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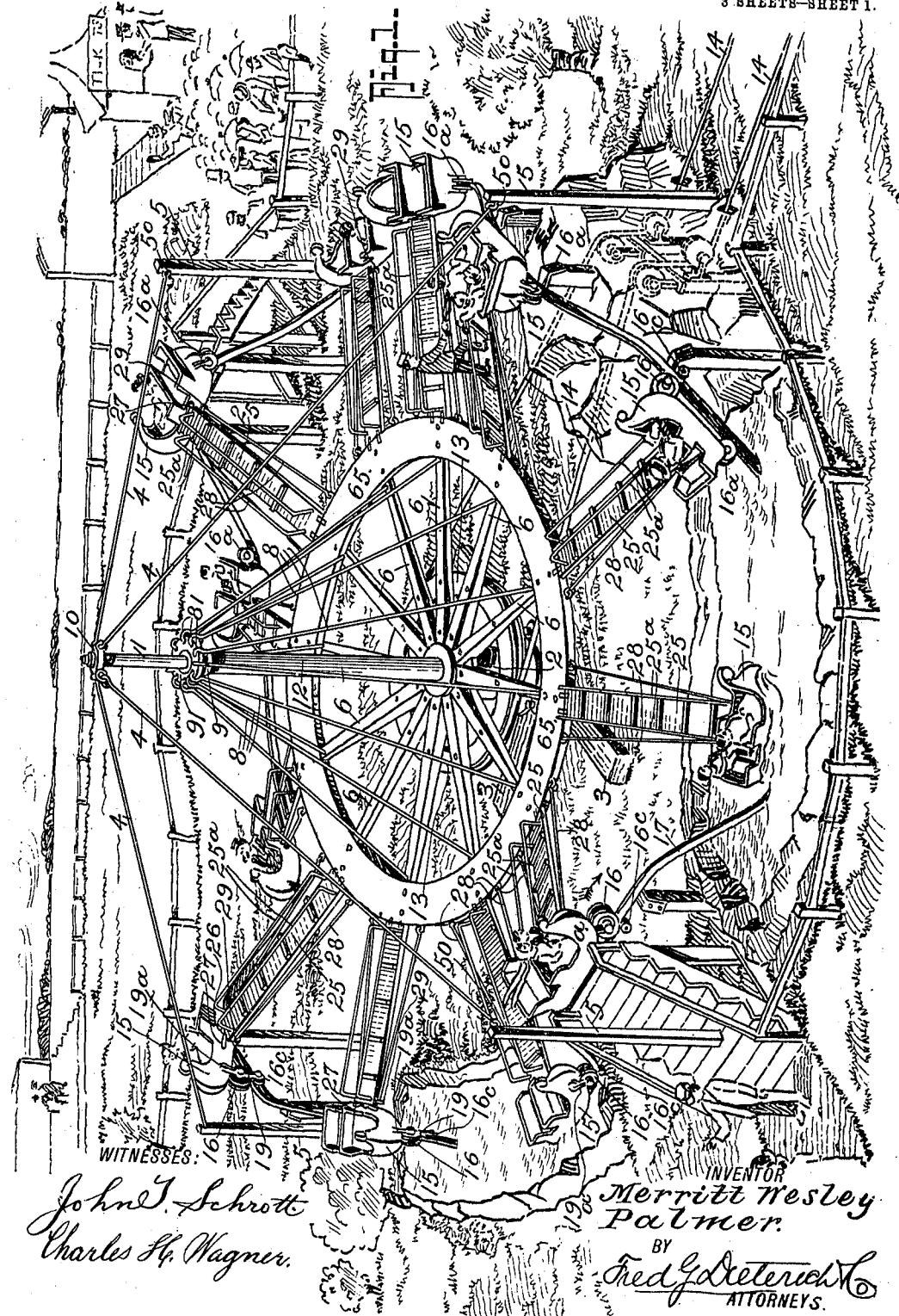
M. W. PALMER.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1910

Patented Apr. 11, 1911.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



John T. Schrott
Charles H. Wagner.

Merritt Wesley Palmer.

