No. 726,615. PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

J. R. ARMSTRONG.

TRICK TOY.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

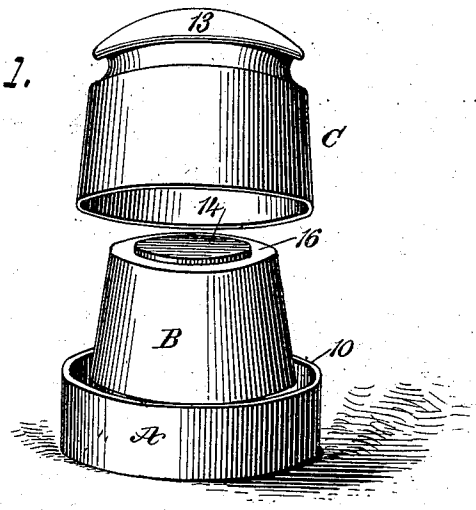


Fig. 2.

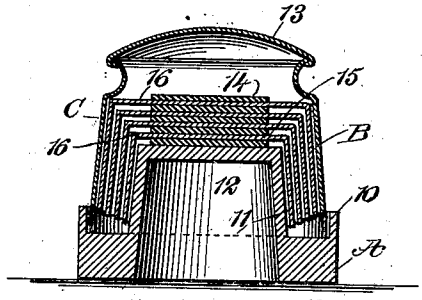


Fig. 5.

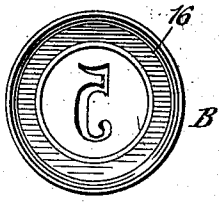


Fig. 4.



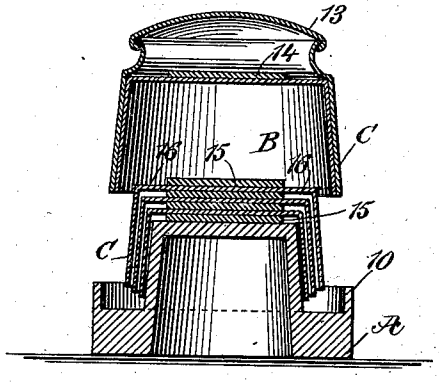


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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TRICK TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,615, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed August 9, 1902. Serial No. 119,055. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ROSS ARMSTRONG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Trick Toy, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a toy adapted to illustrate the coining of money from blanks and to so construct the device that repeated operations may be successively performed whereby to seemingly strike up a number of coins from a number of blanks.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device with the cover raised, illustrating the position of the parts at the first operation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the device with the cover in position on the body. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the device, showing the cover elevated at the second operation to remove and conceal the blank and to expose a coin supposed to have been stamped out from the blank. Fig. 4 represents a plan view of the coin; and Fig. 5 is an inverted plan view of one of the die-cups, illustrating an impression-surface.

The base A of the device may be of any desired shape. Preferably, however, it is circular and is provided with an upwardly-extending conical central section 11, the top whereof is flat. In connection with the base A a series of conical cups B is employed, and a conical cover C, preferably provided with a knob 13 at its upper portion. The cups B may be termed "die-cups," as apparently through the medium of said cups blanks 14 are converted into coins, the latter being genuine and of a predetermined denomination. The upper sections 16 of the die-cups are flat, and preferably, but not necessarily, the outer surface of the upper flat section of each cup and the corresponding surface of the conical section 11 of the base are pressed or engraved to represent stamps usually employed in the coinage of money. The die-cups are nested one in the other, and the nested cups are placed over the conical central section 11 of the base, to the side of which the inner side surface of the innermost cup fits more or less snugly, and the cover C fits over the nested cups, being capable of close engagement at its side with the side portion of the outermost die-cup. The blanks 14 are quite thin and are of disk shape. The said cups are graduated in depth to such an extent that when blanks 14 are placed between the upper sections of the nested cups and said nested cups are in the cover C the bottom edges of the cups will be horizontally flush with each other and with the bottom edge of the cover, so that the presence of the die-cups in the cover cannot be readily detected. Preferably the device is made of metal; but any suitable material may be employed.

