

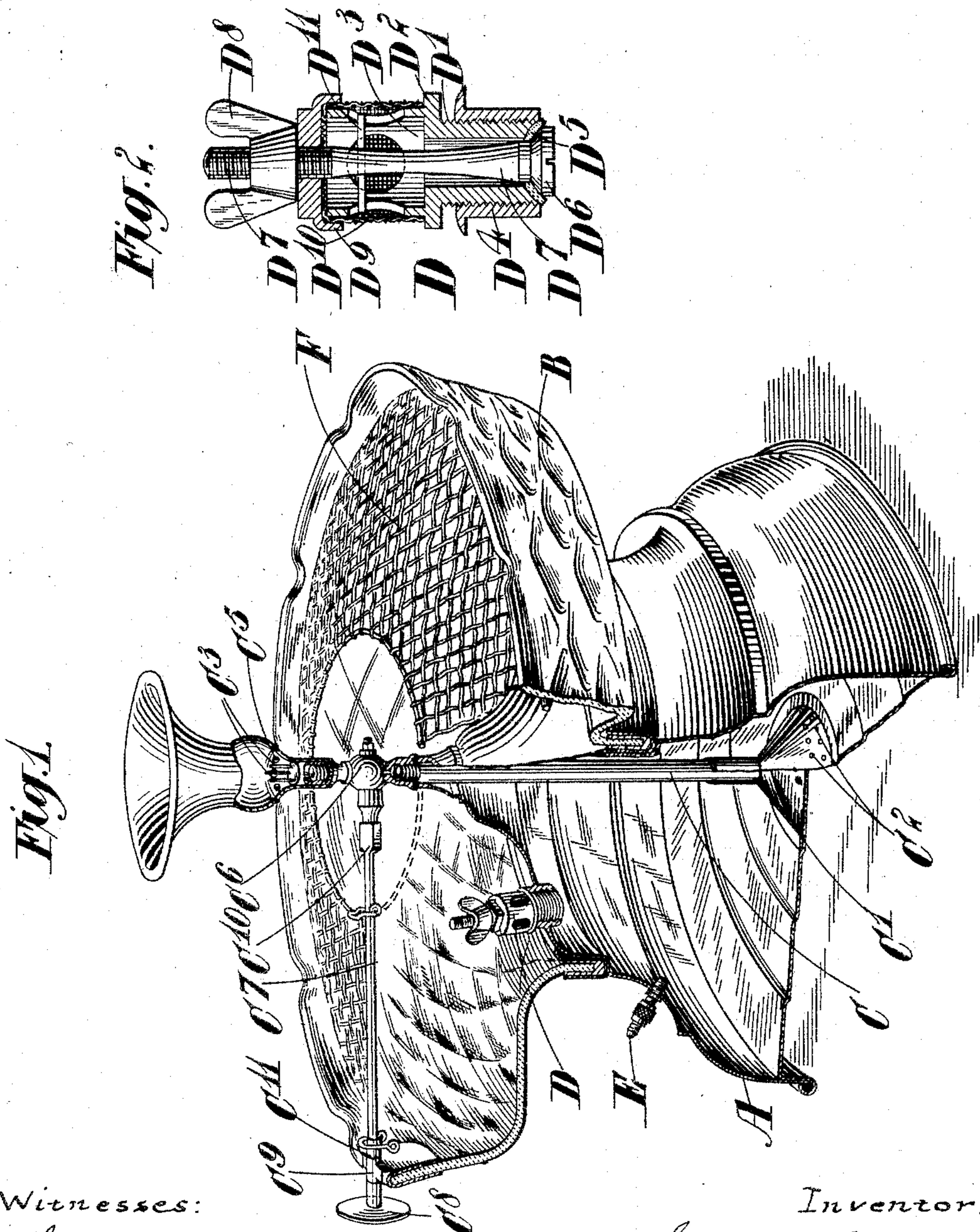
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S. T. OLDRIDGE.  
PORTABLE TABLE FOUNTAIN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 6, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Thomas Durant  
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Inventor:

