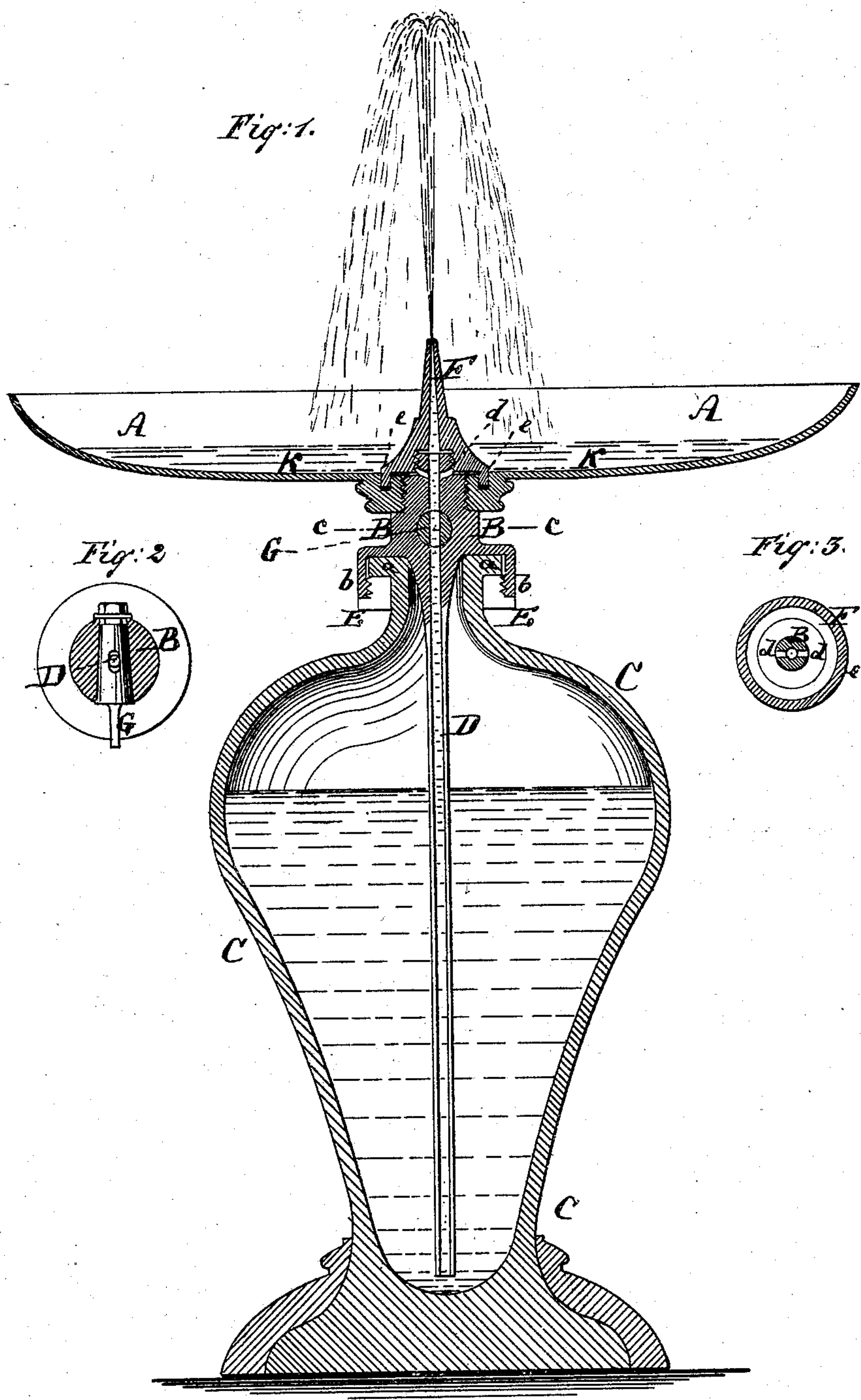


G. J. WENCK.

Self-Acting Parlor-Fountains.

No. 152,782.

Patented July 7, 1874.



Witnesses:

Cha^s. Raettig
Anselmo Moraga

Inventor:

George J. Wenck
by his attorney
A. W. Briesen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. WENCK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS
RIGHT TO RICHARD V. BRIESEN, OF WEEHAWKEN, N. J.

