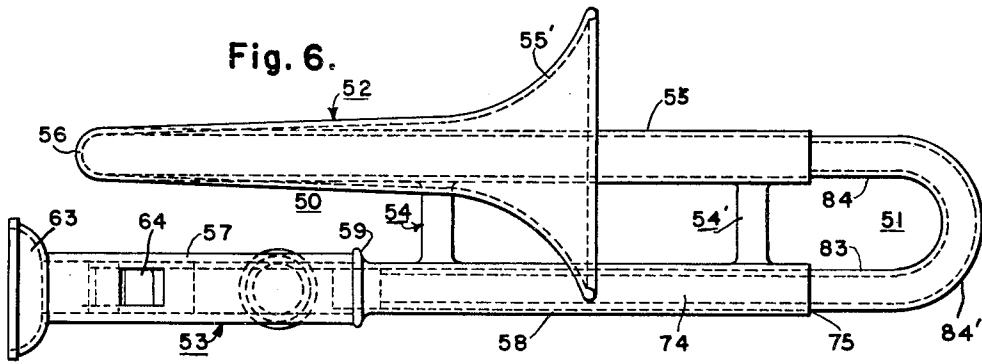
May 23, 1950

H. R. ROBBINS
TOY DEVICE

2,508,423

Filed Feb. 23, 1946

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



WITNESSES:

Fred C. Nathan

Fig. 14

INVENTOR
Howard R. Robbins

BY
B. L. Langwell
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,508,423

TOY DEVICE

Howard R. Robbins, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application February 23, 1946, Serial No. 649,539

23 Claims. (Cl. 46-177)

1

My invention relates to inexpensive musical toys which are easily operable to produce the tones of several different sound-producing instruments.

An overall object of my invention is to provide a sound-producing toy having a strong appeal to a child because of its attractive appearance, its simulation of a real musical instrument, its ease of manipulation, and its variety of sounds.

A further object of my invention is to provide a device of a type described which generally resembles a trombone in appearance, with sliding nested tubes and bell, but which is provided with means enabling tones to be readily produced without embouchure so that the device can be played or sounded by any child having no particular talent or training.

In the preferred embodiments herein described, the toy, while trombone-like in appearance, can be selectively used to create sounds such as come from a kazoo, or such as come from a whistle. A special advantage is obtained by providing a slide by which the pitch of the whistle-tone can be varied. In the toy device, the slide also gives free play to the imagination of the child-player.

A further advantage of my construction resides in the fact that the device may be readily changed to play solely as a whistle or as a kazoo. In general, parts of the device are manually relatively movable to definite positions where there can be no interference in sounds. In one general form of my invention, the parts are separable, with one part being adapted for use as a whistle, and another part capable of being played as a kazoo.

Other objects, advantages, features, and innovations of my invention, in addition to the foregoing, will be discernible from the following description and attached drawings of different embodiments. In the drawings, which are not to scale and should be considered in conjunction with the description:

Figure 1 is a plan view, partly in section and with parts broken away, of an embodiment of my invention;

Fig. 2 is an elevation view, partly in section along the line II—II of Fig. 1, of this embodiment;

Fig. 3 is a view, partly in section, of another embodiment of my invention;

Figs. 4 and 5 are plan and elevational views, respectively, with Fig. 5 partly in section, of still another form of my invention;

Figs. 6 and 7 are plan and elevational views, respectively, with Fig. 7 partly in section, of a further form embodying the teachings of my in-

2

vention, with the musical toy adjusted for sounding as a whistle;

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of part of the toy of Figs. 6 and 7, but adjusted for sounding as a kazoo;

Figs. 9, 10 and 11 are transverse sectional views substantially on the lines IX—IX, X—X, and XI—XI, respectively, of Fig. 7;

Fig. 12 is an elevational view of an inner tubular member for the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 6-11;

Fig. 13 is an elevational view of an outer tubular member for the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 6-11; and

Fig. 14 is a longitudinal sectional view of a part of still another form embodying the teachings of my invention.

The embodiments shown in Figures 1 and 2 has the appearance of a miniature trombone, and comprises a comparatively stationary piece or frame and a slidable tuning means which hereinafter is referred to as a slide, slide member, or by some similar expression. The stationary piece and slide are indicated in their entirety in the drawings by the reference numerals 1 and 2, respectively.