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his Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY THOMAS OLDRIDGE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## PORTABLE TABLE-FOUNTAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,930, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed June 6, 1904. Serial No. 211,394. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SIDNEY THOMAS OLDRIDGE, a subject of the King of England, residing at London, England, have invented a certain new and useful Portable Table-Fountain, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to portable table-fountains, and has for its object to provide a combined water-reservoir and flower-receptacle having a central jet-nozzle through which the water is forced by air-pressure, so that it rises above the flower-receptacle and falls back into the same, from whence it may be again admitted to the water-reservoir when the store within the latter has been discharged.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, of a table-fountain constructed according to this invention; and Fig. 2 is a central vertical section, on an enlarged scale, through one of the valves employed in the apparatus.

Like letters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

The table-fountain comprises a closed chamber or reservoir A, surrounded by a basin-like receptacle B. Passing through the top of the reservoir A and extending almost to the bottom of the same is a central tube C, the lower end of which enters a conical base C', having perforations C<sup>2</sup>. At the top of the tube C is a triple jet-nozzle C<sup>3</sup>, surrounded by a bell-shaped gallery or vessel C<sup>4</sup>, perforated at C<sup>5</sup> and secured to the tube C by any convenient means. The tube C is controlled by a cock C<sup>6</sup>, operated by a rod C<sup>7</sup>, which extends across the basin B beyond the edge of the basin, where it is provided with a milled head C<sup>8</sup>. A bearing C<sup>9</sup> is conveniently secured to the edge of the basin to carry that end of the rod remote from the cock C<sup>6</sup>. Conveniently the rod C<sup>7</sup> is made detachable from the cock, being provided with a hollow squared end C<sup>10</sup>, which engages the squared head of the cock-spindle. The spindle C<sup>7</sup> thus constitutes a key and is prevented from displacement by a collar C<sup>11</sup>, secured to it and adapted to bear against the bearing C<sup>9</sup>, secured to the edge of the basin B.

A valve D is mounted on that part of the reservoir A which lies within the basin B for

the purpose of admitting water to the reservoir. The valve comprises a hollow screw-threaded body-piece D', having a shoulder D<sup>2</sup> and a perforated extension or sleeve D<sup>3</sup> above the shoulder. The screw-threaded portion of the body-piece is passed through an orifice in the top of the reservoir and receives on the other side a nut D<sup>4</sup>, by which the shoulder D<sup>2</sup> is drawn down upon the outer surface of the reservoir and the valve held in place. The lower end of the screw-threaded portion D' is provided with a valve-seating D<sup>5</sup>, normally occupied by a valve D<sup>6</sup>, carried by a spindle D<sup>7</sup>, which extends throughout the hollow interior of the valve-body and is provided at its upper end with a winged nut. A washer D<sup>9</sup> is conveniently placed between the winged nut and the perforated extension D<sup>3</sup> of the valve-body. From this it will be seen that so long as the winged nut is screwed home the valve D<sup>6</sup> is kept upon its seating, so that nothing can pass through it either to or from the reservoir A. If, however, the winged nut is loosened, the valve D<sup>6</sup> drops below its seating, so that communication is opened between the interior of the reservoir A and the basin B. To prevent the valve-piece D<sup>6</sup> D<sup>7</sup> from falling into the reservoir A should the nut D<sup>8</sup> be entirely removed, a pin D<sup>11</sup> is secured in the spindle and engages one of the perforations in the part D<sup>3</sup> of the body of the valve.

At a convenient point in the reservoir A beyond that part covered by the basin B a non-return air-valve E of any convenient construction is mounted. The well-known Dunlop cycle-valve is a convenient form of valve to use for this purpose, and air may be forced through it to the reservoir when required by an ordinary cycle-pump.

