

No. 765,093.

PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

G. A. MILLER.
AQUATIC CAROUSEL.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

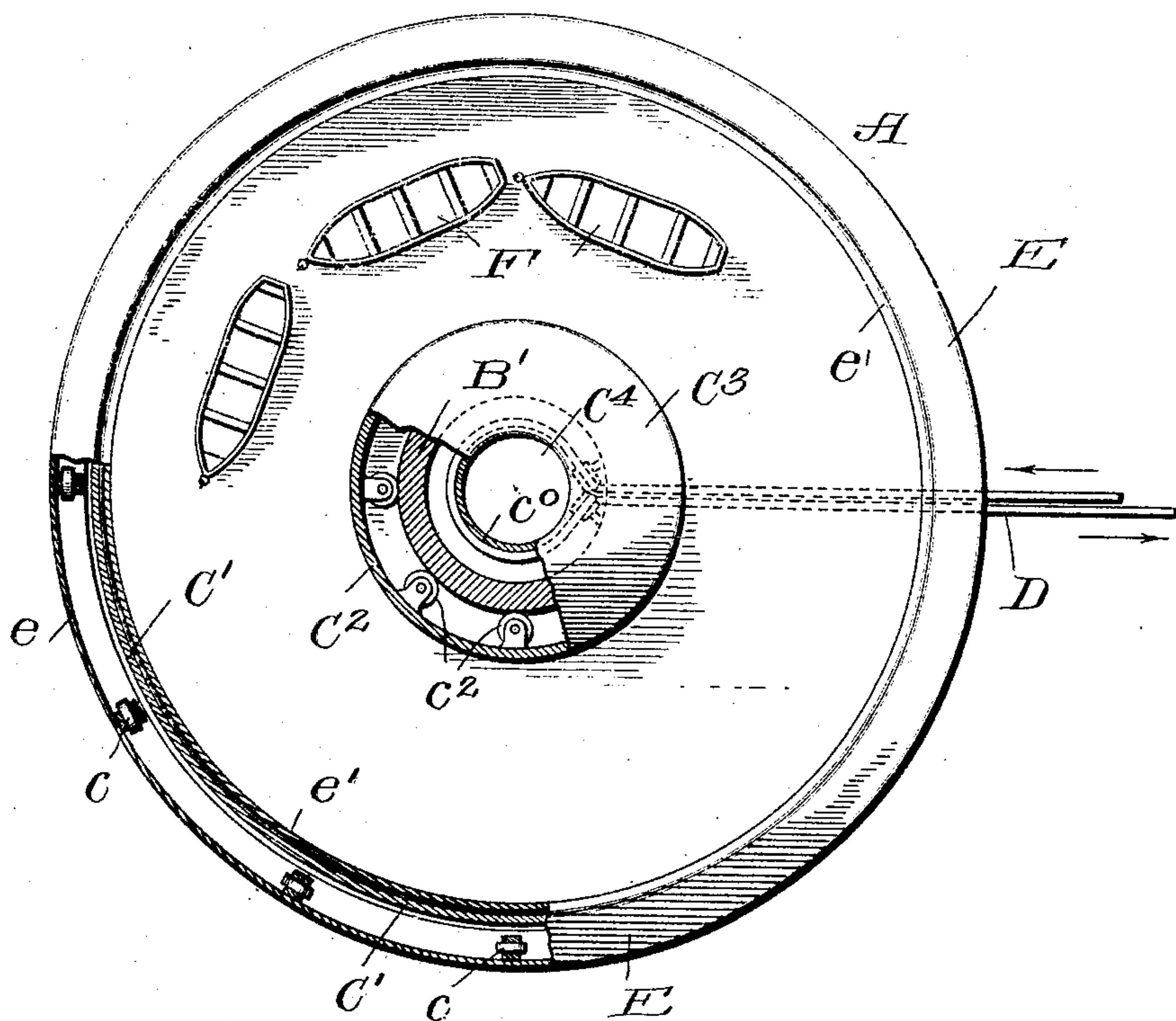
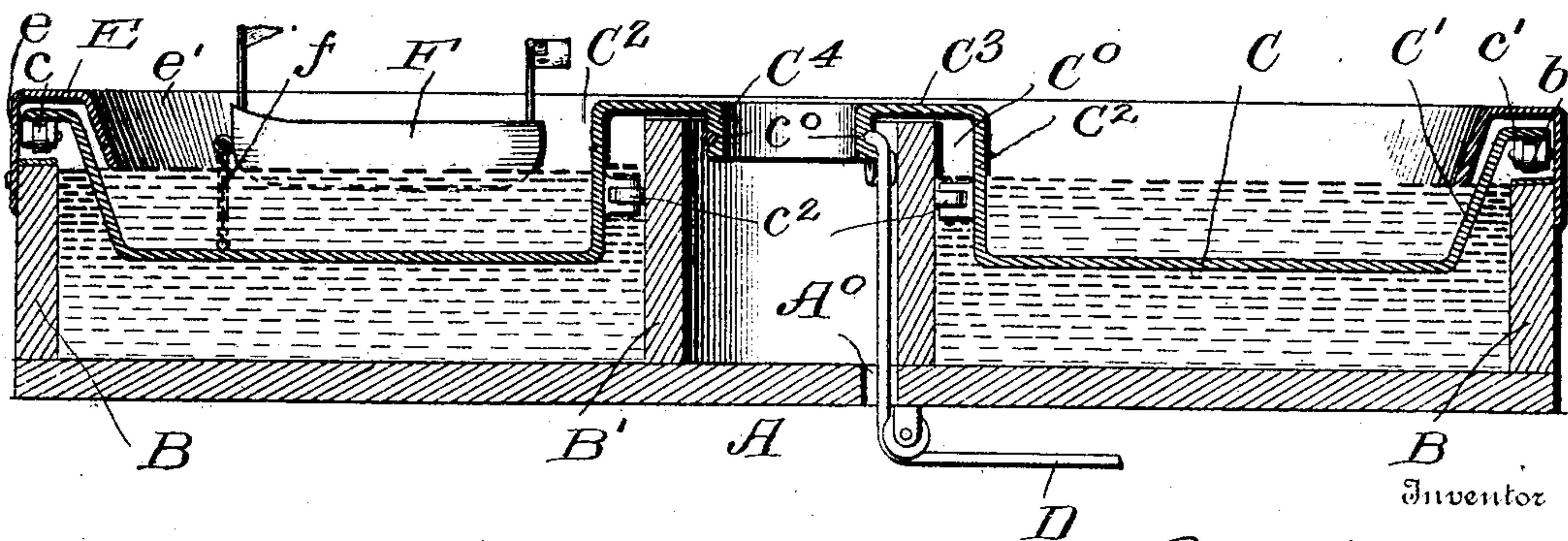


