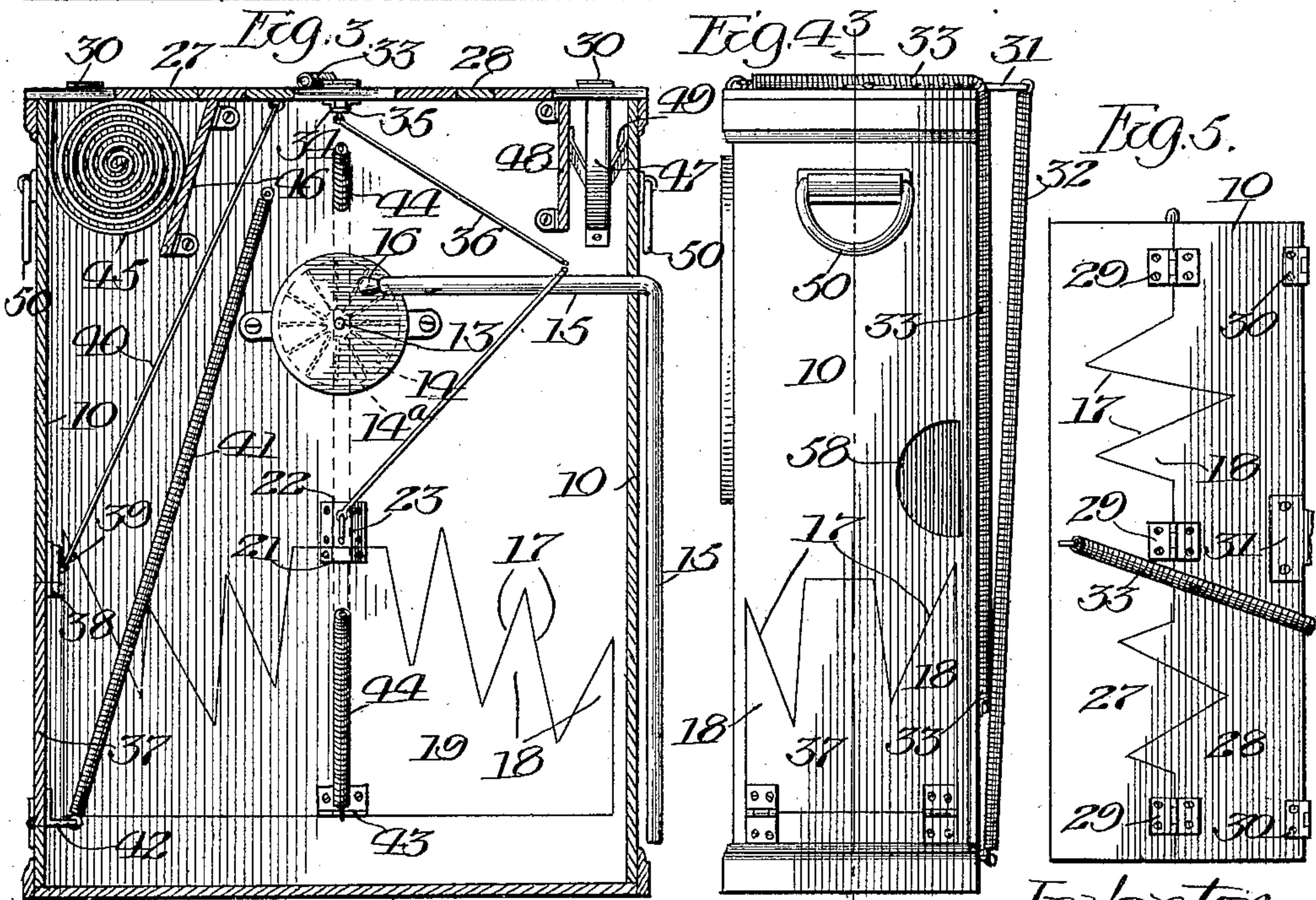
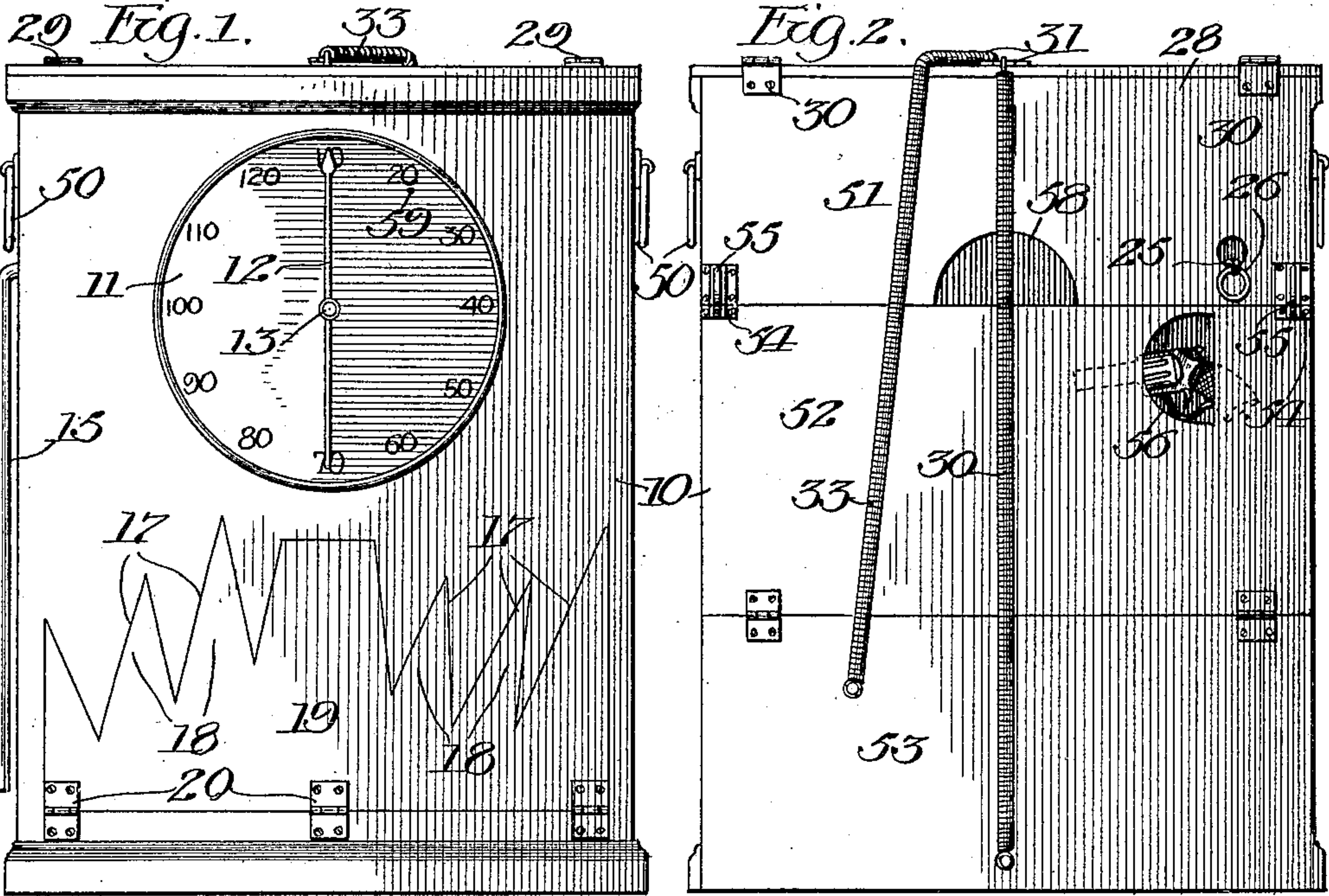


