

No. 668,749.

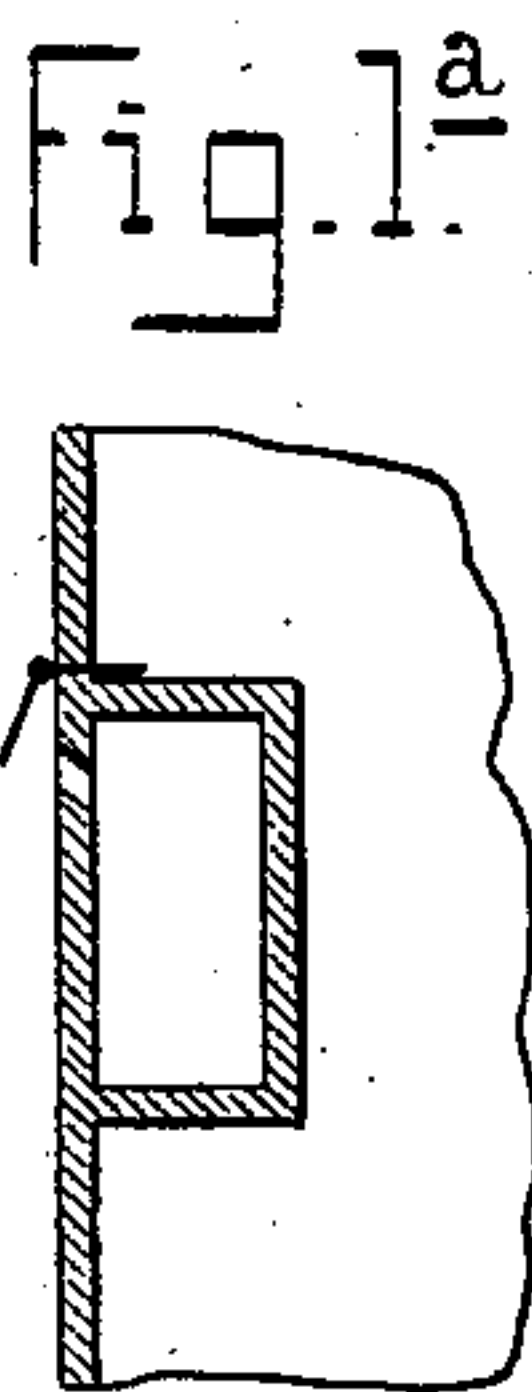
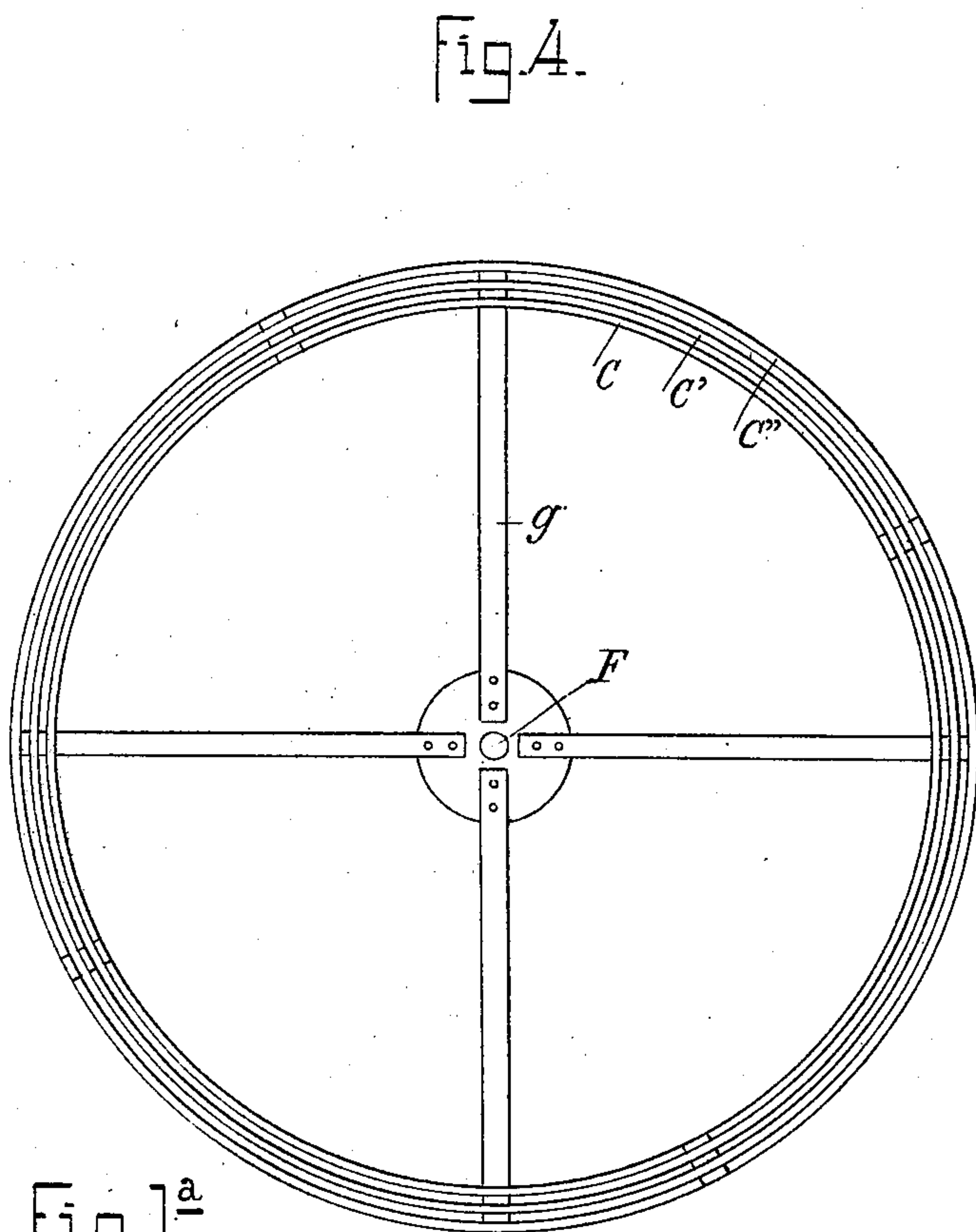
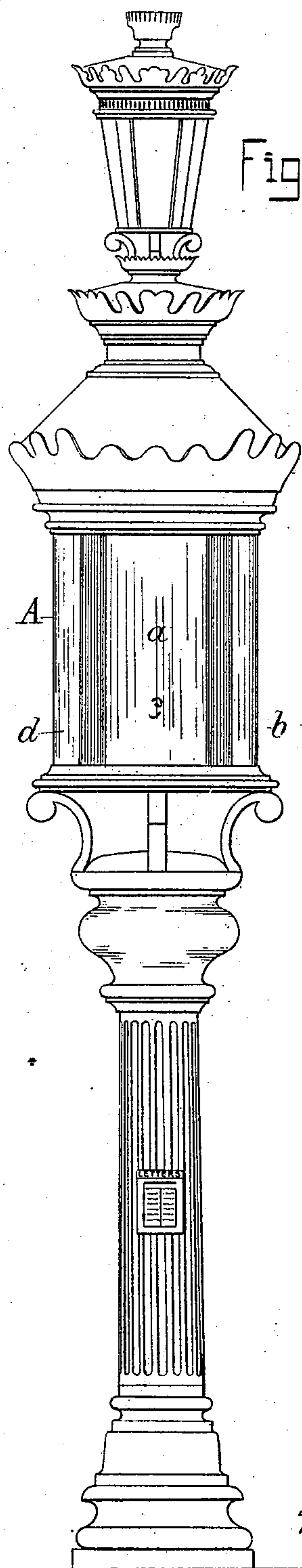
Patented Feb. 26, 1901.

