May 17, 1932. E. ORAM 1,858,639

TOP

Filed July 6, 1931

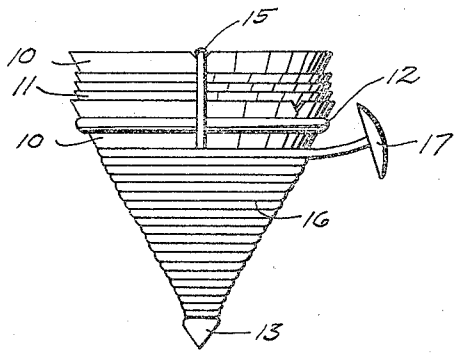



Fig. 1

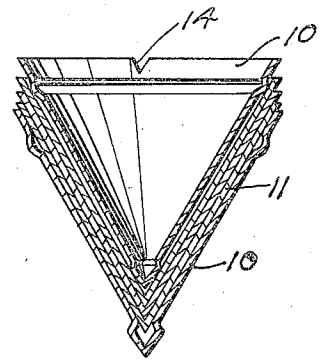



Fig. 2

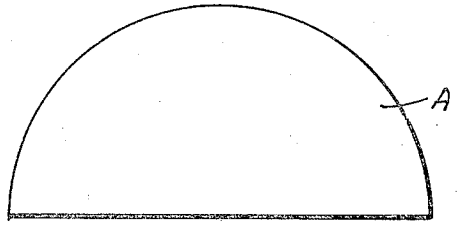



Fig. 4

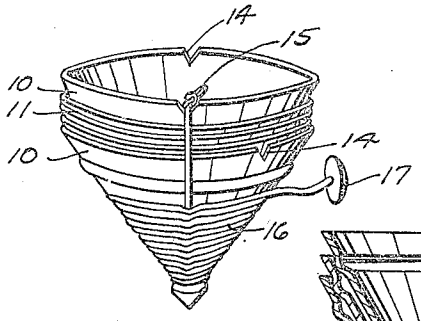



Fig. 3

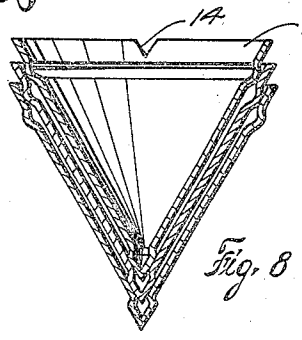



Fig. 8

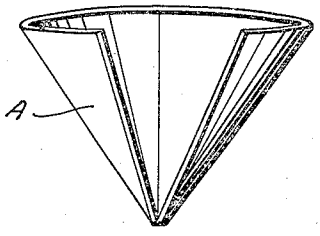



Fig. 5

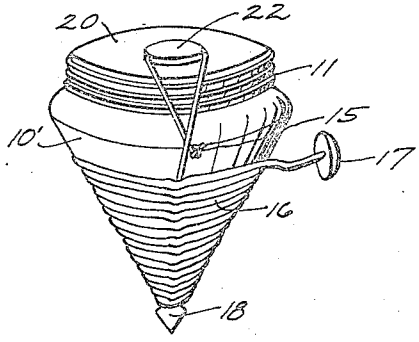



Fig. 6

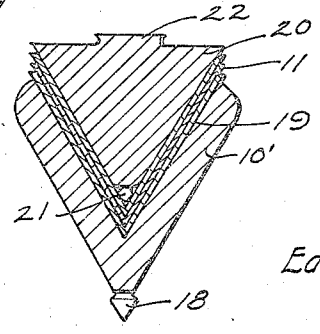



Fig. 7

Inventor
Edwin Oram

By Jack A. Ashley
Attorney

Patented May 17, 1932 1,858,639

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EDWIN ORAM, OF DALLAS, TEXAS

## TOP

Application filed July 6, 1931. Serial No. 548,772.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in tops.

One object of the invention is to provide an improved top construction whereby a plurality of tops may be spun at the same time.

