

(No Model.)

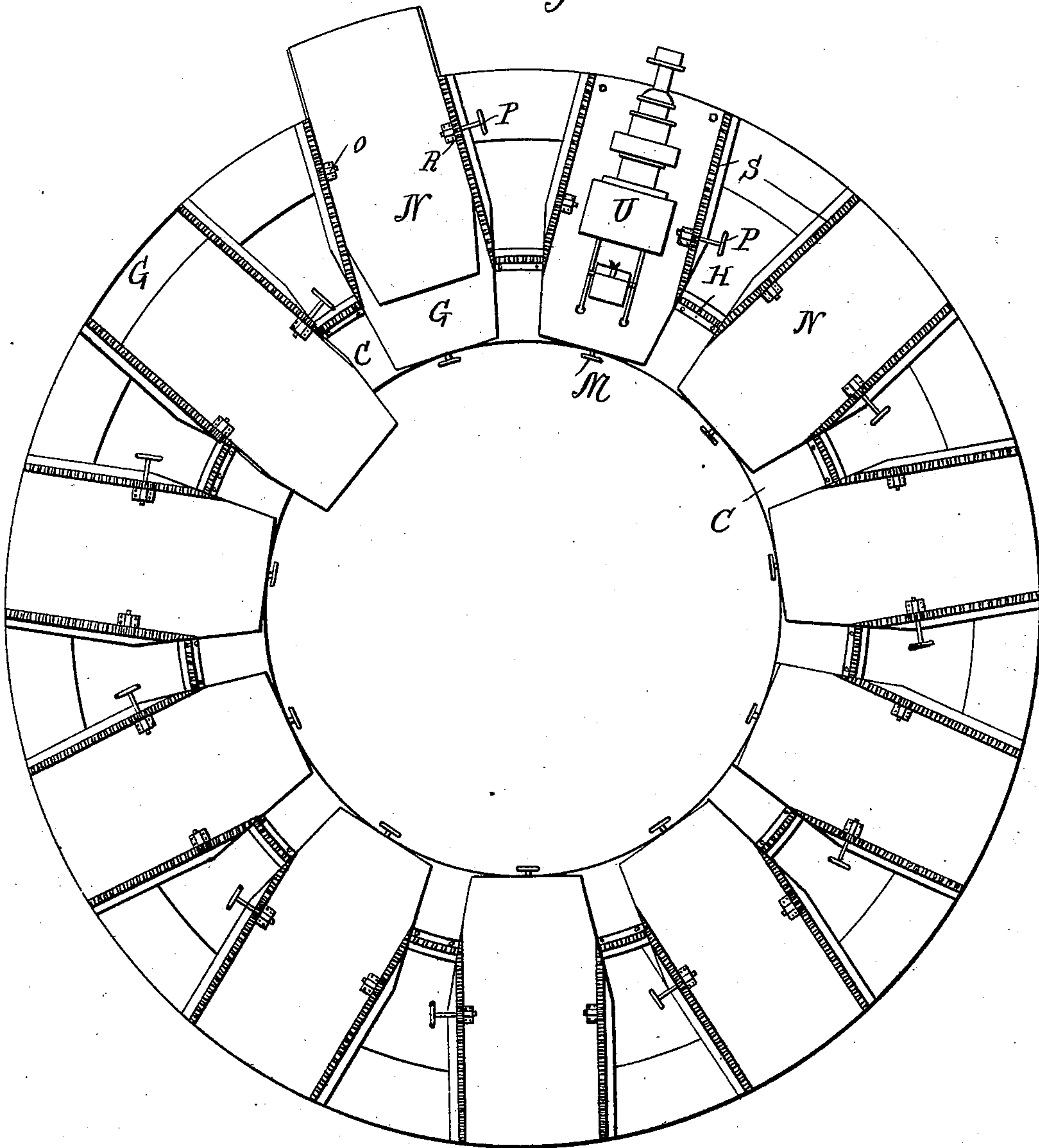
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. CHASE.
STEREOPTICON PANORAMA MACHINE.

