

May 8, 1956

J. W. KILLINGER ET AL
PARACHUTE CARRYING AERIAL DISK

2,744,356

Filed June 4, 1953

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

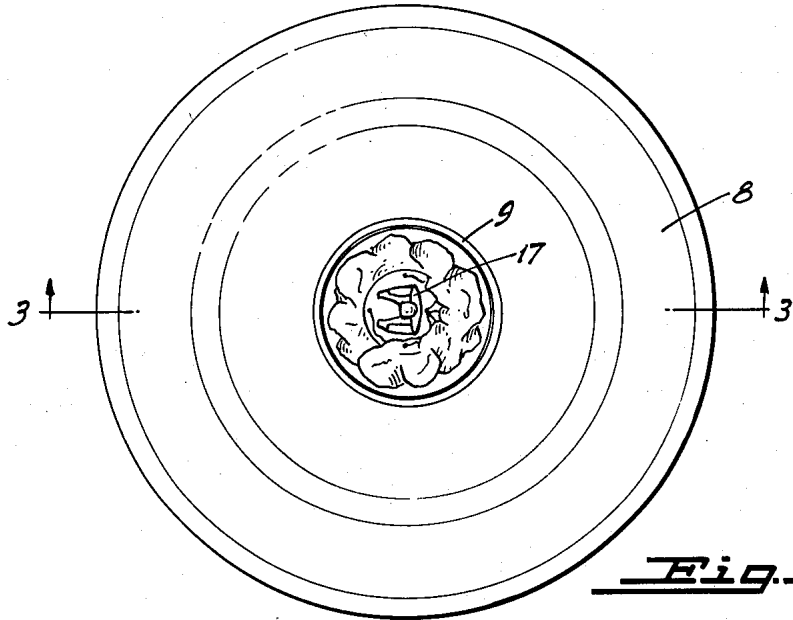


Fig. 1

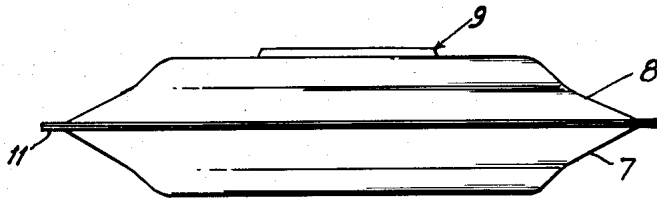


Fig. 2

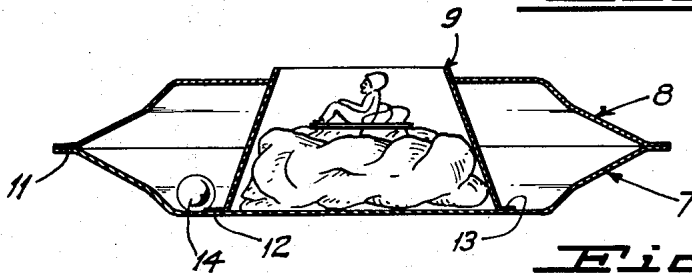


Fig. 3

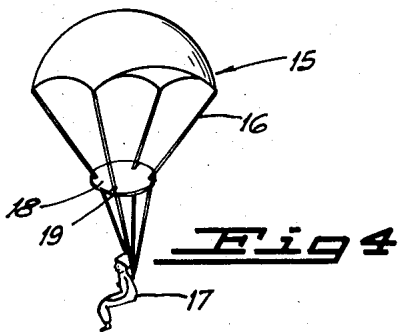


Fig. 4

INVENTORS
JOHN W. KILLINGER
MARIE DEMIS
MICHAEL C. DEMIS
CHARLES W. PAYNE
ECKHOFF & SLICK
ATTORNEYS
BY *Robert R. Bennett*
A MEMBER OF THE FIRM