H. L. CONWELL.  
AMUSEMENT DEVICE.

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917,006.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGHEY L. CONWELL, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

## AMUSEMENT DEVICE.

No. 917,006.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 6, 1909.

Application filed September 11, 1908. Serial No. 452,642.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HUGHEY L. CONWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Amusement Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in an amusement device, and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of the various parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The principal object of the invention is to provide an amusement device which shall simulate or resemble a lung testing apparatus when the parts are in their normal positions, but shall be of such construction that certain parts thereof may be caused to be moved out of place with respect to the stationary parts so as to produce the effect both in sound and appearance of an explosion of the apparatus, that is to say, that certain movable parts of the casing may be released from the stationary portions of the casing and moved therefrom and caused to assume such positions that ragged or jagged edges will be exposed to view, and in the operation of releasing the movable parts a blank cartridge may be exploded in further carrying out the resemblance of the explosion of the apparatus.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the above-named character which is especially well adapted for use in the production of a theatrical act, in which one of the performers is supposed to be a physician and the other a patient whose lungs the physician is supposed to test by means of the device, which is so constructed and arranged that the indicator on the dial of the apparatus may be checked at a suitable point by the physician in the first attempt of the patient to cause the indicator to revolve on the dial, and on the second attempt be released so that it may revolve entirely around the dial one or more times, during which operation the physician may also release the movable parts, and an explosion be created and simulated.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be disclosed in the subjoined description and explanation.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains, to make and use the same, I will now proceed to de-

scribe it, referring to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of the device showing the parts in their normal positions; Fig. 2 is a rear view thereof; Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 4 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows; Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation of one side of the apparatus; and Fig. 5 is a top plan view thereof.