No. 545,452.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
Wm. M. Rheem.
Harry White.

Inventor
Charles A. Chase
by Francis W. Parker,
att'y.

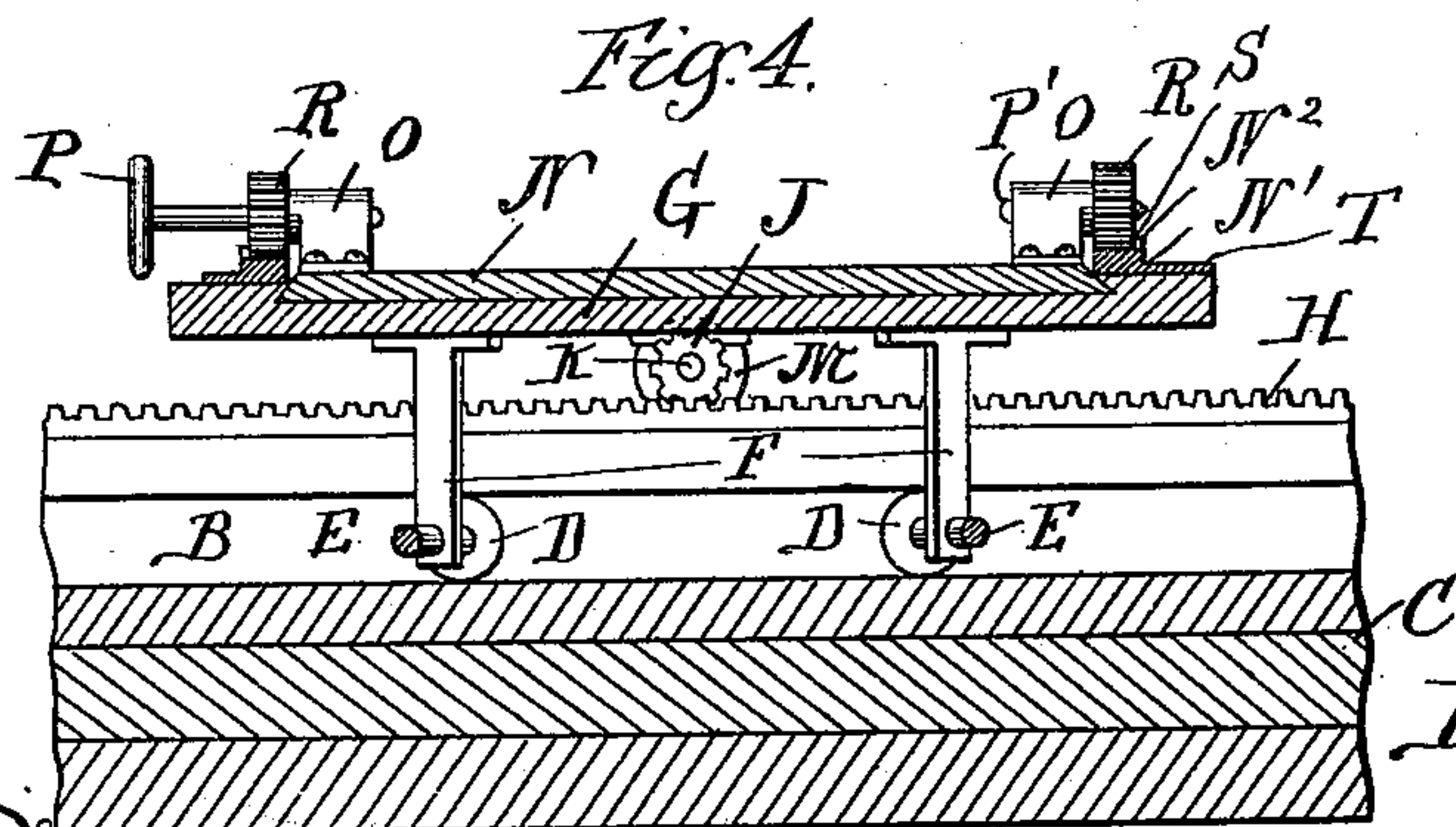
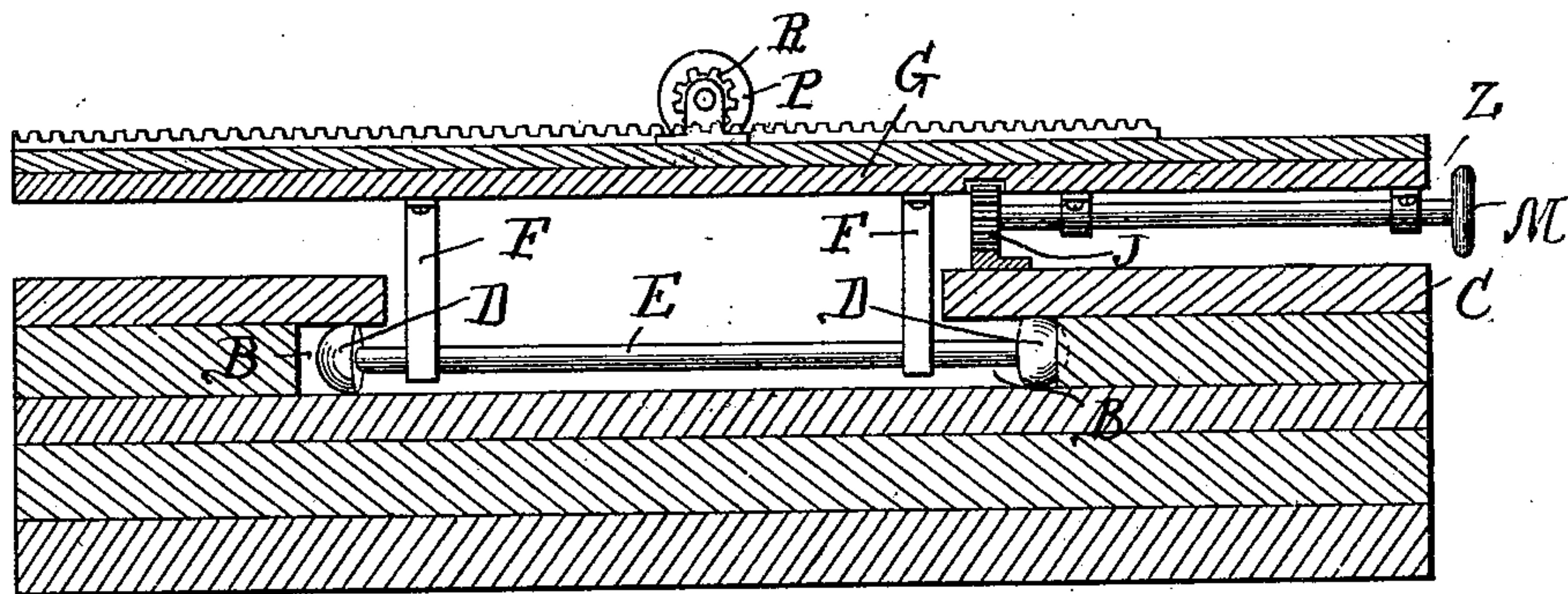