May 8, 1956

J. W. KILLINGER ET AL

2,744,356

PARACHUTE CARRYING AERIAL DISK

Filed June 4, 1953

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

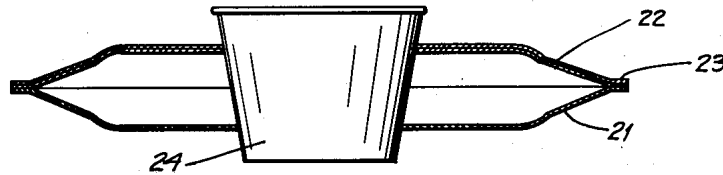


Fig. 5

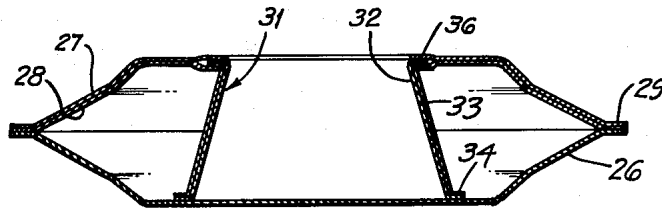


Fig. 6

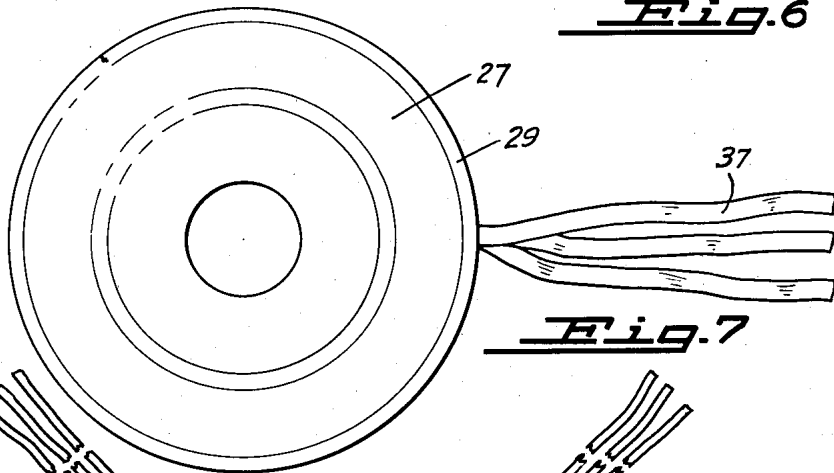


Fig. 7

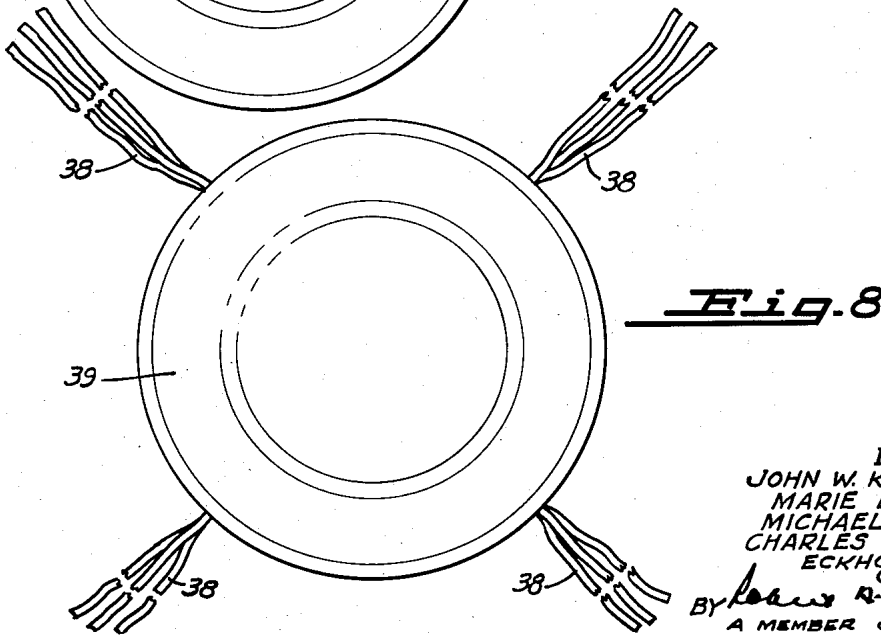


Fig. 8

INVENTORS
JOHN W. KILLINGER
MARIE DEMIS
MICHAEL C. DEMIS
CHARLES W. PAYNE
ECKHOFF & SLICK
ATTORNEYS
By *John R. Connors*
A MEMBER OF THE FIRM

1

2,744,356

PARACHUTE CARRYING AERIAL DISK

John W. Killinger, Walnut Creek, and Marie Demis, Michael C. Demis, and Charles W. Payne, Napa, Calif.

Application June 4, 1953, Serial No. 359,578

1 Claim. (Cl. 46—86)

This invention relates to toys.

It is in general the broad object of the present invention to provide a novel toy construction which can be used by both adults and children.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a two-part toy which can be operated quite simply and yet provide a realistic simulation of a parachute jumper.

