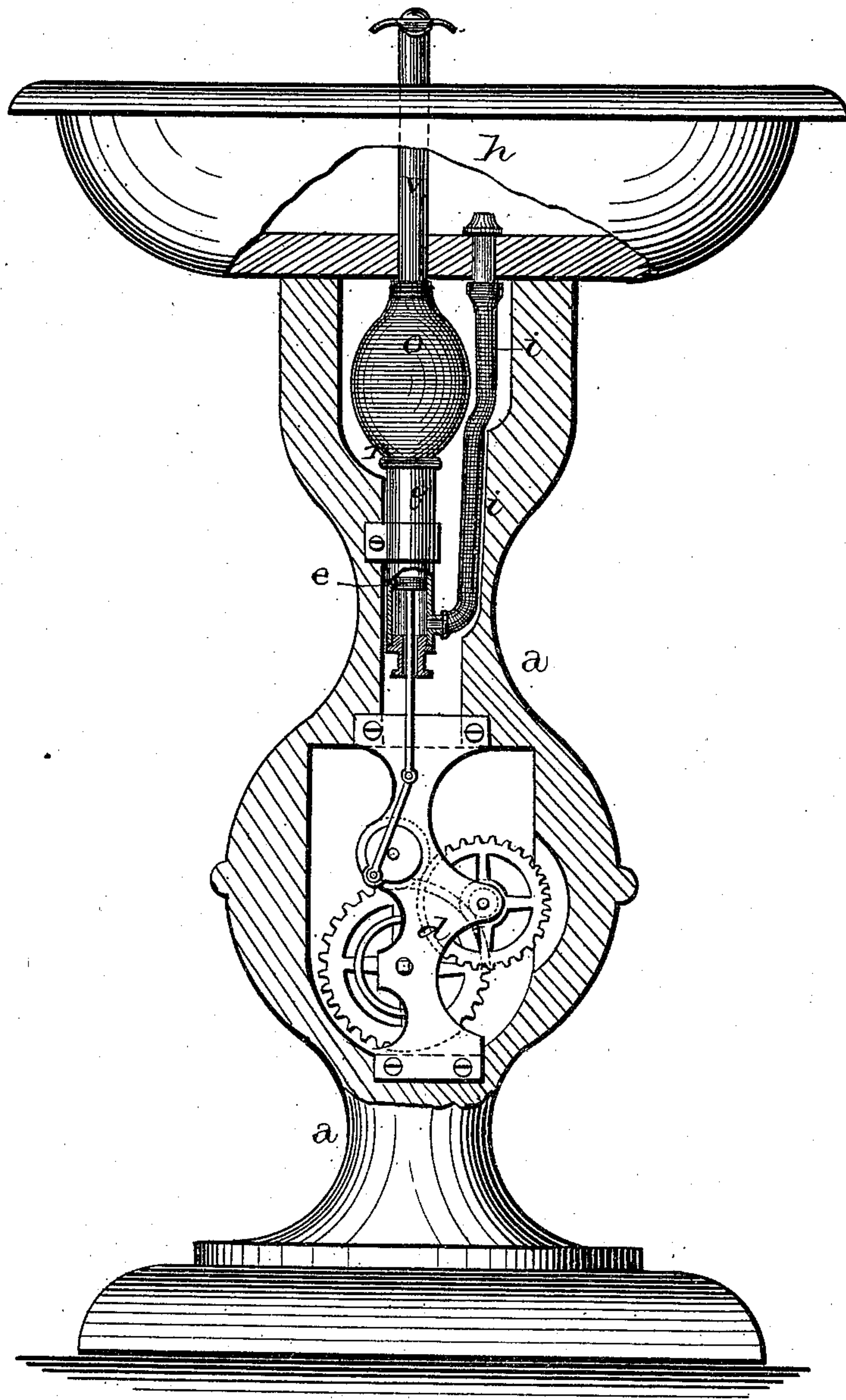


O. HORNBAKE & A. J. WILKINS.
FOUNTAIN.

No. 176,635.

Patented April 25, 1876.



Witnesses:

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J. M. Burnham.

Per:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER HORNBACE AND ALBERT J. WILKINS, OF CALIFORNIA, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FOUNTAINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,635**, dated April 25, 1876; application filed February 29, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OLIVER HORNBACE and ALBERT J. WILKINS, of California, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountains; and we 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in fountains; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of parts that will be more fully described hereinafter, whereby a light, cheap, and ornamental fountain is produced, which will throw a steady stream of water for hours by a single winding.

The accompanying drawing represents our invention.

a represents the pedestal, made of bronze, iron, wood, or material of any kind, and of any ornamental shape or design that may be preferred. A portion of this pedestal above the base is made hollow, and the hollow portion then vertically divided and the two portions hinged together, so that part can be opened and closed like a door, for the purpose of giving access to the operating mechanism. Firmly secured in this hollow space is a gearing of wheels, *d*, of any desired construction, which is operated by a weight or spring, as may be preferred. Connected to this gearing in the usual manner is a piston, *e*, provided with suitable valves, and which works back and forth in the water-cylinder *g*. Leading down from the bowl *h* placed on top of the pedestal, is a pipe or tube, *i*,

which conveys the water from the bowl into the lower part of the cylinder *g*. Connected with the upper end of this cylinder is a rubber tube, *n*, which has a bulb, *o*, formed in its upper part just below where the tube is fastened to the jet-nozzle or pipe *v*. The piston forces the water up into the tube and bulb faster than it can be discharged, and hence the water accumulates in the bulb and distends it to considerably beyond its size. The pressure of the rubber upon the water in attempting to regain its size, keeps the water flowing from the nozzle in a continuous stream, and thus does away with an air-chamber, which cannot always be relied upon. If preferred, the bowl may be made of glass, and be secured to the top of the pedestal, instead of being made with it or of the same material. By making the spring sufficiently powerful by a single winding it can be made to operate the piston continuously for eight or ten hours at a time. These fountains may be made of sizes suitable for either parlors or the yards.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

In a fountain, the combination of the hollow pedestal *a*, an operating mechanism, *d*, piston *e*, cylinder *g*, bowl *h*, tubes *i* *o*, and bulb *n*, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 21st day of February, 1876.

OLIVER HORNBACE.
ALBERT J. WILKINS.

Witnesses:

CARY PIPER,
JOHN B. HORNBACE.