No. 757,286. PATENTED APR. 12, 1904.

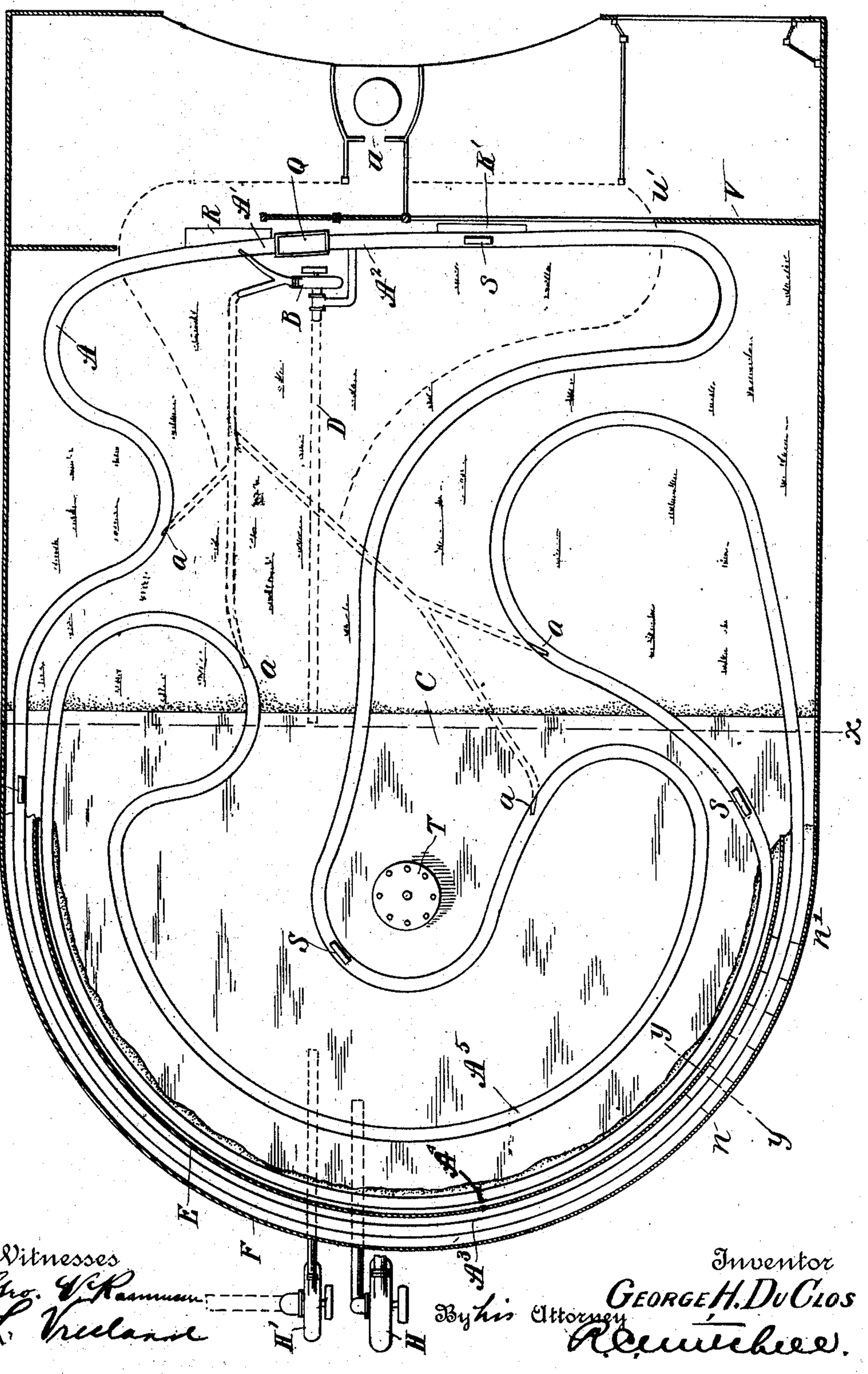
G. H. DU CLOS.

AMUSEMENT APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 14, 1903.

NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

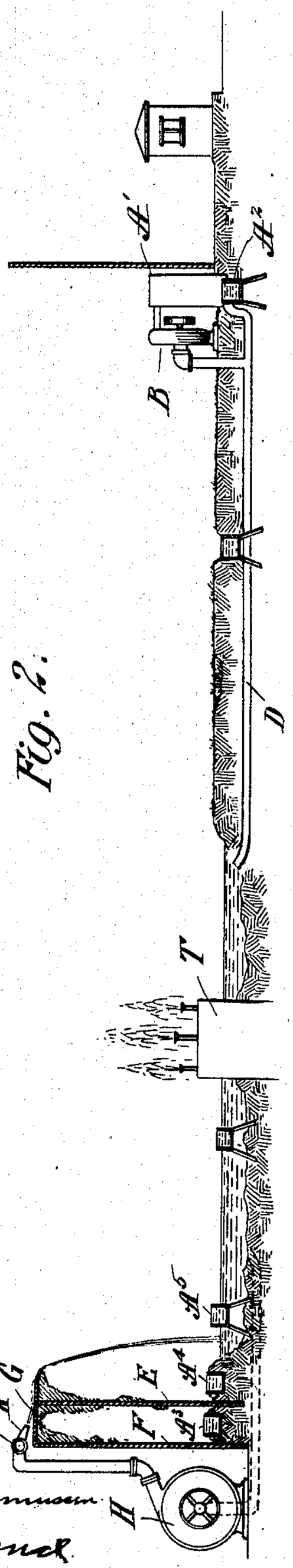
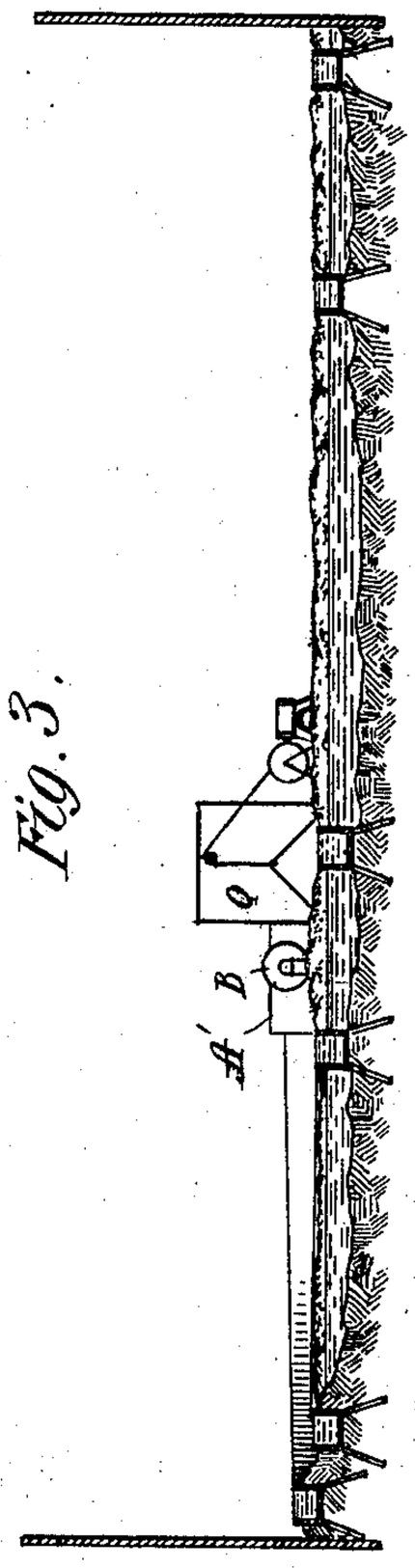


Fig. 3.



