Feb. 2, 1937. P. S. FISCHER 2,069,304

STEREOPTICON SLIDE

Filed Aug. 10, 1936

Fig. 2

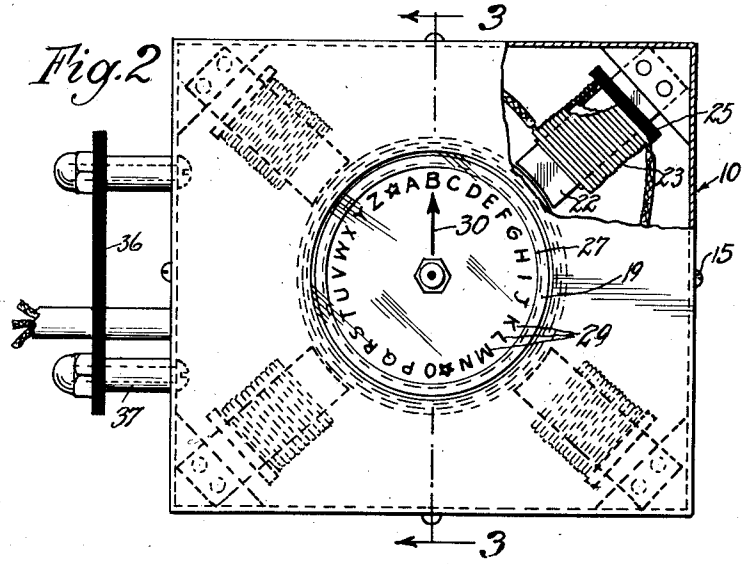



Fig. 3

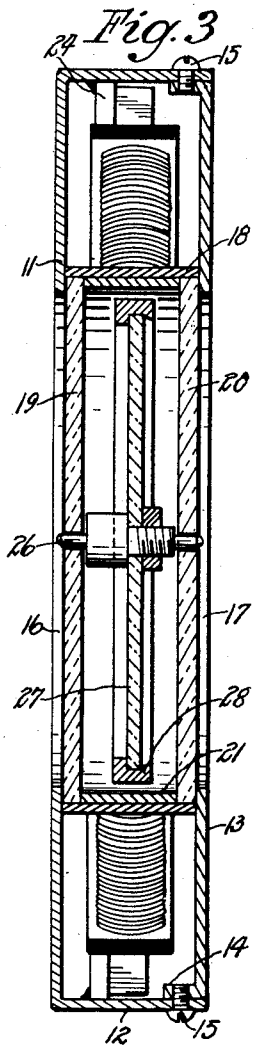



Fig. 4

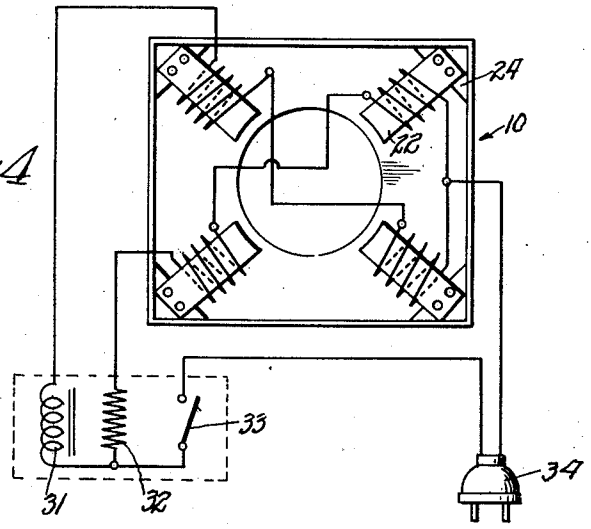
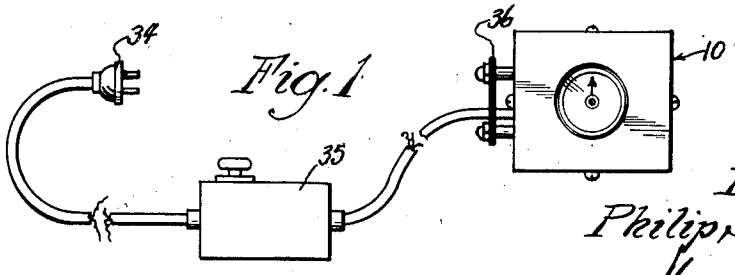



Fig. 1




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2,069,304

## STEREOPTICON SLIDE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 88—26)

The invention relates to projector slides and particularly concerns a slide where a hand or spinner is caused to rotate and the movement of such spinner may be observed upon a screen.

It is an object of the invention to provide a slide of the type set forth which is of simple and inexpensive construction and yet efficient in operation.

