

## Chapter 1 : Bear - Wikipedia

*A teddy bear is a soft toy in the form of a www.nxgvision.comped apparently simultaneously by toymakers Morris Michtom in the U.S. and Richard Steiff in Germany in the early years of the 20th century, and named after President Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt, the teddy bear became an iconic children's toy, celebrated in story, song, and film.*

Zelinsky - In , " We present a computational model of human eye movements in an object class detection task. The model combines state-of-the-art computer vision object class detection methods SIFT features trained using AdaBoost with a biologically plausible model of human eye movement to produce a sequence of simulated fixations, culminating with the acquisition of a target. We validated the model by comparing its behavior to the behavior of human observers performing the identical object class detection task looking for a teddy bear among visually complex nontarget objects. We found considerable agreement between the model and human data in multiple eye movement measures, including number of fixations, cumulative probability of fixating the target, and scanpath distance. Show Context Citation Context Nontargets consisted of 2, objects selected from the Hemera Photo Objects Collection. Samples of the bear and nontarget objects are shown in Figure 1. All objects were normalized to have a boundi Alexander, Wei Zhang, Gregory J. The factors affecting search guidance to categorical targets are largely unknown. We asked how visual similarity relationships between random-category distractors and two target classes, teddy bears and butterflies, affects search guidance. Experiment 1 used a web-based task to collect visual simila Subjects made faster manual responses and fixated fewer distractors on low-similarity displays compared to high. The same patterns were found, suggesting that categorical search is indeed guided by visual similarity. Visual similarity relationships underlie a host of human behaviors, and determining these relationships is crucial both to the understanding of these behaviors and the construction of automated systems designed for human use. We conducted a large-scale web-based experiment in which subjects rank ordered random objects according to their visual similarity to object classes. We then constructed a computational model, using Adaboost with color, texture, and shape features, to quantify the visual similarity between these objects and the target classes, and to perform the same similarity ranking task. The model and subjects showed good agreement in the objects judged to be most and least similar to the target categories. Our data also suggest that color, texture, and shape features are all useful for classification, and that the specific weighting of these features depends on the target object class. Moreover, we show that these target-like properties constitute a learnable class, as it was possible to train a classifier on target-like objects i. Computational Methodology We used color histogram features, texture features SIFT , and global shape features in this study. Color histogram A histogram of hues was used to describe the global col

## Chapter 2 : The Teddy Bear Encyclopedia () by Unnamed

*The Teddy Bear Encyclopedia [Pauline Cockrill, Peter Anderson, Jim Coit, Paul Volpp, Rosemary Volpp] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. A photographic album displays more than five hundred bears, from the first Steiff teddy bear to the most creative new versions.*

The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th ed. Copyright The Columbia University Press bear, large mammal of the family Ursidae in the order Carnivora, found almost exclusively in the Northern Hemisphere. Bears have large heads, bulky bodies, massive hindquarters, short, powerful limbs, very short tails, and coarse, thick fur. They walk on the entire sole of the foot and normally move with a slow, ambling gait. However, they are capable of moving with great speed when necessary and some achieve bursts of 35 mi 56 km per hour. Most bears can climb trees and swim well. They stand on the hind feet to reach objects with their paws. They have large, strong, non-retractile claws, used for catching prey and for digging. Their teeth are adapted to grinding as well as tearing. Nearly all species are omnivorous, feeding on fruits, roots and other plant matter, honey, carrion, insects, fish, and small mammals. Adult bears are solitary except during the mating season. Groups may feed together where quantities of food are available, but there is little social contact. In cold climates bears sleep through most of the winter in individual dens made in caves or holes in the ground. The young, usually twins, are born during winter in a very immature state. Cubs stay with their mothers for about a year, and females usually mate only every other year. Bears are not generally subject to predation, unless they are in a weakened condition. A bear is a formidable adversary and may attack a human if it is injured or startled.

