

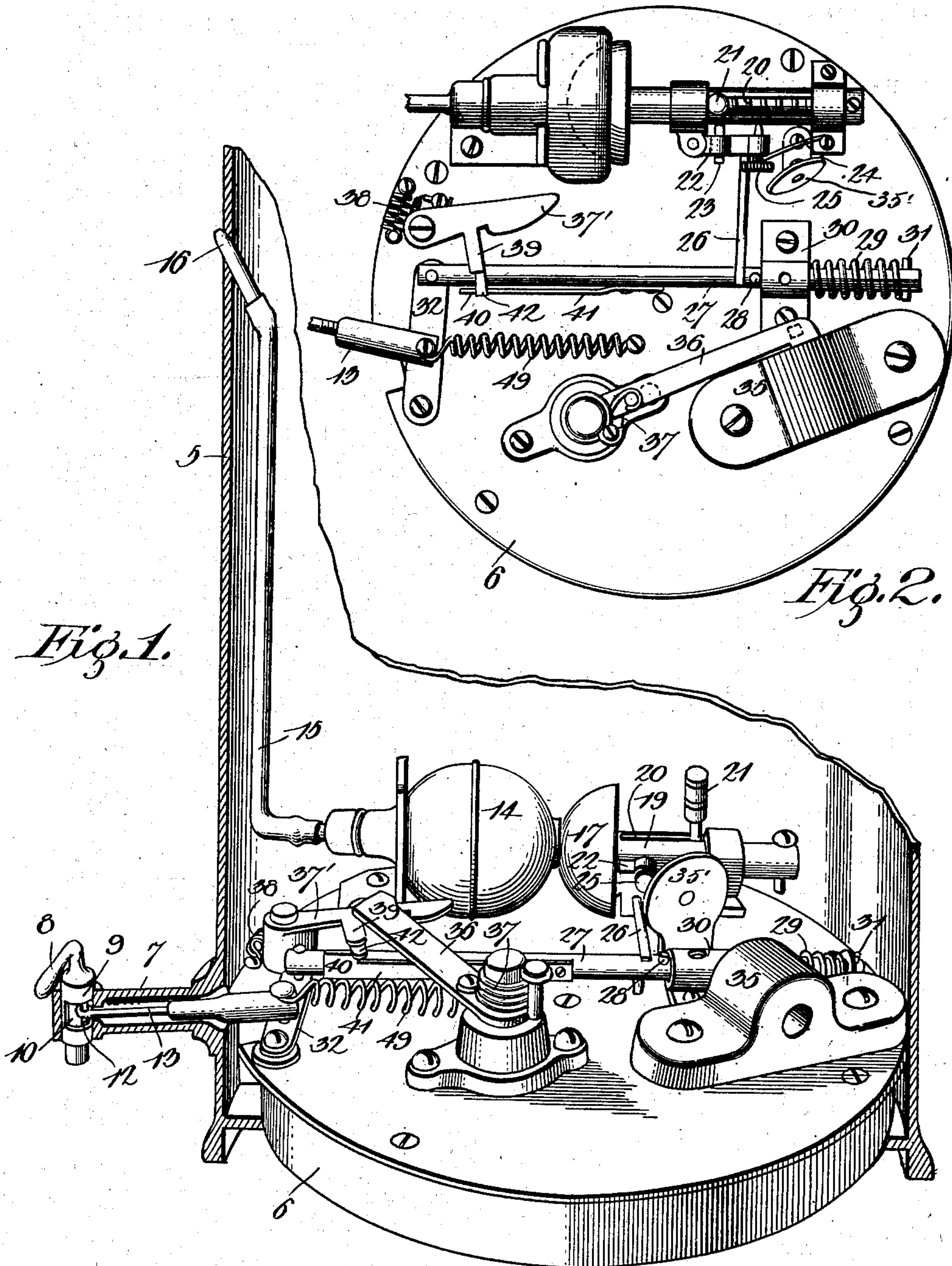
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Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

E. & U. S. DE MOULIN.
AUTOMATIC WATER COOLER FOR INITIATING PURPOSES.

(Application filed Mar. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMOND DE MOULIN AND ULYSSES S. DE MOULIN, OF GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS.

AUTOMATIC WATER-COOLER FOR INITIATING PURPOSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,466, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed March 11, 1901. Serial No. 50,697. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDMOND DE MOULIN and ULYSSES S. DE MOULIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Greenville, in the county of Bond and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Automatic Water-Cooler for Initiating Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to initiating devices; and it has for its object to provide a device of this nature including a vessel representing a water-cooler and from which when the spigot is turned there will be thrown a jet of water into the face of the candidate and when the spigot is released an explosion will occur that will throw the top of the cooler into the air with a loud report.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a portion of a water-cooler with the jet-throwing and cartridge-exploding mechanism with the parts set for action. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the jet-throwing and cartridge-exploding mechanisms in their operative positions.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown a portion of the side walls of a water-cooler 5 and the bottom 6 thereof, and on the wall of the vessel and near to the bottom thereof is secured a tubular extension 7, having the form and appearance of the barrel of an ordinary spigot, having a handle 8 for rotating the plug 9. Instead of the usual form of plug, however, the present plug comprises a body having a cut-away portion 10, in which is a pin 12, having a rod 13 connected thereto eccentric to the axis of rotation of the plug, so that when the plug is oscillated the rod will be reciprocated in the extension 7 for a purpose to be presently explained. This portion of the apparatus forms what may be termed a "false spigot."