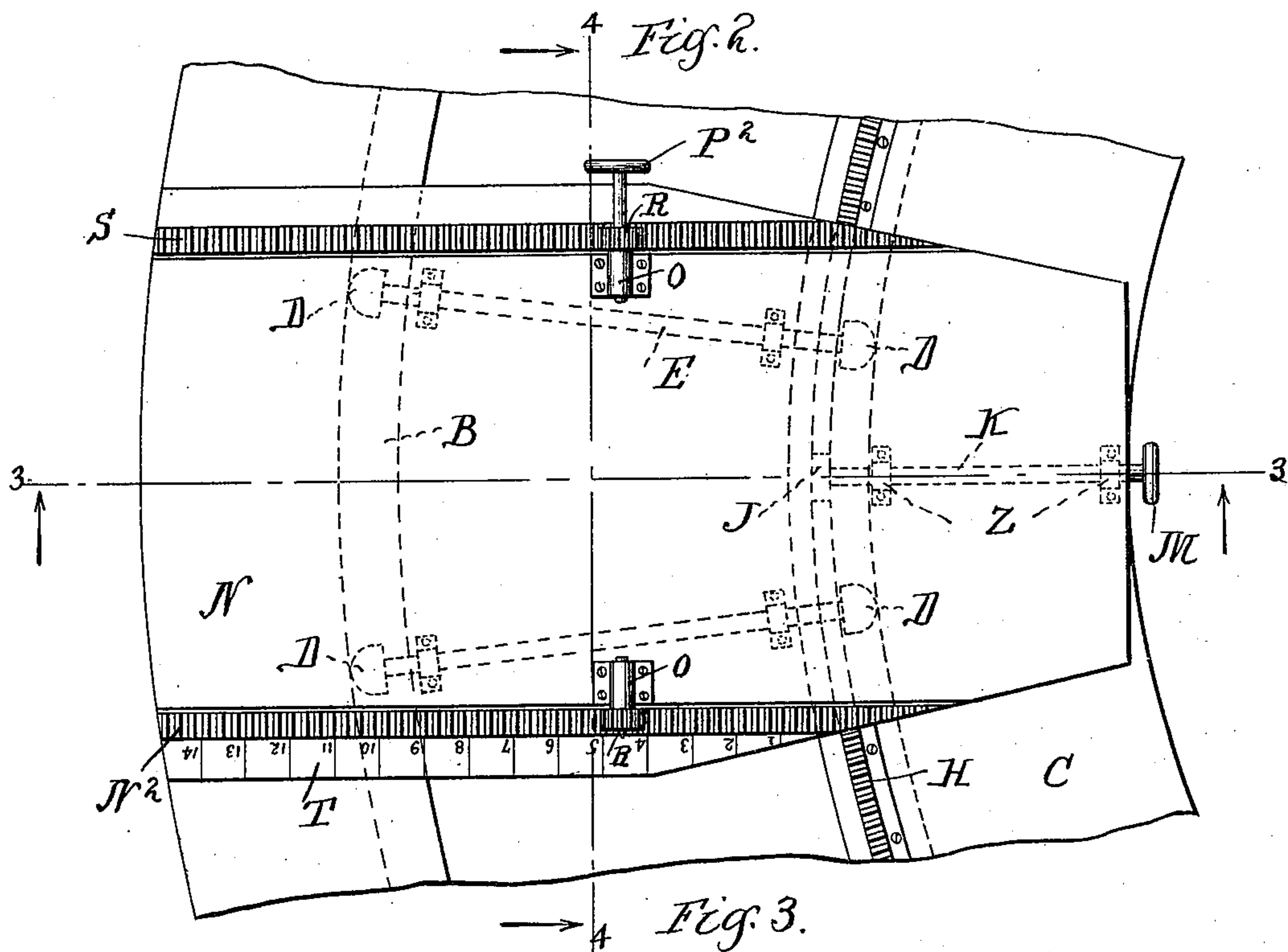
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. A. CHASE.
STEREOPTICON PANORAMA MACHINE.

