

No. 662,668.

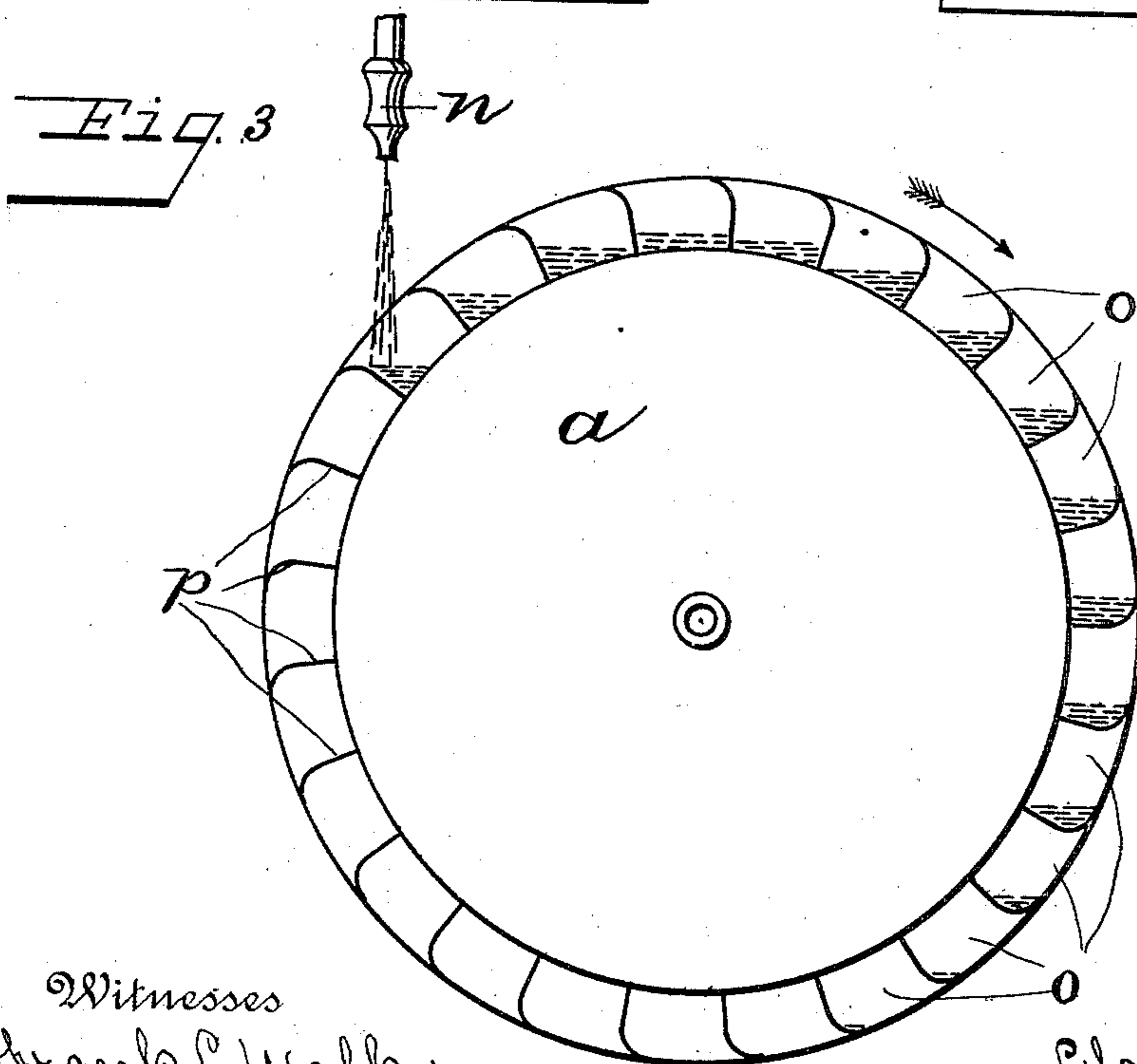