The operation of this device is as follows: The basin B is first filled with water and the valve D opened, so that the water will pass through to the reservoir A. The air may be allowed to escape from the reservoir either by the same valve D or by loosening the valve E, or a separate valve of any convenient construction may be provided for this purpose. When sufficient water has passed into the reservoir A, the valves D and E are closed and the cock C<sup>6</sup> turned to shut off communication

between the reservoir and the jet-nozzles C<sup>3</sup>. Air is now forced into the reservoir A through the valve E conveniently by a cycle-pump, as already described, and when sufficient pressure has been put upon the water the cock C<sup>6</sup> may be opened. This will cause the pressure of air upon the water within the reservoir to force the water through the orifices C<sup>2</sup> in the cone C' and up the central tube C, from which it will escape in the form of jets from the triple jet-nozzles C<sup>3</sup>. Provided sufficient air is pumped into the reservoir A, the fountain will continue to play until the reservoir is emptied and the whole of the water collected in the basin B, after which the cycle of operations described may be repeated. It is found that the perforated cone C' steadies the flow of water to the jet-nozzles C<sup>3</sup>.

Within the basin B a wire network F is placed, adapted to support flowers for ornamental purposes, and the flowers are kept fresh by the water from the fountain falling back upon them as it returns to the basin. Some of the water will fall back into the bell-shaped vessel C<sup>4</sup>, from whence it will escape into the basin B by the perforations C<sup>5</sup>, which are placed below the level of the nozzles C<sup>3</sup>, so that the action of the nozzles is not prevented by water collecting in this vessel.

The perforated portion D<sup>3</sup> of the valve D is conveniently surrounded by a piece of fine gauze D<sup>10</sup> to prevent anything from passing into the reservoir A which will be likely to clog the orifice C<sup>2</sup> in the cone C or the jet-nozzles C<sup>3</sup>.

Any convenient form of packing may be used between the valves D and E to render their connection with the reservoir A air-tight, and the same applies to the other parts connected with the reservoir.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a table-fountain the combination of a lower reservoir A, an upper basin-like receptacle B, a flower-support F in this receptacle, a conduit C extending from the lower portion of the reservoir A through the upper receptacle B, a jet at the top of the conduit, a perforated hollow cone C' at the base of the con-

duit and secured to the floor of the reservoir A, the interior of the cone communicating with the conduit and by means of the perforations with the reservoir A whereby the jet is steadied, a cock C<sup>6</sup> to control the jet, a non-return air-inlet valve communicating with the reservoir A, means for connecting thereto a conduit for air under pressure, a valve communicating between the upper receptacle B and the lower reservoir A and means for opening and closing this valve substantially as set forth.

2. In a table-fountain the combination of a lower reservoir A, an upper basin-like receptacle B, a flower-support F in this receptacle, a conduit C extending from the lower portion of the reservoir A through the upper receptacle B, a jet at the top of the conduit, a perforated hollow cone C' at the base of the conduit, the interior of the cone communicating with the conduit and by means of the perforations with the reservoir A, a cock C<sup>6</sup> to control the jet, a non-return air-inlet valve communicating with the reservoir A, means for connecting thereto a conduit for air under pressure, a perforated sleeve D<sup>3</sup> secured within the upper receptacle B and communicating with the reservoir A, a cap D<sup>9</sup> to the upper end of the sleeve, a valve seating on the end toward the reservoir, a valve engaging the seating, a spindle to the valve extending through the perforated extension D<sup>3</sup> and cap D<sup>9</sup>, a screw-threaded nut above the cap to secure the spindle and draw the valve up on to its seating, a pin D<sup>11</sup> secured in the spindle and projecting into one of the perforations of the sleeve to prevent the valve from dropping into the reservoir when released and from turning while the nut is operated and means to prevent coarse matter from passing through the valve as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SIDNEY THOMAS OLDRIDGE.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. ROSE,  
A. M. HAYWARD.