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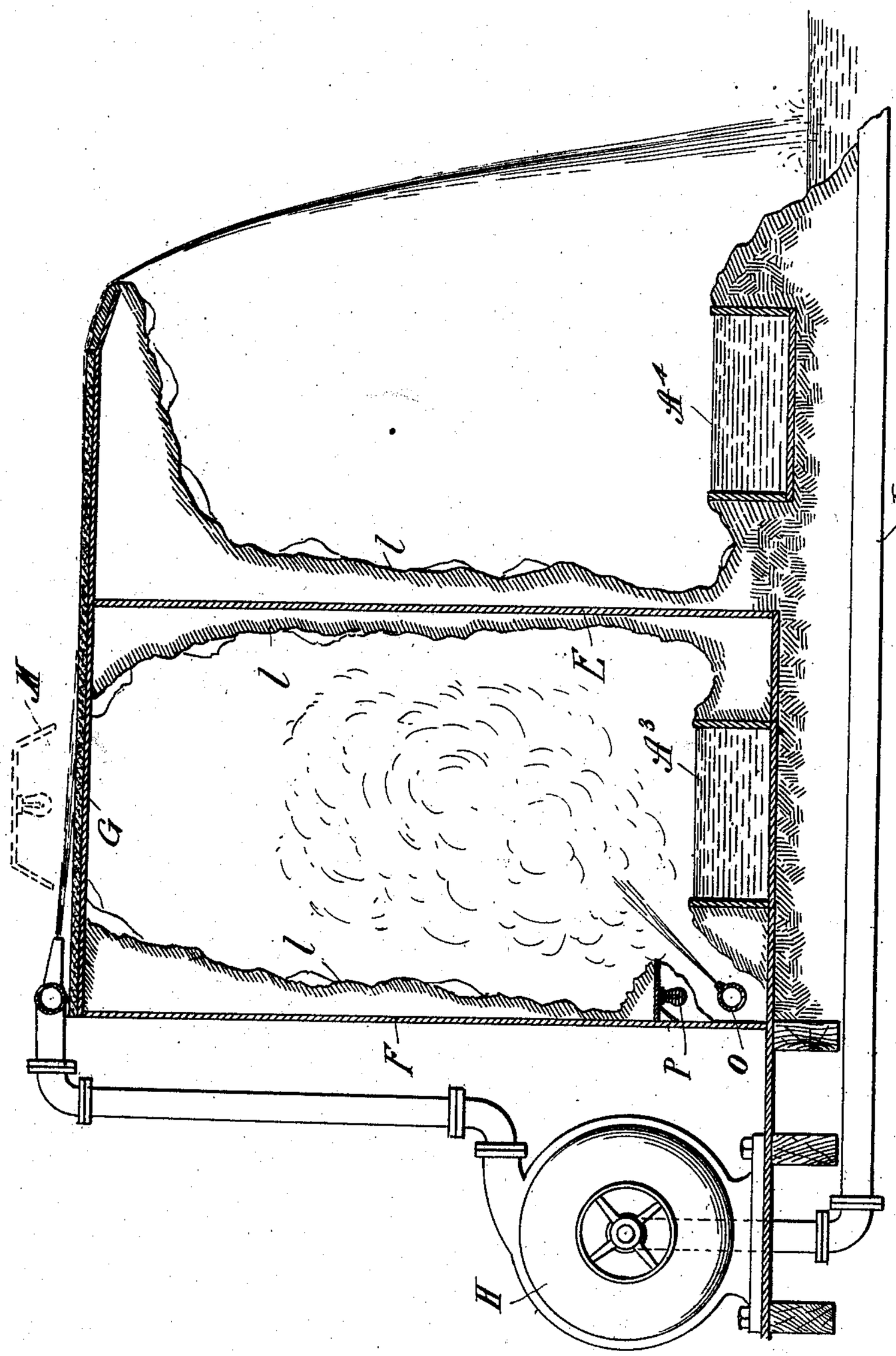
NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4.



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NO MODEL. 4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 6.