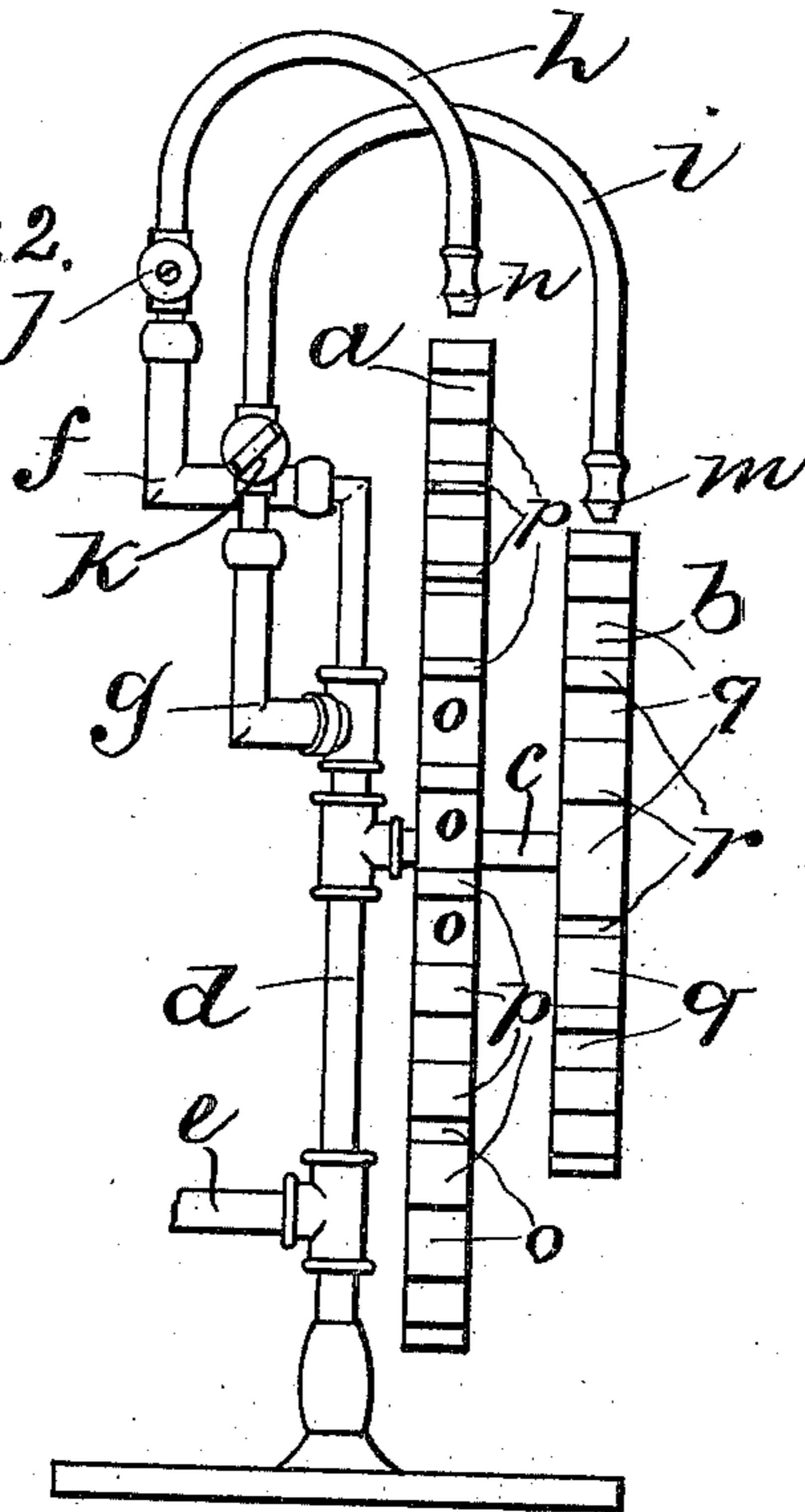