In operation the die-cups are privately nested and placed upon the conical central section of the base, and in placing and nesting the die-cups a coin 15—a penny or a nickel, for example—is placed upon the top of the central conical base-section 11 and between the upper sections of all of the nested die-cups, while a blank 14 is placed upon the top of the uppermost die-cup, and then the cover is placed over all, as is shown in Fig. 2. The lower edges of the die-cup and the cover will now be concealed by the flange 10 of the base. When a trick is to be performed, the cover is lifted off, as shown in Fig. 1, showing the blank resting, apparently, on the conical center piece of the base-section. The cover is then replaced and the knob 13 of the cover is struck with the hand, so as to give the idea of force and likewise to cause the cover to firmly adhere to the uppermost die-cup at its sides. The cover is then lifted, taking with it the uppermost die-cup and the blank, as is shown in Fig. 3, and revealing a marketable coin on what appears to be the same spot where the blank was formerly located, but which coin in reality rests upon the upper surface of the second die-cup. The coin is removed from the second die-cup and another blank is substituted. The former operation is repeated, and the second die-cup

and blank thereon will be taken up by the first die-cup in the cover, disclosing the coin placed upon the third die-cup, and this operation is repeated until the last coin on the true conical center of the base is brought to view. The device is then recharged for another exhibition.

The reason why the cover picks up the next one under it and not the others is that in nesting the cups for operation the coins placed between each are of sufficient thickness to prevent one cup bearing upon another, and thus adhering. The blank placed upon the uppermost die-cup being thinner than the coin allows the cover or any die-cup which may be in it to be driven down on the next cup when struck, adhering thereto and picking it up, while the lower cups, between which are the coins, cannot be driven into contact.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A trick toy, comprising a relatively wide base provided with an upwardly-extending marginal flange, a frusto-conical central section mounted on said base in such manner that a groove is formed between the wall of the central section and the marginal flange, a series of cups adapted to be nested, the innermost of said cups being fitted to the frusto-conical central section, and a cover for said cups, the bottom edges of the cups and the cover lying in the same horizontal plane, and occupying the groove formed between the central section and the flange, when the parts are assembled.

2. A trick toy, comprising a base provided with a marginal flange, a frusto-conical central section of less transverse diameter than said base formed integral therewith, whereby a groove is formed between the marginal flange and said central sections, a series of frusto-conical nested cups adapted to fit over the central section, and a frusto-conical cover adapted to fit over and conceal the cups.

3. In a trick toy, the combination with a relatively wide base-section provided with a marginal flange and a frusto-conical central section, of a series of frusto-conical cups adapted to be nested, the innermost of which cups is fitted to the frusto-conical base-section, said cups being of varying depth, a cover for all of the nested cups, the lower edges of the cups and covers being concealed by the marginal flange of the base, the sides of the cover being adapted to engage under pressure with the sides of the uppermost cup, said cover being provided with a striking-surface at its upper portion.

4. In a trick toy, the combination with a base-section having an upwardly-extending marginal flange and a frusto-conical central section formed integral with the aforesaid base-section, of a series of frusto-conical cups adapted to be nested, the innermost of which cups is fitted to the frusto-conical central section, a cover adapted to inclose all of the nested cups, the sides of which cover are adapted to engage under pressure with the sides of the outermost cup, said cover being provided with a striking-surface at its upper portions, a series of coins located between the upper surfaces of the frusto-conical base-section and the innermost cup, and a blank adapted to rest upon the uppermost cup, the edges of the cover and cup being concealed by the upwardly-extending marginal flange of the base.

5. A trick toy comprising a base portion, a central section of less transverse diameter than said base portion formed integral with the base, a series of nested cups adapted to fit on the central section, and a cover fitting over and concealing the cups, the construction being such that the edges of the cups and the cover will be concealed by a portion of the base, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES ROSS ARMSTRONG.

Witnesses:

WALTER F. STEWART,

A. M. STEEN.