No. 545,452.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.



Witnesses.

Wm. M. Rhum.

Harry White.

Inventor.

by Charles A. Chase

Francis W. Parker,
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. CHASE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE CHASE
ELECTRIC CYCLORAMA COMPANY, OF ILLINOIS.

STEREOPTICON PANORAMA MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,452, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed September 24, 1894. Serial No. 523,975. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. CHASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stereopticon Panorama Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to stereopticon panorama machines, and has for its object to provide convenient and simple means for the employment of a series of stereopticons for the reproduction of horizon effects. In an application of even date herewith, and serially numbered 523,976, I have described a device to be associated with each stereopticon, which has for its object the blending or uniting of the different sections of the picture produced by the various stereopticons. My present application describes an arrangement for moving and controlling the different stereopticons. It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the annular table, showing a stereopticon mounted on its secondary table. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing a secondary table and its primary table more in detail and in connection with the annular table. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter throughout the several views.

A is the supporting-table, preferably annular in form, so as to provide a central space or area in which the operator can stand. This table is preferably made of a series of superimposed sections, so as to produce a compact table, not easily warped or gotten out of shape.

B B are annular groove-like recesses beneath the cap annulus C. In these grooves run the wheels D D at the end of axles or shafts E. These axles are each radial to the center of the annular table. From each rises two standards F, and with each pair of axles is provided the primary table G, resting upon such standards. H is an annular crown-gear rigidly secured upon the face of the table and adapted to engage the pinion J, which is on the end of the shaft K, which is journaled in the boxes L on such primary table G. M is

the hand-wheel by which this shaft is rotated. On the primary table is mounted the secondary table N, preferably projecting at N' along the sides beneath the overhanging lip N² on the primary table. The secondary table is provided with two boxes O O, from which project short shafts P P', which shafts carry each a pinion R to engage one of the racks S S, which racks are fixed on the primary table. The rod or shaft P terminates in the handle P². T is a scale along the side of one of the racks S. U is a stereopticon preferably screwed down upon or rigidly secured to the secondary table N.

It is evident that these parts may be somewhat altered and changed without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I do not wish to be limited to the precise construction here shown.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: In the operation of a series of stereopticons at a central position, so as to reproduce upon the inner wall of a cylindrical or globular building, or the like, horizon effects, it is, of course, necessary to focus the stereopticons properly and to position them carefully, so as to make the several sections of the pictures reproduced blend or connect. This involves means for accurately and correctly shifting the position of each stereopticon along the line of its length, or a line radial to the center of the building or the center of the series of stereopticons, and it also involves means for shifting the machines circumferentially with reference to the same center. If, now, a series of pictures be inserted in a series of stereopticons so arranged I can, by operating the handles P², successively produce a proper relation of distance between the stereopticons and the wall or screen. I may then, by successively operating the handles M, move the stereopticons circumferentially, so that the pictures properly join. In other words, I give to the stereopticons proper two motions, one radial, the other circumferential to the center of the series of stereopticons.

I have spoken of "horizon" views. By this I mean views which include whole or part thereof. With this significance it will be seen that the device might be employed substantially as here indicated for the production of

a portion of the horizon, say such part as would be covered by two or more instruments.

I claim—

1. A table with its central portion removed,
5 in combination with a series of primary car-
riages adapted to move circumferentially
thereabout, and a series of secondary car-
riages each mounted on a primary carriage
and adapted to move radially and along such
10 primary carriage, and a stereopticon mounted
upon each secondary carriage.

2. The combination of a table with an an-
nular way therearound and having its central
portion removed, undercut grooves on the op-
15 posite sides of such way, a series of radially
disposed axles having suitable wheels to run
in such grooves and stereopticon tables sup-
ported upon such axles so as to travel circum-
ferentially, the whole so arranged that the ste-
20 reopticons may be moved separately around
the opening in said table so as to vary their
relative position.

3. The combination of a table with a series
of primary carriages thereon, and a series of
25 secondary carriages each adapted to move ra-

dially and along the primary carriage by
means of racks and pinions associated there-
with, said primary carriages adapted to be
moved about a common center, but entirely
disconnected from such center. 30

4. The combination in a device for manip-
ulating two or more stereopticons adapted to
be used in projecting continuous views upon
a receiving surface, of a table, a series of pri-
mary carriages supported by said table and 35
adapted to be moved around a common cen-
ter, and a series of secondary carriages each
mounted upon a primary carriage and adapted
to be moved therealong, and a stereopticon
mounted upon each of said secondary car- 40
riages whereby said stereopticons may be
quickly and easily moved to a position in
which the portions of the view projected by
each stereopticon may be brought into the
required relation.

CHAS. A. CHASE.

Witnesses:

WALTER J. GUNTHERP,
FRANCIS M. IRELAND.