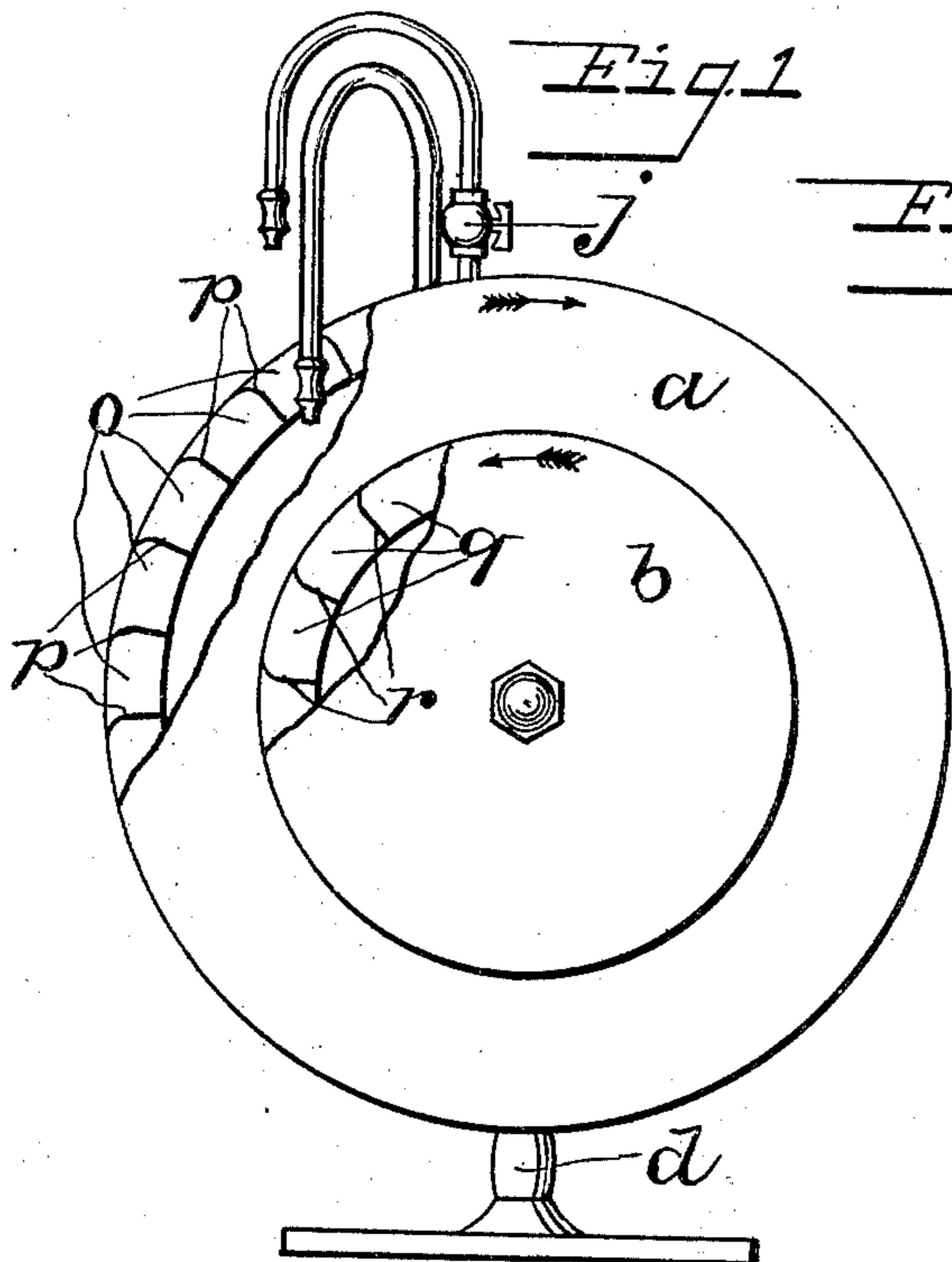
Patented Nov. 27, 1900.

