(No Model.)

C. SCHWARTZ.

SPINNING TOY.

No. 476,825. Patented June 14, 1892.

Fig. 1.

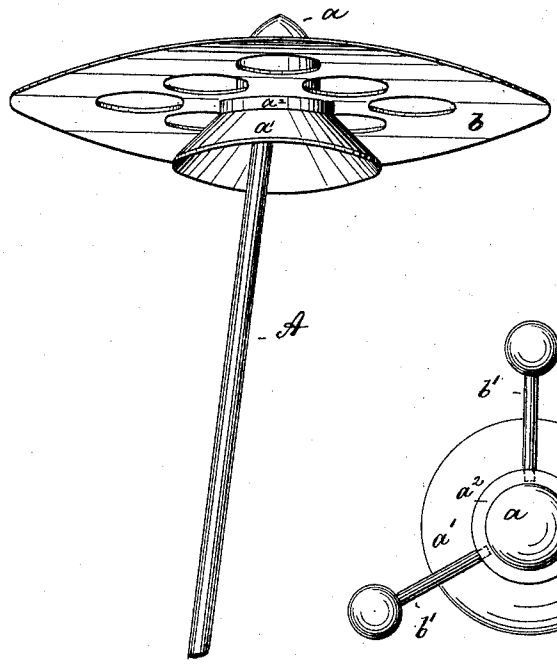
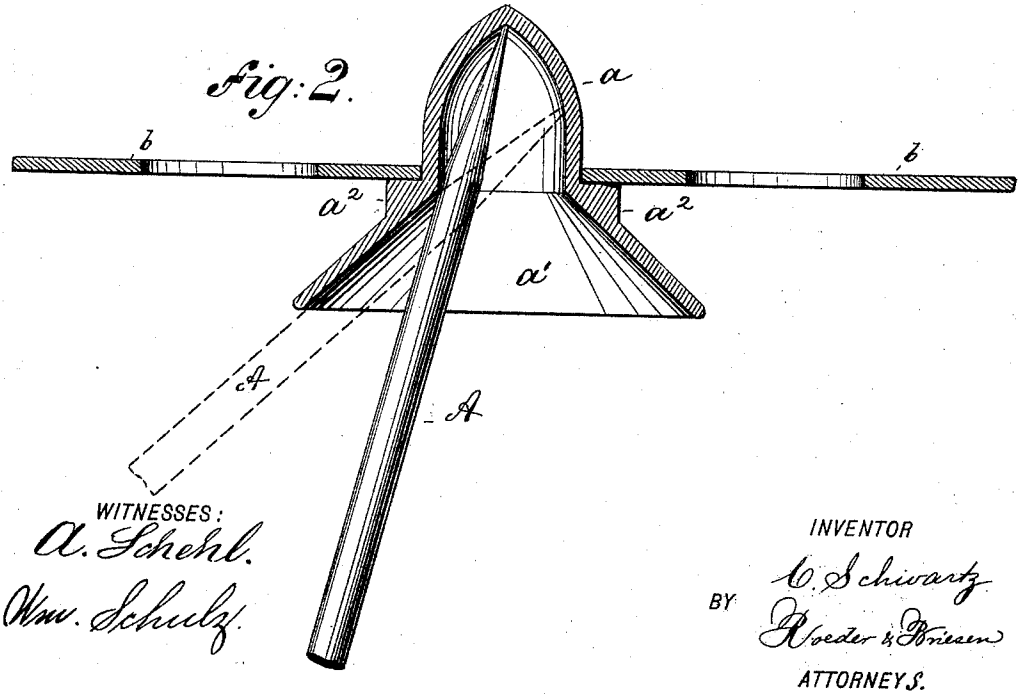


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:
A. Schehl.
Wm. Schulz.

INVENTOR
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BY Roeder & Briesen
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SPINNING TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,825, dated June 14, 1892.

Application filed December 30, 1891. Serial No. 416,563. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SCHWARTZ, of Brooklyn, New York, have invented an Improved Spinning Toy, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved spinning toy that may be revolved on the tip of a stick and may be thrown up into the air to be caught by one of several players.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved spinning toy; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central section of the same; and Fig. 3 is a top view of a modification.

The letter a represents a conical cap or thimble terminating at its lower end in an outwardly-flaring or bell-shaped flange a'. Around the cap there is formed, at the upper edge of the flange, a shoulder a^2, having a horizontal bearing-surface, as shown. The shoulder is step-shaped, so that the thickness of the entire cap is uniform, excepting at the shoulder, which thus somewhat weightens the cap at its junction with the flange. To the shoulder a^2 there is secured, by glue or otherwise, an annular disk b, which is preferably perforated and which may be made of any desirable or proper size.

In use the end of a stick A is introduced into the cap, and by revolving the same rapidly the toy can be readily spun. When the toy is thus spinning, it can be thrown up into the air and can be recaught upon the end of the stick by means of the flange a'. In this way the toy can be caught, if desired, by either one of a number of players. It will be noticed that the flange a' also enables the toy to be spun in a horizontal or in an inclined position, because as long as the stick A is in contact with the flange the tip of the stick cannot leave the cap a. This is indicated by the dotted lines, Fig. 2, which show the stick in an extreme inclined position, but with its point still engaging the cap.

In Fig. 3 the disk b is replaced by a set of weighted radial arms b', which is obviously an equivalent construction.

What I claim is—

A spinning toy composed of a conical cap having an outwardly-flaring flange and a surrounding shoulder a^2 at the upper end of the flange, and a disk secured to such shoulder, substantially as specified.

CHARLES SCHWARTZ.

Witnesses:
F. v. BRIESEN,
WM. SCHULZ.