March 27, 1951 P. KASSUBA 2,546,896

BALL

Filed Sept. 11, 1946

FIG. 1.

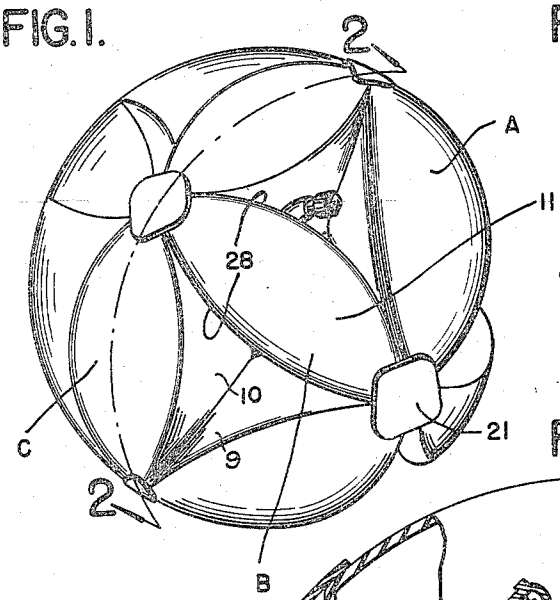


FIG. 3.

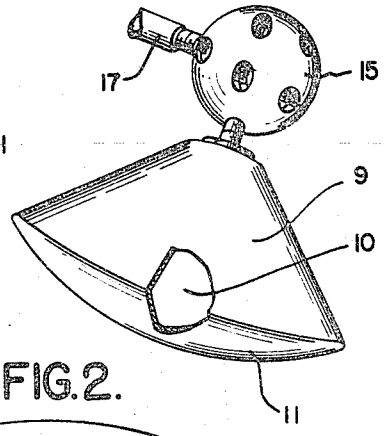


FIG. 2.

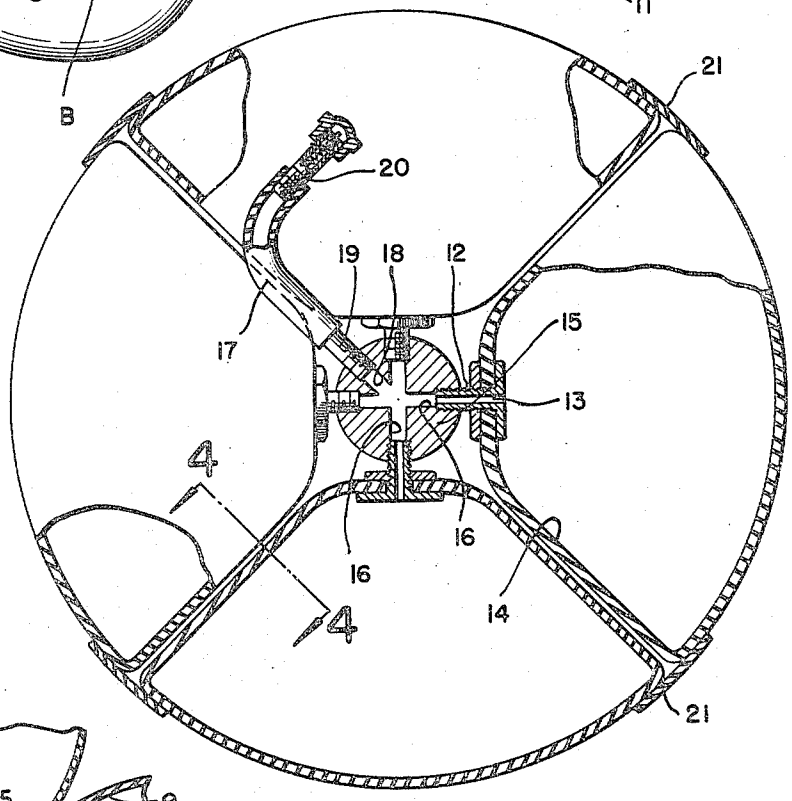
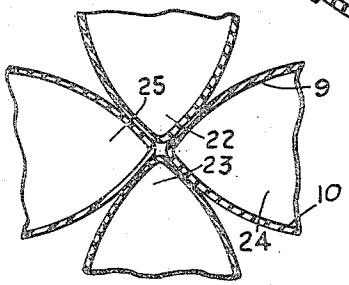


FIG. 4.