C. CASANOVA.  
ADVERTISEMENT PILLAR.

(Application filed July 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:  
J. H. Jones  
W. H. Chapel

Inventor  
Charles Casanova  
By his Attorney  
Charles A. Perry.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES CASANOVA, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## ADVERTISEMENT-PILLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,749, dated February 26, 1901.

Application filed July 28, 1900. Serial No. 25,078. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES CASANOVA, civil engineer, of 66 Avenue des Ternes, city of Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented new and useful Improvements in and Connected with Advertisement-Pillars, which are fully set forth in the following specification.

The present invention relates to a hollow advertisement-pillar, employed also as a letter-box and as a holder for several objects, such as a stretcher for use in cases of accident, fire, or the like. The door of the pillar is closed, but access to the interior can be readily had after a little glass box containing the key suitably fixed to the pillar is broken. The door of said pillar is connected with an electric bell arranged to be rung at the moment the door is opened. Above the lantern containing the advertisements is fixed a public clock, an ordinary lantern, or the like.

My invention will be clearly understood with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the advertisement-pillar; Fig. 1<sup>a</sup>, a section through the part provided with the letter-box; Fig. 2, a plan of the actuating mechanism; Fig. 3, a vertical section through the same; Fig. 4, a plan of the drums provided with advertisements; Fig. 5, an elevation of the upper and principal toothed wheel; Figs. 6, 7, and 8 illustrate partly-toothed wheels fixed upon the shaft of the principal wheel.

A is a cylindrical or conical drum or lantern consisting of four segments *a b c d*, one of which—for instance, *a*—is plain and transparent, while the others bear advertisements. Within the drum A are arranged three drums *C C' C''*, composed of the same number of segments as the outer drum. Two opposite segments of these inner drums are provided with advertisements, while the remaining two segments are transparent. These drums are rotated alternately by any suitable mechanism. The different segments are kept in position by small flanges *e e'*.

