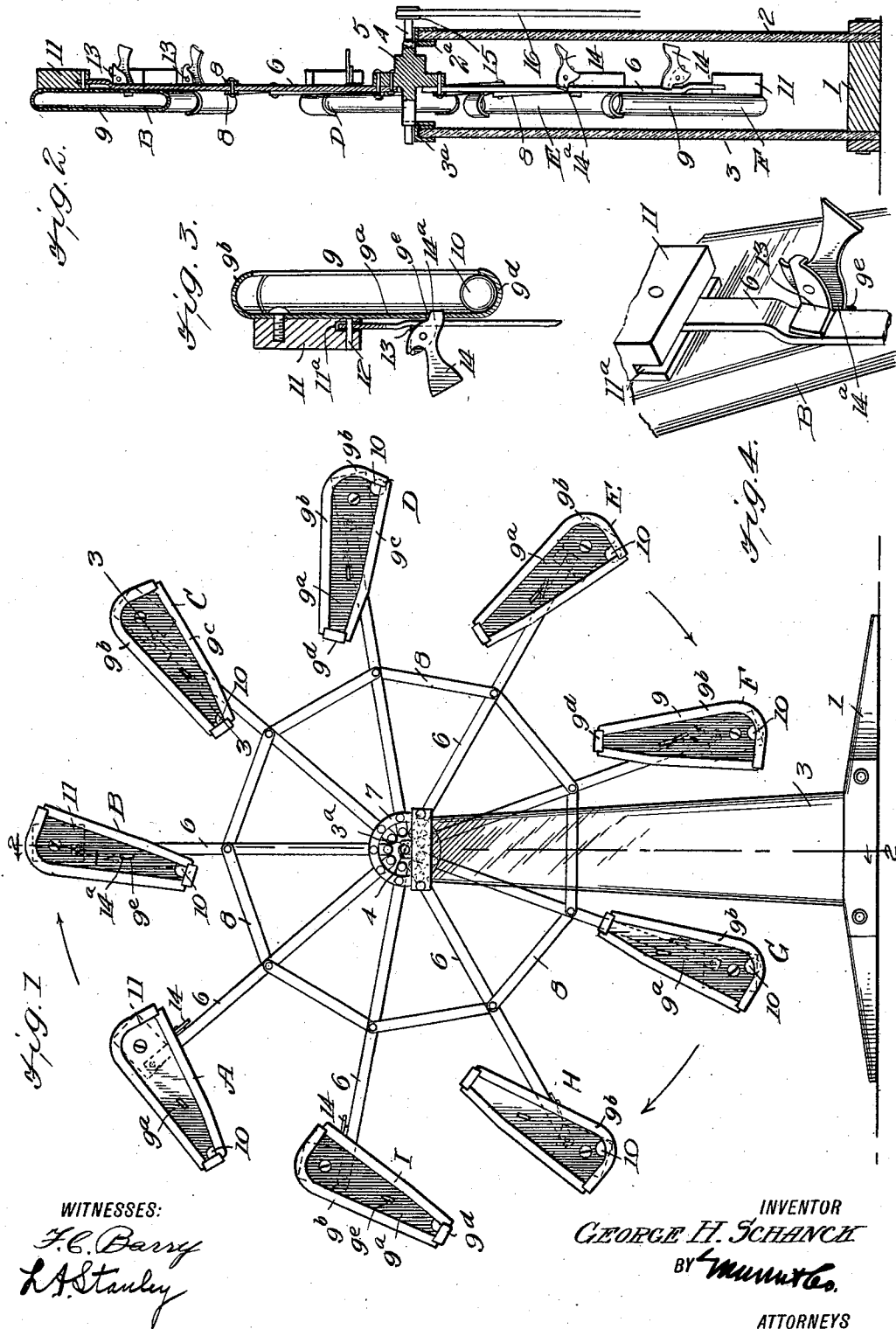


G. H. SCHANCK.
ADVERTISING DEVICE.
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1,000,952.

Patented Aug. 15, 1911.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. SCHANCK, OF LIBERTYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

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1,000,952.

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Application filed December 24, 1910. Serial No. 599,066.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. SCHANCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Libertyville, county of Lake, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Advertising Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in advertising devices, especially those used in window displays, and it consists in the constructions, combinations, and arrangements herein described and claimed.

The object of my invention is to provide a device simulating a perpetual motion machine, in which a rotary movement is obtained, apparently generated by the machine itself, but which is actually generated by power connections out of sight of the observer.

A further object of my invention is to provide a novel form of device in which the movements of the parts may be plainly seen by the observers when the device is placed in a window, the movement of these parts tending to add to the illusion.

It will be understood at the outset that the device is intended for advertising purposes, and, as stated, requires power for its operation.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the device. Fig. 2 is a section thereof on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section through one of the pivoted ball carriers along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the locking mechanism.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a base portion 1 of the shape shown in the drawing. Secured to the base portion is a back upright 2 of some opaque material. This is preferably a mirror, but may be of any suitable material which will hide the driving mechanism.