**Types of Bears**

The brown bear of Eurasia, *Ursus arctos*, is extinct in much of Western Europe, but small numbers survive in some wooded sections of that region and larger numbers in Russia and N Asia. The Russian variety was the bear most often trained to dance and box in circuses and shows in the past. The Asian black bear, or moon bear, *Selenarctos thibetanus*, is found in forests from central Asia and the Himalayas to Japan. The sun bear, *Helarctos malayanus*, is found in tropical forests of SE Asia. Smallest of the bears, it is about 4 ft cm long and weighs about 15 kg. It spends much time in trees and is fond of honey; it is sometimes called honey bear a name also applied to the kinkajou. The North American brown bears, including the Kodiak bear and grizzly bear, are regarded by many authorities as varieties of *U. Brown bears are dish-faced; i. Their shoulders are humped. They range in color from yellow-brown to nearly black, with much color variation among different varieties, local populations, and individuals. Most varieties do not climb well. The Kodiak bear, or big brown bear, is the largest living member of the Carnivora, sometimes reaching a length of 9 ft 2. It is found along the south coast of Alaska and, like the Siberian brown bear, eats large numbers of salmon during salmon runs. The most widespread and numerous North American bear is the so-called black bear, *U. American black bears range in color from light brown to black; in northern regions there are gray and nearly white forms. Their muzzles are always cinnamon brown and are straight in profile. They are further distinguished from brown bears by their smaller size and by their hindquarters, which are higher than their shoulders. Males are usually about 6 ft cm long and weigh about 150 kg. The polar bear, *U. The only bear of the Southern Hemisphere is the spectacled bear, Tremarctos ornatus, of the Andes Mts. Recent genetic evidence has led to the classification of the giant panda, Ailuropoda melanoleuca, in the bear family as well. Classification Bears are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Mammalia, order Carnivora, family Ursidae. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.***

## Chapter 3 : The Teddy Bear Encyclopedia by Cockrill, Pauline

*The Teddy Bear Encyclopedia [Pauline Cockrell, Paul Volpp] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The ultimate guide to teddy bears past and present - from their origins in the 19th century to the 21st century.*

It may be a myth but the teddy bear is said to be named after Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt was the 26th and youngest President of the United States. He was president from 1897 to 1901. Friends of the president gave him the nickname "Teddy". The most told story happened in November 1902. President Roosevelt was in Mississippi for a bear hunt. He and other men went out hunting for bear on horseback. The President and the men had hunting dogs to help find the bears. The dogs ran off following the scent of the bears. When the men could no longer hear the dogs, they turned around and went back to their camp. When they got to camp a bear was there. Everyone at the camp wanted President Roosevelt to shoot the bear. He would not do it or let anyone else do it. The American soldiers also wore a one piece fur overall they called a teddy. Mascot The teddy bear has been a mascot and a companion for many adults. The bear was given to him by an ex-girlfriend. While playing baseball with the San Francisco Giants, Ron Bryant was nicknamed "Bear" for always taking his teddy bear everywhere with him. After playing for the Giants, he was traded to the Chicago Cubs. While he was playing with the Cubs, Bryant bought a bear from a girl on the street. He took the bear to the game and they won that day. After that, he brought the bear with him to all the games. They are figurines of teddy bears. They are considered knick knacks. Only a limited number from each mold is produced. Some are more rare, or uncommon than others. The less made of a particular one, the more valuable they are. Her bear is of royal purple color with two flowers on its heart. Some bears that were defective in production are considered to have the highest worth, since limited amounts were effected. Collectors search for the defective ones to have the most unique collection. Just as with "Cherished Teddies" the less available ones are worth the most amount of money. The TY tags on the ears of the bears condition also attributes to their value. Children have a tendency to rip off these tags making the collectibles an everyday toy. The teddy bear is also used to teach children about different places. In story, the bear does traveling and sends postcards to the readers, which helps children learn. A child can learn a lot through teddy bears. There are books, logos that teach and comfort children. The teddy bear books help children learn to read and are also fond memories for parents and grandparents. Teddy Bear Cop Law enforcement in America gives children in traumatic experiences teddy bears for comfort. Several agencies provide the bears the children going through crisis. The bears are donated by citizens to help children deal with transition from their homes to foster care or when a parent is arrested for disobeying the law and is taken to jail. Firemen also hand out bears to children victims of fire. Gallery A German teddy bear from around 1900. A political cartoon in The Washington Post spawned the teddy bear name. Assembling All content from Kiddle encyclopedia articles including the article images and facts can be freely used under Attribution-ShareAlike license, unless stated otherwise.

## Chapter 4 : The Teddy Bear Encyclopedia, Pauline Cockrill | eBay

*Most people born in this century have probably encountered teddy bears during their lives, for the teddy bear was developed around the turn of the century. Toy bears developed out of admiration for real bears. About , years ago, Neanderthal hunters collected skulls of a large brown bear (now.*