D represents the bottom of that part of the pillar containing the advertisements. This bottom is connected with the cross-arms *g* by transverse rods *f*.

The drums *C C' C''* rotate around the same

shaft F, arranged between the cross-arms and the bottom D.

G is a clockwork suitably arranged on the bottom D.

*h* is a finger rotated from the shaft F in the direction indicated by the arrow and pushing alternately one tooth (farther one) of the nine teeth of the wheel H.

I indicates a weighted spring which when meeting a tooth knocks its weight *m* (hammer or the like) against the bell *t*.

J, Fig. 6, is a partly-toothed wheel having four teeth 1 2 3 4, corresponding exactly with the teeth 1 2 3 4 of the principal wheel H. This wheel H is fixed on a shaft placed at right angles to the shaft F. Upon the shaft of the principal pinion H is fixed a second toothed wheel J', also provided with four teeth 4 5 6 7, corresponding with 4 5 6 7 of the wheel H, and a third wheel J'', the teeth 7 8 9 1 of which correspond with 7 8 9 1 of the principal wheel H. Each of these toothed wheels J J' J'' by its teeth influences a lever *j j' j''*, all of the levers rotating around a common shaft *o*. These levers are provided with projections *s s' s''*, pushing against corresponding projections *S S' S''*, fixed in groups of four to each of the drums *C C' C''*, so that none of them can effect more than a quarter-revolution when the corresponding nose *s, s', or s''* is not pressed down. The extremities of these levers or fingers *j j' j''* are guided by means of pins *k*. K K' K'' are disks or round boards supporting the advertisement-drums *C C' C''*. Between the upper sides of the drums *C C' C''* and the supports K K' K'', fixed and turning with the shaft F, are interposed friction-plates L L' L'', allowing of the drums being arrested in spite of the rotation of the supports until their noses are liberated. The interiors of the advertisement-drums are lighted by suitable means. Some supplementary lights may be disposed upon the plate N. Access to the interior of the drums can be had through a door M. *q* is a button or knob by means of which the clockwork is regulated at convenience.

The advertisement-pillar forming the subject-matter of my present invention works in the following manner: The clockwork is wound up and the shaft F set in rotation. The drums *C C' C''* do not rotate while their



projections  $S S' S''$  lean against the noses  $s s' s''$  of the fingers  $j j' j''$ . If now the finger  $h$  pushes against the tooth I of the principal toothed wheel H, this tooth is rotated for  
 5 about one-ninth of the circumference of the wheel. During this time the projection  $s$  is pressed down, whereby the inner drum C is liberated and now effects a rotation of ninety degrees until the following nose  $s$  comes  
 10 against the corresponding projections. When the finger  $h$  meets the tooth 2, it actuates the corresponding tooth 2 of the wheel J and raises the lever  $j$ , whereupon the drum C again is rotated for ninety degrees. The  
 15 same takes place with the tooth 3. When the tooth 4 is rotated, the first tooth of the wheel J' is withdrawn, and so on. All of the teeth of the wheel J are rotated in the manner hereinbefore described, while the wheels  
 20 J' and J'' remain unacting. In the position where the drum C has completed one revolution its transparent segment is in face of the transparent segment of the lantern A and the second drum C' commences its turn in  
 25 the same manner as the drum C until the teeth 7 raise the levers or fingers  $j' j''$ , whereupon the drum stops its movement. The same action is repeated by the drum C'', which also executes a quarter of a turn. At  
 30 each fourth tooth of one of the partly-toothed wheels the first tooth of the following partly-toothed wheel is withdrawn, so that the mechanism is never stopped, for the following drum turns already when the foregoing is  
 35 not yet stopped.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

In advertisement-pillars the combination 10 of a lantern A having two transparent segments with drums C C' C'' provided with advertisements and having as many openings as the outer lantern A, a shaft F common to all the drums and rotated by suitable mech- 45 anism, a finger  $h$  rigidly connected to said shaft, a toothed wheel H provided with nine teeth, partly-toothed wheels J J' J'' located upon the shaft of the principal wheel H, levers  $j j' j''$  swinging around a common shaft 50 o, projections  $s s' s''$  fixed to the extremities of the levers  $j j' j''$  and acting upon noses S S' S'' of the advertisement-drums all of the drums effecting intermittently a quarter of a turn owing to the finger  $h$  withdrawing at 55 each revolution a tooth of the principal wheel H, and consequently intermittently a tooth of the partly-toothed wheels, these wheels unlocking the drums by means of the fingers and their noses, thereby allowing of a rota- 60 tion imparted to the drums C C' C'' from their common shaft F the whole substantially and for the purpose as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscrib- 65 ing witnesses.

CHARLES CASANOVA.

Witnesses:

WALTER SCLURAEGBREL,  
 EDWARD P. MACLEAN.