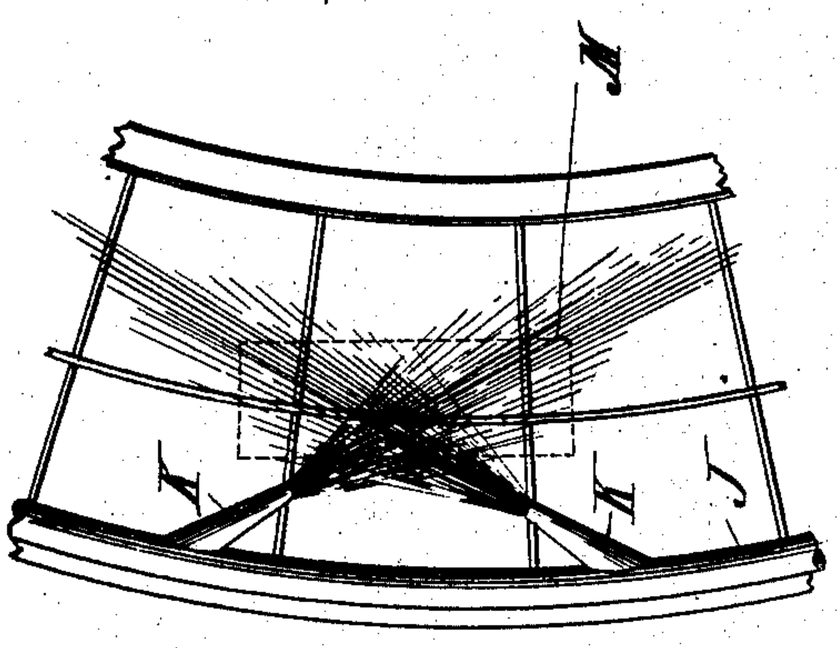


Fig. 7.

