

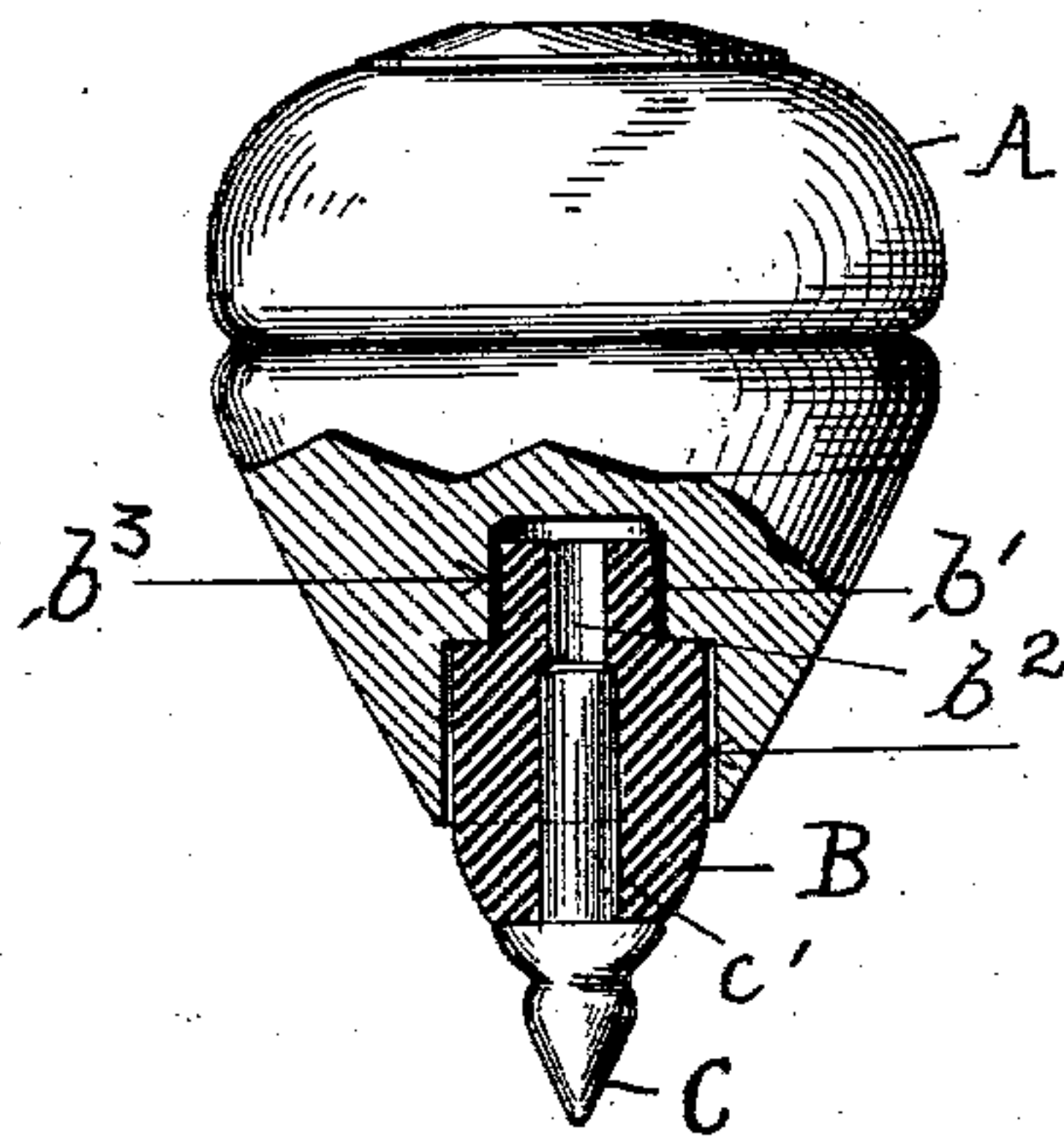
No. 744,146.

PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

G. WILKEN
TOP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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By

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WILKEN, OF ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,146, dated November 17, 1903.

Application filed October 31, 1902. Serial No. 129,566. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WILKEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Englewood, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Spinning-Top, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of spinning-tops which are generally made of wood and spun by hand by winding a cord around the conical surface of the top and thrown to the ground.

The object of my invention is to provide a spinning-top which when thrown to the ground in order to spin the same will rebound one or more times until it spins steadily in one place.

I have illustrated my invention by the following drawing, which is a view of the top with a part of the bottom broken away to show the construction of the same.

Referring to the figure, A is the body of the top. At the apex or conical point of the top a circular hole is bored for the distance shown in figure and at the bottom thereof another concentric with it is bored.

B is a rubber head or buffer with a neck on the same, b' , designed to fit into the smaller hole and to be fastened therein by glue b^3 , cement, or other suitable material. The lower part of B, while fitting the lower orifice of the top, is not fastened in the same, in order to allow the greatest amount of elasticity in the rubber buffer B. Through the center of B is the core b^2 , in which is inserted an ordinary peg C.

The operation of my device is as follows: A cord or string is wound around the top A in the usual manner, and the top is thrown to the ground for the purpose of spinning and strikes on the tip of the peg C. The force of it on striking upon the floor or pavement is caught by the rubber buffer B and the elasticity of the same causing it to rebound and the top to jump back into the air repeatedly until the force of the blow is diminished to a minimum. The entire amount of the force is received between the shoulder formed by the upper orifice, as shown, and the lower orifice, leaving almost the entire rubber buffer to operate its elastic properties between the top of the buffer and the peg C, thus giving considerable amount of elasticity, which will cause a great rebound in the first instance.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination with the top formed with a pair of communicating concentric openings, the inner opening being of less diameter than the outer opening whereby a shoulder is formed therebetween, of a rubber buffer loosely mounted in the larger of said openings and being formed with a neck secured in the inner or smaller opening, and a peg having its neck extending partially through said buffer.

Signed in the city of New York this 28th day of October, 1902.

GEO. WILKEN.

In presence of—

MARGARET E. SEERING,
FRED. H. PATTERSON.