IMPROVEMENT IN SELF-ACTING PARLOR-FOUNTAINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **152,782**, dated July 7, 1874; application filed
June 15, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. WENCK, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Self-Acting Parlor-Fountain, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to produce a small and readily-transportable fountain, which it is intended to introduce into general use, the intention of the inventor being to supply private parties, storekeepers, &c., with small fountains containing scented or other waters, and to call on those parties from time to time to replace the empty fountains by such as are filled, but otherwise of the same construction as those that have been removed.

The fountain of my invention can be arranged in such a small compass that it will answer as a bouquet-holder, so that from the center of the bouquet a jet of water will be projected upwardly.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my improved fountain. Fig. 2 is a detail horizontal section thereof on the line C C, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail horizontal section on the line K K, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

The letter A represents the bowl of the fountain supported on the neck B, which, in turn, rests upon the base or main body C of the fountain. This base or main body C of the fountain I propose and prefer to make of glass of suitable size and pleasing form, with a narrow opening at the top that is embraced by an outwardly-projecting flange, *a*. The neck B of the fountain I prefer to construct as a part of the pipe D, that extends from the bowl down into the bottle C near to the bottom of the latter. This neck portion B is enlarged above the flange *a* and bent downwardly around said flange, as shown at *b* in Fig. 1, and provided with an internal screw-thread for connection with an annular screw, E, which is applied internally to such pendent part *b* beneath the flange *a*, as shown. The screw E should be made in two semi-annular parts, so that it may be capable of removal and insertion from and around the neck of the bottle C. The upward

part of the fountain-neck B has a screw-thread cut around it to receive and hold the bowl A, which is clearly shown in Fig. 1, and above said screw-thread the terminus or uppermost end of the neck portion B is also threaded to receive the nozzle F of the fountain. The nozzle F is over the pipe D—that is to say, when screwed upon the thread portion of the neck B its bore is in line with that of the pipe D, and forms, in fact, an upward continuation of said pipe D, as shown. G is a valve or cock placed in the fountain-neck in the way of the bore of the pipe D for the purpose of serving to close or open said pipe *ad libitum*.

The operation is as follows: Before the fountain is charged the nozzle F is detached from the fountain, and water or other liquid to be ejected from the fountain is poured into the pipe D from the upper end of the same until it arrives at the requisite height in the bottle C. An air-pump or other compressing mechanism is then applied to the upper end of the neck portion of the pipe D and air forced into the bottle. During this injecting process I prefer to invert the bottle to prevent the air that is being introduced from causing the water to foam. But instead of an air-pump, which compresses the air in the bottle C, I may use proper chemicals, that will, when dissolved by the water, produce a gas which will effect the requisite pressure upon the water in the same manner as can be done by compressed air. After the bottle has thus been charged with compressed air or gas the cock G is closed and the nozzle F screwed in place. When, then, the cock G is opened, the compressed air or gas in the bottle C will force the water out in an upward current and through the nozzle F, producing thus a jet of the style usually produced in fountains. When the force of the air or gas in the bottle has been spent the nozzle F is unscrewed again, and the water that has been collected in the bowl A is allowed to run off, through the pipe D, into the vessel C through small openings *d d*, that are formed through the upper part of the fountain-neck B in line with the bottom of the bowl A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

In order to insure a tight joint around the

uppermost part of the neck B where the same is embraced by the nozzle, and prevent the compressed air or gas from ejecting the liquid through the aforementioned small openings *d*, I construct the nozzle with a downwardly-projecting ring, *e*, which enters an annular groove in the bowl, said ring resting, by preference, on a washer that is placed into such groove, all as indicated in the drawing.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a parlor-fountain, a discharge-pipe, D, constructed in one piece with the neck B of the fountain, said neck being secured to the body C of the fountain by means of the flange *a* and screw E, substantially as described.

2. A parlor-fountain composed of the bottle C, pipe D, fountain-neck B, bowl A, and nozzle F, all the parts being held together by the neck B, to which they are screwed, substantially in the manner described.

3. The nozzle F, provided with a downwardly-projecting ring, *e*, and applied over the upper end of the discharge-pipe D, to constitute a continuation of said pipe and to close the holes *d* in said pipe, substantially as specified.

GEO. J. WENCK.

Witnesses:

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