Sept. 28, 1926. 1,601,150

G. R. STINE

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Original Filed Oct. 1. 1923

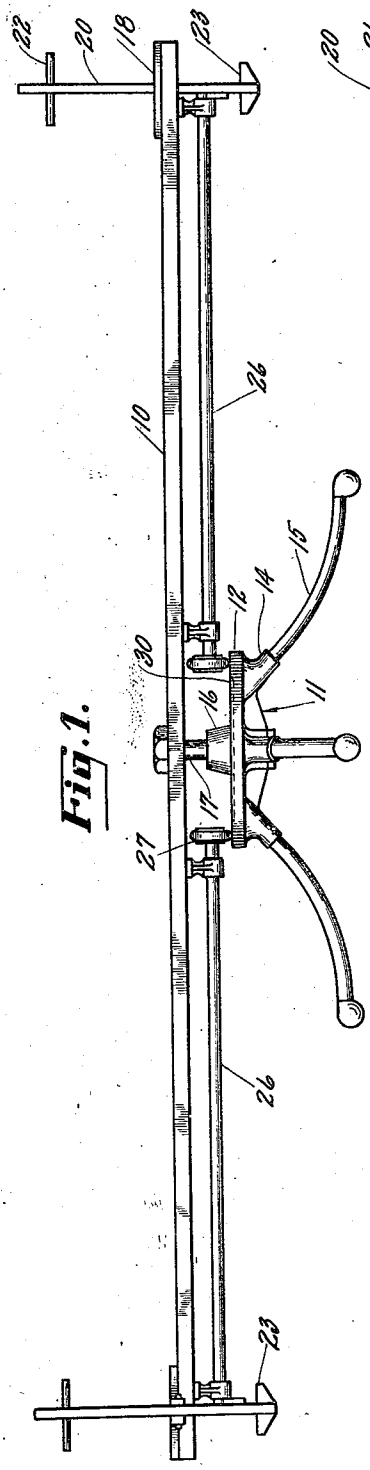


Fig. 1.

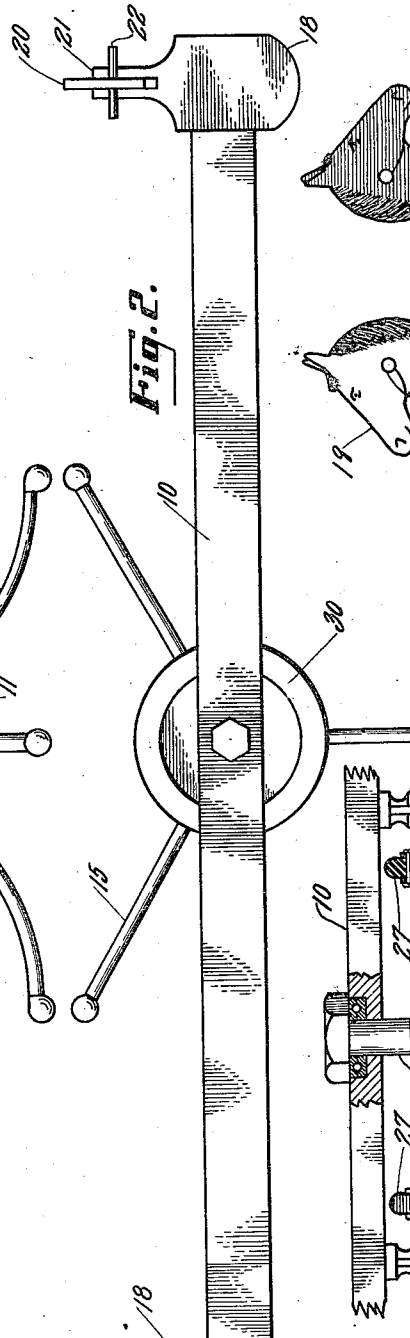


Fig. 2.

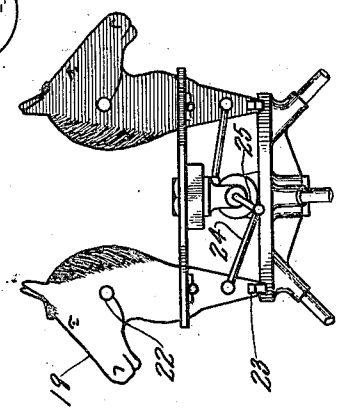


Fig. 3.

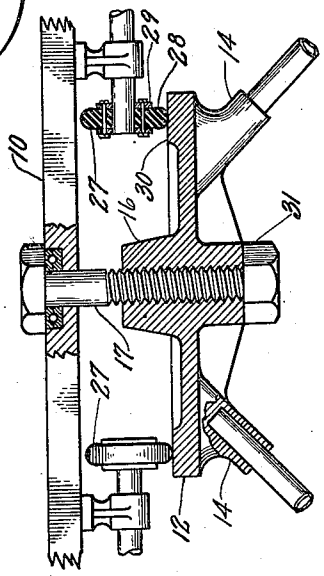


Fig. 4.