BY
Fred G. Detterich ATTORNEYS

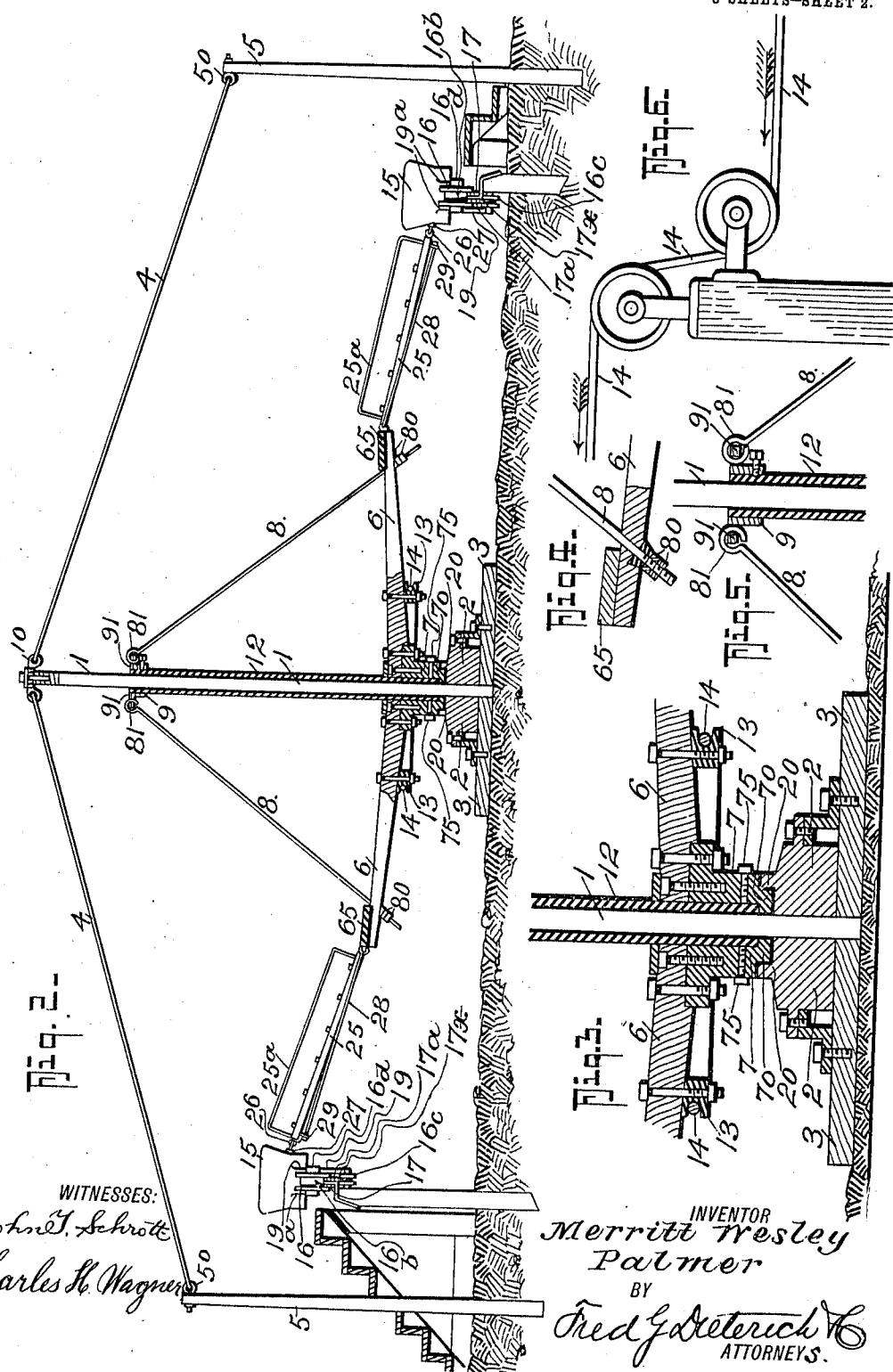
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WITNESSES:

John T. Schrott
Charles H. Wagner

Merritt Wesley Palmer
INVENTOR

BY

Fred Gitterer & Co
ATTORNEYS.