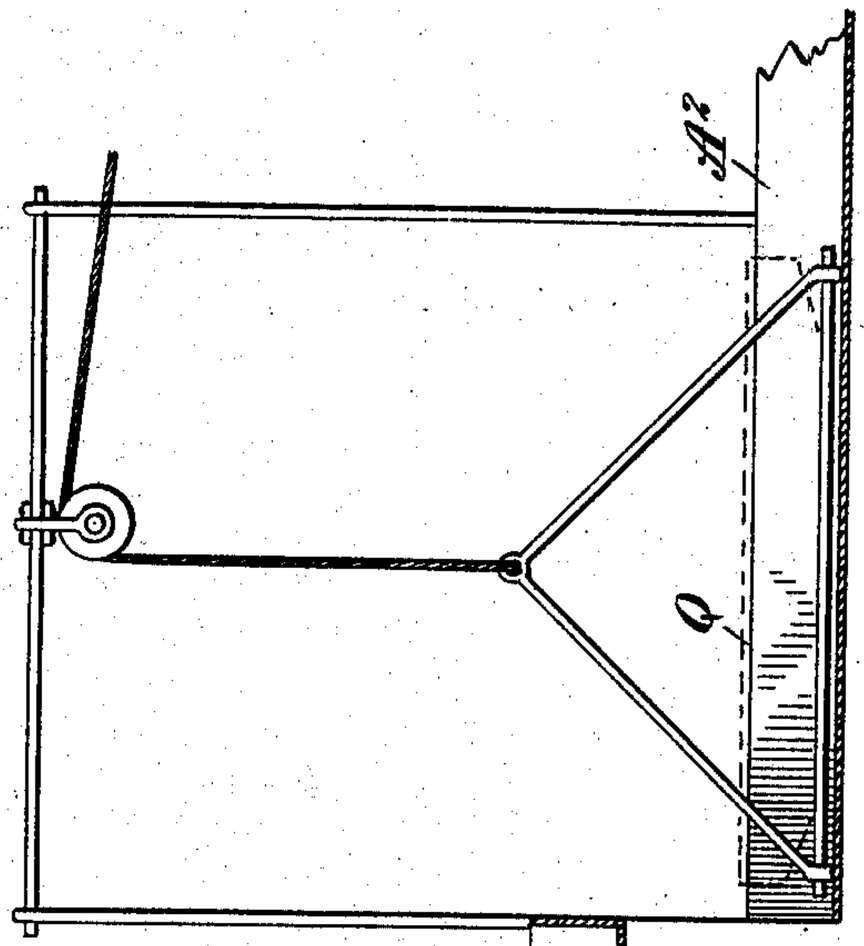
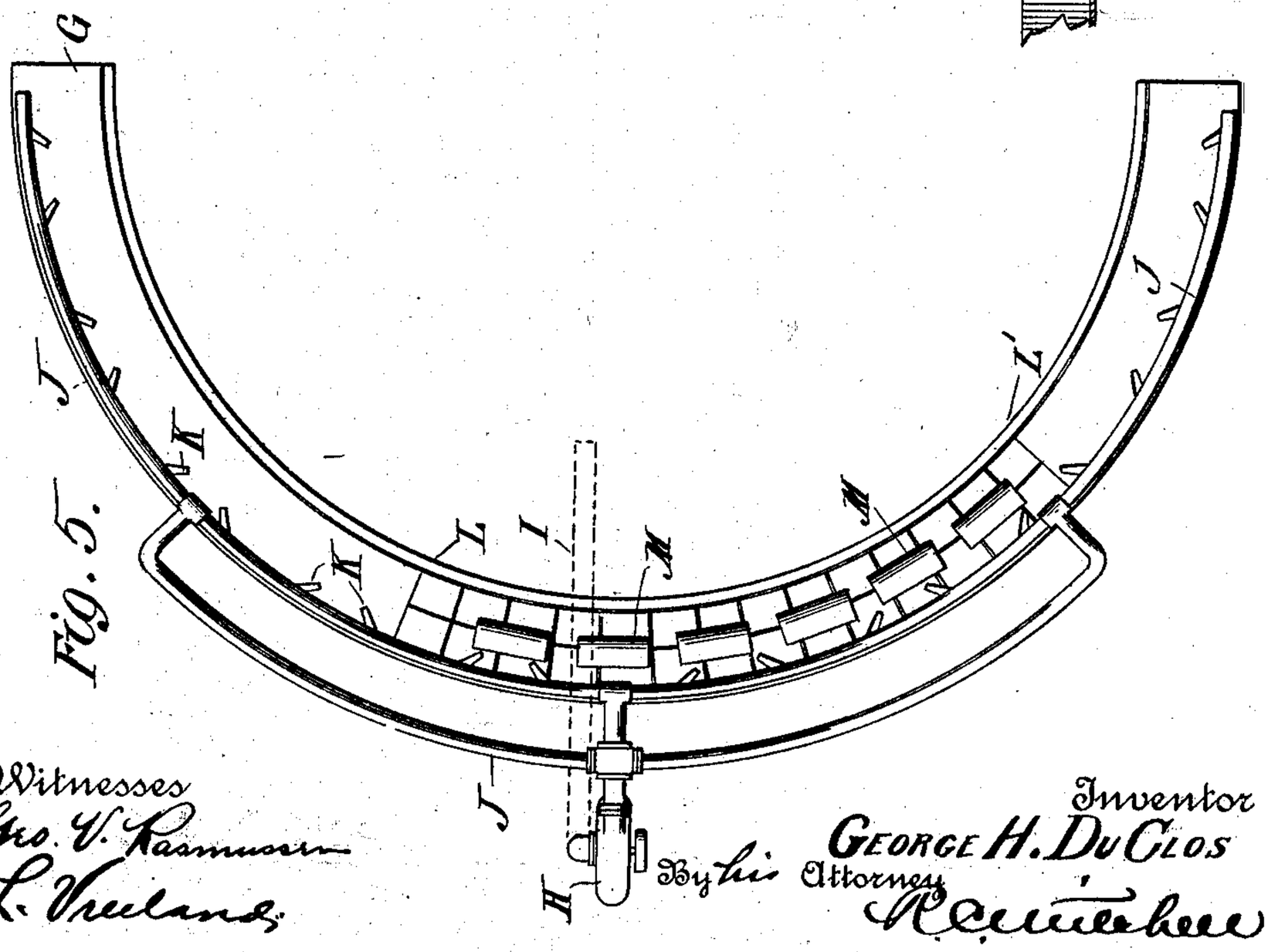


Fig. 5.



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No. 757,286. Patented April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. DU CLOS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO PLEASURE PARK AMUSEMENT COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENT APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,286, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed November 14, 1903. Serial No. 181,146. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. DU CLOS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Amusement Apparatus, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in amusement apparatus, and has for its object to produce a new and useful apparatus embodying certain new and useful combinations, as hereinafter described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

The following is a description of an embodiment of my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of an embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on the line X X, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view on the line Y Y, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a detail. Fig. 6 is an enlargement of a portion of what is shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section showing an elevator and its surroundings.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, A represents an artificial canal having a gradual fall from the point A′ to the point A^2, and S are boats therein for passengers.

B is a pump which pumps water from the low level A^2 to the high level A′.

