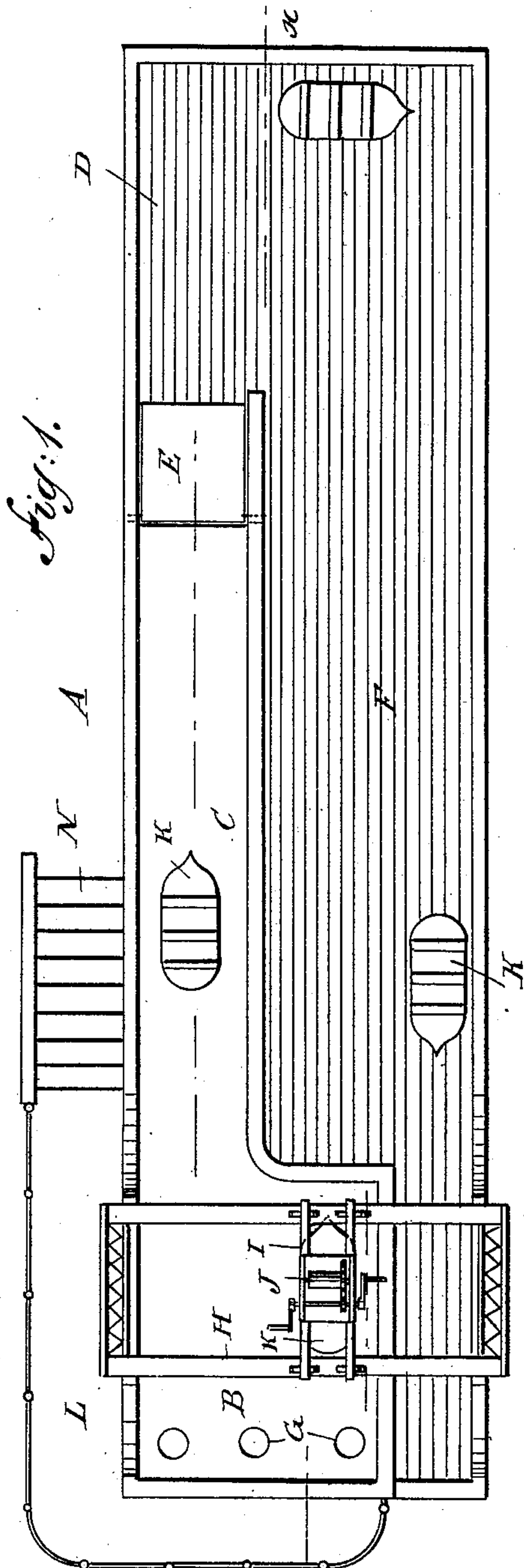


(No Model.)

J. INGLIS.
WATER SLIDE.

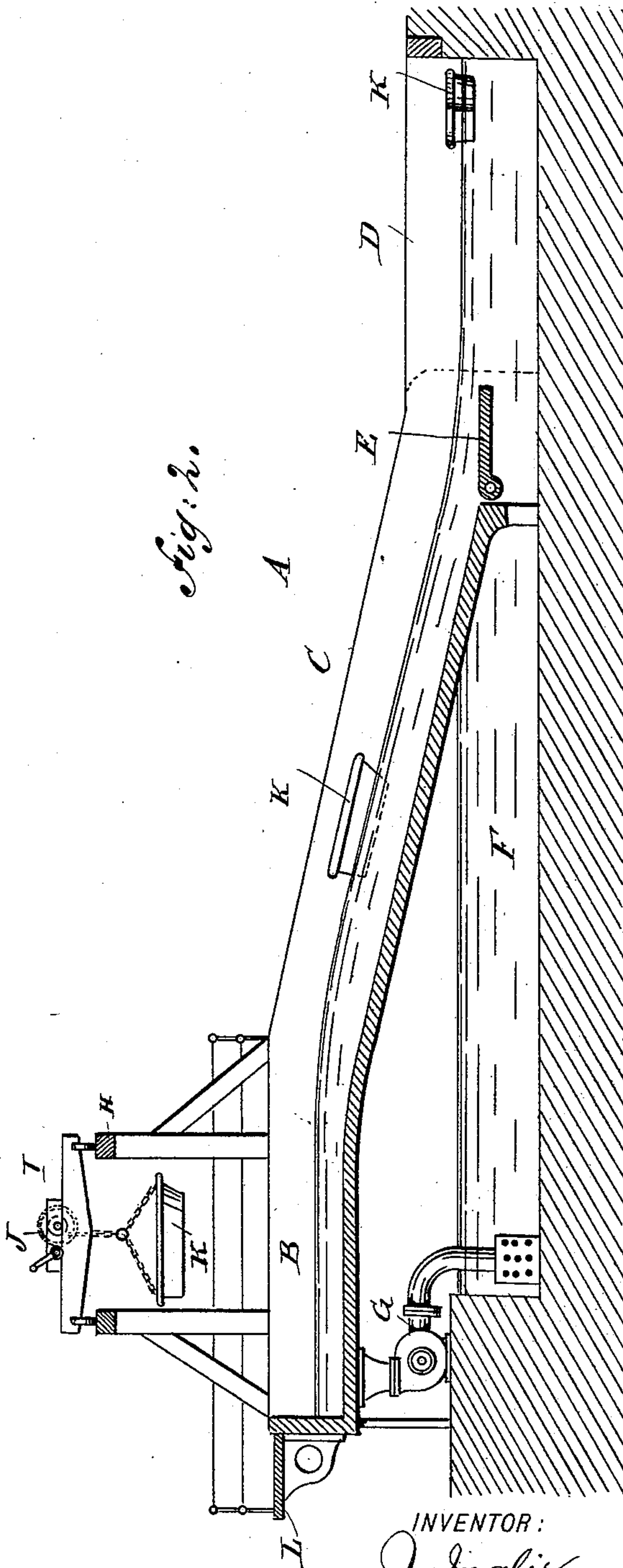
No. 435,227.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
C. Sedgwick



