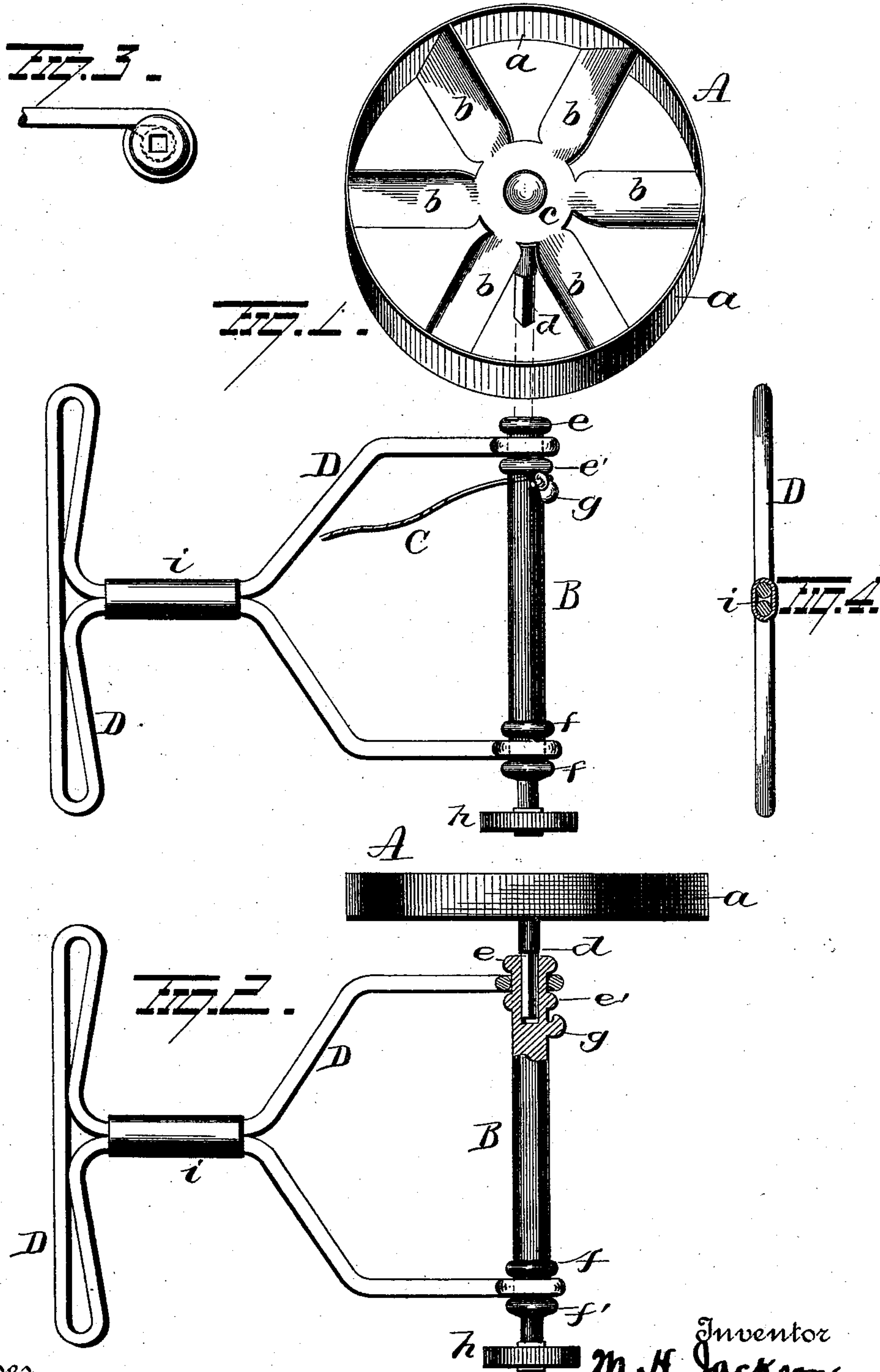


(No Model.)

M. H. JACKSON.
FLYING TOP.

No. 507,010.

Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON H. JACKSON, OF KOKOMO, INDIANA.

FLYING TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,010, dated October 17, 1893.

Application filed March 25, 1893. Serial No. 467,564. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON H. JACKSON, of Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Flying Tops; and I do hereby 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.

10 My invention relates to an improvement in flying tops, and it consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, and Figs. 3 and 4 are detached views.

A represents a top, which is composed of
20 a periphery or tire *a*, and a series of blades or paddles *b*, bent or slanting like the blades of an ordinary propeller as shown in the drawings. A hub *c* is preferably formed integral with the inner ends of the blades *b*, to
25 which is secured an axle *d*. The blades shown in the drawings are stamped or otherwise made from a single piece of metal, or if desired, they can be made independent of each other and secured to the rim and hub of
30 the top respectively. Secured to the center of the top of the propeller is a stem, the free end of which is angular or oval in cross section and is adapted to enter a similarly shaped opening located in the upper end of
35 the spindle B, which latter is provided at or near its upper end with shoulders *e*, *e'*, and near its lower end with shoulders *f*, *f'*. Located on the spindle B and at a point slightly below shoulder *e'* is a projection *g*, which lat-
40 ter together with the lower face of shoulder *e'* is adapted to hold the knot in the end of string C and prevent the latter from slipping when it is desired to wind the string upon the spindle B. The lower end of the spindle is
45 provided with a crank or knob *h* by means of which the spindle is revolved.

The spindle B is loosely mounted in a support or handle D, which latter is preferably made of wire bent in the form shown in Fig.
50 2 of the drawings. The free ends of said handle D are bent in the form of a circle

around that portion of the spindle between the shoulders *e*, *e'* and *f*, *f'*. By this arrangement of parts the bent ends of the handle form bearings for the spindle and permit the
55 latter to rotate freely therein. The handle D is also provided at its narrowest point with a band *i*, which is adapted to prevent the spreading of either end of the said handle when the latter is subjected to strain. 60

I have described the wings or blades as being of sheet metal, but it is evident that the entire wheel or top including the rim can be made of wire, the wire forming the blades being flattened. Again the blades might be
65 made of paper, wood or other material, and hence I would have it understood that I do not confine myself to the sheet metal device shown and described.

The device is operated in the following
70 manner:—Grasp the handle D with one hand and place the knotted end of string or cord C in the space between the shoulder *e'* and projection *g* and then by revolving the spindle in the proper direction the cord will be wound
75 thereon. The string having been wound around the spindle, the stem of top A is inserted in the opening located in the top of spindle B, after which the free end of the cord is grasped and pulled quickly, which
80 will cause the spindle and top therein to revolve rapidly, and the inclined blades of the top acting on the air like the ordinary propeller blade acts on the water, cause the top to leave the spindle and sail away through
85 the air, and remain suspended until the weight of the top overcomes the resistance offered by the air. It then gradually descends and alighting on the rounded end of the stem, spins like the ordinary top until the rotary
90 motion imparted to it ceases.

It is evident that changes in the construction and relative arrangement of the several parts might be made without avoiding my invention and hence I would have it understood
95 that I do not restrict myself to the particular construction and arrangement of parts shown and described, but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
100 Patent, is—

1. The combination with a spindle having

shoulders formed thereon, said spindle provided with an angular socket in one end and means for turning it at the other end, of a handle embracing the spindle near the shoulders and in which the spindle turns, and a flying top having an angular stem adapted to fit in the angular socket in the spindle from which it is ejected when the spindle attains a certain speed, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a wire handle having a T-shaped end adapted to be held, and the opposite end provided with two bearings, and a spindle revolubly supported in the bearings, said spindle having an angular socket in one end and a device for turning it

at the other end and furnished with a projection for the attachment of the winding string at a point between the bearings, and a flying top having an angular spindle adapted to enter the socket in the spindle and be ejected therefrom when the spindle has attained a certain speed, substantially as set forth.

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

MILTON H. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

D. L. DUKE,
NEIL THOMAS.