M. W. PALMER,

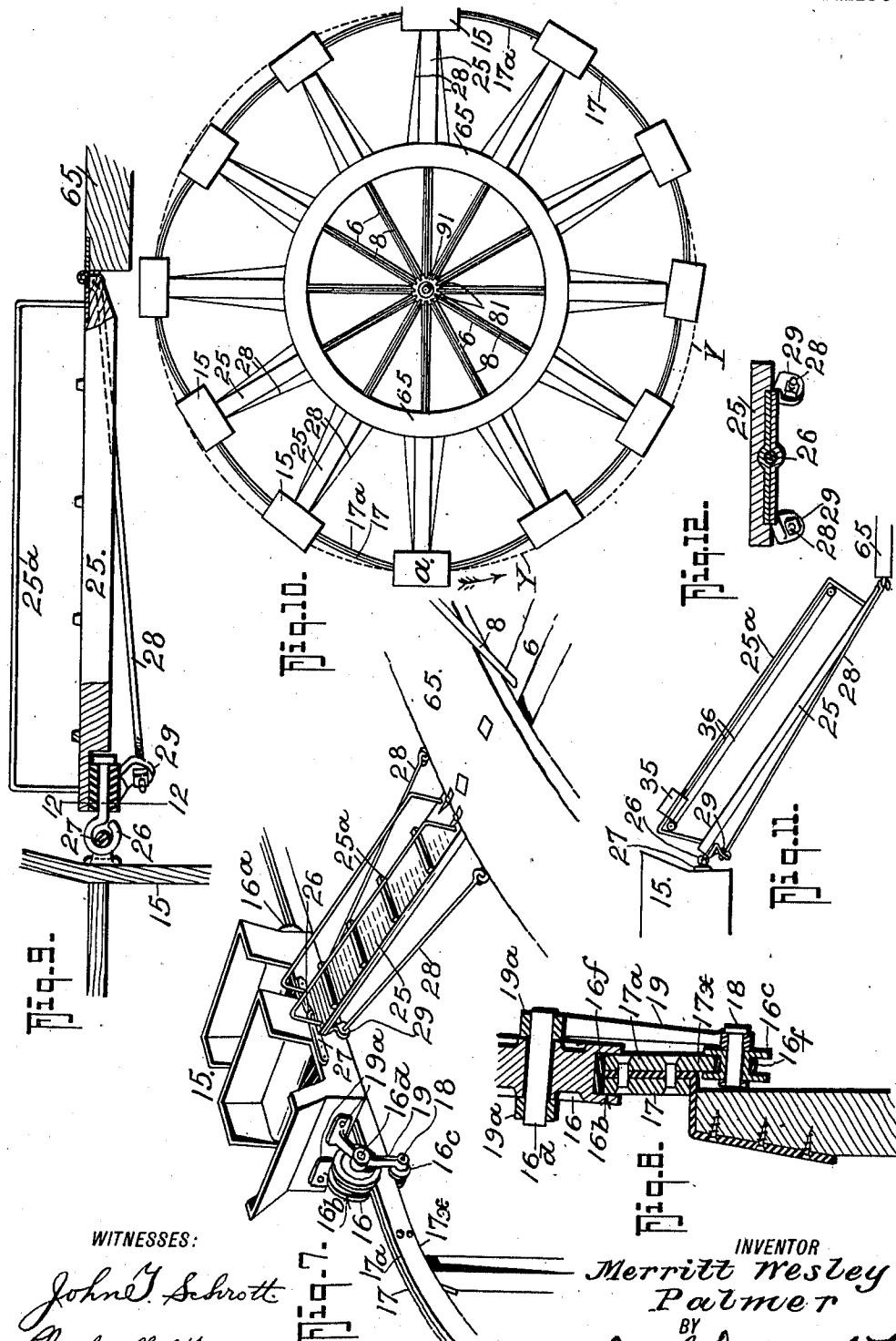
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John T. Schrott
Charles H. Wagner.

INVENTOR
*Merritt Wesley
Palmer*

BY
Fred G. Dietrich & Co.
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MERRITT WESLEY PALMER, OF ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.

989,280.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 11, 1911.

Application filed August 8, 1910. Serial No. 576,091.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MERRITT WESLEY PALMER, residing at Allegan, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Merry-Go-Round, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of pleasure or amusement apparatus that include, in their complete makeup, cars or boats adapted to travel on an undulated trackway and so arranged whereby to produce exciting, exhilarating and amusing sensations to the occupants of the cars.

My invention has for its object to provide a comparatively simple and inexpensive construction of apparatus of the character noted, in which the parts are arranged to produce a stable structure, and in the use of which danger to the occupants of the cars and the attendants is reduced to the minimum.

With other objects in view that will hereinafter appear, my invention consists of the peculiar and novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, specifically pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1, is a perspective view showing the complete arrangement of my invention, the same being shown as a marine merry-go-round. Fig. 2, is a transverse section of the same, all of the parts back of the center being omitted to the more clearly illustrate the arrangement of an opposite pair of cars and their connections with the rotator or spider frame. Fig. 3, is a detail section on an enlarged scale, of the center or base bearing for the spider frame and the center post. Figs. 4, 5 and 6, are detail views of several parts hereinafter specifically referred to. Fig. 7, is a detail perspective view that illustrates one of the cars, its rail mount, and the flexibly connected bridge that joins the car with the spider frame, or attendant's platform. Fig. 8, is a detail cross section showing the rail and the track sheave and guard sheave. Fig. 9, is a longitudinal section of the bridge and its connection with the car and the spider platform. Fig. 10, is a diagrammatic plan view of the spider frame, the cars and car tracks

and the bridge connections therefor. Fig. 11, shows a slightly modified arrangement, 55 the bridge construction hereinafter fully referred to and Fig. 12, is a detail cross section on the line 12-12 on Fig. 9.