The stationary piece or frame 1 comprises a short tube-means 3 and a curved bell-member 4 joined by a cross-bar 5.

The tube-means 3 is hollow for providing an air-column, and comprises a hollow member in the form of a straight air-column tube 6 terminating in a flared mouthpiece 7. Near the mouthpiece 7, the tube-means 3 is provided with a kazoo-part comprising an oblong hole 8 defined by a raised flange 9, the inside of which is stepped to form a seat 10 for a thin vibratile member 11 held in place by a washer 12 and a ring 13 pressed into the recessed part of the flange 9. The membrane 11 may be of tissue paper or other suitable material, and may be pasted or otherwise secured to the washer 12. A hole 14, near and smaller than the hole 8, may be provided in the tube 6 for adequate venting of air when the toy is sounded as a kazoo.

The tube-means 3 further comprises a second hollow member in the form of a round conventional-type whistle 15 which snugly fits the inside of the tube 6 at its mouthpiece end. The whistle is readily slidable by a child into and out of the tube 6. An inwardly extending protuberance or stop 16 of the tube 6 determines the inserted position of the whistle 15. Preferably, the slidably fitting portions of the tube 6 and whistle 15 are finished for smooth coaction.

3

The whistle 15, Figs. 1 and 2, is of a short length, comprising a straight tube having a solid surface except for a triangular exhaust or whistle opening 17. A tapered air-directing plug or wedge 18, inside the whistle, slopes to the opening 17 as is customary in such whistles. The outward end of the whistle, beyond the opening 17, constitutes a mouthpiece 19 for it.

The stop 16 has the important function of positioning the whistle in the tube 6 so that the kazoo-hole 8 and vent hole 14 are completely covered. This means that the circumferential portion of the wall of the whistle, next to these holes, should be solid.

The whistle should also be of such length that its whistle-opening 17 will be sufficiently clear of the wall of the mouthpiece 7 for freely sounding the whistle while it is in the tube 6. If the opening 17 is too close to the wall of the mouthpiece 7, the wall apparently interferes with the movement of the air passing through the opening. Such interference or blocking makes the whistle harder to blow for producing a whistle-tone, and muffles any tone which is produced. In order to minimize this difficulty and to reduce the length of the part of the whistle which extends outwardly from the mouthpiece 7, I consider it desirable, in modifications of the type described, to sharply, rather than gradually, flare the mouthpiece.

The curved bell-member 4 comprises a relatively straight portion 20 and a curved portion 21, both of which are hollow. The latter is bent to return in the direction of the portion 20, and slowly increases in diameter, finally flaring into a bell 22.

The slide 2 comprises a U-shaped tube having parallel legs 23 and 24 joined by a curved base-part 25. The legs are also joined by an external manipulator bar 26. The tube 6 of the tube-means 3, and the tube 20 of the bell-member 4 slidably fit into the legs 23 and 24, respectively, of the slide. The inside of the leg 23 is provided with a barrier or closure 27 which closes the associated end of the air-column that extends from the mouthpiece, and also determines how far the slide 2 can be moved on the tube-means 3, toward the mouthpiece or the kazoo-hole 8, for tuning or varying the air-column.

The method of playing of the device described is obvious. For example, with the whistle removed, the instrument is in the nature of a kazoo and may be sounded in the same manner, the mouthpiece 7 functioning as such. When the whistle is inserted until it reaches the stop 16, the kazoo-hole 8 is covered so that vibrating air cannot reach the membrane 11. The stop 16 also fixes the position of the whistle-opening 17 so that it is not obstructed by the mouthpiece 7. Blowing the whistle therefore causes the instrument to produce a whistle-tone, the pitch of which can be varied by moving the slide 2 with respect to the stationary piece or frame 1 that includes the tube-means 3. The whistle 15 is, of course, also playable by itself but only at its natural pitch.