In the body of the water-cooler is disposed a compressible bulb 14, of rubber or other suitable material, which is to receive water, and it has a discharge-pipe 15, which leads therefrom and terminates in a nozzle 16, which projects upwardly and outwardly through the front of the casing of the cooler. When the handle 8 is operated as would be the handle of a true spigot to draw water from the cooler, the

bulb is compressed to discharge a stream or jet into the face of the candidate, and when the handle of the spigot is released a cap is exploded, and for these purposes the following mechanism is provided.

A plunger 17 is disposed against the bulb 14, and the stem thereof is slidably disposed in a casing 19, mounted upon the bottom of the cooler, and in the casing and encircling the stem is a helical spring 20, which rests at one end against the end of the casing and at the opposite end against the pin 21, engaged with the stem, and which projects through a slot in the casing for engagement when the plunger is to be retracted or moved to its inoperative position. When the plunger is released, its spring moves it to compress the bulb to discharge the contents of the bulb through the nozzle. To hold the plunger in retracted position with the spring under tension, a lever 22 is pivoted to a portion of the plunger-casing and carries a pin 23, adapted for engagement with a perforation in the side of the casing and with a second perforation in the stem of the plunger, which registers with the perforation in the casing when the plunger is retracted, and this lever is held with its pin in engaging position by means of a spring-finger 24, fixed to the plunger-casing and bearing with its free end against the free end of the lever. A set-screw 25, engaged with the end of the lever, limits the inward or engaging movement of the lever by contact with the plunger-casing, and to move the lever to draw its retaining-pin from the plunger to release the latter said lever has a rearwardly-directed arm 26, which when operated swings the lever outwardly and against the tension of its spring. To operate the arm 26 to release the plunger, a rod 27 is mounted for reciprocation upon the base of the water-cooler and carries a striker-pin 28, which when the rod is moved in one direction engages said arm and moves it operatively, said rod being held normally and yieldably in its inoperative position by an encircling helical spring 29, disposed upon the rod and bearing at opposite ends against the bearing-block 30, in which the rod is mounted, and a pin 31 passed transversely through the rod. The opposite end of the rod 27 is connected with a pivoted lever 32, with which is connected the rod 13,

so that when the handle 8 is turned, as in drawing water, the rod 27 will be moved to strike the arm 26 and release the plunger. The plunger then moves to compress the bulb and the water is discharged therefrom.

An anvil or cap-receiving block 35 is mounted upon the bottom of the water-cooler, and a hammer 36 is pivoted for movement to strike the anvil with its head and discharge a cap thereon and has a spring 37 for actuating it. At the rear of the anvil 35 is a shield 35' to protect the operating mechanism from the recoil of the exploding cartridge. When in a retracted position, the hammer is engaged with a keeper or latch 37', held yieldably in engaging position by means of a spring 38. The latch has an arm 39, which projects transversely of the rod 27, and when said rod is in its retracted position, as shown in the drawings in Fig. 1, the end of this arm lies upon the step 40 at the free end of a spring-finger 41, which is attached to the side of the rod 27. When the rod 27 is moved forwardly by rotation of the plug of the faucet or spigot, the spring 42, which forms the extreme end of the arm 39, drops behind the step 40, and when the rod 27 is retracted by its returning-spring the step engages said spring extremity of the arm and moves the arm pivotally, so that the latch is drawn from the hammer and the latter is released to explode the cap, and the cap is provided with a sufficient charge of powder to blow the top off from the water-cooler.

With this construction it will be seen that when the candidate attempts to draw water from the cooler a jet of water will be discharged into his face, and he will then let go of the handle of the false spigot, when its return movement will release the hammer, and the cover will be blown from the cooler with a loud report, the return movement of the parts being assisted by a helical spring 49, attached to the lever 32 and to the bottom of the cooler.

What is claimed is—

1. In a device of the class described, a passive member falsely representing an operative device having a known function and provided with a movable element, an operative or active member, and connections between the movable element of the false member and the operative or active member for actuating the latter.

2. A device of the class described comprising a vessel having a false spigot including a movable member, and a separate water-ejecting apparatus operably connected with the movable member for control thereby.

3. The combination with a vessel having a movable member, of means for ejecting water

from the vessel and controlled by actuation of the movable member in one direction, and a detonating mechanism controlled by return movement of the movable member.

4. The combination with a vessel having a movable member, of a mechanism disposed to eject water from the vessel, means for holding said mechanism inoperative, means connected with the movable member for releasing the holding means when the movable member is actuated in one direction, and a detonating mechanism operable by return movement of the movable member.

5. The combination with a water-ejecting mechanism and means for holding it inoperative, of a detonating means having means for holding it inoperative, a lever, and connections between the lever and the holding means of the ejecting mechanism and the detonating mechanism for releasing the holding means of the ejecting mechanism when moved in one direction and for releasing the holding means of the detonating mechanism upon return movement.

6. The combination with a water-ejecting mechanism including a compressible bulb having a nozzle, and a plunger for compressing the bulb and provided with an actuating-spring, of means for holding the plunger in retracted position, a lever for releasing the holding means when moved in one direction, a detonating mechanism and means for holding the detonating mechanism retracted, said means being operable to release the detonating mechanism upon return movement of the lever.

7. A device of the class described comprising a vessel representing a water-cooler and having a false member representing a spigot and provided with a movable element, the vessel having an ejection-opening spaced from the false spigot, and a water-ejecting mechanism in the cooler for ejecting a stream through the ejection-opening and controlled by the movable element of the false member.

8. A device of the class described comprising a vessel representing a water-cooler having a false spigot, means operable by movement of the false spigot in one direction for ejecting a stream from the vessel and detonating mechanism operable by movement of the false spigot in an opposite direction.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

EDMOND DE MOULIN.
ULYSSES S. DE MOULIN.

Witnesses:

H. C. DIEHL,
REUBEN S. DENNY.