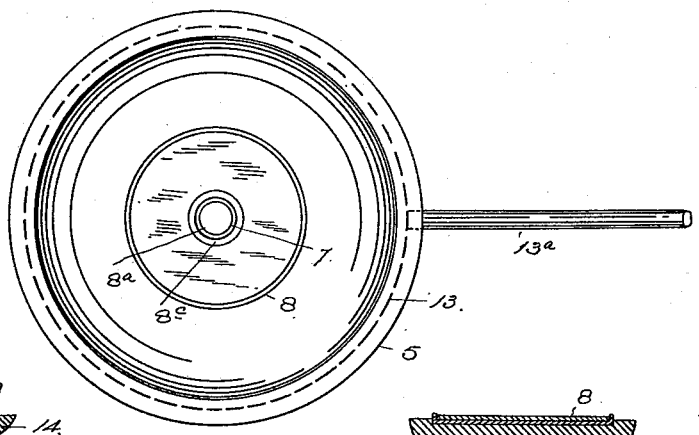
(No Model.)

J. ADAMS.

SOLAR TOP.

No. 523,316. Patented July 17, 1894.

Fig. 2.



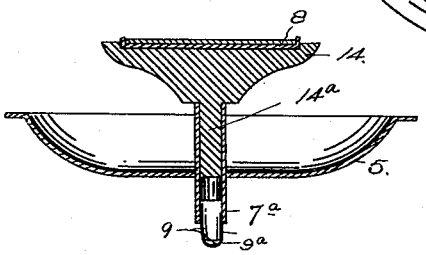


Fig. 6.

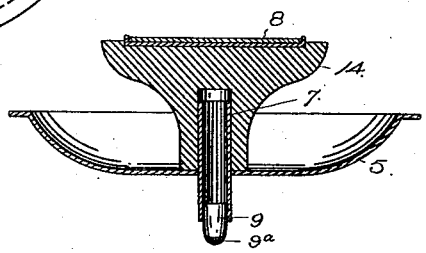


Fig. 5.

Fig. 1.

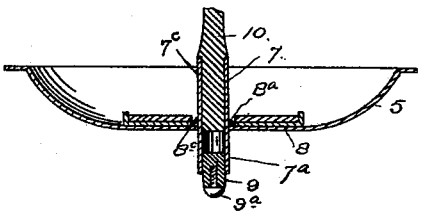


Fig. 3.

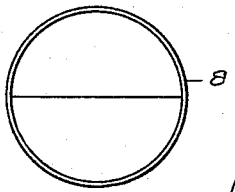


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ADAMS, OF MONTROSE, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO DAVID A. CALLOWAY, OF SAME PLACE.

SOLAR TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,316, dated July 17, 1894.

Application filed March 26, 1894. Serial No. 505,035. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ADAMS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Montrose, in the county of Montrose and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Solar Tops; 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.

My invention relates to improvements in solar tops, this device is a combination of top and mirror, whereby as the top spins in the sun, its rays are reflected by the mirror, which rotates with the top-body. The reflected rays are transferred to a wall or other suitable surface located in proximity to the spinning top.

My improved device will be fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the top shown in connection with a tray specially adapted for use with the top, the tray being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a section taken through the top, the guide stem being partly broken away. Fig. 4 is a plan view in detail, of the divided or sectional mirror. Figs. 5 and 6 are sectional elevations illustrating modified forms of constructions.

Similar reference characters indicating corresponding parts or elements in these views, let the numeral 5 designate the top-body, which is cup-shaped, and centrally apertured to receive a sleeve 7 which projects both above and below the bottom of the top.

The mirror 8 is provided with a central aperture 8^a, partly closed by an elastic diaphragm 8^c, whose function is to grasp the sleeve 7 as the mirror is placed in position on the sleeve, whereby the mirror is retained or held against accidental displacement during the operation of the top. The part 7^a of the sleeve which projects below the bottom of the top-body, is provided with a pointed plug 9, preferably composed of india rubber, which forms a flexible point or pivot on which the top spins. In the upper part 7^c of the sleeve 7, the guide stem 10 is inserted. The actuating string 12 is wound around the sleeve below the top-body, and the stem 10 is held in one hand, thus supporting the top in position, while the string is unwound by pulling with the other hand, thus imparting motion to the top.

The tray 13 has a handle 13^a, and is provided with a conical concavity.

The variegated appearance of the reflected rays is increased by reason of the flexible pivot, which imparts a vibratory movement to the top. The flexible pivot is specially designed for use when the top is spun in the tray. When, however, the top is spun outside of the tray, or upon ordinary surfaces, a rigid point may be provided by inserting a tack 9^a in the rubber plug. In this case, the shank of the tack is inserted in the plug, and the head of the tack becomes the pivotal "point" of the top.

In the construction shown in Fig. 5, a block 14 is recessed to receive the upper part of the sleeve 7, which fits loosely therein. In the upper surface of this block is set the mirror-plate 8, which, as shown in Fig. 4, is composed of two sections. By using a sectional mirror, a greater variety of designs is presented by the resulting reflections. The beauty of the effect is also enhanced by setting the different sections of the mirror in different planes, or at different angles, in the mirror holding block.

In the form shown in Fig. 6, the block 14 is provided with a projection 14^a which fits loosely in the sleeve 7. This manner of attaching the mirror block to the top is the reverse of that shown in Fig. 5.

To spin the top with the style of mirror shown in either Fig. 5 or Fig. 6, the actuating string is applied to the top substantially as shown in Fig. 1. The mirror block attached to the sleeve of the top is now held in the left hand, while the string is rapidly unwound with the right hand, after which, the block is released and left in position on the sleeve. The connection between the mirror block and the stem of the top being loose, said block may be held in the hand while unwinding the

string, the top thus being held in position for spinning. As soon, however, as the string is unwound, the mirror block is released and carried along with the spinning body of the top.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a top, of a mirror attached thereto in any suitable manner, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a top, of a sectional mirror, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a top having a mirror attachment, and a tray or support conically hollowed to form a spinning surface for the top, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a top composed of the body part, the vertical sleeve, and a mirror attached thereto, or supported thereon, in any suitable manner, substantially as described.

5. The combination of a top having a flexible point, and a mirror attached to the top in any suitable manner, substantially as described.

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

JOHN ADAMS.

Witnesses:
J. E. BERRY,
A. C. UPTON.