In carrying out my invention, the center or main pole 1 of the apparatus has its lower end mounted in a hub 2 secured to cross or bed timbers 3, the upper end of the pole being braced by the stay rods 4-4 that connect to a cap piece 10 and to eye bolts 50 on the upper end of a series,—four being 65 shown, of outside poles 5 that are firmly anchored in the ground.

Mounted on the pole 1, is the rotator or spider frame, which consists of a series of radially projected arms 6-6 the inner end 70 of each of which is bolted to an apertured hub 7 that has a pendent circular flange 70 to seat and turn in a socket 20 in the top of the main hub 2, as is best shown in Fig. 3. Each of the spider arms 6, is further braced 75 by a hanger rod 8, adjustably joined with the arms 6, by the nuts 80, engaging the lower or threaded ends of said rods 8, see Fig. 4, and each of the said rods 8 has a hook 81 at the upper end for engaging the 80 apertured flange 91 of a disk 9, that is clamped or otherwise made fast on the upper end of a tubular shaft 12 that rotates on the pole 1 and has its lower end clamped in the hub 7 to turn therewith, by the clamp 85 screws 75, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

13 designates the master or drive wheel secured to the under side of the spider frame that receives the power or driven belt or cable 14, driven in any well known manner. 90

From the foregoing, the general construction and the manner of operating the spider or rotator frame will be readily apparent, it being obvious that as power is applied to the cable, the spider frame with its hanger 95 or braces will be moved around.

The cars or boats and the tracking construction which forms the essential features of my invention, are best understood by referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 10 of the drawings 100 by reference to which it will be seen, that with the rotator or spider frame join a number of carriages that hold the occupants, and each of the said carriages joins with the said rotator frame by a bridge member that 105 joins the cars with the annular walk or way

65 on which the attendant walks in passing from one car or bridge to the other while collecting the "fares".

Each of the carriages or cars 15, has a 5 track sheave 16 at the front and a similar sheave 16^a at the rear and each of the sheaves has a deep groove 16^b for firmly straddling and riding the substantially circular trackway, the peculiar construction and arrangement of which forms an essential feature of my invention.

The trackway consists of two rail plates, an outer one 17 and an inner one 17^a, the upper edges of the two being in the same 15 plane, the lower end of plate 17^a extending below plate 17 to form an inverted rail 17^x for receiving the guard sheave 16^c that has a deep groove to straddle rail 17^x, sheave 16^c revolves on a stub journal 18 on the 20 lower end of a bracket arm 19, integral with one of a pair of straddle brackets 19^a—19^a secured to the front of the car and which receive between them the guide wheels 16—16^c and in which the journals 16^d of said 25 wheels are mounted. To aid in maintaining the cars in their upright or vertical position, the journals 16^d and 18 radiate from the axial line of the rotation or spider frame. To deaden sound as the sheaves 30 travel over the rails, the several sheaves have rubber or other tires 16^t, mounted within their deep grooves as is clearly shown in Fig. 8.

Each car is flexibly joined to the rotator 35 or spider frame by a bridge member 25, it being understood that all of the bridge members radiate from the spider frame and one of such members is provided for each car.

40 By referring now more particularly to Figs. 7—9, it will be noticed each bridge member 25 is hinged at the inner end to the peripheral edge of the spider frame or attendant's platform, so it can swing in the 45 vertical plane and at the outer end and centrally thereof is an eye-bolt 26 for loosely engaging an eye bolt 27 secured to the adjacent side of the car. To brace the bridge member side stay rods 28—28, that are swivelly secured at their inner ends to the spider or rotator frame, adjustably join with the pendent brackets 29—29 on the under side of the outer end of the bridge 25, one of 50 said brackets being at each side of the swivel joint that connects the bridge with the car. To protect the attendant when passing up the bridge members and while collecting fares, side rails 25^a—25^a are provided.

Instead of making it necessary for the 60 attendant to walk up the bridge to collect fares and to avoid all possible danger of accident while so doing, a collector may be used on each bridge, in the nature of a fare-box 35 on an endless cable 36 on one of the 65 guard rails or the bridge, see Fig. 11.