The polar bear digs a den in the snow, whereas grizzlies build large mounds of dirt in front of their dens. Bears, however, lack the physiological characteristics lower heart rate, body temperature, breathing rate, and blood pressure exhibited by animals that truly hibernate. Asiatic black bear *Ursus thibetanus*. American black bear *Ursus americanus*. Leonard Lee Rue III Male polar bears sometimes aggregate; otherwise bears are solitary, except during the mating season. Then they tend to congregate, pair off, and mate in seclusion. The male leaves the female soon after mating and plays no role in raising the young. Gestation periods vary, the fertilized egg remaining dormant in the uterus delayed implantation , which ensures the birth of young while the female is in the winter den and guarantees that the cubs will emerge from the den in the spring, when food is abundant. Ursids breed once per year at most, and many bears breed only every two to four years. The breeding season is usually in late spring or early summer. Delayed implantation results in most births occurring in January or February. Newborn bears weigh about half a kilogram one pound and are about 23 cm 9 inches long from the nose to the tip of the short tail. Twins are most common in bears, but up to five young may be produced. The cubs nurse for a few months and stay with the female until the next breeding about a year and a half or more after birth. Most young, however, can get along on their own by about six months of age. Bears reach breeding condition at three and a half to six years of age, males usually maturing later than females. Longevity of bears in the wild ranges from 15 to 30 years, but in captivity they can live considerably longer. Most mortality occurs because of hunting by humans. On occasion, bears that fail to accumulate enough fat to last throughout the winter may die of starvation. Young bears are more vulnerable to predation because of their smaller size and thus may be killed by other carnivores such as wolves or cougar s but most importantly by other bears, especially males. For this reason, females with cubs are highly protective of their young in the vicinity of males. Home ranges occupied by individual bears vary in size depending on the abundance of food, and larger areas are used when food is in short supply. Although highly variable among geographic areas and even among seasons, American black bears roam areas of 40 to square km 15 to 77 square miles , grizzlies about 2 square km. Some polar bears trek across ranges of more than , square km 48, square miles. This has often caused people to consider bears as tame and harmless rather than as potentially dangerous creatures deserving wariness and respect. This mistake has frequently resulted in tragedy for both humans and bears. Grizzly and polar bears are the most dangerous, but Eurasian brown bears and American black bears have also been known to attack humans. Some species depredate livestock on occasion, and some ursids, such as Asiatic and American black bears, may destroy fruit or other crops, especially corn. Kodiak bears are the largest living land carnivores. Fish and Wildlife Service The pelts of bears have been used for a number of purposes. Perhaps most popular has been the bearskin rug. Skins also have been used for fashionable articles of clothing. The meat of black and polar bears often is consumed. The gall bladders of Asian bears are greatly valued in Asia for pharmaceutical purposes. Form and function In most species, the male is larger than the female. Unlike cats and canids such as dogs and wolves, bears walk in plantigrade fashion on the soles of their feet with the heels touching the ground. Each foot has five digits ending in large nonretractile claws that are sometimes adapted for digging, as in the Asian sloth bear. The claws on the front feet are usually better developed than those on the rear, and they are especially adapted for digging out small rodents or nutritious plant roots. The feet generally have hairless soles, but those of the polar bear are covered with hair, enabling the animal to walk on ice with a firm footing. Bears lack a clavicle but have a baculum penis bone. Their lips are protrusible and mobile. All have a short stubby tail. Bears have an elongate skull that is especially heavy in the back portion, and their jaws are controlled at the hinge by a powerful set of muscles. The teeth of the omnivorous bears are unspecialized. The first three premolars are usually either missing or extremely small. Except for variability as to the presence of premolars, the ursid dental formula is

that of the Carnivora generally, but the sloth bear lacks one pair of upper incisors. The shearing teeth carnassials are poorly developed, and the molars have broad, flat crowns. Evolution and classification The bear family is the most recently evolved lineage of carnivores. Its ancestral line appears to have diverged from canid stock during the Late Miocene Epoch and to have developed into modern species through such Pliocene forms as *Hyaenarctos* of Europe, Asia, and North America. Studies of mitochondrial DNA mtDNA performed during the early 21st century showed that black bears, brown bears, and polar bears diverged from one another some 4 million–5 million years ago, early in the Pliocene Epoch 5. There has been much disagreement over the classification of giant pandas. Mammalogists have placed giant pandas with bears family Ursidae , with raccoons Procyonidae , or with the red, or lesser, panda *Ailurus fulgens* in Ailuridae. However, molecular analyses performed during the s have revealed a close evolutionary relationship between giant pandas and bears. Family Ursidae bears 8 species in 5 genera found in North America, South America , Europe, and Asia, not including 1 African species *Ursus crowtheri* of the Atlas Mountains , driven to extinction in the 19th century.