A further object of the invention is to provide a top made of sheet material in substantially conical form, whereby a plurality of such tops may be nested in a new and novel manner.

Another object of the invention is to provide a plurality of conical sheet material tops some of which are plain and some of which are formed with cord-sustaining means, whereby a greater number may be handled by the spinner.

A construction designed to carry out the invention will be hereinafter described together with other features of the invention.

The invention will be more readily understood from a reading of the following specification and by reference to the accompanying drawings in which an example of the invention is shown, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a plurality of nested conical tops constructed in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same,

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the tops shown in Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank,

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a partially formed top,

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of the invention,

Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view of the same, and

Figure 8 is a vertical sectional view of a plurality of nested conical tops having annular beads near their base.

In the drawings the numeral 10 designates a spinner top and 11 a non-spinner top. While both tops may be spun the distinction is made because the top 11 has no means for attaching a cord thereto. Each top is substantially conical in form and is hollow so that one can be nested in the other.

In forming a top sheet of suitable material such as thin sheet metal is cut to form a semicircular blank A as is shown in Fig. 4. Any other material adjusted for the purpose could be used, but the invention is not to be limited either to sheet material or the herein described method of forming the top, as the latter could be pressed, cast or spun into form.

Where the blank A is used it is shaped in a suitable die and bent into a conical form. A partially formed top is shown in Fig. 5. The completed top will have a seam from its apex to its base and this may be soldered or otherwise fastened if desired. The tops 11 are made plain, but the tops 10 are each formed with an annular bead 12 near its base and a beaded spinning point, 13 at its apex. These elements are preferably pressed into the top by suitable dies after it is bent into shape. Each top 10 has one or more notches 14 in its edge. In using the tops shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive two or more tops 10 and a plurality of tops 11 are nested. A spinner top 10 is placed at the bottom of the stack and a spinner top is inserted in the top of the stack. The knot 15 of a spinning cord 16 is engaged in the notch 14 and the cord pulled over the tops and coiled about the bottom top, starting at the bead of the point 13.

The bead 12 forms a guard for the coils of the cord at the bottom top and supports the upper top so that the notch 14 is exposed. This bead also causes an alinement or concentric nesting of the tops. When the cord is wound on the tops they are held together. The cord has a button 17 and the spinner catching the button between his fingers and grasping the tops between his thumb and forefinger, pitches said tops more or less horizontally from the body.

When the tops are pitched the cord is unwound therefrom. This causes the tops to start spinning and they are thrown out of the stack. The number of tops which can be nested and spun is a matter of skill and a very interesting game may be developed among several spinners. By coloring and decorating the tops a very pleasing and attractive effect is obtained.

In Figs. 6 and 7 I have shown another form. The tops 11 are nested in a master top 10′ which corresponds to the lowermost or master top of the stack shown in Fig. 1. The top 10′ may be made of wood or other suitable material and provided with a metal spinning point 18 as well as a conical cavity 19 for receiving the tops 11.

A cap top 20 shaped to fit in the upper top 11 has a spinning point 21. A central boss 22 on the top side of the cap top has a grooved edge for receiving the cord 16. The knot 15 of the cord is held as shown in Fig. 6. These tops are thrown overhand for spinning the same as the ordinary wooden top is spun.

In Fig. 8 I have shown a stack of tops 10, the tops 11 being omitted. This makes a more simple arrangement. It will be noted that the beads 12 keep the tops in alinement.

Various changes in the size and shape of the different parts as well as modifications and alterations may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim, is:

1. A spinning top comprising a sheet-like conical body having an integral beaded spinning point at its apex and a cord notch at its base.

2. A spinning top comprising a sheet-like conical body having an integral beaded spinning point at its apex and a cord notch at its base, said body also having an annular bead adjacent its base.

3. The combination in a spinning top, of a master top having a sheet-like conical body and an integral beaded spinning point, a plurality of nested sheet-like conical tops nested in said master top, and a cap top having a sheet-like conical body nested in the upper nested top and provided with a cord notch in its edge.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWIN ORAM.