INVENTOR:

BY *J. Inglis*
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ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES INGLIS, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

WATER-SLIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,227, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed May 17, 1890. Serial No. 352,216. (No model.) Patented in England August 15, 1889, No. 12,884.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES INGLIS, of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Water-Slide, (patented in England August 15, 1889, No. 12,884,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved water-slide intended for amusement and recreation by forming artificial cascades or rapids and lakes for boats and other sailing craft carrying passengers.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement, and Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

The improved water-slide A is provided with a suitably-constructed tank B, from which extends downward a chute C, leading into a water reservoir or lake D, extending a suitable distance in front of the lower end of the chute C, and also extending to one side of the chute under the tank B, as is plainly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The lower end of the chute C is provided with a pivoted apron E, floating freely and horizontally in the water and serving to prevent the boats coming down the chute C from diving too deep into the water when they reach the bottom of the chute C at the commencement of the reservoir or lake D. The part F of the reservoir or lake D which extends alongside of and under the chute C is connected at its rear end with suitable pumping machinery or other means for raising the water back into the tank B, so that a complete circulation of the water is established. The water from the tank B naturally flows down the inclined chute C over the apron E into the lake or reservoir D, and from the latter through the back channel F to the pumping machinery, to be elevated into the tank B. Boats K or other floats travel from the tank B down the chute

C with the water into the reservoir or lake D, and then along the back channel F to the rear end of the lake, from which they are hoisted back into the tank B, preferably in the manner presently to be described. Above the tank B and over the back part of the channel F is arranged a suitable guideway H, on which is mounted to travel transversely a carriage I, provided with a suitable hoisting-machine J, adapted to hoist the boats K from the back channel F upward above the tank B, and then by moving the carriage I transversely the boats are lowered into the tank B to float down the chute C, as previously described.

In order to enable passengers to conveniently reach the boats in the tank B, the latter is provided at one or more sides with a platform L, having suitable approaches N leading to the ground below. From the platform L parties can step easily into the boats or floats K to make the trip previously mentioned.

Instead of the traveling carriage and the hoisting-machine J other suitable means may be employed—such as a hydraulic lift—to raise the boats K from the back end of the channel F to the tank B.

The slope or incline of the chute C, as well as the length, may be varied as desired to suit different conditions. A water-slide with a chute C about ten feet wide and the water in it about six inches deep running down at the rate of ten miles an hour would pass about four thousand four hundred cubic feet of water per minute, and at twenty feet fall in vertical height this would represent about one hundred and sixty-six horse-power in work, which is many times less than the work done by large pumps in ordinary use for docks and other purposes, so that there would be no practical difficulty as regards pumping capacity for water-slides of a considerably greater fall and capacity than the one above mentioned.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a water-slide, the combination, with the tank and the chute discharging thereinto,

of a float hinged at its inner edge to the lower end of the chute and free at its outer edge to assume normally a horizontal position in the water, substantially as set forth.

- 5 2. In a water-slide, the combination, with the tank, of the downwardly-inclined chute of less width than the tank and having a platform

and transverse frame H at its upper end, and the carriage traveling on said frame and having a windlass, substantially as set forth.

JAMES INGLIS.

Witnesses:

O. W. STANTON,
WILLIAM EUARD.