No. 682,790. Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

J. A. CHAPMAN.

TOY OR GAME.

(Application filed Dec. 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

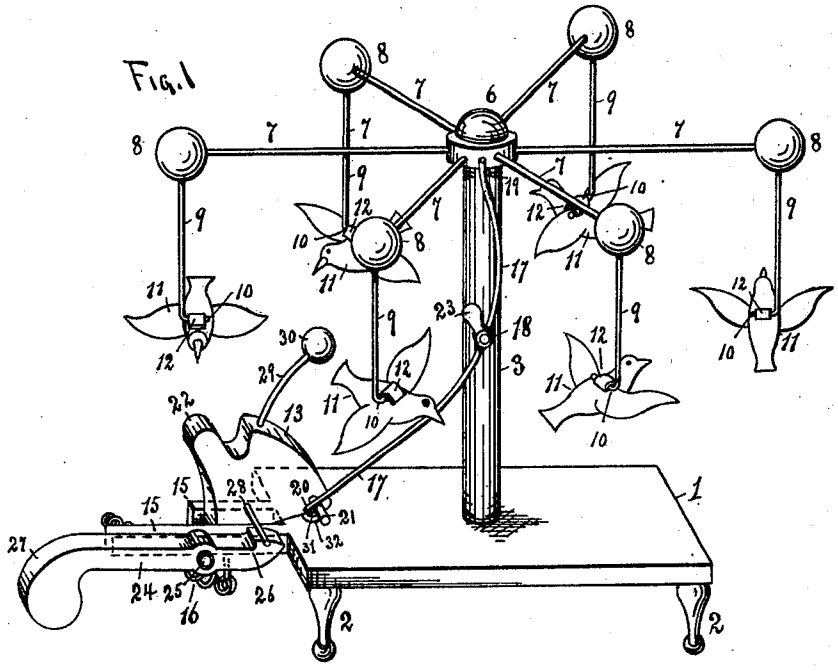


Fig. 2

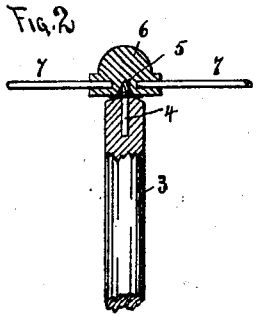
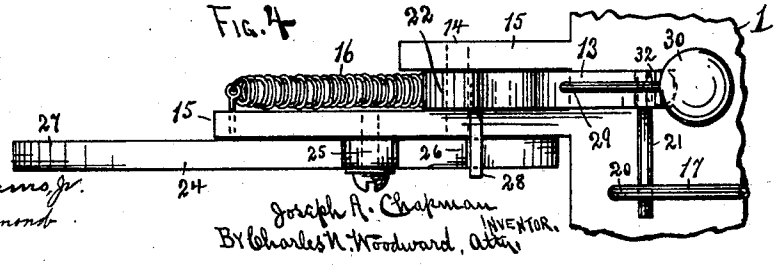


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



Witnesses.
A. K. Williams, Jr.
V. Curtis Lammond.

Joseph A. Chapman
Inventor.
By Charles N. Woodward, Atty.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, OF BAY CITY, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FREDERICK B. CHAPMAN, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

TOY OR GAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,790, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed December 28, 1900. Serial No. 41,326. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bay City, in the county of Pierce and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toys or Games; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to toys and games; and it consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter shown and described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device complete. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail of the swivel-joint between the standard and the revolving framework of figures. Fig. 3 is an enlarged side view, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged plan view, of the tripping mechanism.

1 is a base frame or plate mounted upon any form of feet or legs 2 and with a central vertical mast or standard 3 rising from the center of the base-plate, as shown. In the upper end of the standard 3 is a plug 4, preferably of metal, having a conical or convex top 5 projecting above the upper end of the standard, the conical top affording a means for supporting revolubly a hub 6, as shown in Fig. 2, the hub being provided with a series of radiating arms 7, as shown. Upon the outer end of each of the arms 7 is a ball 8, and projecting downward from each ball is a wire 9, the lower end of each of the wires being turned at right angles and all pointing toward the center of the standard 3, as shown. The wires 9 and their horizontal ends 10 afford means for the reception of figures, the removal of which is the object of the game the subject of the present application. Any form of figure may be employed upon the wires 9 10—as, for instance, small birds 11, as shown. The figures 11 will be connected removably to the horizontal ends 10, as by clips 12, so that a blow or push delivered to the figure will throw the figure from its holding-wire 9 10. By this arrangement the figure may be set into revolving horizontal motion upon the conical center 5, as will be readily understood.