C. R. CRANDALL.

NOVELTY FOR ADVERTISING OR SIMILAR PURPOSES.

(Application filed Mar. 16, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
Frank L. Walker  
Chas. J. Welch

Inventor  
Claude R. Crandall  
By his Attorney  
Paul J. White

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE R. CRANDALL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE PASTEUR-CHAMBERLAND FILTER COMPANY, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

## NOVELTY FOR ADVERTISING OR SIMILAR PURPOSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,668, dated November 27, 1900.

Application filed March 16, 1900. Serial No. 8,952. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLAUDE R. CRANDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Novelties for Advertising or Similar Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a novelty for advertising and similar purposes.

The device consists, essentially, of one or more wheels mounted independently on a horizontal shaft, with a water-supply on the same side of each wheel, the construction being such that one or more of the wheels revolve in the opposite direction to the force of the water-supply. Apparently all the wheels should turn with the stream of the water-supply; but some are made paradoxically to turn against the stream, thereby creating an interesting and attractive device for advertising or similar purposes. I attain this object by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation with a portion of the periphery of the wheels broken away to show the construction and form of the recesses in each of two wheels. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the supply-pipe and connections. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the larger wheel, showing a number of the recesses partially filled with water, the gravity of which overcomes the force of the water-supply.

Like parts are represented by similar letters of reference in the several views.

In constructing my device I usually mount the wheels *a* and *b* upon a shaft *c* and attach the same to a pedestal *d*. The upright of said pedestal is hollow and provided with an inlet *e*, and connected to said upright at the top by means of elbows *f* and *g* there are two pipes *h* and *i*, curved and extended, so that the open ends thereof lie above and adjacent to the recesses of the respective wheels at a common radial point on one side of the vertical center of said wheels more or less removed from said center. Said pipes *h* and *i* are each provided with a stop-cock *j* and *k* and a nozzle *m* and *n* at the ends thereof. Recesses *o* are formed on the periphery of the

larger wheel, and the partitions *p* thereof extend from the inner side radially and at the outer ends are bent slightly toward that side of the structure on which the water is applied. When the water is turned on, the wheel would naturally revolve with the force and direction of the stream; but turning the wheel by hand against the force of the water-supply until the recesses are sufficiently filled to overcome said force by gravity it will then continue to turn or revolve by the weight of the water against the force of said water-supply. Recesses *q* are formed on the periphery of the smaller wheel, and the partitions *r* thereof extend from the inner side radially and at the outer ends are bent slightly from that side of the structure on which the water is applied. The construction of the recesses on this smaller wheel is such that it revolves naturally both from the weight and impact of the water in the direction in which the water is applied.

Of course the structure of the recesses in the larger and smaller wheels may be reversed. Furthermore, it is of course not essential to have the water-conduit herein described; but the water may be supplied to the wheels in any convenient manner.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a machine such as described the combination of two wheels, one larger than the other, mounted independently and adjacent to each other on a horizontal shaft, with recesses in the outer edge of each, said recesses having radially-extended partitions, the outer ends of which in each wheel are bent in the opposite direction to those in the other wheel, and a water-supply on the same side of each wheel, the arrangement being such that the weight of the water in the recesses of one wheel overcomes the impact of the water-supply, whereas in the other said weight assists said impact causing the wheels to revolve in opposite directions, substantially as specified.

2. In a machine such as described, the combination of two wheels, recesses formed on the outer edges of each of said wheels as described, a horizontal shaft on which said wheels are mounted independently and adjacent

cent to each other, a pedestal to the upright  
of which said shaft is attached, said upright  
a hollow pipe, and elbows at the upper end  
thereof, and two pipes connected thereto and  
5 extended and curved so that the open ends  
thereof, with nozzles thereon, lie over and ad-  
jacent to the recesses in said wheels at a com-  
mon radial point on one and the same side of  
the vertical center of the said wheels, more  
10 or less removed from said center, and a wa-

ter-supply inlet in the upright of said pedes-  
tal, substantially as and for the purpose speci-  
fied.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1900. 15

CLAUDE R. CRANDALL.

Witnesses:

JULIUS VON GERTH,  
WM. KLANKE.