May 29, 1945. M. RAPAPORT 2,377,104

TOY

Filed March 15, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

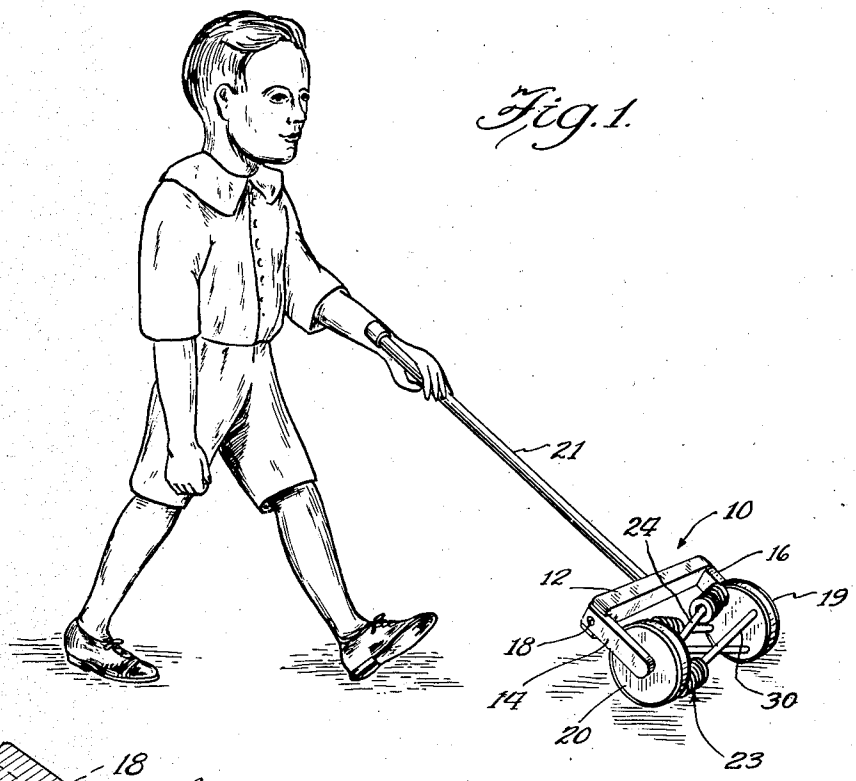
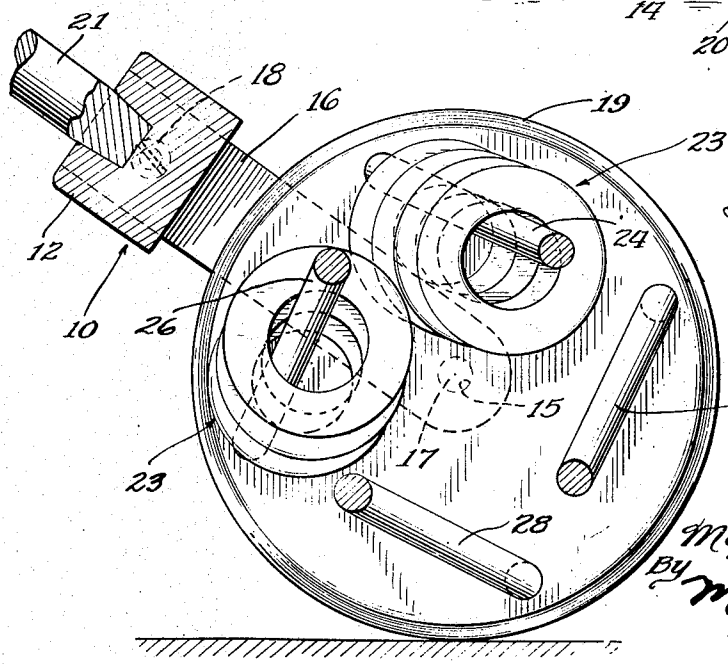


Fig. 3.



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May 29, 1945. M. RAPAPORT 2,377,104

TOY

Filed March 15, 1944 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.

