M. MILLER.

TEETER AND MERRY-GO-ROUND.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1909.

956,496. Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

Fig. 1.

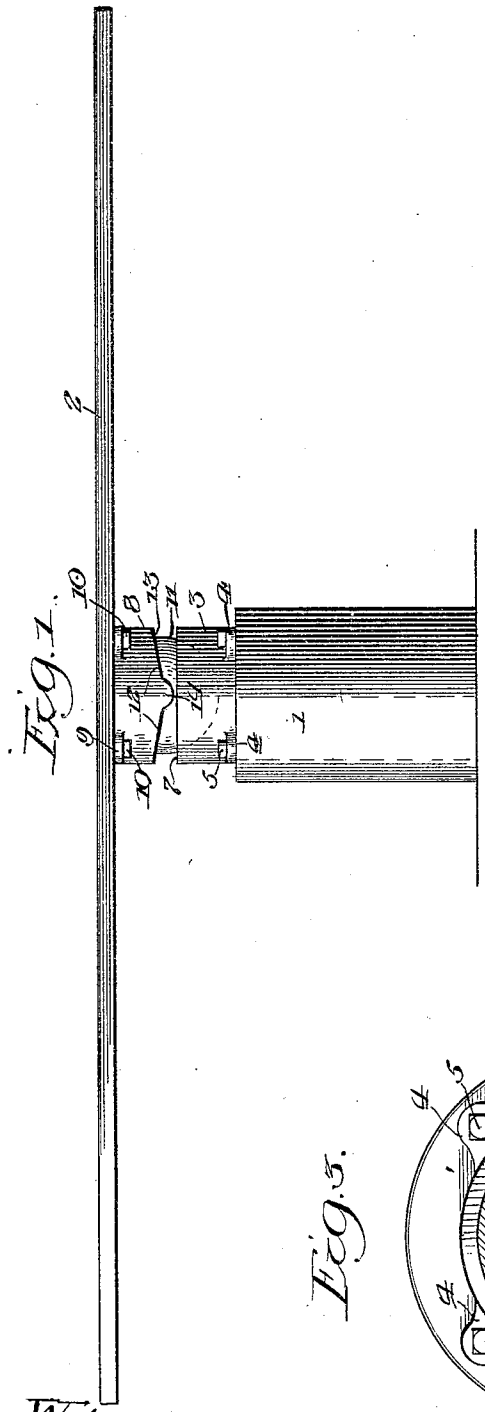


Fig. 2.

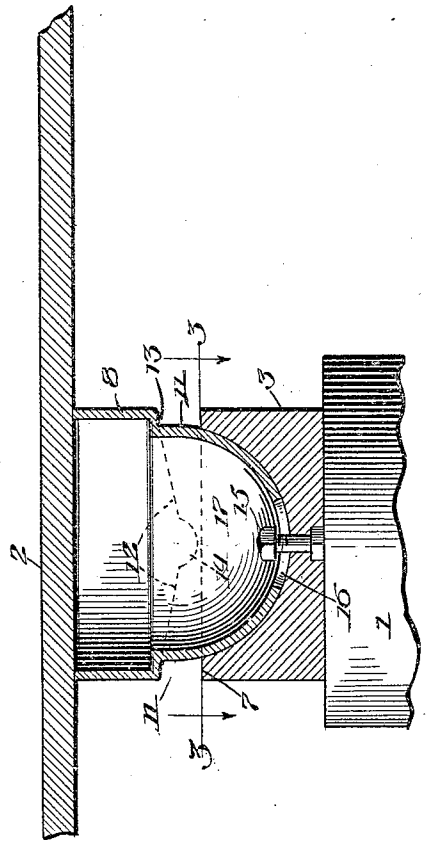
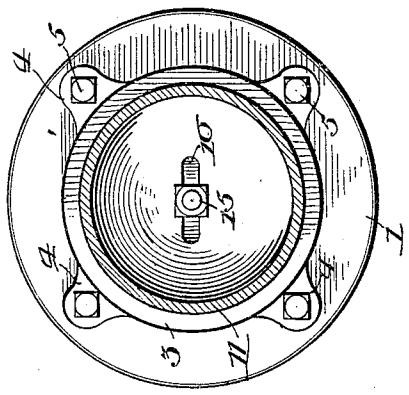


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN MILLER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TEETER AND MERRY-GO-ROUND.