In order to give the toy-device a greater degree of variety, the whistle can be modified to include tone-holes of its own, and such a modification is shown in Figs. 4 and 5 in which the toy-device is provided with a stationary part of frame 1a and a slide 2a, along the lines of the modification shown in Figs. 1 and 2. However, the whistle 32 is longer than the corresponding whistle 15, and is provided with a plurality of

4

spaced pitch-holes 33, 34 and 35. The stop 36, in a tube 37 of the stationary part 1a, positions the whistle 32 so that its pitch-holes are covered by the wall of the tube 37 while the kazoo-hole 33 is covered by the wall of the whistle. When inside the tube 37, the whistle can be caused to sound in various pitches by moving the slide 2a so that the plug or transverse closing wall or barrier 39 varies the length of the air-column extending thereto. When outside the tube 37, the whistle can be sounded in different pitches in the usual manner by covering or uncovering the holes 33, 34 and 35 in different combinations.

The use of positioning means, such as the stop 16 in Fig. 2 or 36 in Fig. 5, causes the whistle to cover the hole of the kazoo-part, and also insures an unobstructed path for air from the whistle-opening, such as 17 in Fig. 2 and the corresponding opening in Fig. 5, so that the angular position of the whistle about its axis is unimportant in the embodiments described.

For a device in which the air-column in a tube-means, such as 3 of Fig. 2, would be too long for the sound range desired, the expedient shown in Fig. 3 may be used. This comprises a piston rod 40 having an end attached to a support 41 in a slide 2b. The other end of the piston rod, toward the flared mouthpiece 7, has a piston or barrier 43 which slidably fits the inside of the associated tube 6 and closes the air-column thereat. The slide 2b otherwise corresponds to the slide 2 of the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It may be noted that in the embodiments shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the curved portion 21 of the bell-member 4 extends farther to the left, that is, outwardly away from the slide, than the flared mouthpiece 7. As a toy, the embodiments are much smaller than the usual typical trombone recognized as musical instruments of quality. However, in a toy device built in accordance with the embodiments shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, in order to have the bell-member clear the face or cheek of a child, the comparative reduction in length, is in greater ratio than the reduction in width, by width meaning a distance in a direction substantially perpendicular or lateral to the axes of the nested tubes. A lateral separation of about two inches between the mouthpiece 7 and the bell-member 4 is recommended for a toy device in which the bell-member extends outwardly beyond the mouthpiece about one and three-fourths inches.

However, the feature shown in Figs. 4 and 5 may also be used for avoiding the pressing of the bell-member against the cheek. In this embodiment, the flared mouthpiece 7a is more nearly in lateral alignment with the extreme curved portion 45 of the bell-member 4a, than are the corresponding parts of the embodiments of Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

While a manipulator bar 26 has been shown in Fig. 1, as part of a slide, this bar can be omitted in a small toy-device since the base-part of the slide, such as base-part 25, is within easy reach of a child and can be grasped for manipulating the slide. Such a modification, omitting a distinct manipulator bar, is shown, by way of example, in Figs. 3, 4 and 5.

In the forms thus far described, each embodiment has one mouthpiece which is used in producing the whistle sound and a different mouthpiece which is used in producing the kazoo sound. In the forms hereinafter described, each embodiment has a single mouthpiece which is used in producing the different sound effects.

Referring to the embodiment shown in Figs. 6-13, the musical device, also resembling a trombone in appearance, comprises a stationary piece or frame 50 and a slide 51.

The stationary piece 50 comprises a bell-member 52, a tube-means 53, and bars 54 and 54' joining the bell-member and tube-means.

The bell-member 52 is similar to those of the prior embodiments and comprises a straight tube 55 and a bell 55' joined by a curved portion 56.

The tube-means 53 comprises a pair of concentric or nested generally cylindrical hollow members consisting of a relatively short outer tubular member 57 and a relatively long inner tubular member 58. The former snugly but slidably fits around an end portion of the latter, on which it can be twisted or rotated to different angular positions without changing its relative longitudinal or axial position with respect to the latter. To keep this predetermined longitudinal arrangement, the longer tubular member 58 is provided with a radially outwardly projecting ring 59 against which an end-face 60 of the outer member 57 abuts.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 7 and 13, the outside of the outer tubular member 57 is further provided with a flat short outer wall-section 62, a flared mouthpiece 63 at one end of the wall-section 62 and a whistle-opening 64 at the other end. The outer tubular member 57 also comprises an inner longitudinally-tapered cross-wall 65 which is coextensive with, but inwardly spaced from, the wall-section 62 to form a tapered open-ended whistle-passage 66 which is rectangular in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 9.

