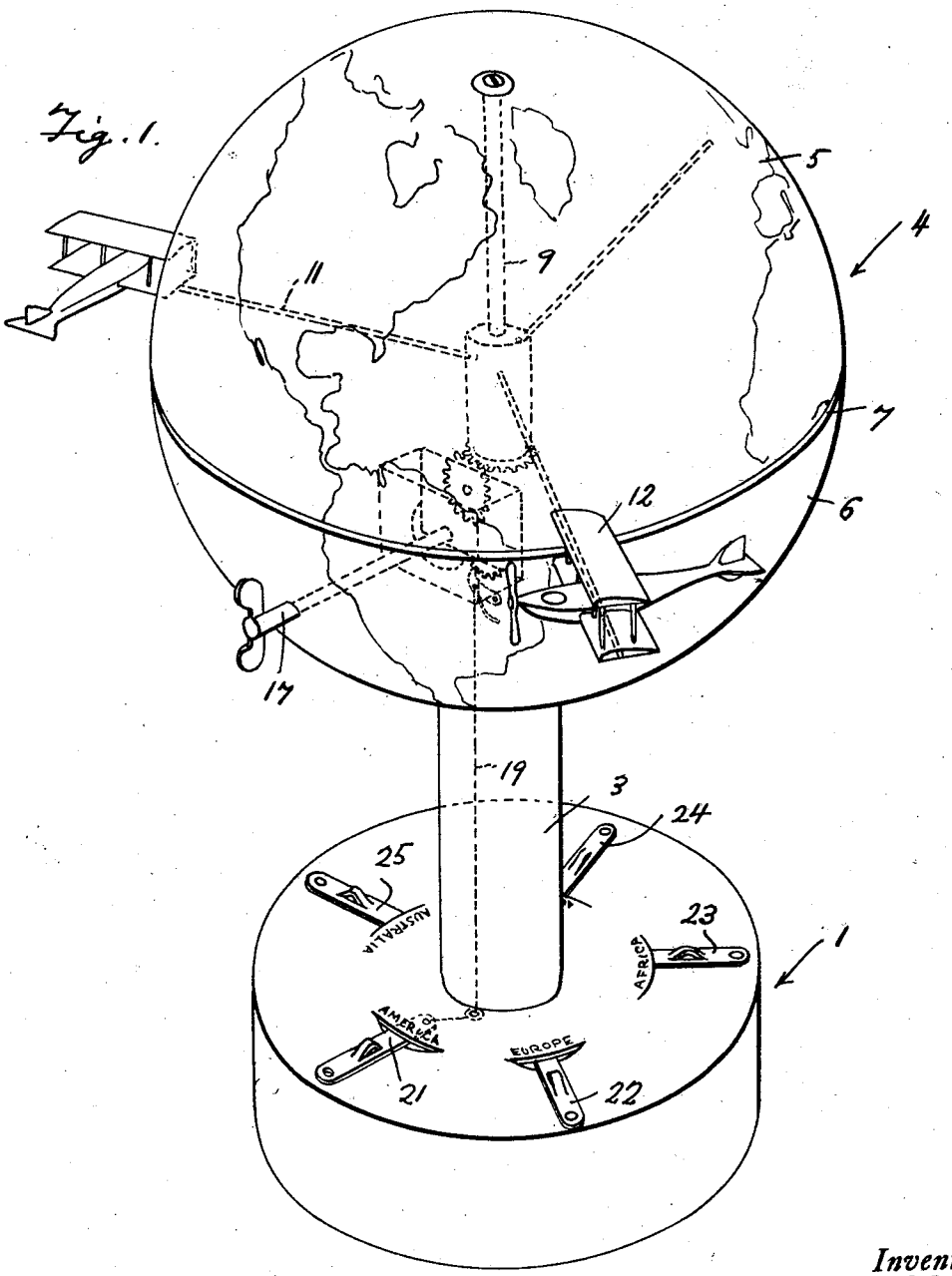
Feb. 21, 1928. 1,659,810

S. DAMOFF

EDUCATIONAL TOY

Filed July 14. 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



Inventor

Steve Damoff

By Clarence A. O'Brien

Attorney

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S. DAMOFF

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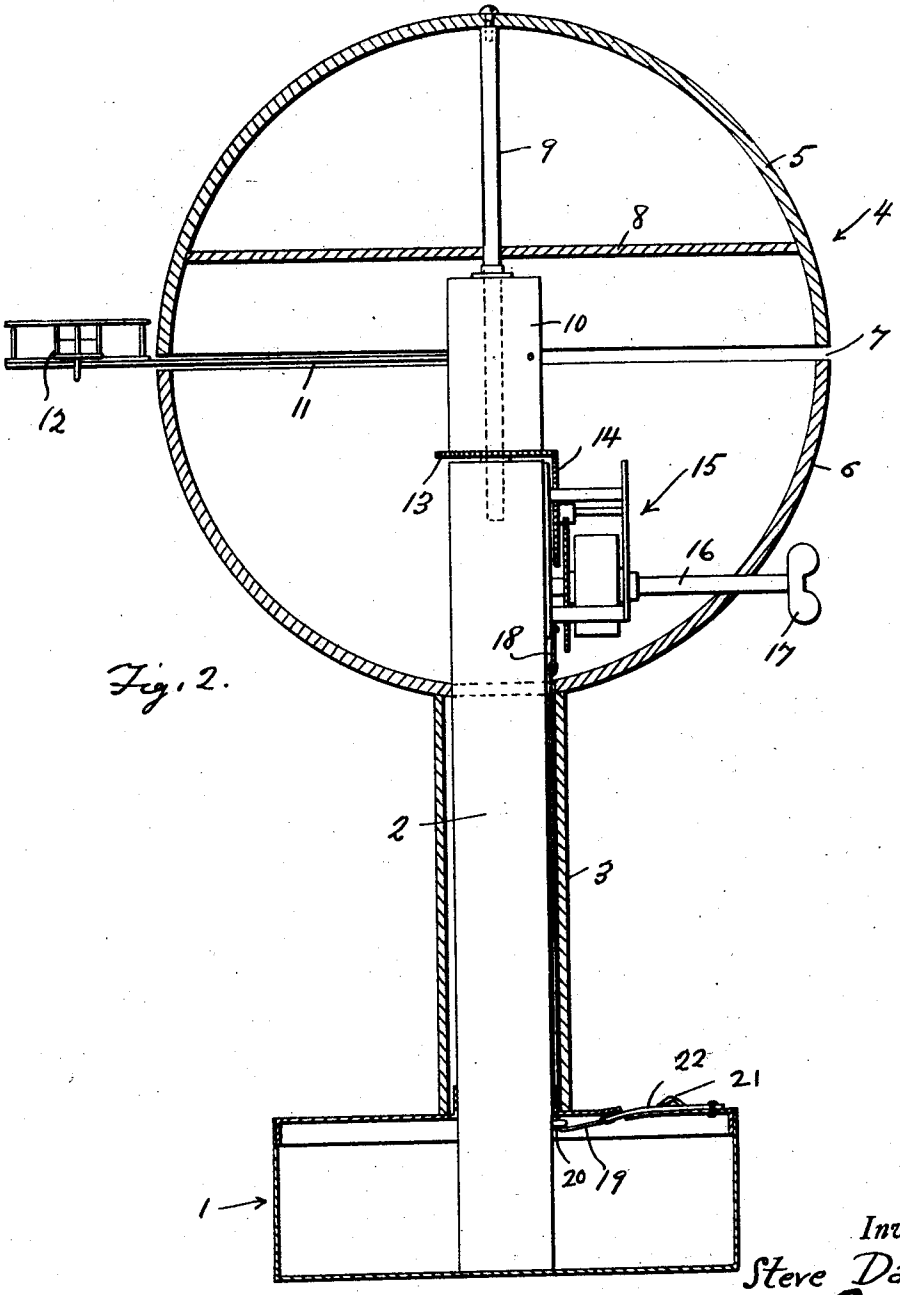


Fig. 2.

Inventor
Steve Damoff
By Clarence A. O'Brien
Attorney

Patented Feb. 21, 1928. 1,659,810

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEVE DAMOFF, OF HAMMOND, INDIANA.

EDUCATIONAL TOY.

Application filed July 14, 1926. Serial No. 122,409.

This invention relates to an improved toy adapted more particularly for amusement purposes, but equally well adapted for educational purposes.

Briefly, the invention has reference to a globe containing a map of the world, this being mounted on an appropriate support, and there being a plurality of imitation aeroplanes disposed in movable relation to the relatively stationary globe, and means for moving the same so that they may be caused to travel "around the world". My principal aim is to combine the features and advantages desired in a novel arrangement of structural details such as will be clearly apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a toy, constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical section through the same, showing the details more plainly.

