F. C. SCOTT.

REVOLVING TOY.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1916.

1,206,602. Patented Nov. 28, 1916.

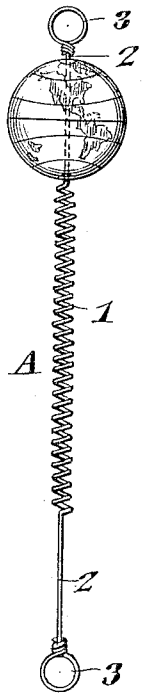


Fig. 1.

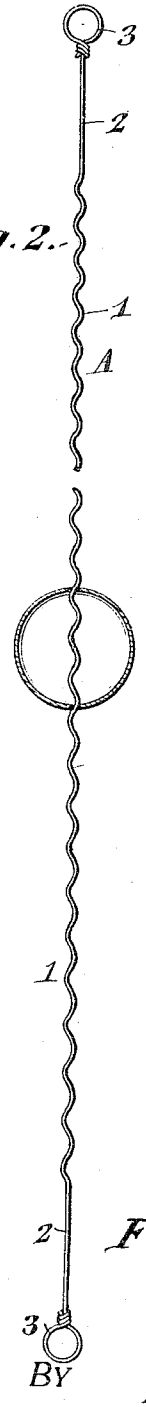


Fig. 2.

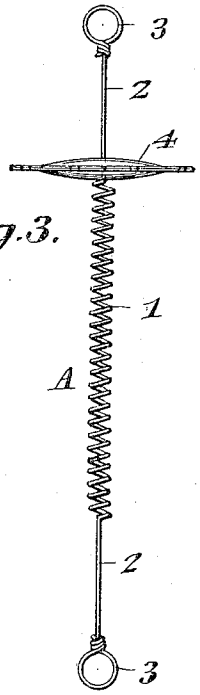


Fig. 3.

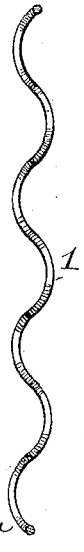


Fig. 5.

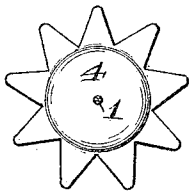


Fig. 4.

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REVOLVING TOY.

1,206,602. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 28, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK C. SCOTT, a subject of Great Britain, residing at Hornby Island, Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Revolving Toy, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in revolving toys, and the object is to provide a simple and inexpensive device, of strong and durable construction for furnishing amusement by causing an object to travel lengthwise of a spirally wound wire strand, the latter being initially formed of a closely wound coil for the two-fold purpose of holding the object from movement and reducing the size of the toy when shipping and displaying.

The object or article employed may be made in various shapes and designs, and while I have disclosed a globe and a star, I do not wish to be limited to the use of these forms, as it is possible to employ other articles shaped to resemble pigs, men, lizards, toads and the like.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing the wire strand and a globe mounted thereon, and disclosing the strand in its initially inoperative and shipping condition. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation showing the globe in section and the wire strand distended and in operative position. Fig. 3 is a view in elevation showing a star applied to the strand. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the star, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view showing the curvature of the wire when in condition to permit the toy or object to travel lengthwise thereof.

A represents a wire strand which is provided with spirally wound coils 1 throughout the greater portion of the length of the strand, the terminals of the strand being left plain forming straight stems 2. Loops 3 are formed at the terminal of each stem 2 by looping the stems and wrapping the terminals of the wire strands around the stems 2.

Mounted on one of the stems 2, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is an article in the shape of a globe having spaced ends. Holes are formed in the ends of the globe, through which the stem 2 is inserted. The coils 1 are originally wound close together, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3, and when the coils are in this relation the toy is inoperative. By constructing the toy in this manner, it is possible to ship the toys in a small compass and they require little space in displaying them for sale. When the toy is to be operated, the operator grasps an end of the wire strand in one hand by the loop 3, and the other terminal of the strand by the loop 3 in the other hand, and by pulling outwardly the coils 1 will be drawn out and distended, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby presenting the toy in its operative condition. By holding the strand vertically and sufficiently taut, the globe or article will travel downwardly along the coils, and as the toy or object travels along the wire it will be caused to revolve. By reversing the end of the wire, the article may be caused to travel back and forth indefinitely. By spacing the ends or sides of the toy or article, it will be maintained in its proper plane and prevented from wabbling.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a star 4 mounted upon a stem 2 of the wire strand, which is preferably constructed of two pieces of metal having spaced sides. It will be seen from the foregoing that the objects or articles employed in traveling lengthwise of the coiled surface of the strand may be made in various shapes, and preferably of metal, at a small cost. Furthermore, a toy is provided which is simple in construction and operation, and consists of few parts which are not liable to get out of order.

In manufacturing the wire strand with comparatively closely wound spiral coils, it is possible to pack and ship a greater number of articles than would be possible if the toys were manufactured with the spirals pulled out. Furthermore, there is less liability of the toy getting out of order when manufactured and sold in this manner as the article is held by the coil on the stem at the end of the wire strand. When unpacked, the toy may be placed in operative condition by distending the coils, thereby allowing the article or toy to travel downwardly over the coiled surface when the strand is held vertically. Upon reversing the position of the wire strand the operation will be repeated. The loops 3 at the ends of the strand permit either end to be supported on a nail or hook, if it is desired to hang up the toy in a store, or otherwise display it.

What is claimed is,—

1. A toy comprising a wire strand pro-

vided at each end with plain stems, and between the stems being closely wound forming spiral coils, and an article mounted on one of the stems and prevented from traveling lengthwise of the strand by the coils, said coils when distended or drawn out permitting the article to travel lengthwise of the strand and revolve as it travels.

2. A toy comprising a wire strand wound spirally nearly the entire length thereof forming a plurality of coils, said strand having plain stems formed at the ends of the coils, the terminals of the stems being bent to form loops, an article loosely mounted on one of the stems and held in place by the coils, said coils when drawn out or distended permitting the article to travel lengthwise of the coiled surface and revolve thereon as it travels.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK CHARLES SCOTT.

Witnesses:

FRED P. OBENAUER,

ESTLE E. DE MERITT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."