

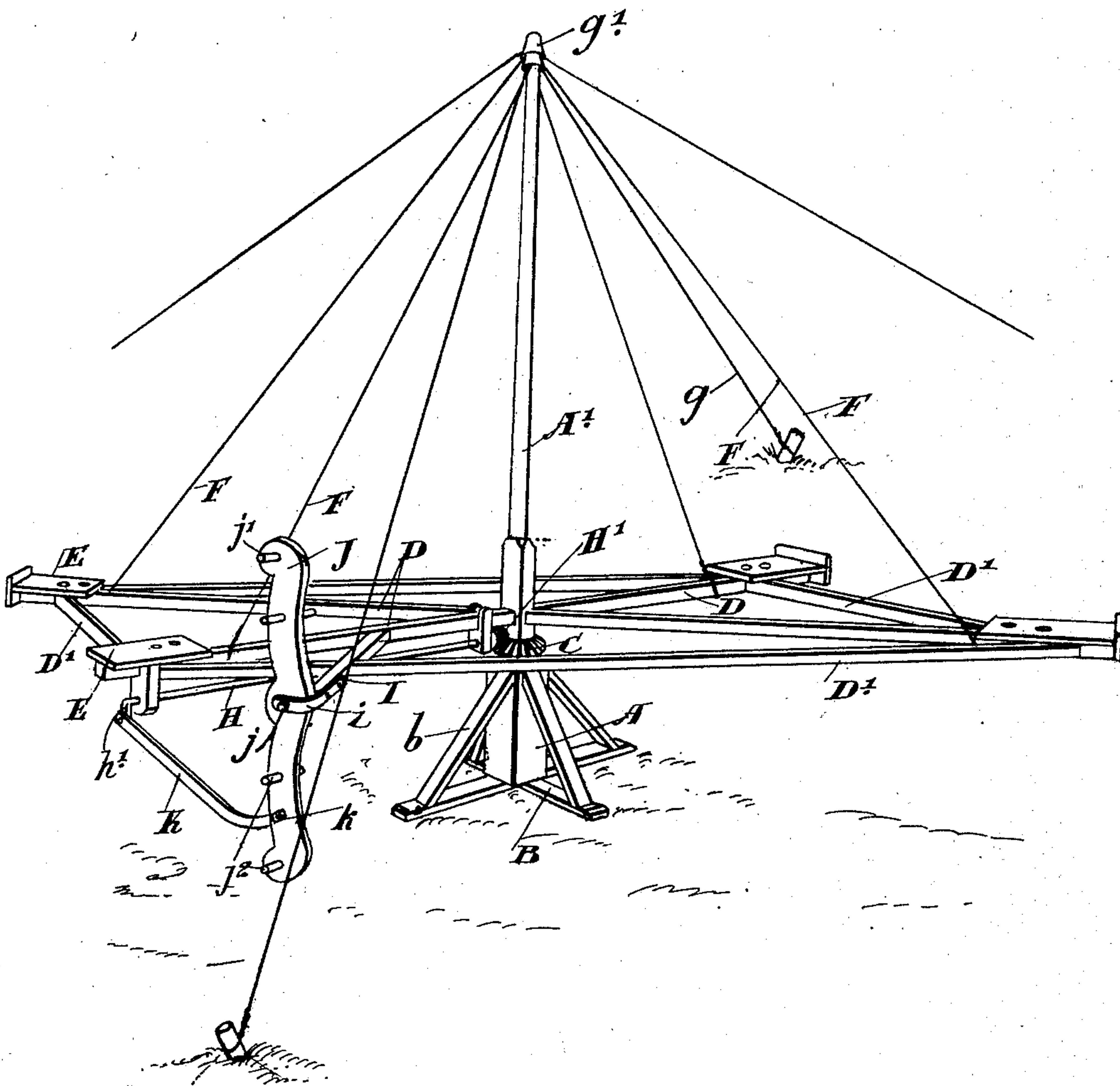
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J. L. McCREA.
MERRY-GO-ROUND.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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MERRY-GO-ROUND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,602, dated February 3, 1903.

