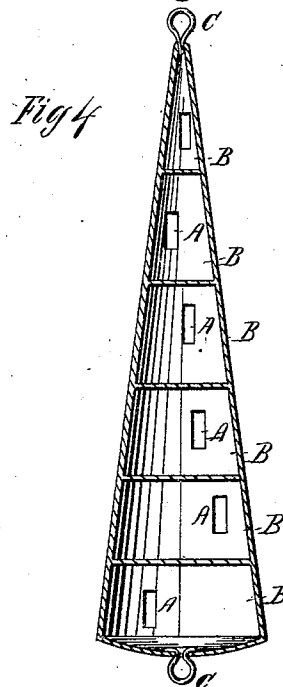
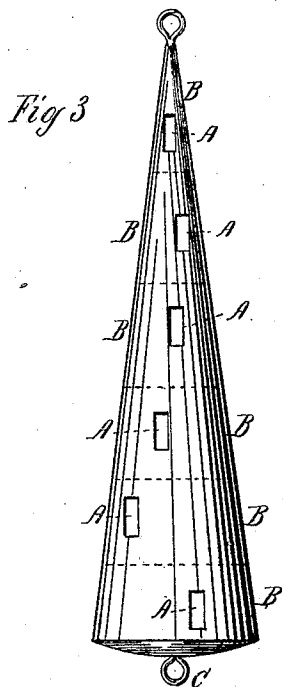
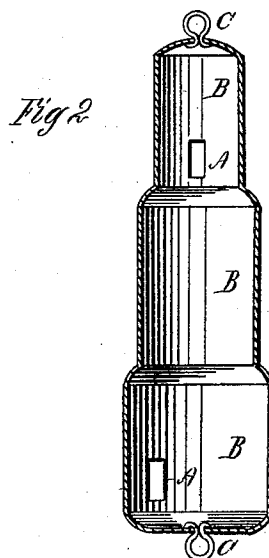
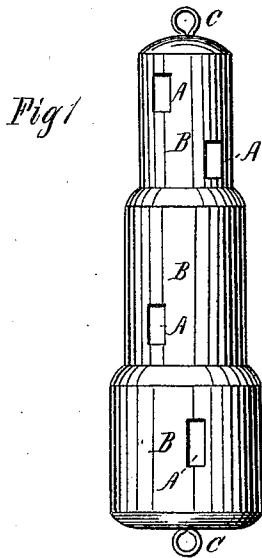


J. WATERS:
Toy Whistles.

No. 143,044.

Patented September 23, 1873.



Witnesses.
George Lyman
Shumpton

Inventor.
Joson Waters

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JASON WATERS, OF WEST SUTTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TOY-WHISTLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **143,044**, dated September 23, 1873; application filed April 28, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JASON WATERS, of West Sutton, county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Rotating Toy-Whistles, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention consists of two or more air-chambers, of the same or of different diameters, joined together, in each of which is an aperture for the admission of air. These chambers may be cylindrical in form or otherwise, and may be of uniform diameter, and when joined together resemble a drawn-out telescope; or the diameter of each may gradually contract and merge into the diameter of the chamber next adjoining until the form of the several chambers resembles a cone.

It is well known that a single air-chamber, like the shell of a horse-chestnut, with a small aperture cut in its surface, suspended by a cord, and swung or rapidly rotated through the air, would produce a variety of sounds somewhat resembling the singing of a bird. Such toy-whistles made of different materials have long been in use in this and other countries; but the combination of several cylindrical air-chambers, or air-chambers of different diameters, or conically-formed air-chambers, have not heretofore been made in the construction of swinging toy-whistles.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the exterior view of the rotating toy-whistle, whose separate air-chambers are of uniform diameter. Fig. 2 represents the interior view of the same. Fig. 3 represents the rotating toy-whistle with conically-shaped air-chambers. Fig. 4 represents the interior view of the same.

A A are the apertures through which the air passes into the chambers; B B, the different air-chambers. C is the staple, into which the cord is inserted by which the whistle is rotated.

When the combined chambers are put in rapid rotation, by means of a cord attached to either end of the whistle thus constructed, and swung around the hand in rapid rotation, air is forced through the apertures into the chambers, and this column of air which they contain is put in vibration in such a manner as to produce a certain variety of sounds of a given pitch, which vary according to the diameter of the air-chambers.

In the conically-shaped chambers the pitch of the sounds varies somewhat, according to the form of the column of air contained therein; and consequently, by the peculiar manner in which the column of air is put in vibration, as the whistle is revolved a greater variety of sounds is produced than by chambers of uniform size.

Each air-chamber, having a different diameter, has a different scale of whistle sounds; and as the whistle rotates on its axis by the twist of the cord, thus presenting one aperture after another to the body of air through which it is swung, and the apertures not being in line, the sounds of each chamber rapidly succeed each other, thus imitating the effect of the singing of several birds instead of one.

I claim as my invention—

1. The rotating toy-whistle, constructed substantially as described, consisting of a series of conical chambers, B, provided with apertures A, substantially as set forth.

2. The rotating toy-whistle, constructed substantially as described, being the combination of a series of air-chambers of different diameters, B, with apertures A, as herein substantially set forth.

JASON WATERS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE D. LYMAN,
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