

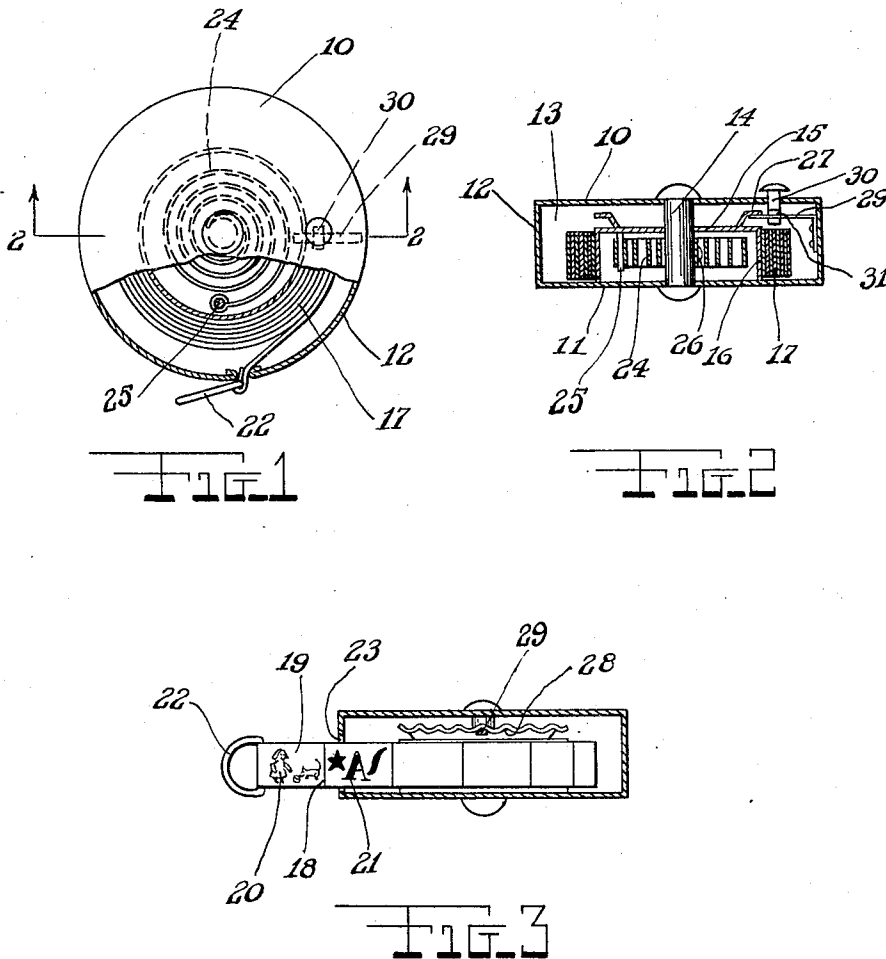
Oct. 4, 1932.

M. BITNER

1,880,705

PICTURE TAPE

Filed April 17, 1930



Inventor
M. Bitner

By her Attorney *J. Lederman*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MARY BITNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PICTURE TAPE

Application filed April 17, 1930. Serial No. 444,927.

The main object of this invention is to provide an educational toy for children and infants in the form of a tape which may be run out of a casing, the face of the tape being provided with entertaining and educational characters such as pictures, letters of the alphabet or the like.

The above and other objects will become apparent from the description below in which characters of reference refer to like-named parts in the drawing.

Referring briefly to the drawing, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the picture tape with a portion of the casing and drum broken away to illustrate the re-winding mechanism.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the picture tape taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevational view through the picture tape taken at right angles to the section illustrated in Figure 2.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the numerals 10 and 11 indicate the upper and lower faces respectively of a casing. These faces have a rim 12 unitary therewith. The rim and the faces form a chamber 13 in which the picture tape mechanism is housed. The faces 10 and 11 have anchored rigidly therein a king pin 14 which is adapted to be secured in stationary position in the casing, the ends of the casing being peened over on the face plates 10 and 11 as illustrated in Figure 2. Within the chamber 13 revoluble about the king pin 14 is a drum comprising a disc 15 and an annular rim 16. One end of a tape 17 is mounted upon the rim 16 of the drum. This tape is formed of flexible material, such as cloth covered wire mesh or paper. Parallel divisional lines 18 are formed on one or both faces of the tape and the squares 19 between these divisional lines are provided with pictured impressions 20 or letters of the alphabet or symmetrical designs such as indicated by numeral 21. The opposite end of the tape 17 has a finger ring 22 attached thereto and the tape finds egress from the chamber 13 through a slot 23 formed in the rim 12 of the casing, the slot being

of such proportion as not to permit the passage of the finger ring 22 therethrough.

The drum comprising the disc 15 and rim 16 houses a spirally wound spring 24. The outer end of said spring is mounted upon a pin 25 secured to the disc 15 of the drum while the opposite end of the spiral spring is rigidly secured to the king pin 14 through the medium of a rivet whose head is indicated by the numeral 26.

Surmounting member 15 of the drum within the chamber 13 is an annular flange 27. This flange is circumferentially corrugated so that depressions 28 are formed on the under surface thereof. The free end of a resilient finger 29 attached to the rim 12 of the casing engages in these depressions 28 of the circumferentially corrugated surface on the flange and provides a frictional latching means for stopping the movement of the tape at any desired position. An opening is provided in the upper face 10 of the casing and is adapted to receive the shank 30 of a push button. The end of the shank 30 within the housing 13 is provided with offset ears 31 which are spaced apart from each other and receive therebetween the intermediate portion of the finger 29.

The device is adapted to serve as an educational and entertaining toy for very young children. It is constructed in the form of a tape measure with the faces of the tape 17 having impressions of pictures or educational features thereon. The finger ring 22 of the picture tape is grasped and pulled through the slot 23 in the rim 12 of the casing. By extending the tape 17 out of said casing, the drum comprising members 15 and 16 is rotated and since this drum is connected to the outer end of the spirally wound spring 24, the movement of extending the tape also tenses the spiral spring. The tape 17 would again be retracted into the medium of the spiral spring were no latching means provided. A latching means is provided in the form of a resilient finger 29 whose free end is adapted to engage in any one of a plurality of circumferentially formed depressions 28 provided on the corrugated surface of a flange 27. This finger has the tendency

to remain normal in the position shown in Figure 2 and frictionally engages the corrugated surface of the flange and thereby retains said drum flexible in any desired position. To release the finger 29 from frictional engagement with the flange 27 of the drum, the push button 30 is depressed. The offset ears 31, being formed unitary with the shank 30 of the push button and being in engageable position with the finger 29, depress the latter out of the depressions 28 formed in the flange 27 of the device and permit the free rotation of the drum in a counter clockwise direction so that the tape is mechanically retracted again into the chamber 13 of the casing.

It is to be noted that certain changes may be made in form and construction without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

In a device of the class described, a casing, a king pin anchored stationary in said casing, a drum rotatable about said king pin, a tape secured to said drum and wound thereabout, said casing having a slot therein, one end of said tape passing through said slot, a spirally wound spring secured to said drum and said king pin, a resilient finger in said casing, a flange surmounting said drum, said resilient finger frictionally engaging said flange, said flange having curved corrugations formed thereon, said finger being adapted to engage said corrugations and means for releasing said finger from engagement with said corrugations.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MARY BITNER.