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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AQUATIC CAROUSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,093, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed October 8, 1903. Serial No. 176,306. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUS A. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Aquatic Carousels; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in roundabouts, and especially that class known as "aquatic" carousels. So far as I am aware, in apparatus of this character the floating objects are revolubly mounted on arms or other rotating supports carried on suitable bearings. My construction, however, is designed to create a water bearing for floating the rotary supporting means, and to more clearly understand the invention reference is had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the same, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan view, partly in section; and Fig. 2, a transverse sectional view.

A designates a tank or basin, which may be constructed in any suitable manner—for instance, by laying a foundation of concrete with side walls of brick or other water-tight material. This basin A is preferably of a circular construction provided with the circular wall B and the hollow central cylindrical wall B', which central wall extends a slight distance above the top face of the circular wall B. In this tank or basin A is a second tank C, provided centrally thereof with an upwardly-extending portion forming a recess C⁰, adapted to surround the central cylinder B' when placed in position in the tank A. The outer wall of this tank C preferably flares outwardly, as at C', and extends a suitable distance above the wall B of the basin A, the upper end c' of the outwardly-flaring wall C' being bent over to project above the wall B and on its under face is provided with suitable bearings in which are journaled the rollers c, adapted to run on a track b, extending around the top of the circular wall B. The central recess C⁰ of the tank C is preferably circular, the vertical wall C² of which is provided with bearings

and suitable rollers c², adapted to engage and rotate around the outer surface of the central cylinder B'. The central wall C² at its upper end is bent over, as at C³, and again bent downwardly to form the annular depending flanged portion C⁴, extending within the hollow cylinder B'. This flanged portion is provided with a groove c⁰, extending circumferentially therearound, in which is set a cable D, passing through an opening A⁰ in the bottom of the basin A within the cylinder B' and reeving over suitable pulleys, as illustrated in Fig. 2, passing to any suitable drum or driving mechanism for rotating the tank C.