The inner cross-wall 65 has a relatively thinner wall-portion 67 and a thicker wall-portion 68, the former being toward the whistle-opening 64 and the latter nearer the mouthpiece 63. Accordingly, an angular recess 68' is formed in the inner cross-wall 65, at the place where the inner wall-portions 67 and 68 meet.

On the side opposite to the whistle-passage 66, the thicker wall-portion 68 has an inner flat face 69 which lies in a plane that includes, or is just short of, the center axis of the outer tubular member 57. Accordingly, a passage 70 is formed in the outer tubular member 57, the passage being bounded by the face 69 of the thicker wall-portion 68, and the inside surface of the outer tubular member 57, facing the face 69.

The outer tubular member 57 also includes a small vent hole 71 and a kazoo-hole 72 having a vibratile member 73 therein, as in the previously described embodiments. These holes are in the side of the outer tubular member 57 which is diametrically opposite to the side which includes the whistle-opening 64. Except for the whistle-opening 64, the vent hole 71 and the kazoo-hole 72, the cylindrical wall of the outer member 57 is solid or uninterrupted.

With more particular reference to Figs. 7 and 12, the inner tubular member 58 comprises a hollow cylindrical tube 74 having opposite end-faces 75 and 75'. In a longitudinal direction from the end-face 75, the wall of the tube 74 of the inner tubular member 58 is solid or uninterrupted to a point just past the outer positioning ring 59. Beyond that in a direction toward the end-face 75', the tube 74 has, successively spaced therealong, a small vent hole 76, a larger port-hole 77 and a recess-opening 78. Circumferentially, the recess-opening 78 is a semi-circle. Axially, the recess-opening 78 terminates at the end-face 75' of the inner tubular member 58.

This end-face 75' is in the form of a semi-circular segment having a smaller radius than the tube 74. The end-face 75' is part of a stepped barrier 81 which constitutes an end-portion of the inner tubular member 58, and provides an outer recess 82 in the inner tubular member 58.

The port-hole 77 of the inner tubular member 58 is circumferentially less than a semi-circle and axially at least as long as the kazoo-hole 72 of the outer tubular member 57.

The slide 51 has legs 83 and 84 joined by a bend 84'. The end of the leg 83 has a piston or barrier 85.

In the assembled relation shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the outer tubular member 57 snugly, but rotatably, fits around the inner tubular member 58, with the end-face 60 of the former against the ring 59 of the latter. The lengths and arrangement of the tubular members 57 and 58 of the tube-means 53 are such that the outer tubular member 57 extends to the left farther than the inner tubular member 58. The extending portion comprises the mouthpiece 63 and the thicker wall-portion 68 of the outer tubular member, these parts 63 and 68 extending to the left beyond the end-face 75' of the inner tubular member 58.

In the assembled relation, the slide 51 engages the stationary part 50, with the legs 83 and 84 of the slide slidably riding in the tubes 74 and 55 of the inner tubular member 58 and bell-member 52, respectively, of the stationary part 50. The short length of the toy permits the slide 51 to be manipulated with respect to stationary part 50, by grasping the bend 84' of the slide. Movement of the piston 85 on the leg 83 provides a variable air column in the tube-means 53 comprising the tubular members 57 and 58.

When the tubular members 57 and 58 are adjusted as shown in Fig. 7, the toy can be sounded only as a whistle. In this adjustment, the passage 70 in the outer tubular member 57 is blocked off by the barrier 81 of the inner tubular member 58. The holes 76 and 77 in the inner tubular member 58 are covered by an overlying solid wall of the outer tubular member 57. The vent hole 71 and the kazoo-hole 72 in the outer tubular member 57 are closed by the underlying wall of the inner tubular member 58. Accordingly, with the tube-means 53 in the adjustment shown in Fig. 7, air from the mouthpiece 63 can pass only through the passage 66 and the whistle-opening 64. The toy is a whistle in its sound effect, having a pitch which can be changed by movement of the slide 51 with respect to the stationary part 50.