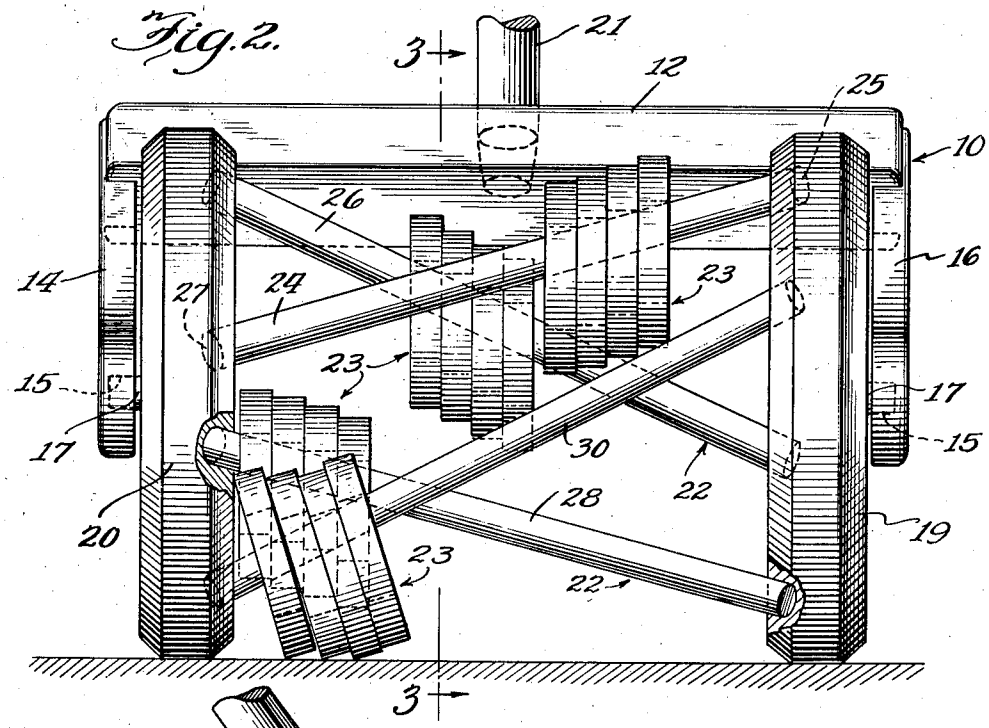
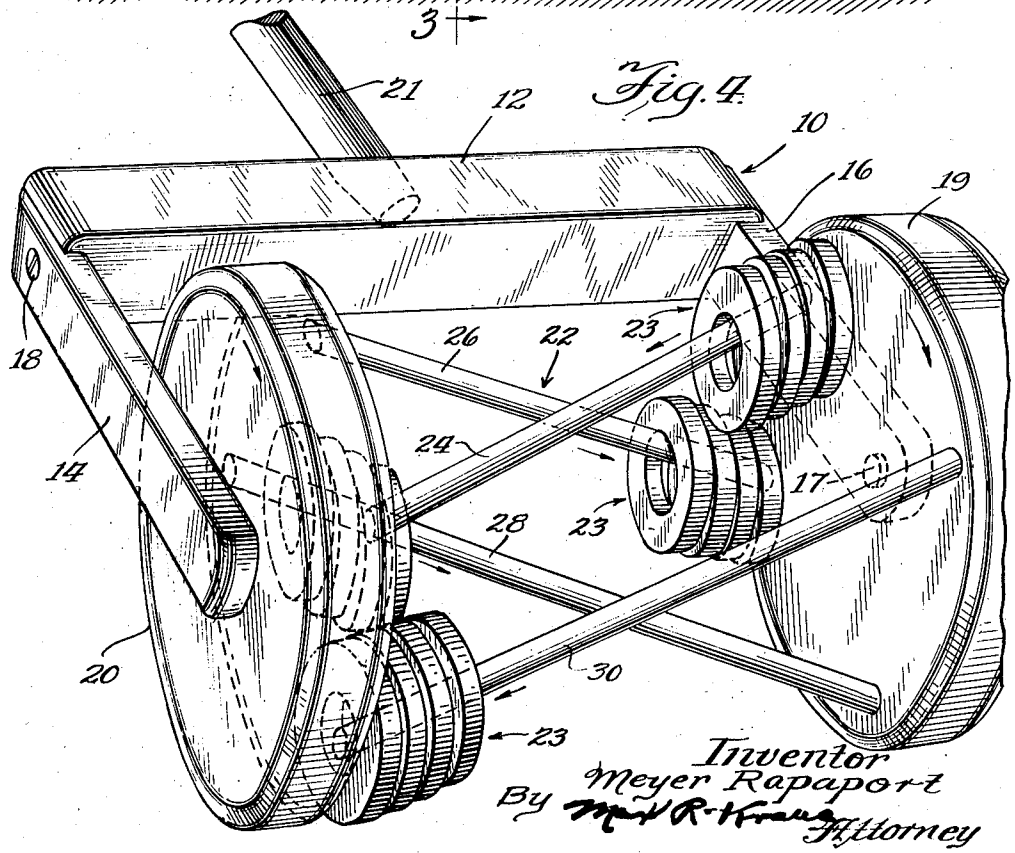


Fig. 4.



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Meyer Rapaport, Chicago, Ill.

Application March 15, 1944, Serial No. 526,834

10 Claims. (Cl. 46—220)

This invention relates to toys and more particularly to a propelled toy.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a toy having slideable members which slide from one side of the toy to the other and back as the toy is propelled.

