

April 23, 1940.

B. BOREK

2,198,075

AMUSEMENT DEVICE

Filed March 10, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

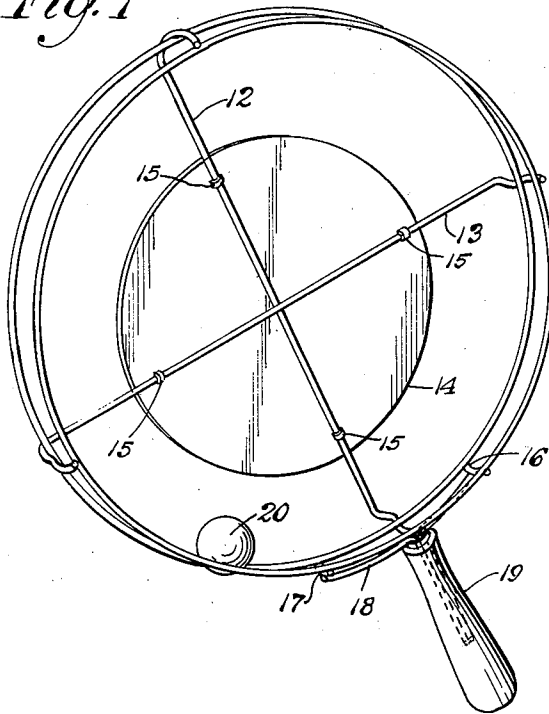


Fig. 2

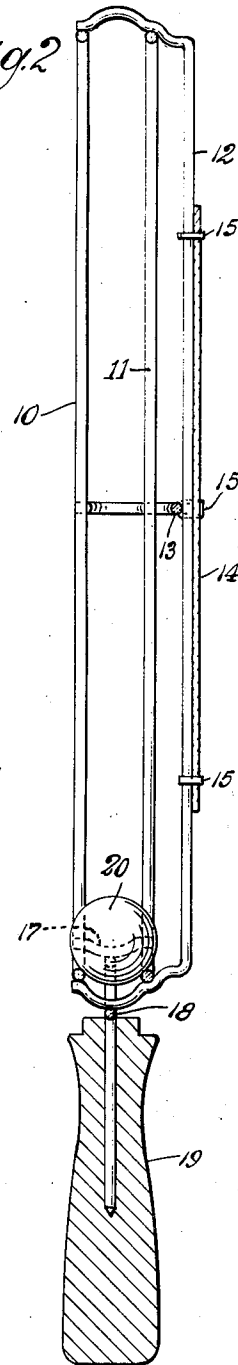


Fig. 3

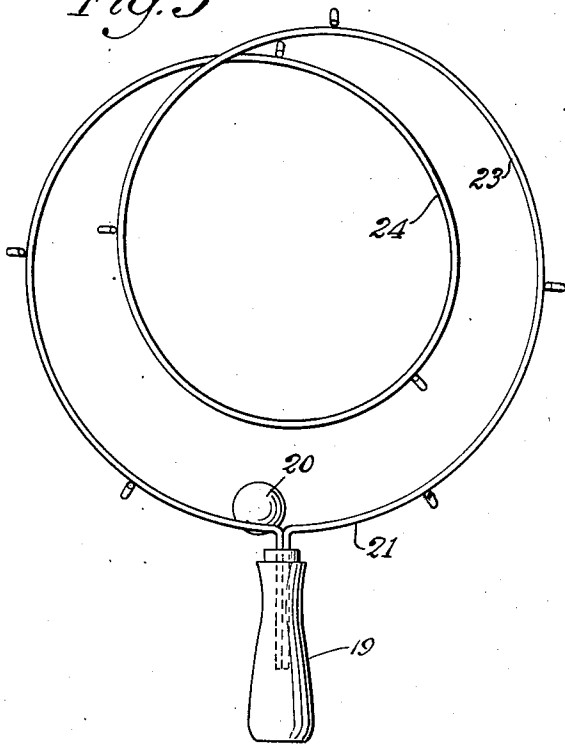
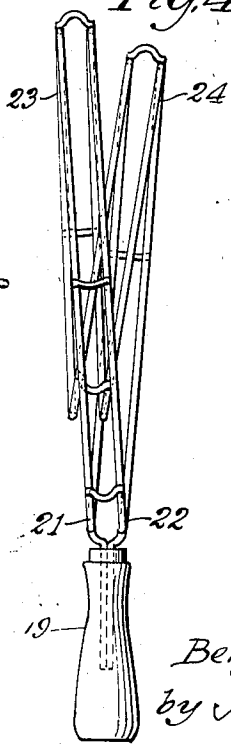


