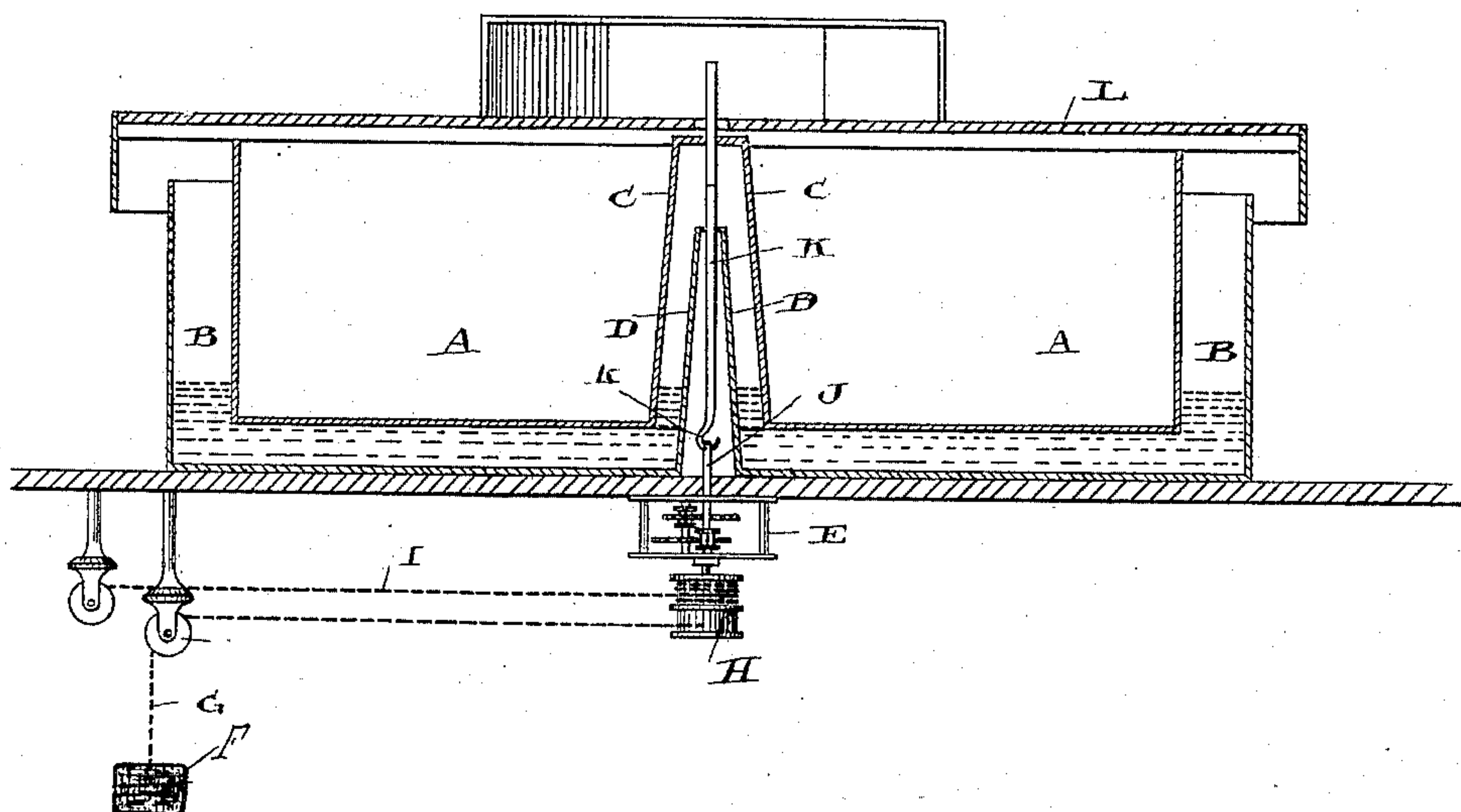


(No Model.)

S. T. CULP.  
REVOLVING SHOW STAND.

No. 324,663.

Patented Aug. 18, 1885.



Witnesses.