956,496. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

Application filed November 29, 1909. Serial No. 530,306.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Teeters and Merry-Go-Rounds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to amusement devices of the class known as teeters or see-saws. It also is adapted to swing about in a circle on a pivot.

The object of my invention is to make the combination above stated, and also to provide a means whereby the bearing portions may be made very cheaply of castings, so that the apparatus will be perfect and complete without machine finishing of any kind. I am able therefore to make a satisfactory device having special elements of advantage as hereinafter described at a trifling cost, and which is practically indestructible. The construction also provides means by which the device is made practically self-lubricating.

My invention is illustrated in the drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my device; Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section thereof; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Further describing my invention by reference to the drawings: 1 represents an upright or post securely set in the earth or otherwise, and 2 is a plank balanced on the post by means of my improved device. The latter consists of a base 3, provided with lugs 4 by which it may be attached by lag-screws 5 to the top of the post. The body portion of said base has a uniform edge 7 and is provided with a hollow having the lines of a section of a globe. The upper portion 8 is secured to the plank or teeter board by the ears 9 and the lag-screws 10. Projecting downwardly from the part attached to the teeter board is a globular projection 11 conforming in size and shape to the hollow in the lower portion of the device. Adjacent to said convex part of the upper portion of the device is a ledge or rim 12 which is slanted downwardly from the portions 13 adjacent to the ends of the teeter board to form bearing points or lugs 14. When properly constructed the convex portion or ball of the upper part of the device will fit into the concave portion of the lower part of the device to make a perfect ball and socket joint. The lugs 14 do not ride directly on the upper edge or wall of the lower part, but are slightly spaced therefrom and are intended to act as guides, whereby the level position of the teeter board may be maintained.

A bolt 15 passes through a central opening in the lower member of the device and also through a slotted opening 16 in the upper part of the device, and projects into the chamber 17 which should be formed in said upper part. This chamber is intended to form a receptacle in which grease or non-fluid oil may be placed. The action of the bolt projecting into said chamber tends to work the grease down in sufficient quantity through the slot to make the device self-lubricating. The bolt itself is not intended to act as a guide, but merely to hold the parts together in such a way that they may not be readily disassociated.

It will be seen that the teeter board is given vertical movement within certain limits and that it may be turned freely in a circular direction. But the lugs 14 hold the board against tipping sidewise and the bearing of the points 13 on the edge of the lower member act when in contact therewith to check extreme depression of the board by slightly shifting the fulcrum point.

I claim:

1. In an amusement device having a support and an oscillating cross-piece, the combination of a socket on the support, a ball or knob attached to the cross-piece and fitted into the socket, and lugs or projections on either side of the knob adapted for sliding contact on the edge of the socket piece.

2. In an amusement apparatus having relatively stationary and movable parts, a pivoting device interposed between said parts comprising a concave socket piece, a member having a ball or knob adapted to fit into said socket piece and projections on opposite sides of said ball or knob adapted for sliding contact on the edges of the socket piece.

3. In an amusement apparatus having relatively stationary and movable parts, a pivoting device interposed between said parts comprising a concave socket piece, a member having a ball or knob fitted into said socket piece, bearing points on each side of

and adjacent to the ball or knob, and bearing points on each side of said ball or knob at right angles to said first named bearing points and in a different plane therefrom.

4. In an amusement apparatus having relatively stationary and movable parts, a pivoting device interposed between said parts comprising a socket piece, a ball or knob projected downwardly into the socket piece and provided with a grease cup and elongated opening at the bottom thereof, and a bolt or pin secured at the bottom of the socket piece and extended upwardly through said elongated opening into the interior of said ball or knob.

5. In an amusement apparatus having relatively stationary and movable parts, a pivoting device interposed between said parts comprising a socket piece, a ball or knob projected downwardly thereinto and provided with a grease cup and an elongated opening at the bottom thereof, and a bolt secured to the socket piece and extended upwardly through said elongated opening to make a loose attachment for the said ball or knob.

6. In an amusement apparatus having relatively stationary and movable parts, a pivoting device interposed between said parts comprising a socket piece, a ball or knob projected downwardly thereinto and provided with a grease cup and an elongated opening at the bottom thereof, a bolt secured to the socket piece and extended upwardly through said elongated opening to make a loose attachment for the said ball or knob, and lugs on each side of the ball or knob adapted for sliding contact with the edges of the socket piece.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 27th day of November A. D. 1909, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARTIN MILLER.

Witnesses:
C. K. CHAMBERLAIN,
A. S. PHILLIPS.