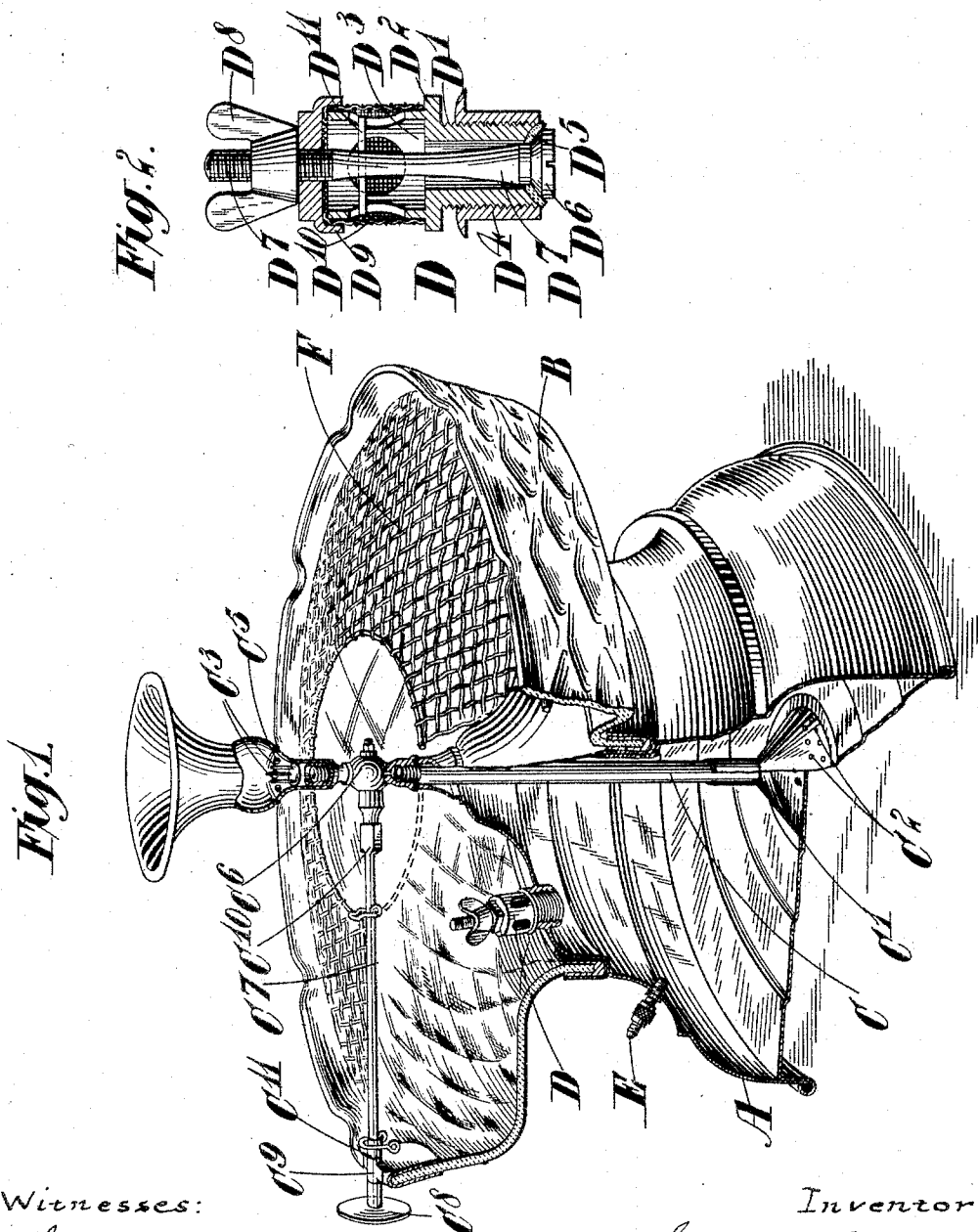


No. 776,930.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

S. T. OLDRIDGE.
PORTABLE TABLE FOUNTAIN.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 6, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Thomas Durant
H. D. Church.

Inventor:

Sidney T. Oldridge,
by *Church & Church*
his Attys.

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 C². At the top of the tube C is a triple jet-nozzle C³, surrounded by a bell-shaped gallery or vessel C⁴, perforated at C⁵ and secured to the tube C by any convenient means. The tube C is controlled by a cock C⁶, operated by a rod C⁷, which extends across the basin B beyond the edge of the basin, where it is provided with a milled head C⁸. A bearing C⁹ is conveniently secured to the edge of the basin to carry that end of the rod remote from the cock C⁶. Conveniently the rod C⁷ is made detachable from the cock, being provided with a hollow squared end C¹⁰, which engages the squared head of the cock-spindle. The spindle C⁷ thus constitutes a key and is prevented from displacement by a collar C¹¹, secured to it and adapted to bear against the bearing C⁹, 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 D² and a perforated extension or sleeve D³ 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 D⁴, by which the shoulder D² 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 D⁵, normally occupied by a valve D⁶, carried by a spindle D⁷, which extends throughout the hollow interior of the valve-body and is provided at its upper end with a winged nut. A washer D⁹ is conveniently placed between the winged nut and the perforated extension D³ of the valve-body. From this it will be seen that so long as the winged nut is screwed home the valve D⁶ 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 D⁶ 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 D⁶ D⁷ from falling into the reservoir A should the nut D⁸ be entirely removed, a pin D¹¹ is secured in the spindle and engages one of the perforations in the part D³ 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 C⁶ turned to shut off communication

between the reservoir and the jet-nozzles C³. 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 C⁶ may be opened. This will cause the pressure of air upon the water within the reservoir to force the water through the orifices C² 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 C³. 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 C³.

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 C⁴, from whence it will escape into the basin B by the perforations C⁵, which are placed below the level of the nozzles C³, so that the action of the nozzles is not prevented by water collecting in this vessel.

The perforated portion D³ of the valve D is conveniently surrounded by a piece of fine gauze D¹⁰ to prevent anything from passing into the reservoir A which will be likely to clog the orifice C² in the cone C or the jet-nozzles C³.

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 C⁶ 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 C⁶ 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 D³ secured with in the upper receptacle B and communicating with the reservoir A, a cap D⁹ 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 up through the perforated extension D³ and cap D⁹, a screw-threaded nut above the cap to secure the spindle and draw the valve up on to its seating, a pin D¹¹ 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.