13 is a trip-plate pivoted at 14 in projections 15 on the base 1 and held normally in its inward and downward position, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 4, as by a spring 16.

17 is a curved arm pivoted centrally at 18 to the standard 3 and with its upper end 19 projecting upward above the horizontal line of the arms 7, while its other end 20 lies above a pin 21, projecting horizontally from the trip-plate 13. By this means when the trip-plate is drawn backward by the pressure of the finger upon the arm 22 on the trip-plate 13 the curved arm 17 will be turned upon its pivot 18, this movement causing the end 19 to strike the next arm 7 in advance of it and set all the arms and their hub 6 whirling around the center 5 and carrying the figures 11 with them.

Some means will be provided for retaining the end 19 of the arm 17 in its downward position after its action on the arm 7, so that it will not again rise into the path of the arms 7 and prevent the continuous revolution of the arms. In the drawings such a retaining device is shown by a counter poise or weight 23, which when it lies on one side of the center 18 keeps the arm 17 in the position shown in Fig. 1; but when the arm 17 is actuated to set the arms 7 and their connections into revolving motion this motion of the arm 17 will throw the poise 23 over upon the other side of the center 18, and thus keep the end 19 in its downward position and below the horizontal line of the arms 7 and will not therefore interfere with the continued revolution of the arms 7 and the figures carried by them.

24 is a trigger-lever pivoted at 25 to the projection 15 on the base 1 and having a catch or notch 26 in its upper surface near its shorter end and with an enlargement 27 at its longer end, so that the weight of the longer end will greatly predominate over the weight of the shorter end and keep the shorter end normally upward beneath a pin 28, projecting horizontally from the trip-plate 13, as shown. By this arrangement as the trip-plate 13 is drawn backward, as before described,

the pin 28 will be moved with trip-plate upward and backward, and the shorter end of the trigger-arm will follow it until the notch 26 engages the pin 28, which will thus serve to "lock" the trip-plate 13 and retain it in its backward position.

29 is an arm extending from the trip-plate 13 and having a ball 30 on its outer end, which ball will project into the path of some part of the figures 11 when the ball is in its downward position, as in Fig. 1. By this means when the plate 13 is drawn backward and locked by the trigger-arm, as above described, the figures 11 will be thrown into rapid whirling motion by the coaction of the parts 17, 19, and 21. Then by drawing the end 27 of the trigger-arm upward the pin 28 will be released and the reaction of the spring 16 will cause the trip-plate 13 to be thrown forcefully forward and cause the ball 30 to strike one of the figures 11 and throw it off from the end 10 of the wire 9 on which it is suspended.

The figures 11 will be denoted by some distinguishing-mark, such as a number or color, and the skill of the operator will be exercised so as to release the ball 30 at such time as shall cause it to strike and dislodge the figure 11 which may be selected from its designating mark or color. The poised figures may be set in motion by any means other than the arm 17, if preferred, such as by air-currents, or set into revolving motion by hand.

32 is a stop-plate upon the base 1, and 31 is a stud projecting from the trigger-plate 13 and adapted to engage the stop-plate when the trigger-plate is depressed to afford a stop thereto to limit the downward movement of the trigger-plate and cause it always to return to and retain exactly the same position when released, so that the ball 30 will under no circumstances be moved inward beyond a certain predetermined position. Thus the ball 30 will always strike the figures 11 with exactly the same force, which will be gaged by the stop 31 32 to produce the proper force or blow and no greater than is required to accomplish the desired results.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a game or toy, a base-plate having a standard, a framework revolubly supported upon said standard, a series of figures mounted removably upon said framework, a pivoted trip-plate having a striking-arm adapted to be moved into the path of said revolving figures, an arm pivoted to said standard and with its upper end projecting into the path of the members of said revolving framework, and with its lower end resting above a pin upon said trip-plate, whereby when said trip-plate is actuated said pivoted arm will act upon said revoluble framework, means for holding said trip-plate and its striking-arm distended and means for releasing said trip-plate, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a game or toy, a base-plate having a standard, a framework revolubly supported upon said standard, and having radiating arms, removable figures upon said arms, a pivoted trip-plate adapted to be moved into the path of said revolving figures, an arm pivoted to said standard, and with its upper end projecting into the path of said radiating arms, and with its lower end resting above a pin upon said trip-plate, a stop-plate upon said base-plate, and a stud projecting from said trip-plate, and engaging said stop-plate, to limit the downward movement of said trip-plate, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:
R. H. DODGE,
S. C. SUTTON.