Application filed April 4, 1902. Serial No. 101,387. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES LOUIS MCCREA, contractor, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Merry-Go-Rounds, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in merry-go-rounds; and the object of the invention is to devise a simple, cheap, and easily-operated merry-go-round which may be manipulated by one or more of the occupants; and it consists, essentially, of a standard, preferably portable and provided with radial arms connected together at the outer end by tie-rods and suitably supported by the wires to the top of the standard or post, such standard being made in two portions, one non-rotatable and provided with a beveled gear-wheel, with which meshes a gear-pinion at the end of the driving-rod, which is supported on one of the radial arms, the end of such driving-rod being provided with a crank and the ends of the radial arms with seats to receive the occupants, one or more of the seats having located opposite thereto a hand and foot driving-lever which is connected by rod to the crank at the end of the driving-rod, the parts being otherwise constructed and arranged in detail as herein more particularly explained.

The drawing represents a perspective view of the merry-go-round constructed in accordance with my invention.

A is the bottom or lower portion of the standard, which is supported on the cross-bars B, being securely connected thereto by the braces b.

The standard A is perfectly hollow and provided with any suitable bearing, into which fits the journaled rotatable portion A' of the standard.

C is a beveled gear-wheel secured to the top of the non-rotatable portion A.

D represents a series of radial arms, which are suitably mortised into the rotatable standard A' and are connected together at the outer ends by tie-bars D'. In the drawing I show but four arms D; but of course, be it under-

stood, I make as many as I find convenient, this of course depending on the size of the merry-go-round.

E represents the seats, which are secured on the ends of the arms.

F represents wire stays which are connected to the outer ends of the arms D and are suitably connected to the top of the rotatable standard A'.

g represents the guy-wires, which are connected at the bottom to suitable stakes driven into the ground and at the top to a cap g', within which the upper portion of the rotatable standard A' rotates. The guy-wires g are of course entirely and well clear of the ends of the arms and the rotating parts.

H is a driving-rod which is journaled in suitable bearings and is provided at the end with a gear-pinion H', which meshes with the gear-wheel C on the non-rotatable standard. The outer end of the driving-shaft H is provided with a crank h'.

I is a bar which is suitably connected to one of the tie-bars D' and one of the arms D. At the end of the bar I is provided a bracket i, as indicated, such bracket being connected to the bar I.

J is a lever which is pivoted on bolt j, extending through the bracket i and end of bar I.

j' represents handles which are secured at upper end of lever, one being located below the other and the two being provided in order to accommodate adults and children. j² represents foot-rests located one above the other and designed likewise to accommodate adults and children.

K is a connecting-bar or pitman pivotally connected at one end by the bolt k to the lower end of the lever J and at the opposite end to the crank h'.

One of the occupants of the merry-go-round sitting upon seat E in proximity to the lever J will be the one who will drive or cause the rotation of such merry-go-round, and this is accomplished by such occupant putting his foot on the rest j² and his hands on the handles j', and then by rocking backward and forward a rotary motion is imparted to the pitman K, to the crank h', and consequently

to the pinion H', thereby causing such pinion to roll on the bevel gear-wheel and impart the rotary movement to the merry-go-round.

Although I show but one lever J and its co-
5 acting parts, it will of course be understood that there might be a corresponding number of levers to seats, so that each of the occupants of the merry-go-round may help in causing its rotation. I find in practice, however,
10 that it is a very easy matter for one alone to cause the rotation of my merry-go-round, although possibly in some instances people may require more than one lever J and its accompanying parts for the reason that they may
15 desire the exercise; but I do not wish to limit myself to the number I use, this being of course a matter of choice.

What I claim as my invention is—

20 In a merry-go-round, the combination with the rotatable standard suitably journaled and supported, of the radial arms suitably secured to the rotatable standard, the connecting-bars extending between the outer ends of the ra-

dial arms and bracing the same circumferentially, the seat secured on the top of the end 25 of the radial arms and provided with a depending bearing, the bevel gear-wheel secured in the top of the non-rotatable standard, the driving-rod provided at the inner end with a bevel-gear meshing with the bevel gear-wheel on the 30 non-rotatable portion of the standard and journaled in the depending bearings at the inner end near the standard and beneath the seat and having an outer crank, the operating-lever provided with handles and foot- 35 rests, the bar supported on the radial arm and connecting-bar and formed with a pivot for the outer end of the lever, and the pitman or connecting rod connecting the lower end of the lever with the crank on the end of the 40 driving-rod as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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