The front standard or support 3 is of glass as shown. At the tops of the standards 2 and 3 are bearings 2^a and 3^a, respectively for the shaft 4. The latter has an integral hub 5, as shown in Fig. 2, to which is secured a series of radiating arms 6. The inner ends of these arms are braced by means of a metal ring 7 (see Fig. 1), while a series of braces 8 are arranged approximately midway between the inner and outer ends of the arms. Pivottally connected at

the ends of each of the arms 6 is a ball carrier 9, as hereinafter described. A description of one of these carriers will suffice, since they are all precisely alike.

The ball carrier consists of a main body portion 9^a, (see Fig. 1) of the shape shown in the figure, having three flanges 9^b, 9^c, and 9^d. The flange 9^b consists of two straight portions joined by a curved portion, while the flanges 9^c and 9^d are formed, as shown. The cross section of each of these flanges, however, is curved as shown in Fig. 3, and the three flanges form an endless run-way for a ball 10. The latter may be of any suitable material, but is preferably of metal, so as to provide sufficient weight.

Secured to the rear side of the body portion 9^a, is a weight 11, which is provided with a slot 11^a, (see Fig. 4), into which the end of the arm 6 projects. A pivot pin 12 is set in the weight, and passes through the end of the arm 6, which, as stated, extends into the slot 11^a. From this construction, it will be seen that the ball carrier 9 and the weight 11 are both pivotally mounted on the arm 6, so as to swing together.

On each arm 6 is a bracket 13, to which is pivotally secured a latch 14 having a portion 14^a arranged to extend into a slot 9^e as shown in Fig. 3, so as to lock the ball carrier to the arm when the former is in a certain position.

The shaft 4 is prolonged, as shown in Fig. 2, and a small pulley 15 is provided which may be driven by a cord or belt 16 extending downwardly behind the rear support 2 of a suitable power device (not shown).

From the foregoing description of the various parts of the device, the operation thereof may be readily understood.

The apparatus is placed, as stated, in a window or convenient place for exhibition, which will not permit the spectators to examine the mechanism. Power is applied through the belt or cord 16, and the device is rotated in the direction shown by the arrows, each carrier being provided with a ball 10. Consider now the ball carrier in the position A in Fig. 1. This carrier hangs free from the arm, the ball 10 being at the lower end thereof. As the apparatus is turned, the carrier will assume a position almost, but not quite, parallel with the arm 6. The trigger or latch 14 will enter the slot 9^e, and will stay therein as long as its outer end is in its lowest position, that is,

in the position shown in Fig. 3. The ball carrier is therefore locked while in the positions, B, C, D E, shown in Fig. 1. Between the positions C and D the ball 10 will roll to the opposite end of the run-way, and the latch or trigger being inverted, will withdraw from the slot 9^a, when the ball carrier is approximately at the bottom of the wheel. In the positions G and H, the carrier is free to swing, but when a position between H and I is reached, the squared end of the arm 6 engages the end of the slot A and prevents further rotation. The carrier, therefore, maintains the position shown in H. At I, however, the ball 10 suddenly rolls down the flange 9^a, thereby causing the carrier to overbalance so as to assume the position shown in B. It will be observed that the ball 10 is in contact with the curved flange 9^b in the positions E, F, G, H and I. In order to facilitate the movement of the ball, the flange is curved, and there is, therefore, no sudden jar from the movement of the ball. In the positions A and B, the ball is designed to be stopped for a moment, and, therefore, the flanges are arranged at an angle, instead of being curved. This is true in the positions C and D. When seen from a window, the effect is that the movement of the balls 10 produces the movement of the device, and the fallacy is heightened by the movements of the balls and of the carriers.

It will be understood that the power means shown, *i. e.*, the pulley and cord may be replaced by any other suitable power mechanism.

I claim:—

1. In an advertising device, a base, a pair of supports mounted thereon, one of said supports being transparent and the other being opaque, an axle pivotally carried by said supports and being provided with a hub, a series of radial arms secured to said

hub, braces for said arms, a weight pivotally mounted at the end of each arm, a ball carrier secured to said weight, said ball carrier comprising a body portion having integral peripheral flanges, said flanges being curved in cross section to provide a run-way, the body portion being provided with a slot, a pivoted gravity-actuated latch member carried by the arm and arranged to enter the slot in said body portion, and means for causing the rotation of the axle.

2. In an advertising device, a base, a pair of supports mounted thereon, an axle pivotally carried by said supports and being provided with a hub, means for causing the rotation of the axle, a series of radial arms secured to said hub, braces for said arms, a weight pivotally mounted at the end of each arm, a ball carrier secured to said weight, said ball carrier comprising a body portion having integral peripheral flanges, said flanges being curved in cross section to provide a run-way, and a gravity-actuated latch member arranged to engage the ball carrier for preventing rotation thereof with respect to the arm in certain positions of the latter.

3. In an advertising device, a support, an axle rotatably mounted thereon, means for causing the rotation of the axle, a series of arms carried by said axle, a ball carrier pivotally secured to each of said arms, said ball carrier having turned up flanges on its periphery for receiving a weighted ball, and means for automatically locking the ball carrier to prevent its movement with respect to the arm in certain positions of the latter.

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Witnesses:

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