The tube-means 53 can be adjusted to the arrangement indicated in Fig. 8, by twisting its outer tubular member 57 through 180° on its inner tubular member 58. In this adjustment, although the same mouthpiece 63 is used, the toy can be sounded only as a kazoo.

In the adjustment shown in Fig. 8, the thin wall-portion 67 of the outer tubular member 57 lies in the recess 82 of the stepped barrier 81 at the end of the inner tubular member 58; and the barrier 81 of the inner tubular member 58 lies in the recess 68' of the outer tubular member 57. Hence, in this adjustment, the tubular members 57 and 58 cooperate to prevent the whistle sound while permitting a kazoo-sound. The whistle sound is prevented because the whistle-opening 64 and the passage 66 in the outer tubular member 57 are closed by the under-

lying solid wall of the inner tubular member 58 and its barrier 81. The kazoo operation is possible because the port-hole 77 and the vent hole 76 in the inner tubular member 58 are in registry with the kazoo-hole 72 and the vent hole 71, respectively, in the outer tubular member 58. Also, the passage 70 in the outer tubular member 57 is in line, axially, with the recess-opening 78 of the inner tubular member 58. Accordingly, air from the mouthpiece 63 can vent only through the registered vent holes 71 and 76, with the vibrations of the air sounding the vibratile member 73 in the kazoo-hole 72. The slide 51 can still be manipulated to give free play to the imagination of the child playing with the toy.

Fig. 14 shows an embodiment along the lines of that of Figs. 6-13, but simplified somewhat. It comprises a tube-means having an outer hollow member 90 of simplified form. The outer tubular member 90 consists only of a tube with a mouthpiece 91, a whistle-opening 92, a kazoo-structure 93, and a vent hole 94. The tube means also comprises an inner hollow member 95 which nests inside the outer tubular member 90, and is provided with a vent hole 96, a kazoo port-hole 97 and a recess-opening 98. The end of the inner tubular member 95 has a solid wall section 99 which substantially fills the inside of the outer member 90, except for a narrow tapered open-ended passage 100. Obviously, this passage 100 is common for both the whistle and kazoo adjustments.

The embodiment of Fig. 14 operates in a manner similar to that of Figs. 6-13. In the adjustment shown in Fig. 14, the device will sound only as a whistle. The kazoo-structure 93 and the vent hole 94 of the outer member 90 are closed by the underlying solid wall of the inner member 95. Also, the port-hole 97 is closed by the overlying wall of the outer member 90. Accordingly, air from the passage 100 can pass only through the whistle-opening 92.

By turning the outer member 90 through 180° on the inner member 95, the whistle-opening 92 will be closed by the solid wall of the inner member 95; and the port-hole 97 in the inner member 95 will be in registry with the kazoo-structure 93 of the outer member 90; and the vent holes 94 and 96 will also be in registry. In this adjustment, the device will sound only as a kazoo.

It is to be noted that in the embodiment of Figs. 6-13, a common mouthpiece 63 and two passages 66 and 76 are provided for playing the toy in any desired manner. In the embodiment of Fig. 14, a common mouthpiece 91 and a common passage 100 are used for playing the toy in any desired manner. In the embodiments of Figs. 1-5, the whistle-opening and kazoo-hole are in separate parts of the toy-device. In the remaining embodiments, the whistle-opening and the kazoo-hole are in the same part. In any case, the sound effect produced by the toy depends on the angular relation of two relatively nested inner and outer tubular members of a tube-means. However, in all embodiments, the slide is necessary for changing the pitch of the tone when the nested members are so related as to produce a whistle sound.

Fig. 14 also shows a modified form of positioning means comprising a bayonet joint arrangement comprising a circumferential slot 101 in the outer member 90, preferably of 180° angular extent, and a pin 102 in the inner member 95, riding in the slot 101. A smaller longitudinal

slot 103 may be provided, if desired, for permitting the members 90 and 95 to be easily separated.

While I have described my invention in various forms, it is obvious that its teachings have wider application and can be embodied in forms other than those shown and described.

I claim as my invention:

1. A musical toy of a type described, comprising a tube-means comprising a pair of concentric hollow cylindrical members, a mouthpiece for said tube-means, said tube-means being provided with sounding means for producing a sound simulating one kind of musical instrument and with a second sounding means for producing a sound simulating a different kind of musical instrument, said members being manually relatively movable for rendering said sounding means selectively operable.