A further object aims at providing a slide wherein a rotor bears graduations and cooperates with a stationary index.

A still further object aims at providing a slide wherein the rotor has a series of graduations and is mounted for rotation between two transparent plates, one of which is provided with an index.

Other equally important objects will become apparent from a perusal of the invention, which comprises the means described in the following specification, particularly set forth in the claims forming a part thereof and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of my improved device and associated parts.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged front view of the slide proper.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Fig. 4 is a front view of the armature employed for actuating the spinner.

Referring to the several views in the drawing, the slide, generally designated by 10, comprises a rectangular plate 11 which is provided with a flange 12 upstanding therefrom along the perimeter of the plate to form a casing. A plate 13 is provided with a flange 14 along its perimeter and fits within the flange 12 to form a closure for the casing. A plurality of screws 15 secure the flanges 12 and 14 together in assembled relation.

The plates 11 and 13 are provided with a large circular opening 16 and 17 respectively, which openings are of equal diameter and in horizontal alignment.

A ring 18 is interposed between the plates 11, 13 and is of somewhat larger diameter than the openings 16, 17 and concentric thereto. Transparent disks 19 and 20, which may be of glass or other transparent material, are placed on the inside of plates 11 and 13 respectively and cover the openings 16, 17.

A spacer ring 21 holds the disks 19, 20 in contact with their respective wall.

Poles 22, provided with field coils 23, are secured to corner brackets 24 of the casing and extend radially toward the center of the ring 18 but stop short thereof. The field coils are insulated by a disk 25.

The disks 19, 20 are provided with central apertures to receive a pivot pin 26, on which is mounted a transparent disk 27 surrounded by a metal ring constituting a rotor.

The disk 28 contains a circle of graduations or marks 29 which rotate upon revolution of the disk 27 and cooperate with a stationary arrow 30 on the disk 19 so that when the disk 27 comes to a stop, one of the graduations of 29 is juxtaposed to the arrow.

The field coils 23 are interconnected, as will be readily seen by reference to Fig. 4, and are connected in series through an inductance coil 31. In the circuit is also provided a resistance 32 and a switch 33 whereby the circuit is closed and opened at will. A plug 34 connected to the circuit is inserted in a socket constituting the source of electrical energy.

The induction coil 31, resistance 32, and the switch 33 are mounted in a box 35 for convenience in handling.

In use, the plug 34 is inserted in a socket (not shown) whereupon a rotating field of magnetism is set up in the field coils, provided the switch 33 has been closed, and the ring 28 and disk 27 are rotated.

Upon opening of the switch 33 the magnetic field ceases to exist, and the disk 27 will come to a stop with one of the graduations 29 being opposite the stationary arrow 30.

The device is mounted to an insulating disk 36 by a pair of bolts 37.

The device may be used as a chance device or gaming apparatus, and when inserted in a projector the light rays play upon the screen. In view of the fact that the graduations rotate, and the arrow is stationary, great visibility and accuracy in reading are ensured.

While the drawing shows a preferred embodiment of the invention, numerous changes and alterations may be made. I, therefore, do not limit myself to the details of construction and arrangement as shown, but wish to claim my invention as broadly as the state of the art permits.

I claim:

1. A stereopticon slide comprising a transparent plate having an index, a rotor rotatably secured thereto provided with graduations, and an induction motor having a plurality of field coils secured to said plate and causing said rotor to revolve, said rotor comprising a transparent disc

surrounded by a conducting ring cooperating with said field coils.

2. A stereopticon slide, comprising a pair of spaced transparent plates, one of said plates having an index, a rotor bearing graduations mounted for rotation between said plates, and electrical means having field coils arranged between said plates to cause rotation of said rotor, said rotor comprising a transparent disc surrounded by a conducting ring cooperating with said field coils.

3. A stereopticon slide comprising a pair of spaced parallel transparent plates, one of said plates having an index, a rotor provided with graduations and mounted for rotation between said plates, and electrical means having field coils provided in the interspace between said plates for causing said rotor to rotate, said rotor comprising a transparent disc surrounded by a conducting ring cooperating with said field coils.

4. A stereopticon slide comprising a transparent plate having an index, a rotor including a transparent disk provided with graduations and rotatably secured to said plate, and an induction motor having a plurality of field coils secured to said plate and causing said rotor to revolve, said rotor comprising a transparent disc surrounded by a conducting ring cooperating with said field coils.

5. A stereopticon slide comprising a transparent plate having an index, a transparent disk provided with graduations to cooperate with said index, a conducting ring encompassing said disk, and an induction motor having a plurality of field coils secured to said plate and causing said rotor to revolve.

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