Like numerals of reference, refer to corresponding parts throughout the different views of the drawing.

The reference numeral 10 designates the casing of the apparatus, which may be any suitable size, form and material, but preferably of wood and rectangular in shape, as shown. Mounted on the upper front portion of the casing 10 is a dial 11 having thereon a series of numerals to indicate the pneumatic pressure required to cause the indicator 12 which is mounted on the outer end of a shaft 13 horizontally journaled in the center of the dial 11 and extended into the casing. Mounted on the shaft 13 within the casing is a wind-wheel 14, of the ordinary or any preferred construction, which is caused to turn by means of air forced through a flexible tube 15 which is extended through one side of the casing 10 near its upper end, and may be provided with a nozzle 16 to direct the air against the blades 14<sup>a</sup> of the wind-wheel.

As shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing the lower portion of the casing 10 is cut away in such a manner as to form jagged recesses 17 in which are fitted correspondingly shaped projections 18 on a section 19 which forms the lower part of the front of the casing, and is secured at its lower end by means of hinges 20 to the base or lower portion of the casing. The section 19 is provided on the upper portion of its inner surface with a keeper 21 to receive a bolt 22 which is slidably mounted in a bracket 23 secured to the lower portion of the inner surface of the front of the casing. Secured to the bolt 22 is one end of a cord or string 24 which is passed through an opening in the rear of the box, and secured at its outer end to a ring 26 depending from said opening.

The top of the casing 10 comprises two sections 27 and 28 which have their meeting edges provided with irregular recesses 17 and corresponding projections 18, and are



secured together by means of hinges 29. The section 28 is secured by means of hinges 30 to the upper portion of the back of the casing, and has at about its middle a rearwardly extending arm 31 to which the upper end of a spring 32 is secured, the other end of which spring is secured to the lower portion of the rear part of the casing, as is clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawing.

Secured to the upper surface of the section 27 of the top of the casing is one end of a spring 33 which is extended over the top of the casing and has its other end attached to the lower part thereof, as is shown in the Figs. 2, 4 and 5 of the drawing. One of the sections comprising the top of the casing is provided on its inner surface near its inner edge with a keeper 34 to receive a bolt 35 which is slidably mounted on the other section of the top, and has secured thereto one end of a cord 36 the other end of which is passed through the opening 25 and secured to the ring 26, as is shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing.

The lower portion of one of the sides of the casing is provided with a series of jagged recesses 17 to receive correspondingly formed projections 18 on the upper portion of a section 37 which is hinged at its lower end to the base of the casing, as is clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing. The upper portion of the section 37 is provided on its inner surface with a keeper 38 to receive a bolt 39 which is slidably mounted on the inner surface of the lower portion of that side of the casing on which the section 37 is located, and has secured thereto at one of its ends a cord 40 the other end of which is connected to the lower portion of the section 27 of the top of the casing, so that when the latter is actuated by the springs 30 and 33 the bolt 39 will be disengaged from the keeper 38, thus permitting the section 37 to be thrown outwardly and downwardly by means of the spring 41 which is connected at its lower end to an inwardly extending arm 42 on the lower portion of the section 37, and at its other end to the upper portion of the inner surface of the casing. The section 19 of the front of the casing has secured thereto at about the middle of its lower portion a bracket 43 to which is secured one end of a spring 44, the other end of which is attached to the upper portion of the inner surface of the casing, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 3 of the drawing.

Mounted in the upper portion of the casing near one of its sides is a coil-spring 45 which is normally held in its coiled position by means of a downwardly extended partition 46 and the section 27 of the top of the casing. Mounted on the opposite side and within the casing is another coil-spring 47 which is held in its coiled position by means of a downwardly extending partition 48 and

the section 28 of the top of the casing. This latter spring has passed between its coils an elastic 49 which has one of its ends secured to one side of the casing and its other end secured to the partition 48, so that when the section 28 of the casing top is raised said spring will be suddenly uncoiled and thrown against the lower surface of said section so as to produce a rattling noise, the elastic 49 serving to facilitate this, as will be apparent. Each of the sides of the casing is provided with a swinging handle 50 which may be used for moving the device from one place to another.