2. A device of a type described, comprising a pair of nested tubular members provided with mouthpiece means, one of said members having an air-column, a slide for changing said air-column, said members being provided with a first sounding means comprising a vibratile member for producing a sound, and with a second sounding means for producing a sound with the aid of said air-column, said members being manually relatively movable for rendering said first and second sounding means selectively operable.

3. A musical toy resembling a trombone in appearance, and comprising a substantially straight tube-means, a slide slidably engaging said tube-means, said slide being provided with a barrier, whereby said tube-means and slide provide a variable air-column, the tube-means being provided with sounding means for producing a whistle-sound, and with a vibratile sounding means for producing a different kind of sound, said tube-means comprising relatively movable members for rendering said sounding means selectively operable.

4. A device of a type described, comprising, in combination, a tube-means comprising a pair of relatively movable nested members with a hole in a wall of one of them, said tube-means being provided with a mouthpiece, a slide cooperating with said tube-means for providing a variable air-column alongside said hole, a vibratile member for said hole, said members being relatively movable so that a wall of one of them can cover and uncover said hole.

5. A device of a type described, comprising, in combination, a tube-means comprising a pair of relatively movable nested members with a hole in a wall of one of them, said tube-means being provided with a mouthpiece, a slide cooperating with said tube-means for providing a variable air-column alongside said hole, a vibratile member for said hole, said members being relatively movable so that a wall of one of them can cover and uncover said hole, and positioning means for positioning said members with respect to each other.

6. A device of a type described comprising a pair of relatively movable nested hollow members provided with a single mouthpiece having an air-column extending therefrom, and a pair of spaced holes alongside said air-column, a vibratile member in one of said holes, and means associated with the other of said holes for producing a whistle-tone, said tubular members being manually relatively movable to positions in

which their walls can be controllably placed alongside said holes.

7. A device of a type described comprising a pair of relatively movable nested hollow members provided with a single mouthpiece having an air-column extending therefrom, and a pair of spaced holes alongside said air-column, a vibratile member in one of said holes, means associated with the other of said holes for producing a whistle-tone, said tubular members being manually relatively movable, and positioning means for positioning said members with respect to each other to positions in which their walls completely cover one or the other of said holes.

8. As an article of manufacture, a musical toy comprising a tube-means comprising a pair of relatively rotatable concentric hollow cylindrical members providing an air-column, a single mouthpiece for said tube-means, each of said members having a hole, a vibratile member in one of said holes, means associated with the other of said holes for producing a whistle-tone, said members being manually relatively rotatable for selectively rendering one or the other of said holes operable in producing a sound.

9. A musical toy comprising a first tube, a mouthpiece for said tube, a wall of said tube having a hole, a vibratable membrane across said hole, a second tube movably fitting said first tube, a slide for said toy, said second tube having means for producing a whistle-tone, the last said means comprising a whistle-opening, said second tube having a hole movable into and out of registry with the first said hole, said whistle-opening being operable when said holes are not in registry.

10. A musical device of a type described comprising tube-means comprising a pair of concentric relatively rotatable hollow cylindrical members providing an air-column, said tube-means having a single mouthpiece, the outer one of said members having a hole with a vibratile member therein, said outer member having a whistle-opening, said hole and said whistle-opening being alongside said air-column, a tapered wall-section in said tube-means cooperating with an outer wall of said outer member to provide an air passage from said mouthpiece to said air-column.

11. A musical device of a type described comprising tube-means comprising a pair of concentric relatively rotatable hollow cylindrical members providing an air column, said tube-means having a single mouthpiece for air to said air-column, the outer one of said members having a whistle-opening and a second hole, a vibratile means secured in the second hole, cooperating wall-portions in said tube-means providing a passage from said mouthpiece to said air-column, said members being relatively rotatable to alter the relative positions of said cooperative wall-portions in order to direct air passing through said passage to said whistle-opening, or to interfere with such passing of the air to the whistle-opening.