## Chapter 5 : Teddy Bear | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*After years, the teddy bear is still very much in vogue. This guide looks at why bears have such long-lasting appeals to collectors all over the world. Details are provided of over teddy bears from around the world, including the rare, the classic and the modern.*

Improving this article[ change source ] Question Does anyone have any good sources for improving this article? What about an outline of potential changes to make? Also In the beginning when you say its a toy that looks like a bear, i think i would change that to a stuffed animal that looks like a bear. This page needs much improvement. Teddy bears are such a broad topic there should plenty of information you could include. I look forward to seeing the completed project. Please consider that teddy bears are more than just stuffed animals. A teddy bears across the world section would be interesting as well. Including the history is intriguing. Also, a section on the materials in which they are comprised would be nice. I look forward to the updates. It leaves off that he didnt want anyone to shoot the bear, but why did that give the name to the stuffed animal. Also Why did the soldiers use the bears? Help Learning, the sentence "bears are everywhere children recognize them" kind of hard to understand, just put ".. In the mids, teddy bears were used to help children who did not have mothers. They could give a safe place. Then there is Smokey the bear Other than those things I dont see any problems, everything else is very understandable and informative. I hope this helps you out some. The "lead" or beginning of the article needs to be a summary of the article. Remember that all information you add needs to have a source. Be sure that all of your paragraphs are coherent ideas - some are only one sentence long or only a phrase long. There are many different styles of teddy bear and the history of teddy bear toys is long and stories - do you have any resources on that? A couple of reasons why: There are hundreds of build-a-bear companies around the world and singling out one for inclusion here is bad form. This is a fairly prominent page, so this is out of place. This page should contain useful information about teddy bears in general: If you do, however, please provide some reasoning here

## Chapter 6 : CiteSeerX Citation Query The teddy bear encyclopedia

*Estimated delivery dates - opens in a new window or tab include seller's handling time, origin ZIP Code, destination ZIP Code and time of acceptance and will depend on shipping service selected and receipt of cleared payment - opens in a new window or tab.*

Theodore Roosevelt[ change change source ] There are many stories about how the Teddy Bear got its name. It may be a myth but the teddy bear is said to be named after Theodore Roosevelt , a hunter who disliked being called "Teddy". Roosevelt was the 26th and youngest President of the United States. He was president from 1901 to 1909. The most told story happened in November 1902. President Roosevelt was in Mississippi for a bear hunt. He and other men went out hunting for bear on horseback. The President and the men had hunting dogs to help find the bears. The dogs ran off following the scent of the bears. When the men could no longer hear the dogs, they turned around and went back to their camp , When they got to camp a bear was there. Everyone at the camp wanted President Roosevelt to shoot the bear. He would not do it or let anyone else do it. While he was playing with the Cubs, Bryant bought a bear from a girl on the street. After that, he brought the bear with him to all the games. They are figurines of teddy bears. They are considered knick knacks. Only a limited number from each mold is produced. Some are more rare, or uncommon than others. The less made of a particular one, the more valuable they are. Her bear is of royal purple color with two flowers on its heart. Some bears that were defective in production are considered to have the highest worth, since limited amounts were effected. Collectors search for the defective ones to have the most unique collection. Just as with "Cherished Teddies" the less available ones are worth the most amount of money. The TY tags on the ears of the bears condition also attributes to their value. Children have a tendency to rip off these tags making the collectibles an everyday toy. In story, the bear does traveling and sends postcards to the readers, which helps children learn. There are books, logos that teach and comfort children. Several agencies provide the bears the children going through crisis. The bears are donated by citizens to help children deal with transition from their homes to foster care or when a parent is arrested for disobeying the law and is taken to jail. Firemen also hand out bears to children victims of fire.

*Teddy Bear Encyclopedia by Pauline Cockrill, Rosemary Volpp, Paul Volpp After years, the teddy bear is still very much in vogue. This best-selling encyclopedia is a fascinating way to find out why bears have such long-lasting appeal with collectors all over the world.*