J. B. Fetherstonhaugh  
Charles C. Baldwin

Inventor:

S. T. Culp  
by Donald C. Ridout Secy  
att<sub>y</sub>

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL T. CULP, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ARTHUR GODFREY PEUCHEN, OF SAME PLACE.

## REVOLVING SHOW-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,663, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed June 10, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL THADDEUS CULP, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, manufacturer, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Stands; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to that class of stands in which the load is supported by the displacement of water or other fluid, whereby the stand supporting the load may be caused to revolve by a power merely sufficient to overcome the friction between the water and the stand; and the object of the present invention mainly relates to improvements in the connection between the driving-motor and the stand it is employed to revolve; and it consists, essentially, in peculiar flexible joints placed in the spindle employed in forming the connection.

The invention is designed as an improvement upon a device for a similar purpose patented to myself and one Ticknor, (No. 299,466, of 1884.) That device had the clock-spindle extend up through the tube of the reservoir and through a cap supported in the throat of the tube of the float. A preponderance of weight upon either side of the revolving platform, acting upon the extreme end of this clock-spindle at such a distance from its bearings, served by its wobbling to wrench the clock-work and greatly impair the successful working thereof. The improvement provides a joint in this spindle, whereby the wrenching strain from an unevenly-loaded platform will not be transmitted to the clock-spindle to any extent whatever.

In the other respects also—as, for instance, in the shallow and wide form of the device, as distinguished from the high and narrow—the present device allows for the uneven loading of the platform without binding.

The drawing represents a vertical section of my improved device.

In the drawing like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents a hollow cylindrical vessel supported by water or other fluid placed within the vessel B.

C is a tube extending from the bottom of

the vessel A to or near its top, which tube is placed over the tube D, which extends from the bottom of the vessel B. The tube C is employed for the purpose of permitting a hole to be made in the center of the vessel A without allowing water or other fluid in the vessel B to enter the vessel A, and the tube D is employed to allow of a hole being pierced through the bottom of the vessel B without leaving an opening for the escape of the water within the said vessel.

E represents a clock-movement or any other arrangement of gearing, which gearing may be operated either by a spring or by a weight F, as represented. This weight is attached by the cord G to the pulley H, connected to the movement E. The cord I, which is wound around the pulley H in the reverse direction to that in which the cord G is wound, is employed for winding up the weight F, and is so connected, as described, that it is itself wound upon the pulley H as the weight descends.

J is a spindle fixed to and deriving motion from the movement E.

K is a rod connected by the hook k to the spindle J, and extending up through the tubes C and D. This rod is preferably round up to a point above the tube D, so that it may revolve freely within the said tube. Above the tube D the rod K is made square, or any other shape which will prevent it revolving within a hole correspondingly made in the top of the tube C. It will be noticed that the rod K extends above the platform L; but this projection is not absolutely necessary for the satisfactory working of the machine. The platform L is fastened to the vessel A, but is so shaped that it will not come in contact with the vessel B.

When the articles that the platform L is intended to carry are placed on the said platform, their additional weight will of course make the cylindrical vessel A sink in the water contained within the vessel B, causing a displacement of water in proportion to the weight added; but the friction is not thereby increased, the friction only being that which is produced by the surface of the cylindrical vessel A being in contact with the water or other fluid contained within the vessel B.



The hole in the top of the tube C is such a shape, as before mentioned, that it will not revolve on the rod K, but is a free fit, so that it can be moved freely up and down on the  
5 rod. When the articles are placed on the platform L, and the vessel A is thereby caused to sink, this vertical movement will not affect the connection between the rod K and the top of the tube C, and as the joint be-  
10 tween the rod K and spindle J is flexible any tilting motion of the platform will not affect the spindle J, which must necessarily be rigid with the gearing that drives it.

What I claim as my invention is—

In revolving show-stands substantially as 15 described, the combination, with the shallow reservoir and float, of the clock mechanism having short spindle J and the square rod K, loosely jointed thereto near the bottom of the reservoir, and operating through a corre- 20 sponding aperture in the float, as and for the purposes set forth.

S. T. CULP.

Witnesses:

CHAS. C. BALDWIN,  
J. E. MAYBEE.