INVENTOR.
PAUL KASSUBA.
BY
ATTORNEY.

Patented Mar. 27, 1951 2,546,896

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,546,896

BALL

Paul Kassuba, Detroit, Mich.

Application September 11, 1946, Serial No. 696,285

1 Claim. (Cl. 273—58)

1

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in a ball adapted primarly for use as a ball for playing catch or for use as a beach ball.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a ball formed from a plurality of sections which are buoyant and so arranged and constructed that the individual sections may be individually removed and replaced thus making it possible should one of the sections become damaged, to cheaply and quickly replace the damaged section and place the ball in its original condition.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a ball having a plurality of individual buoyant sections connected together in such a manner as to form a spherical body having depressions in its periphery which will afford access to the various sections and provide hand grips.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a ball of this class formed from a plurality of sections and provided with means for inflating the various sections.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a ball of this class which may be economically manufactured, which will be durable in use, attractive and highly efficient in use.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

It is recognized that various modifications and changes may be made in the detail of structure illustrated without departing from the invention and it is intended that such shall be embraced within the scope of the claim which forms a part hereof.

Forming a part of this specification are drawings in which,

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, slightly enlarged showing parts in side elevation and parts in section,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the sections with parts broken away and parts shown in section,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

In the drawings I have shown the ball formed from a plurality of sections having the side walls 9 and 10 and the peripheral wall 11. These sections are so constructed that they are substantially oval in cross section as clearly appears in Fig. 1 and Fig. 4. In the drawing I have shown the sections formed from rubber or other suitable material and adapted for being inflated.

2

If desired, however, it is obvious that the sections may be formed from other material such as plastic or the like in which case they would not have to be inflated but would still be buoyant. Each of the sections is provided with a threaded stem 12 having a passage 13 formed therethrough which communicates with the interior 14 of the section. This stem 12 is threaded into the passage 16 formed in the core 15 which may be made from metal or other suitable material. Communicating with the passage 16 is a passage 18 threaded into which is an air delivery pipe 19 connected by the flexible conduit 17 to an air valve 20. The construction is such that when the various sections are connected to the core 15 these sections may be inflated by forcing air through the air valve 20.

These passages 16 radiate outwardly from the core 15 in such a manner that when the sections are secured as shown these sections will be arranged in rows A, B, and C, these rows forming a circular formation on their periphery. As clearly shown in Fig. 1, the sections in row B will engage at one of their ends with the ends of the sections in row A and at the other of their ends with the ends of the sections in row C. Consequently, the sections in row B will form with the adjacent sections in row C a sort of rosette and similarly these sections in row B will form with the adjacent sections 22, 23, 24, and 25 of row A a sort or rosette. The meeting edges of the sections in these rows are secured together by a securing plate 21. When the sections are made of rubber this plate 21 will also be formed of rubber and cemented to the peripheries of the meeting sections. There are spaces 28 on opposite sides of each of the sections which afford a hand grip. However, these sections are arranged sufficiently close together so that a spherical construction is obtained and when one is playing with the ball it will roll to all substantial purposes as though it were a continuous sphere on its periphery.

It is obvious that should any of the sections become damaged the individual section may be, upon detaching the connecting plate 21, easily and quickly removed and replaced with a similar section. These sections are all buoyant so that they will float in the water and the ball, even though large, will be sufficiently light so that it may be thrown with ease. Experience has shown that it is highly attractive and serves admirably its purpose as a ball with which to play.

What I claim is:

A ball of the class described comprising a cen-

tral core, a plurality of flexible, hollow, inflatable body forming sections, each of said sections being secured at one end to said core and projecting outwardly therefrom, each of said sections tapering outwardly from said core to a larger dimension and having a curvilinear outer face, adjacent sections abutting at their outer ends, means for securing the outer ends in fixed relation, said core having a plurality of passages formed therein, each of said sections communicating with one of said passages, and means for delivering air under pressure to said passages for inflating said sections.

PAUL KASSUBA.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,620,421	Wilson	Mar. 8, 1927

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
347,326	Germany	Aug. 29, 1920