The back of the casing is shown in Fig. 2 as being formed of three sections 51, 52 and 53, the former of which is hinged to the section 28 of the top while the middle section 52 is hinged at its lower edge to the upper portion of the section 53. The section 52 has near each of its ends a keeper 54 to receive a bolt 55 slidably mounted on the lower portion of the section 51, so as to hold said sections in their vertical or normal positions. Just below the opening 25 in the section 51 of the back of the casing the section 52 thereof is provided with a hand-hole 56, on the inner surface of which section and near said hole may be mounted in any suitable way a revolver 57 used to explode a cartridge at the proper time. One of the sides of the casing, as well as the section 51 of the back, is provided with an exhaust port or opening 58 to permit of the passage of air and smoke when the cartridge is exploded.

In using the apparatus the person whose lungs are supposed to be tested places the free end of the tube 15 to his mouth and blows through the same which will cause the wind-wheel 14 to rotate, and as the indicator 12 is rigidly mounted on the shaft 13 of said wheel it is apparent that said indicator will be caused to turn on the face of the dial 11 which is provided near one of the numerals thereon with an opening 59 in which a pin may be inserted to check the movement of the indicator if desired. By removing the pin from the opening 59 it is evident that the indicator will be caused to rotate on the dial to any desired extent, and during this operation or otherwise an operator may place his hand within the opening 56 in the back of the casing and grasp the revolver 57 and at the same time may take hold of the ring 26, when by pulling on the same and firing the revolver it is apparent that, through the medium of the cords 24 and 36, the section 19 of the front of the casing and the sections 27 and 28 comprising the top thereof, will be released, so that by reason of the spring 44 engaging the section 19 it will be thrown forwardly and downwardly while the sections 27 and 28 will be raised upwardly and rearwardly by reason of the action of the springs 30 and 33,



thus exposing splintered or jagged portions at the top and lower portion of the casing. As the sections 27 and 28 are raised it is evident that the springs 45 and 47 will be allowed to exert themselves and will spring through the top of the casing and rattle or clatter against the sections 27 and 28 of the top. Furthermore, as the section 27 is raised it is apparent that the side section 37 will be released by reason of the cord 40 which is attached at one of its ends to the section 27 and at its other end to the bolt 39 which engages the keeper 38 on the side section. When thus released the spring 41 will cause the side section 37 to be moved outwardly and downwardly, thus exposing the ragged or jagged edges of the side and said section.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is—

1. In an amusement device, the combination with a casing, of a top consisting of sections having irregular meeting edges and hinged together at said edges, one of said sections hinged to one of the vertical walls of the casing, means to secure said sections together in their extended positions, springs to actuate said sections, one or more coil-springs mounted in the upper portion of the casing and held in their coiled positions by the top sections, and means to release said sections.

2. In an amusement device, the combination with a casing, of a top consisting of sections having irregular meeting edges and hinged together at said edges, one of said sections hinged to one of the vertical walls of the casing, means to secure said sections together in their extended positions, a side section having an irregular upper edge to fit a similar formed edge on one of the sides of the casing and hinged at its lower portion, means to secure said side section in its upright position, springs to actuate each of said sections, means connecting one of the

top sections to the securing means of the side section, and means to release said top sections.

3. In an amusement device, the combination with a casing having its lower front portion and the lower part of one of its sides terminating in recessed edges, of spring-actuated sections hinged at their lower portions to the casing and provided at their upper edges with projections to fit in said recesses, means to secure said sections in their upright positions, a top consisting of sections having irregular meeting edges and hinged together, one of said top sections hinged to one of the walls of the casing, springs to actuate said top sections, a connection united at one of its ends to one of the top sections and at its other end to the securing means for the side section, and means to release the top sections.

4. In an amusement device, the combination with a casing having its lower front portion and the lower part of one of its sides terminating in recessed edges, of spring-actuated sections hinged at their lower portions to the casing and provided at their upper edges with projections to fit in said recesses, means to secure said sections in their upright positions, a top consisting of sections having irregular meeting edges and hinged together at said edges, one of said top sections hinged to one of the walls of the casing, springs to actuate said top sections, means to secure the top sections together at their meeting edges, a connection united at one of its ends to one of the top sections and at its other end to the securing means for the side section, means to release the top sections and front section, and one or more coil-springs mounted in the upper part of the casing and held in their coiled positions by the top sections.

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Witnesses:

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