It was begun in by Margarete Steiff, who was later assisted by her brother Fritz. Steiff produced black bears after the Titanic disaster Margarete Steiff contracted polio as a baby, leaving her wheelchair bound. Finding employment as a seamstress, she started making stuffed animals as a hobby. These toys began as elephants, which were originally a design Steiff found in a magazine and sold as pincushions to her friends. However, children began playing with them, and in the years following she went on to design many other successful animal-themed toys for children, such as dogs, cats and pigs. She designed and made most of the prototypes herself. In , Steiff manufactured , bears, and has been increasing its output ever since. Steiff products are subject to meticulous testing and inspection. They are required to be highly flame resistant and, among other things, smaller pieces such as eyes must be able to resist considerable tension, wear and tear, etc. The most common materials used in Steiff toys are alpaca, felt, mohair, and woven plush. Eyes are generally made of wood or glass, and the stuffing is commonly wood shavings or polyester fibers. A large amount of the work is done by hand, from design sketches to airbrushed paint. The button is still used to distinguish Steiff toys from fakes. Some special toys have both the elephant and the name. Margarete Steiff died of pneumonia in Giengen in . The teddy bear toy was first created in and was named after the then president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. The president failed to make a kill and so his hosts caught a bear, presenting it to him as a target. He refused to shoot it, saying: At the same time Steiff began making a soft plush, jointed bear “ with a trademark button in the left ear. In , the company exported 3, bears to America. Steiff was always the most expensive and is consequently the most valuable now. In fact, the jointed bear is not modelled on the grizzly “ but on the barribal bear, a golden bear with long arms and pronounced snout. Stieff Bears are very collectable and can fetch huge amounts. Everyone has nostalgic memories about their bears! The bear was made by a well-known German toy company Steiff. The bear is dress with all Louis Vuitton from head to toe. How are Steiff Teddy bears made? Air Brushing a bear Manufacturing is much more than just a euphonious term for us. We have taken up the cause of filing this term with life “ according to the tradition and in the spirit of the founder of Steiff, Margarete Steiff. Because where things are created by hand, there is always alot of creativity, energy, ability, experience, enthusiasm for the little details, dexterity and instinctive feeling at work. Hand made with lots of love “ love of detail and love of the finished product itself. It is exactly this enthusiasm for the beautiful things in life, the extraordinary, the desire for perfection that you will feel when you hold one of our animals in your hands and stroke its soft fur. Each of our animals tells his own individual story. It tells of his soft, comical or even untamed, wild, role models in nature. It tells his own personal story of his creation from a bold vision, to an initial idea, from his first birthday as a sample animal, of fine materials, precious wool felt and cuddly plush, of finest alpaca and mohair. It tells of the moment in which it received its unmistakable character “ the loving, intricate handicraft with which its realistic-looking eyes are applied and the friendly facial features that are the result when the nose, mouth and claws are stitched by hand. It seems as if time stands still for just a moment when you meet your new friend by Steiff for the very first time and it smiles at you with a curious, friendly smile. You might even spontaneously return that smile “ because it makes you happy and may even bring back memories you thought had been lost forever. What are Steiff Teddy bears made from? Alpaca “ The gold of the Incas The luxurious wool from the fur of the alpaca is the warmest and thickest natural fibre that exists. Many years ago, Steiff discovered the exclusive alpaca with its incomparable quality and lasting value for production of wonderful Steiff products as it embodies aesthesia and sensuousness at the same time. Mohair “ A masterpiece of nature Silky smooth, lustrous, gentle softness that invites you to touch and feel: It is a facinating natural fibre obtained from the very long, curly and sumptuous white fur of the angora goat “ one of the most valuable races of goats in the world. A precious and long-lastingly beautiful fibre that has been used since to make Steiff animals and Teddy

bears with wonderfully lustrous, thick and velvety-feeling fur that is a pleasure to both big and small Steiff friends. Woven fur soft to the touch A Steiff animal owes its lifelike character to its incomparably real and natural-feeling fur made of woven fur. This is the result of the unique three-dimensional weaving technique with which the wonderfully soft woven fur is made. The thread is woven perpendicularly into the cotton backing – thus giving the charming Steiff animals the lifelike animal fur character of their real role models. It is so delightfully soft that it entices you to cuddle them, stroke them and play with them. Plush – Perfect for baby soft skin The Steiff baby products use only the finest plush materials and with Steiff, you know your little one will be receiving the softest and most cuddly Teddy bear or animal. The Steiff plush material is perfect for a baby to snuggle up to and squeeze tightly during bedtime or when your child feels he or she just needs that extra bit of security. What about toy safety? Over one hundred years ago, the founder of Steiff, Margarete Steiff, was dedicated to doing justice to her personal credo and later Steiff basic principle in all areas of the company. It is our goal to create not only the most beautiful and best toy animals and Teddy bears in the world but also the safest. In order to live up to this high standard, we have developed a special quality control system to supervise the entire creative development and production process: This involves the voluntary examination of our products – not those imposed by any standards – because harmful substances of any type have absolutely no place in our high-quality Steiff products. The Steiff Purity Law Steiff voluntarily avoids the use of harmful substances – beyond those of legal regulations. Steiff avoids the use of all materials which could cause allergies. Steiff uses only physiologically-harmless colours for all dyeing and colouring processes. Steiff uses only selected materials from renowned manufacturers, mainly from Germany and Europe. Steiff uses highest quality, lint-free uppers for its toy animals and Teddy bears. Steiff uses only new and safe materials for the fillings of its toy animals and Teddy bears. Steiff has clearly higher requirements of the workmanship of seams and applications than required by all international standards. Steiff produces toy animals and Teddy bears according to the sustainability principle – they are created to last for generations. Steiff is dedicated to observing the highest level of purity during its production process – from cutting the material until the product is delivered to the customer. Steiff uses independent laboratories and institutes to consistently examine the Steiff Purity Law. Steiff showed its first animals with movable limbs at the Leipzig spring trade fair of 1891. One of these was a Teddy bear called 55PB. The famous Steiff button-in-the-ear was used from 1891. His long limbs, large spoon-shaped feet, hump, and shoe-button eyes identify him as a very early Steiff. His extremely appealing expression probably contributed to his high value. Cinnamon is one of the rarest colours for Steiff bears, along with white. The colour often fades quickly if exposed to light, so good condition examples are rare. Both big and small Steiff fans immediately recognise the yellow Steiff ear tag with red writing. It shows that this is one of the many, wonderful animals and Teddy bears from the wide, unlimited Steiff assortment – an unmistakable original from the famous company with a long-standing tradition. Limited Edition All the animals and Teddy bears at Steiff are very pleased to receive the extraordinary distinction of the white ear tag with red writing because these are produced in a limited edition. This means that only a limited number are available and some are available only in certain countries. Replica The Teddy bears and animals of the replica series by Steiff are a very special and extraordinary species. This means that these true-to-original animals are reproduced exactly according to their historic role models from the Steiff product history. This outstanding distinction lets Steiff friends, fans and collectors know that this is a particularly limited edition Steiff animal with extraordinary, historic character. How to Identify Steiff Bears The Steiff bear is the quintessential toy bear collected the world over. The first Steiff bears showed up in the marketplace in 1891 and were the precursor to the beloved teddy bear we know today. Look for the metal button that is pegged into the left ear of each Steiff bear. Steiff began inserting these buttons in 1891. Over the years, the buttons have been made from a few different metals – brass, iron, nickel-plated and, for special limited edition bears, gold-plated. A nickel plated button with no raised lettering on it denotes one of the earliest Steiff bears. Look for either cloth ear tags or tags sewn into the seam in the chest area. Over the years, the tags have been a variety of colours, such as white, red, beige and yellow. The really old bears were made of mohair. Since 1930, synthetic fibre has been used to construct the bodies. Check to see what the body is stuffed with. In 1930, they were stuffed with wood-wool, also known as excelsior, which is a kind of slivered wood