The invention includes other objects and features of advantage, some of which, together with the foregoing, will appear hereinafter wherein the present preferred form of toy of this invention is disclosed. Referring to the drawing accompanying and forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a plan view of the assembled toy.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the toy.

Figure 3 is a section taken along the line 3—3 in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the parachute in operation.

Figure 5 is a side view partly in section, through a modified form of the device.

Figure 6 is a section taken through another form of the device embodying the present invention.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a plan view of another modified form of the device.

Referring to the drawing, the toy is made up of three principal parts, a bottom 7, a top 8, and a central receptacle member 9, secured together. In the form shown, the bottom and top are similar, each being of a dish-like form and having an outer peripheral rim 11, the rims on the two being joined together to provide a receptacle. The upper member 8 is apertured to receive the central receptacle member which is preferably made in the form of a truncated frustum of a cone having a flange end 12 secured to the bottom member as at 13. The structure described can be made of any suitable material such as a suitable flexible plastic, paper, various paper-like materials such as chipboard and the like, or of metal. The structure described can be used as such as a toy by throwing it into the air with a spinning motion. However, an interesting variation is provided when a marble 14, or other spherical object, is provided within the members 7 and 8 to roll around therein and provide an eccentrically positioned weight of uncertain position.

In use, the device described is thrown into the air with a spinning motion imparted to it by grasping flanges 11 with the fingers and throwing; the device climbs upwardly and then may fall back somewhat after the manner of a boomerang or it may continue its original course.

An interesting variation in its flight is provided by inserting a parachute structure, generally indicated at 15, and which includes a simulation of the usual parachute having several lines 16 extended to a figure such

2

as that indicated at 17. Preferably, the lines 16 are held in a separated position by a disc 18 of cardboard or the like having spaced peripheral cuts 19 therein in which the lines 16 are positioned. This prevents the lines from tangling when the parachute is descending.

In use, the parachute, suitably twisted and folded, is placed in the receptacle 9 with the figure resting on the disc 18, as is shown in Figure 3. When the device is thrown into the air, the relatively heavy figure will pull the parachute out as the device commences to fall away from its maximum point of ascent, thus providing an interesting termination to the flight of the device.

In Figure 5, the dish-like receptacles 21 and 22 are joined about their abutting flanges 23. The two receptacles are apertured to receive a paper cup, generally indicated at 24, which is inserted through and is frictionally held in the members. The frictionally retained cup may be filled with ice cream, sherbet, water ice, or the like, or with other material, the toy thus acting as a holder for the paper cup which, after use, may be removed and the toy utilized as such. The device thus makes a valuable give-away item.

In Figures 6 and 7, a modified form of the device having considerable rigidity and strength is shown. In this, a bottom dish-like member 26 is utilized in conjunction with overlying upper dish-like members 27 and 28, the three being secured together along their common abutting flanges 29. A central receptacle 31 is provided made up of two separate sheets 32 and 33, these being attached as at 34 to the bottom receptacle member 26 and between the upper receptacle members 27 and 28 at 36. If desired, a plurality of streamer-like attachments of flexible tape may be secured to the flanges 29 at one or more points, as is indicated at 37 in Figure 7. The trailing streamers result in the device making an easy descent when thrown into the air. This has been further exemplified in Figure 8, wherein a plurality of such streamers are depicted at 38, spaced about the periphery of receptacle members 39, which are joined together about their flanges and which may or may not include the rolling ball 14.

We claim:

A toy comprising two similar plate-like members, having their concave surfaces facing one another and joined at their peripheral edges to form a hollow circular figure having flat, parallel sidewalls formed by the bottoms of the plate-like members, a coaxial, truncated conical receptacle mounted at the center of the structure extending from one sidewall to the other and having an opening through one sidewall, a parachute having a weight thereon in said receptacle for free release from said receptacle, and a ball free to roll within said toy, said toy being adapted to being sailed into the air and said ball being adapted to cause the toy to follow an erratic path.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

349,160	Jacobs	Sept. 14, 1886
494,261	Perkins	Mar. 28, 1893
678,265	Low	July 9, 1901
700,166	Bowers	May 20, 1902
2,289,314	Davis	July 7, 1942
2,490,031	Core	Dec. 6, 1949
2,499,483	Foy	Mar. 7, 1950
2,529,872	Hasselquist	Nov. 14, 1950
2,640,699	Garbo	June 2, 1953

FOREIGN PATENTS

890,001	France	1943
---------	--------	------