Referring to the drawings in detail, it will be seen that the reference character 1 designates a hollow circular base from which a standard 2 rises, the standard being located at the center of the base and being enclosed in a casing 3. Surrounding the upper portion of the standard and associated with the casing is a globe 4, containing on its surface, a map of the world. In the present instance, this globe is divided into upper and lower halves or hemispheres 5 and 6 respectively. The adjacent portions of these hemispheres are separated at a point about where the equator is presumed to exist, thus leaving a space 7. If desired, the upper hemisphere may be braced on its interior by a reinforcing diaphragm or partition 8. Connected to the center of the top of the section 5 is a shaft 9 which extends down and has its lower end secured to the upper end of the standard 2. Surrounding this shaft is a sleeve or bushing 10 carrying a plurality of radiating arms 11, extending outwardly through the endless slot 7. In the drawings, I have shown three of these arms and they extend sufficiently far beyond the globe to permit imitation aeroplanes 12 to be mounted on the end portion. These aeroplanes in the present instance are made to represent those commonly seen in the United States of America. Referring again to the interior of the globe, it will be seen that the bushing 10 carries a gear 13, in mesh with a gear 14, forming a part of the conventional spring motor or clock work represented generally by the reference character 15. A winding key 16 is provided for this motor, and the finger piece 17 is located on the exterior of the lower portion of the globe. A spring returned latch 18 is associated with the motor for controlling it, and this latch is operated by a flexible cord 19, which extends downwardly through an eye 20 and is connected with a pivotally mounted actuating finger 21. The finger is located on the exterior of the top of the base and by referring to Figure 1, it will be seen that the inner end portion thereof operates through a slit portion of the metal. Moreover, as shown in Figure 1, the finger represented by the reference character 21 cooperates with an indication marked "America". There are other fingers 22, 23, 24, and 25, cooperating with indication marks "Europe," "Africa," "Asia," "Australia" respectively.

At this time, I would call attention to the fact that the fingers 22 to 25 inclusive are, literally speaking, dummies. In other words, no actuating cords or lashes are connected with these. The reason for this is that as far as has been ascertained up to the present time, the United States of America is the only country which has actually sent fliers around the entire world.

It is obvious that by winding the motor and releasing the pawl 18 by swinging the finger 21 in a direction to exert a pull upon the operating cord 19, the motor will be set into operation through the medium of the gearing, the bushing 10 will be rotated. In so doing, the arms which are attached thereto will move rather rapidly through the slots, thus causing the imitation aeroplane to literally encircle the globe. It will therefore be seen that the structure will provoke considerable amusement, not only for children but for grown up persons.

However, as before stated, the device will be found an important factor in the teaching of geography to school children. For instance, the devices in time may be supplied to the teacher in the school room who, by its use, can start the planes from various points and stop them at desired points, to explain the travel of the world fliers. Inci-

dentally this will also permit the teacher to approach the subject of geography with a more pleasing and amusing result, and even though the subject bears no relation to the expedition of the travels of aviators, it will enable the teacher to discuss the respective large countries by approaching the subject in a novel manner. It is obvious that the control latches for the various countries are located at places corresponding to the representation of the maps of those countries on the stationary globe.

By considering the description in connection with the drawings, persons familiar with devices of this class will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore a more lengthy description is thought unnecessary.

I claim:

1. In a toy of the class described, a base, a standard rising from said base, a globe map supported on said standard and divided horizontally into upper and lower hemispheres, and forming a circumferential slot about the median line of said globe, an arm extending through said slot into the interior of the globe, means on the interior of said globe for imparting circumferential movement to said arm, and an object supported on the outer end of the arm and located beyond the external surface of the globe.

2. In a structure of the class described, a support, a sectional globe map carried by said support, the sections of the globe being spaced apart to provide a circumferential slot, a shaft in said globe, a bushing rotatable on said shaft, means for rotating said bushing, a plurality of arms connected with the bushing and radiating therefrom and extending outwardly through said slot and beyond the external surface of the globe, and imitation aeroplanes mounted on the outer ends of said arms.

3. In a structure of the class described, a support, a sectional globe map carried by said support, the sections of the globe being spaced apart to provide a circumferential slot, a shaft in said globe, a bushing rotatable on said shaft, means for rotating said bushing, a plurality of arms connected with the bushing and radiating therefrom and extending outwardly through said slot and beyond the external surface of the globe, imitation aeroplanes mounted on the outer ends of said arms, and manually actuated means for controlling said first named means.

4. In a structure of the class described, a base, a standard rising from said base, a globe map supported on the upper end of the standard, said globe being divided on a horizontal medial line into upper and lower hemispheres, a shaft supported on said standard and located inside of said globe, a bushing surrounding said shaft, a spring motor in said globe, an operating drive between said motor and bushing, arms connected to the bushing and radiating therefrom and extending through the slots in said globe, imitation aeroplanes carried by the outer ends of the arms, and a manually operated control latch associated with the motor and located on the exterior of the base.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

STEVE DAMOFF.