INVENTOR
George R. Stine.
Dewey, Strong,
Jourdan & Loftus.
ATTORNEYS.

BY

Patented Sept. 28, 1926. 1,601,150

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. STINE, OF MAYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.

Application filed October 1, 1923, Serial No. 665,745. Renewed January 27, 1926.

This invention relates to merry-go-rounds, and particularly pertains to certain improvements on the device disclosed in my prior application entitled "Amusement device," filed May 23rd, 1922, Serial No. 563,091.

It is the principal object of the present invention to generally improve devices of the character referred to, whereby to provide an improved manually operable merry-go-round which may be easily operated by children to provide them amusement and physical exercise.

In carrying out this object, I provide an elongated seat-board which is horizontally rotatable about its center. Each end of this member is provided with a figurehead which is operatively connected to a driving mechanism and which may be manipulated by children on the seat-board to propel the latter about its center.

One form which the present invention may assume is exemplified in the following description and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the device embodying the preferred form of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view in section disclosing the mounting of the seat-board.

Referring more particularly to the accompanying drawings, 10 indicates a seat-board turnably mounted on a supporting structure 11. The supporting structure comprises a circular member 12 having sockets 14 formed therein for the reception of supporting legs 15. The upper face of the member 12 is formed with a bearing 16 through which a king bolt 17 extends.

Reference being had to Fig. 2, it is seen that the king bolt extends through the seat-board and is threaded through the member 12. The length of the king bolt is such that a space occurs between the upper end of the bearing on the member 12 and the under side of the seat-board. At each end of the seat-board the latter is fitted with a seat 18. These seats extend transversely of the board as shown in Fig. 2. These seats are oppositely disposed and each serves as a mounting for a figurehead 19. This figurehead is pivotally mounted as at 20 in the fork-head portions 21 of the seats. The upper end of the figureheads are fitted with handle bars 22 and the lower ends are formed with foot rests 23.

It is obvious that children seated on the seat-boards may oscillate the figureheads through the medium of the handle bars and the foot rests described. To utilize this movement to propel the seat-board about its supporting structure, the figureheads are connected by connecting rods 24 to cranks 25 on crank-shafts 26.

Reference being had to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the crank-shafts mentioned are both journaled beneath the seat-board and each extends from substantially the center of the board to the end thereof. The inner ends of these shafts are fitted with driving wheels 27. These wheels are constructed of a rubber disk 28 having metallic flanges 29 located at each side thereof and riveted thereto. The driving wheels are keyed on the crank-shafts and are adapted to frictionally engage a circular track 30 formed on the upper surface of the member 12. This track has a roughened surface to insure proper driving connection between it and the periphery of the wheels.

To adjust the seat-board to take up any wear which may occur on the driving wheels, the king bolt 17 may be turned to force the seat-board toward the member 12. The lock nut 31 at the bottom of the king bolt may then be tightened to maintain the bolt in set position.

In operation of the device, children are seated one at each end of the seat-board. The children may grasp the handle bars and place their feet on the foot bars of the figureheads, and thereby oscillate the same. Oscillation of the figureheads will transmit rotation to the crank-shafts and propel the driving wheels 28. The periphery of these wheels will engage the surface of the circular track 30 and propel the seat-board about the king bolt 17. As the seats on the seat-board are oppositely disposed, the crank-shafts, and consequently the driving wheels, will be propelled in opposite directions. The driving wheels will therefore cooperate to propel the seat-board in the same direction.

From the foregoing, it is obvious that a very simple and efficient merry-go-round has been provided which may be operated by small children for amusement and exercise.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention as now known to me, I wish it

understood that various changes may be made in its construction without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A merry-go-round comprising a circular supporting member having sockets formed on the under side thereof, supporting legs, the upper ends being adapted to fit within said sockets, a vertically extending bearing formed centrally of said member, a king bolt threaded through said bearing, a horizontally disposed seat board pivoted at its center on said king board, horizontally disposed crank shafts disposed beneath and parallel to said seat board, bearings in which said crank shafts are journalled fixed to the under side of said seat board, driving wheels having rims of frictional material, said wheels being fixed on the inner ends of said crank shafts, a circular track formed on the upper surface of said circular member and upon which said wheels are adapted to run to support said seat board and to propel the same when the crank shafts are rotated about said king bolt, and a driving mechanism located at each end of the seat bottom for revolving said crank shafts, each of said driving mechanisms comprising a vertically disposed figurehead pivotally supported intermediate its ends adjacent the end of the board, a crank arm fixed on the outer end of the adjacent crank shaft, a connecting rod connecting said crank arm with the lower end of said figure-head whereby oscillation of the figure-head will revolve said crank shaft, handle bars projecting from the upper end of said figure-head, and foot rests formed at the lower extremity of said figure-head.

GEORGE R. STINE.