Fig. 4



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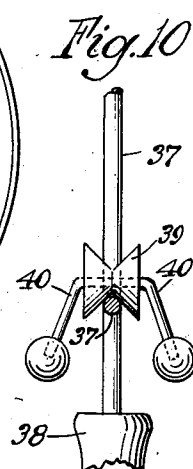
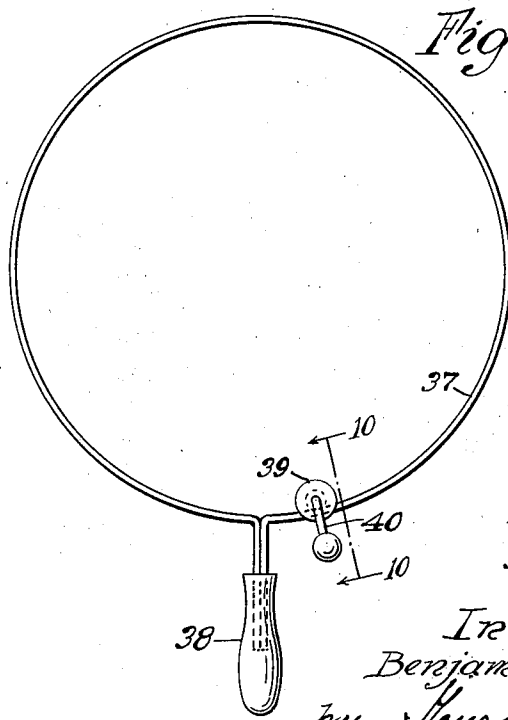
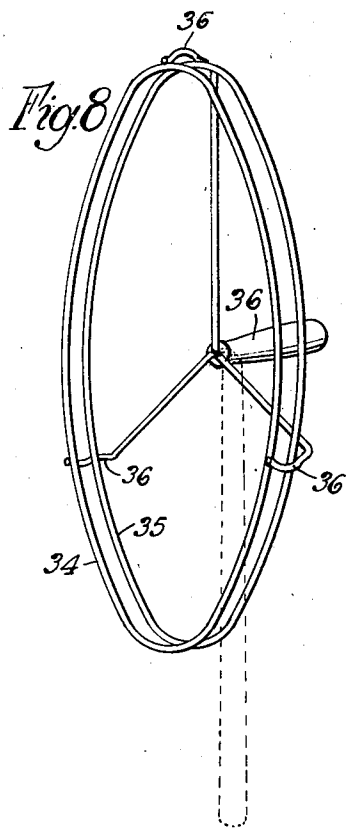
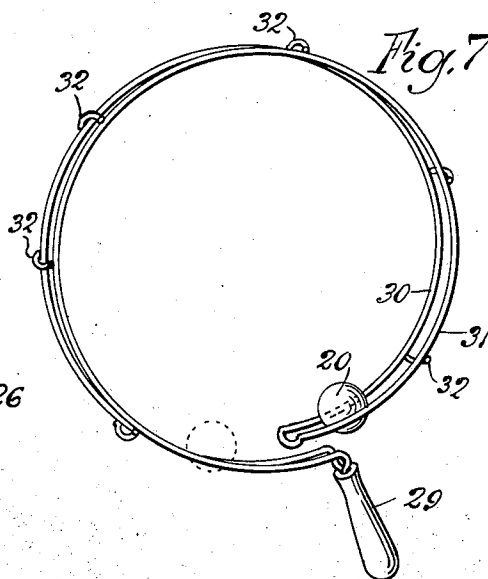
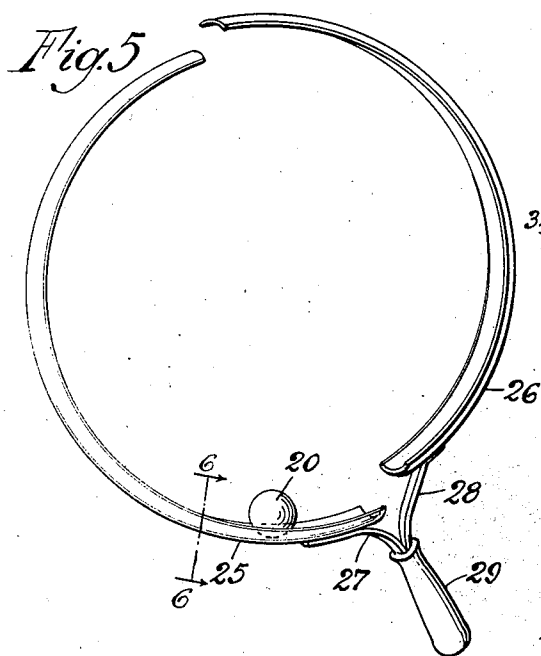
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AMUSEMENT DEVICE

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,198,075

AMUSEMENT DEVICE

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Application March 10, 1937, Serial No. 130,032

2 Claims. (Cl. 46—51)

The invention relates to amusement devices and particularly to a device in which a ball is spun.