12. A musical toy of a type described, comprising tube-means comprising a pair of relatively movable nested hollow members, said tube-means having a mouthpiece, a slide provided with a barrier cooperating with said tube-means for providing a variable air-column, said barrier closing an end of said air-column, one of said members having a hole, said hole being uncovered and covered by relative movement of

said members, a vibratile member for said hole, said tube-means having means for producing a whistle-sound when said hole is covered.

13. A musical device of a type described comprising tube-means comprising a pair of nested relatively movable hollow members, said tube-means having a single mouthpiece, a slide provided with a barrier cooperating with said tube-means for providing a variable air-column, said barrier closing an end of said air-column, the outer one of said members having a hole with a vibratable member therein and a vent hole, the second of said members having holes movable into and out of registry with the first said holes by relative movement of said members, said members having cooperating parts providing a whistle when in a predetermined relative position with said holes in said second member out of registry with said holes in said outer member.

14. A musical device of a type described comprising tube-means comprising a pair of concentric relatively movable hollow cylindrical members, said tube-means having a single mouthpiece, the outer one of the members having a whistle-opening and another hole with a vibratile member therein, said members having cooperative parts for directing a stream of air from said mouthpiece to said whistle-opening for producing a whistle-sound when said members are in a predetermined relation, and for preventing a stream of air from said mouthpiece from producing a whistle-sound when said members are in a different predetermined relation, said parts providing open communication for air from said mouthpiece to said second hole when the parts are in a predetermined relation.

15. The device of claim 14, characterized by said cooperating parts comprising a wall-section unitary with said outer member, said wall-section providing part of a passage from said mouthpiece for said stream of air.

16. The device of claim 14, characterized by said cooperating parts comprising a wall-section unitary with the inner of said members, said wall-section providing part of a passage from said mouthpiece for said stream of air.

17. A musical device of a type described, comprising a tubular means comprising a pair of nested relatively rotatable hollow cylindrical members providing an axial air-column, the inner member being provided with a pair of axially displaced holes in its wall, the outer member being provided with a whistle-opening adapted to register with a first of said holes, and being provided with another hole-opening adapted to register with a second of said holes, said whistle-opening and said hole-opening being angularly, as well as axially, spaced in the wall of said outer member, said members being so arranged that a predetermined relative rotation of said nested members causes the wall of said inner member to selectively cover said whistle-opening and said second hole, a vibratile member for said second hole, and a single mouthpiece at an end of said tubular means.

18. An invention including that of claim 17, but characterized further by a slide member nesting with said tubular means, at the end thereof opposite to said mouthpiece, for varying the length of said air-column.

19. An invention including that of claim 18, but characterized further by said slide having a barrier for limiting the length of said air-column.

20. A musical device of a type described, comprising a tubular means comprising a pair of

11

nested relatively rotatable hollow cylindrical members providing an axial air-column, the outer member having a wall provided with a whistle opening and a second opening spaced from the whistle opening, a vibratile member in said second opening, a mouthpiece for said tubular means, said tubular means having an inner wall-portion arranged to provide an air-passage from said mouthpiece to said air-column, and said members being rotatable for interposing wall-portions thereof between said air-column and said openings.

21. An invention including that of claim 20, but characterized further by a slide member nesting with said tubular means, at the end thereof opposite to said mouthpiece, for varying the length of said air-column.

22. A musical toy resembling a trombone in appearance and comprising, in combination, an air-column tube having a flared mouthpiece at one end, a slide means for varying the air-column of said tube, a wall of said tube having a hole, a vibratable membrane across said hole, a whistle removably fitting into said tube, positioning means positioning said whistle in said tube, said

12

whistle having a solid wall-portion with an air passage opening which clears said mouthpiece and is a predetermined distance from said mouthpiece, whereby the mouthpiece does not significantly interfere with air blown into said opening, said solid wall-portion of said whistle covering said hole in said air-column tube when said whistle is fitted therein.

23. A toy including that of claim 22 but further characterized by said whistle having a plurality of spaced tone-holes.

HOWARD R. ROBBINS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
52,580	Lehnert	Feb. 12, 1866
671,060	Smith	Apr. 2, 1901
1,311,690	Hakius	July 29, 1919
1,502,835	McIntyre	July 29, 1924
2,204,701	Robinson	June 18, 1940
2,246,266	Robinson	June 17, 1941