shaving once used for packing boxes. These Steiff bears also had voice boxes. In , foam rubber and artificial snow flakes started to be used for stuffing. Since , soft synthetic stuffing has been used. Look at what the eyes are made off. Very old Steiff bears have old shoe button eyes from the Victorian Era. Next came glass eyes around , and since plastic eyes have been sewn on to the bears. Examine the pads and claws of the bear. The bears had felt pads and five claws.

### Chapter 8 : The Teddy Bear Encyclopedia by Pauline Cockrill

*The Teddy Bear Encyclopedia by Pauline Cockrill. Excellent beginner guide to buying vintage teddy bears. Wonderful pictures and descriptions as well as manufacture information on older teddy bears from all over the world.*

History[ edit ] A political cartoon in The Washington Post spawned the teddy bear name. The name teddy bear comes from former United States President Theodore Roosevelt , who was commonly known as "Teddy" though he loathed being referred to as such. There were several other hunters competing, and most of them had already killed an animal. They called Roosevelt to the site and suggested that he should shoot it. He refused to shoot the bear himself, deeming this unsportsmanlike, but instructed that the bear be killed to put it out of its misery, [5] [6] and it became the topic of a political cartoon by Clifford Berryman in The Washington Post on November 16, However, the story is disputed - Gunther Pfeiffer notes that it was only recorded in and says it is more likely that the 55 PB was not sufficiently durable to survive until the present day. Early teddy bears were made to look like real bears, with extended snouts and beady eyes. Teddy bears are also manufactured to represent different species of bear, such as polar bears and grizzly bears , as well as pandas. While early teddy bears were covered in tawny mohair fur, modern teddy bears are manufactured in a wide variety of commercially available fabrics , most commonly synthetic fur , but also velour , denim , cotton , satin , and canvas. Commercial[ edit ] Commercially made, mass-produced teddy bears are predominantly made as toys for children. These bears either have safety joints for attaching arms, legs, and heads, or else the joints are sewn and not articulated. They must have securely fastened eyes that do not pose a choking hazard for small children. These "plush" bears must meet a rigid standard of construction in order to be marketed to children in the United States and in the European Union. There are also companies, like Steiff, that sell handmade collectible bears that can be purchased in stores or over the Internet. The majority of teddy bears are manufactured in countries such as China and Indonesia. A few small, single-person producers in the United States make unique, non-mass-produced teddy bears. In the United Kingdom one small, traditional teddy bear company remains, Merrythought , which was established in Alpaca teddy bears are made from the pelt of an alpaca because the fiber is too soft to weave. In addition to mohair and alpaca, there is a huge selection of "plush" or synthetic fur made for the teddy bear market. Both these types of fur are commercially produced. Making of a teddy bear 1:

**Chapter 9 : Teddy bear Facts for Kids**

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**Teddy Bear Background** Most people born in this century have probably encountered teddy bears during their lives, for the teddy bear was developed around the turn of the century. Toy bears developed out of admiration for real bears. About 100 years ago, Neanderthal hunters collected skulls of a large brown bear now extinct in a shrine where the Cult of the Bear worshiped for over 50,000 years. In modern times, the bear is still considered a symbol of strength, courage, and endurance. Bears share many characteristics with humans, including the abilities to stand upright and to hug, and they also fiercely protect their cubs. Bears are sometimes called the "clowns of the woods" because they dance, sit on their haunches, and roll head over hind paws. In medieval stories, Bruin the bear was a popular character. In Russia, the bear of folklore evolved into a caricature named "Mishka. Psychologists explain our connection with the teddy bear as "transitional;" children rely on teddies as secretive confidants who help them move away from total dependence on their parents.

**History** The teddy bear was born in two parts of the world at about the same time. In Giengen, Germany, Margarete Steiff made toy animals out of felt in a small factory owned by her family. Her nephew, Richard Steiff, encouraged her to make a bear based on his sketches following a visit to the Stuttgart Zoo. She cut a pattern out of brown mohair pile fabric and created a bear whose head, arms, and legs were articulated so they could move independently and so the bear could sit or stand. The toy was stuffed with excelsior wood shavings used as packing material, and he had shoe-button eyes and an embroidered nose and other features. At a toy show in Leipzig, Germany, Richard displayed the bear, which caught the attention of an American toy buyer who ordered 3 bears. Meanwhile, in the United States, President Theodore Roosevelt was becoming known as a champion of the natural wonders and wildlife of America. While on a diplomatic mission to settle the disputed boundary between the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, he went hunting for the brown bear famous in the area, but the bears eluded him. His hosts did not want to disappoint the President, so they captured a bear for him. But the captive was only a cub, and the President would not hurt a creature who had not been fairly hunted. A political cartoonist named Clifford Berryman drew a characterization of the bespectacled President and the fluffy, sweet-faced bear he had refused to shoot, and the cartoon appeared in newspapers on November 16, 1902. His wife, Rose, made toy ponies to sell in their shop. Michtom wrote to the President for permission to name the bears after him, and the President officially approved the teddy bear. The Steiffs claimed that some of the first shipment of 3 bears were used to decorate tables at a wedding President Roosevelt attended. By 1905, almost one million teddy bears had been sold, and, since the early 1900s, bear sales have typically been on the order of one-quarter of a million bears per year.

**Raw Materials** The original teddy bears were made on both sides of the Atlantic with mohair fabric "fur" that was commonly used for upholstery, black leather shoe-button eyes, and excelsior packing as stuffing. In the 1900s, glass eyes were used, but both the glass and button eyes pulled off easily. In 1906, Wendy Boston patented a screw-in eye made of molded nylon. These were supplanted in the 1910s by plastic eyes mounted on stems and fastened securely to the inside of the fabric with grommets or washers. These safety eyes became standard by the 1920s. Across the country, adults and children alike were going "teddy bear mad. A self-whistling bear produced a whistling sound when it was turned upside down and back upright again. An "Electric Eye" bear had a mechanism in its stomach that, when pressed, activated lights in its eyes unfortunately, these mechanisms quickly broke. Also during these years, teddy bear images appeared on many other consumer goods, including automobile accessories, baby rattles, jigsaw puzzles, postcards and greeting cards, and even the cover for a hotwater bottle. And it was in that John W. The above photos feature a set of teddy-bear clothes that could be sewn for children as a Christmas gift. The pattern, which cost 15 cents, came in three sizes to fit 12, 18, and 24 inch bears. The article that accompanied these photos claimed that, "Even the crossiest teddy bear would be pleased if he found this nice set of clothes in his Christmas stocking! Braden Changes have also occurred in the construction of articulated bears. Materials for the original designs included disks and cotter pins twistable fasteners that attached separately made arms, legs,