Around the upper surface of the wall B, I preferably provide a protective casing or housing E for the upper outer wall of the tank C and its roller-bearings. This protective casing or housing preferably consists, as shown, of a circular channeled plate E, the longer side e of which is bolted or otherwise suitably secured to the wall B and the shorter side e' being bent downwardly approximately at the angle of the flaring wall C', thereby insuring neatness and compactness of construction.

Both the basin A and the revolving tank C are adapted to be filled with water, and within the tank C and secured thereto in any suitable manner, such as by the anchor-chains f, are located the floats F, which may be row-boats, gondolas, or any floating means of suitable fanciful design.

It will be observed that by my construction I not only provide a novel means of revolving the body of water which contains the floating objects, thereby adding increased pleasure and novelty over constructions as now designed, so far as I am advised, but this feature of providing a floating inner tank forms a floating bearing for the supports carrying the revolving floats, and, a great amount of friction being avoided, thereby can be run with a driving means of lesser power than has heretofore been used. The circumferentially-disposed rollers c² around the inner wall C² of the tank C prevent lateral displacement of the floating tank relatively to the outer basin, while the rollers c prevent undue oscillation of the inner tank, being adapted to only come in contact with the

circular track *b* when the inner basin is tilted in that particular direction. Thus it will be seen that I have provided a simple, durable, and efficient amusement device of the character described, novel in construction, and of an ornamental and fascinating design.

I do not wish to restrict myself to the exact details of construction as herein illustrated and described, as it is obvious that many modifications might be made without departing from the spirit of my invention. It will also be understood that the drawings are intended only for the purpose of illustrating the invention, and I do not confine myself to the proportional arrangement of the parts shown therein.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an aquatic carousel, the combination of a revolubly-mounted floating support, floats carried by said support, and means for revolving said support and floats.

2. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a revolubly-mounted floating tank, of floats within said tank, and means for revolving said tank.

3. In an aquatic carousel, the combination of a revolubly-mounted floating tank, floats within said tank, and means for revolving said tank and floats.

4. In an aquatic carousel, the combination of a revolubly-mounted floating tank, of floats within and secured to said tank, and means for revolving said tank and floats in the same direction.

5. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin, of a revolubly-mounted floating support therein, floats carried by said support, and means for revolving said support and floats.

6. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin, of a revolubly-mounted floating tank therein, floats within said tank, and means for revolving said tank.

7. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin, of a revolubly-mounted floating tank therein, floats within said tank, and means for revolving said tank and floats.

8. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin, of a revolubly-mounted floating tank therein, floats within and secured to said tank, and means for revolving said tank and floats in the same direction.

9. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin, provided with a centrally-disposed projecting cylinder therein, of a revolubly-mounted floating tank having a

central depressed portion adapted to surround said cylinder, means for preventing lateral displacement of said floating tank, floats within said floating tank, and means for revolving said tank and floats.

10. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin provided with a centrally-disposed projecting cylinder therein, a revolubly-mounted floating tank within said basin, provided with a central depressed portion adapted to surround said projecting cylinder, a plurality of circumferentially-disposed rollers within said depressed portion and engaging the outer surface of said cylinder, means for preventing the undue rocking of said floating tank, floats within said tank, and means for revolving said tank and floats.

11. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin having a circular inclosing wall provided with a centrally-disposed projecting cylinder therein, a revolubly-mounted floating tank within said basin, having a central depressed portion adapted to surround said cylinder, and an outer wall provided with an annular flange projecting above the circular wall of said stationary basin, a plurality of rollers disposed between said projecting flange and circular wall, a plurality of circumferentially-disposed rollers in said depressed central portion adapted to engage the outer surface of said central projection, floats within said revolubly-mounted tank, and means for revolving said tanks and floats.

12. In an aquatic carousel, the combination with a stationary basin having a circular inclosing wall and a centrally-depressed cylindrical projection, a revolubly-mounted floating tank within said casing provided with a centrally-depressed portion adapted to surround said cylindrical projection and a flaring outer wall provided with an annular flange above said circular wall, a plurality of circumferentially-disposed rollers between said cylindrical projection and said depressed portion, a plurality of rollers disposed between said annular projecting flange and circular wall, a protective casing secured to said circular wall, comprising a channeled plate extending annularly around the projecting flange of said floating tank, floats within said tank, and means for revolving said tank and floats.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GUS A. MILLER.

Witnesses:

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