Another object is to provide a very simple and inexpensive toy provided with slideable members moving as the wheels are rotated, thereby presenting a very interesting and facinating attraction for a child.

Other objects will become apparent as this description progresses.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing my toy being propelled.

Fig. 2 is a front view of same.

Fig. 3 is a view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of said toy.

The toy has a U-shaped frame generally indicated at 10, formed of a top piece 12 and side members 14 and 16 secured thereto by fastening members 18. The side members 14 and 16 each have apertures 15 into which fit the projecting parts 17 carried by the wheels or plates 18 and 20. The handle 21 for pushing or pulling the toy is secured to the top piece 12.

The wheels 18 and 20 are held in spaced relation by a plurality of angularly disposed cross members or rods, generally indicated at 22, which support a plurality of individual and freely sliding rings, generally indicated at 23. Specifically, there is shown 4 rods 24, 26, 28 and 30. One end of the rod 24 is anchored in a socket 25 provided in the wheel 18 and the other end of the rod is anchored in a socket 27 in the opposite wheel 20. Each of the remaining rods 26, 28 and 30 are similarly anchored with the receiving sockets in each wheel spaced 90 degrees apart and the opposite ends of each rod out of vertical alinement. The rods are thereby angularly supported within the limiting dimenions of the wheels 18 and 20. As the wheels are being rotated, the planes of the rods are constantly changing. That is, the end of the rod 24 which is positioned at the top of the wheel as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 will move to the bottom of the wheel as the wheel rotates, with the opposite end of said rod moving towards the top of the wheel position. Thus the freely sliding rings 23 of each of the rods will slide down from the upper end to the lower end of the rod and when the lower end is moved to an upper position, the rings will slide back to the opposite side.

As the toy is propelled, the rings are constantly sliding back and forth. As arranged, the rings on the rods 24 and 28 will slide downwardly simultaneously, but in opposite directions, that is, towards each other when the wheels are in the position shown in Fig. 4. When the wheels are moved 180 degrees, the rings on said rods will slide downwardly again but in the reverse direction. The rings on rods 26 and 30 will slide alternately to the rings on rods 24 and 28. This presents a very interesting and facinating attraction for a child, particularly when the rings have different colors.

As shown, the ends of the rods are spaced from the perimeter of the wheels. The rings 23 have apertures larger than the diameter of the rods so as to be freely movable vertically on said rods. As the wheels are moved over the floor the rings will be moved up so as not to interfere with the rotation of the wheels. When the toy is propelled at a fairly good speed, all the rings appear to be moving simultaneously back and forth.

It will be understood that various changes and modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. A toy comprising a pair of wheels, a plurality of cross members therebetween, members slideable on said cross members with the rotation of said wheels.

2. A toy comprising a pair of wheels, angularly positioned cross members therebetween, means slideable on said cross members from one side to the other and back, as said wheels are rotated.

3. A toy comprising a pair of wheels, a plurality of cross rods therebetween, each of said cross rods supporting a plurality of members slideable back and forth as said wheels are rotated.

4. A toy comprising a pair of wheels, a plurality of angularly positioned cross rods therebetween, each of said cross rods supporting a plurality of rings slideable on said rods as said wheels are rotated.

5. A toy comprising a pair of wheels, a plurality of angularly positioned cross rods interconnecting said wheels, each of said cross rods supporting a plurality of rings slideable on said rods as said wheels are rotated.

6. A toy comprising a pair of wheels, a plurality of rods connected to the wheels on differ-

ent planes, members slideable on said rods as the position of the wheels change.

7. A toy comprising a pair of wheels, a plurality of rods angularly positioned between said wheels, the ends of the rods being positioned 90 degrees apart on each wheel, and a plurality of rings slideable on said rods.

8. In a toy, a pair of spaced ground-engaging wheels, means for supporting said wheels for rotation, a guide extending between said wheels and attached thereto and an object guided by and movable along said guide, said guide being disposed on the skew to cause the object to move by gravity from one end of the guide to the other as the wheels are rotated.

9. In a toy, a pair of spaced ground-engaging wheels, means for supporting said wheels for rotation, a plurality of guides extending between said wheels and attached thereto, said guides being arranged in symmetrical relation about the axis of said wheels, and corresponding objects guided by and movable along said guides, said guides being disposed on the skew to cause the objects to move by gravity from one end of the guides to the other as the wheels are rotated.

10. In a toy, a pair of spaced ground-engaging wheels, a frame for supporting said wheels for rotation, a plurality of guides extending between said wheels and attached thereto and arranged in symmetrical relation about said wheels and objects guided by and movable along said guides, said guides being disposed on the skew to cause the objects to move from one end of the guides to the other as the wheels rotate, said guides being all skewed in the same direction to cause an object on the guide nearest the frame to move in one direction and an object on the guide farthest from the frame to move in the opposite direction.

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