and heads to a body that had to be firmly stuffed to support the pins. The early disks were made of wood with leather coverings to protect the outer fur. Companies using this process today have substituted plastic disks, but the manufacture is still largely by hand and is expensive. In the s, teddy bears were made with prestuffed arms that were sewn into the body seams and legs. The joints were stuffed loosely, so these bears could flex at the joints without being articulated. Plushes made of many fibers are popular because they are fur-like. Velvet or velveteen velvet made of cotton instead of silk or synthetics is popular for its softness and range of colors. Fake fur fabrics are classics for modern bears. Fake fur is different from plush because it has a knitted instead of woven backing that is lightweight and flexible; the shaping of the fiber can eliminate sheen and closely resemble real fur with blended colors. Real fur can also be used for teddy bears, but fur bears are delicate and require special care. Other fabrics like corduroy, denim, calico, terry cloth, and velour are also bear basics. They are selected for variety in producing durable bears of terry cloth for babies and cowboy bears of denim, for example. Leather and suede real or synthetic produces handsome feet and paws. Felt can also be used for these and other features or for entire bears, but this fabric is not strong and tends to wear. Similarly, bears can be knitted or crocheted, but the resulting fabric stretches. Polyester stuffing has replaced the wood shavings used in the original teddy bears to produce products that are more durable and huggable. If the manufactured bears are clothed or decorated, a wide range of fabrics, ribbons, fasteners, and decorations like eyeglasses for a Teddy Roosevelt bear may be required.

**Design** The design for a new model of teddy bear is first sketched by an artist experienced in toy design and the manufacturing process. Based on a sketch or conception of the planned bear, pieces of the bear are also drawn to be used in making a pattern. The pattern is cut out and assembled, and the prototype bear is examined for "character flaws. Many trials may be required to perfect the design before it is ready for large-scale manufacture. Factors such as popular interests and headlines may be considered in planning new designs where a respectable volume of sales is needed to justify manufacture. For instance, a bear producer in California sells a stuffed bear resembling the bruin on the California state flag, but this item would not necessarily sell well elsewhere.

**The Manufacturing Process** After the design is accepted, it is transferred to a blueprint from which paper patterns are made. The shapes are cut out and pinned to fabric. Many layers of plush may be stacked with the pattern pinned on the top, and a cutter with a blade much like a band saw is used to cut out many pieces at one time. Rows of workers sit behind industrial sewing machines. Each is responsible for one style of bear. He or she will assemble the small pieces first, add the eyes and grommet attachments to the face, and then stitch the parts together. The bears are inside out with their seams exposed and openings down the long seam in the back. Finally, the bears are pulled right side out and dispatched to be stuffed. The volume a worker produces depends on the type of bear; one may produce 35 to 45 baby bears in one day or eight or nine larger species. The stitched bear is then stuffed. The manufacturer purchases polyester fiber in lb kg bales in which the fiber is tightly packed. The fiber is dual density with a very fine fiber and a thicker, slightly wavy fiber; together, these fibers have the most desirable packing quality for stuffing animals. Because the polyester comes so tightly packed, batches of it are tossed into a picker, which is a barrel lined with spikes that fluffs the stuffing. The fluffed material is blown by air into a stuffing machine. Air pressure blows the stuffing into the bear through a small diameter tube. The operator can manipulate the bear to direct the stuffing to various parts of the toy. A pedal release on the stuffing machine controls the puffs of stuffing. The head, feet, and paws also need to be firm, but the body should be squeezably soft. The operator can always apply the "hug test" to evaluate satisfactory cuddliness and provide quality control from bear to bear. The stuffed bear is then passed to another worker, a "bear surgeon," who stitches up the opening in the back of the bear. The whole bear is then groomed. Because the plush fabric was stitched inside out, "fur" is caught in the seams and must be pulled out so the seams do not show. An electrically powered wire brush is used to fluff the seams, and the bear is then blown through an array of air jets to remove the loose fuzz and brush the fur. Final details like costumes, ribbons, and accessories are added before the bear is packaged for transport and sale.

**Quality Control** Although teddy bears are mass produced, their design and production requires hands-on attention throughout the manufacturing process. Fabric cutters, assemblers, stuffing machine operators, and bear surgeons, groomers, and dressers all share great pride in knowing their product will give and receive much love over the years of its life. Hand-production ensures that the bears are

inspected at every step in their manufacture, and that mistakes do not reach the packaging department. Small stuffed creatures are sometimes designed with pattern pieces to fit between bear segments so fabric is not wasted. Fabric scraps and errant stuffing constitute most of the waste from bear production, and this material cannot be recycled and is disposed. Safety concerns are important in the bear factory. The machinery is powered by electricity, requiring safety precautions; fabric cutters, sewing machines, wire brushes, and other machines are equipped with emergency shutoffs and other safety devices. Operators wear masks over their mouths and noses to prevent them from inhaling the airborne fluff. Safety glasses are also worn during some operations. The Future The future for teddy bears can only be a picnic. New interpretations of this much-loved creature follow trends in movies, television, and toy fashion from character bears to miniature, beanbag-like versions that are inexpensive and collectible. Teddy bears are popular with children, obviously, but also with adult collectors who build on their childhood friends and often invest in limited editions or bears made from prized designs and rare materials. In a world with increasing emphasis on technology, teddy bears remind us of our childhood and provide an unlimited supply of fuzzy hugs. The Teddy Bear Catalog.