In an apparatus of this kind, it is greatly desired that the cars maintain, as nearly as possible, a perfect vertical equilibrium as they are swiftly carried around and up and down the undulated trackway, for the reason that a large percentage of the accidents, especially throwing occupants out of the cars, is caused by sudden lateral vibrations or jars on the cars as they swiftly move on a circular path.

As heretofore described, the cars are each swivelly joined to their respective bridge members, such joint allowing the cars to have perfect freedom of longitudinal oscillation and such slight swaying necessary to avoid binding of their connection with the bridge members as the cars rise and fall as they pass over the undulated trackway.

Since the relative distance of the cars from the axial line of the rotator or spider frame changes as the cars rise or lower from the normal line, provision must be had for compensating for such changes in distance, so the cars will be sustained in the vertical plane when at their highest or lowest position. In my construction of merry-go-round, I have a special construction of the track-way for the cars that provides for sustaining the cars at the vertical position as they pass above or below the normal line of travel. By referring now to Fig. 10, which is a diagrammatic representation of the apparatus, the dotted line Y, designates the normal line of travel and the normal distance of the cars from the axis of the rotator or spider frame. Since any rise or drop of the cars from the normal would increase the distance between cars and the spider frame, if the trackway were in a true circle and hence break the connections between the cars and the spider frame, I arrange the trackway as shown in Fig. 10, the special arrangement being best explained as follows.

Assuming the car a— to be in a normal position, in a plane with the platform 65, see Fig 9, and to be traveling in the direction of the arrow, (said special car being also indicated by a in Fig. 1) and to be descending into the pond or low point. From the point of descent, the track rail gradually curves inwardly until the point of greatest depth is reached, when it again gradually curves outwardly to the normal circular line, it continuing on such circular line so long as the car travels in the normal path. So soon as the car begins to rise, the trackway again begins to curve inwardly and continues so until the car reaches the highest point and begins to descend to normal line when the track again begins to curve out to the normal or circular line, it being understood that the degree of curvature from or to the normal line of trackway accords with the amount of the rise and fall of the car from

the normal and always sufficient to maintain the same distance between the car and the axis of the spider frame. The lateral curvature or undulations of the trackway also adds to the amusement and sensations, since the car is caused to take lateral curvatures while going up or down, and have both motions while maintaining, at all times, a substantially vertical position.

10 Various modifications in the forms of the cars and the degree of undulations of the trackway and arranging the whole in other attractive manner than that shown may be made without departing from the spirit of 15 my invention or the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to obtain by Letters Patent, is:

20 1. In an amusement apparatus, a vertically and horizontally undulating ring like track, a car running on said track, means for maintaining the car on the said track, a centrally disposed rotatable element and 25 connections between the said element and the car.

2. An amusement apparatus, comprising 30 a central rotatable element, radial sweeps pivotedly connected thereto, a car joined to each sweep, sheaves on the car, a vertically and horizontally undulated trackway engaged by the said sheaves and a compensating means for maintaining a uniform distance between the car and the rotatable element as the cars rise and fall on the undulated trackway.

3. An amusement apparatus comprising 40 a circular vertically undulating trackway, the undulated portions being progressively horizontally curved with respect to the rise and fall of the undulations in the track, a centrally disposed rotator, radial sweeps

joined thereto, and cars connected to the sweeps, said cars having sheaves for engaging the undulating trackway.

4. In an amusement apparatus, a ring-like trackway having vertical and horizontal undulations, a centrally disposed rotatable element, a car running on said track and a fixed connection between said car and 50 said rotatable element.

5. In an amusement apparatus, a vertically and horizontally undulated ring-like track, a car running on the said track, a centrally disposed element and swivel 55 connections that join the said element and the car.

6. In an amusement apparatus, a vertically and horizontally undulated ring-like track, a car running on said track, a centrally disposed rotary element, a sweep hinged to the said element to swing vertically and a swivel connection that joins the car and the said sweep.

7. In an amusement apparatus, a vertically and horizontally undulated ring-like track, a car running on the track, means for maintaining the car on the track, a centrally disposed rotary frame having an annular platform, a bridge hinged to the platform to swing vertically and a swivel connection that joins the bridge and the car.

8. An amusement apparatus, a vertically and horizontally undulated ringlike track, a car running on the track, a centrally disposed rotatable horizontal frame having an annular platform, a bridge member hinged to the said platform and extended radially therefrom and a swivel connection that joins the bridge member and the car.

MERRITT WESLEY PALMER.

Witnesses:

EUGENE D. NASH,
HERMAN BROWER.