It is an object of the invention to provide a device of the character described, which is of simple construction, affording a high degree of entertainment and requiring skill.

A further object aims at providing a track in the shape of a loop on which a ball is spun under its momentum.

Another object aims at providing a track for a ball to be spun thereon, said ball to be retained on the track by centrifugal force.

A further object aims at providing a track in the shape of one or more connected loops which, if desired, may have gaps to enhance interest in the action of the balls.

With these and other equally important objects in view, which will become apparent from a perusal of the invention, the latter comprises the means described in the following specification, particularly pointed out in the claims forming a part thereof, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a device constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modification of the device.

Fig. 4 is a side view of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of another modification of the device.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of another modified device constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of another modification of the device.

Fig. 9 is a front view of another modified form of the device.

Fig. 10 is a sectional view on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

Referring to the several views of the drawings, 10 designates a wire ring which is spaced from another ring 11 of the same diameter and in coaxial relation. Crossed wires 12 and 13 are secured to the ring 11 and extend therebeyond to be connected with the ring 10. To the crossed wires 12 and 13 is secured a disk 14 by eyelet rings 15 or other appropriate means. The disk is provided for decorative or advertising purposes and may contain illustrations or legends. Cross members 16 and 17 also connect the rings 10 and 11 near the lower end and are connected by a

wire 18 which, at the center, is bent upon itself to provide a depending wire inserted in the bore of a handle 19. The wires 10 and 11 constitute a track on which is placed a ball 20. The use of the device is as follows:

The handle is held and the ball is placed on the track. The track is tilted back and forth to impart momentum to the ball until the latter, under centrifugal force, spins around the track. Skill is necessary to actuate the device so that the ball remains on the track a long time without jumping off and for this reason affords a great deal of amusement and holds the interest for the game.

The modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4 provides a double loop. The wires 21 and 22 are bent to provide a loop 23 in one plane and a loop 24 in another plane, at an angle to the first plane, as will be readily understood by reference to the drawings. The two loops are continuous, so that the ball may spin uninterruptedly.

The modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6 provides a track which is made up in sections spaced from one another and yet permitting uninterrupted spinning of the ball.

As shown, two arcuate channel bars 25 and 26 of curved cross section have secured to the lower end straps 27 and 28, respectively, which enter the central bore of a handle 29. The ends of the bars 25, 26 are spaced from one another but in spite of the gaps, the ball 20, when spinning, revolves smoothly on the track so formed.

In the modification shown in Fig. 7, the track is formed again by two wires 30 and 31 which are connected by a plurality of cross members 32. The wires are bent in circular form but spaced at the ends and in superposed relation to provide a gap. The lower ends enter a handle 33. Here again the ball 20 spins on the track which, for the movement of the ball under its momentum, is continuous.

Fig. 8 discloses a circular track made of wires 34 and 35, which are connected by cross members 36 extending beyond the wire 35 radially to the center where a handle 36 is attached thereto. In this embodiment, the disk 14 of the first described embodiment is dispensed with.

The modification shown in Figs. 9 and 10 includes a wire 37 arranged in circular form with the ends in abutting relation and entering a bore in a handle 38. The wire 37 constitutes a track for a roller 39 journaled on a pin 40, whose ends are bent downwardly to receive weights or balls 41.

While the drawings show preferred embodi-

ments of the invention, numerous changes and alterations may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I, therefore, do not limit myself to the details of construction and arrangement, as shown, but wish to include all modifications, revisions and deviations constituting departures within the scope of the invention, as defined in the appended claims.

10 I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, a track comprising a pair of wires arranged to form

a plurality of loops in planes forming an angle to each other, and means for maintaining said wires in spaced relation to afford a looped closed path for a ball.

2. As an article of manufacture, a pair of wires 5 arranged to provide a plurality of connected loops in planes forming an angle to each other, means for maintaining said wires in spaced relation to provide a race way for a ball, and a handle receiving the ends of said wires, said loops forming 10 a closed path.

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