The canal has various convolutions, in the course of which it has three parallel curved stretches A^3 A^4 A^5. The part A^5 is built through an artificial reservoir or lake C, from which a passage D leads from the lower level A^2, so that when the pump B is not running the water from the canal can flow to the lake, and when the pump B starts it will draw water from the lake to fill the canal. Over the stretch A^3 of the canal is a covering having two walls E F and a roof G, which extends over beyond the stretch A^4. This roof slants slightly toward its overhanging edge. Beyond the wall F is a pump H, which takes water from the lake C by the pipe I and elevates it to the roof G, where it is discharged through distributing-pipes J and nozzles K, so as to cover the roof G and fall therefrom beyond the stretch A^4 in the form of an artificial waterfall, acting as a screen for the stretch A^4. The stretch A^5 flows parallel to the fall just beyond where the water strikes. Beyond the wall F there is a second pump H′, which forces water into the lake C from any convenient source of supply as needed. The passage formed by the walls E and F is provided with various scenes and sights. One part, from L to L′, I provide with a glass roof, above which I place reflectors M M, covering electric lights. These illuminate the passage, the light passing through the flowing water, thus producing a peculiar effect. To show the general location of these reflectors, I have shown one in dotted lines in Fig. 4, although in fact it would be located over the glass portion of the roof and not over the steam-chamber hereinafter referred to. The walls of this part of the passage are covered with asbestos or other glistening substance to give the effect of crystal on all sides. Another part of the stretch A^3, from N to N′, I fill with steam from the pipe O, illuminating the same by colored electric lights P, there preferably being different-colored lights in different succeeding parts. The walls and roof of this portion, as well as the walls and roof beneath the falls, are covered with tin *l* to represent rocks. Between the lower and higher levels of the canal I provide an elevator Q for lifting boats to the higher level. I also provide suitable embarking and landing platforms R R and suitable boats S for passengers.

In the operation of the apparatus boats are lifted by the elevator from the lower level A^2 to the higher level A′, the canal being kept full of running water by the pump B. Passengers embark at the landing R and are carried by the flowing water along the canal. When they reach the falls, they are first carried between the walls E and F until they pass the crystal portion L L′ and then through the steam-chamber N N′. They are then carried directly beneath the falls through the stretch A^4 and then directly in front of the falls through the stretch A^5, then past an electric or other fountain T back to the disembarking-

platform R′, after which the boat is put upon the elevator and lifted to the higher level and the operation repeated. Suitable entrances and exits U U′ are provided for patrons.

The pump B in addition to pumping water into the beginning of the canal at the point A′ may inject water into the canal at various points *a a* in the direction of flow to accelerate its movement.

The whole device is preferably inclosed by a building V.

I have described my invention in connection with a water-canal. I do not intend thereby to limit it to an apparatus in which such a canal is employed, since many of its features can be embodied in an apparatus where the canal is in the form of a railway with cars thereon, such as are now used in amusement apparatus in many instances.

What I claim is—

1. In an amusement apparatus the combination of a projecting roof, a canal having a stretch passing beneath said roof and means for forcing water to flow from said roof and fall outside said stretch, said canal also having a stretch passing outside said roof and beyond where the water falls and substantially parallel thereto.

2. In an amusement apparatus the combination of a canal having two parallel stretches, partitions on each side of one of the said stretches, a glass roof therefor covering said stretch, an extension of said roof covering the other stretch, and means for forcing water to flow from said roof and beyond said other stretch.

3. In an amusement apparatus the combination of a canal having two parallel stretches, partitions on each side of one of the said stretches, a roof therefor covering said stretch, an extension of said roof covering the other stretch, means for forcing water to flow from said roof and beyond said other stretch, and means for supplying steam to said passage and illuminating said steam.

4. In an amusement apparatus the combination of a canal having three parallel stretches, a covering over one of said stretches containing scenes, said covering having a roof extending over the next stretch, means for forcing water to flow from said roof and fall beyond said second stretch and between said second stretch and said third stretch.

5. In an amusement apparatus the combination of a canal having two parallel stretches, partitions on each side of one of the said stretches, a roof therefor covering said stretch, an extension of said roof covering the other stretch, and means for forcing water to flow from said roof and beyond said other stretch and means for injecting water into said canal at a plurality of points and in the normal direction of flow.

GEORGE H. DU CLOS.

Witnesses:
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