

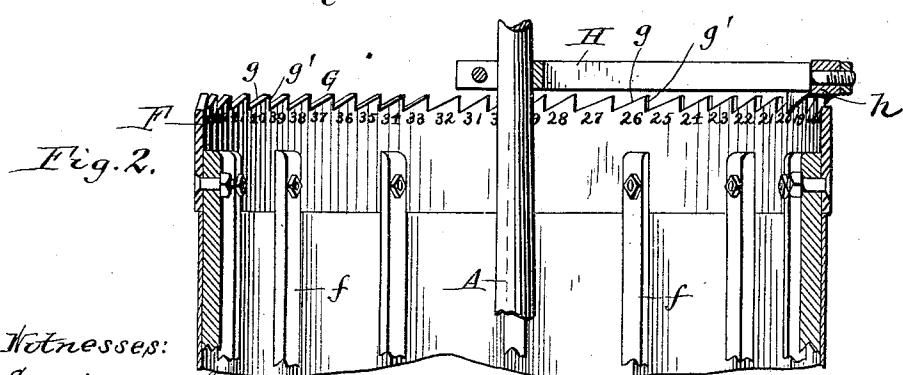
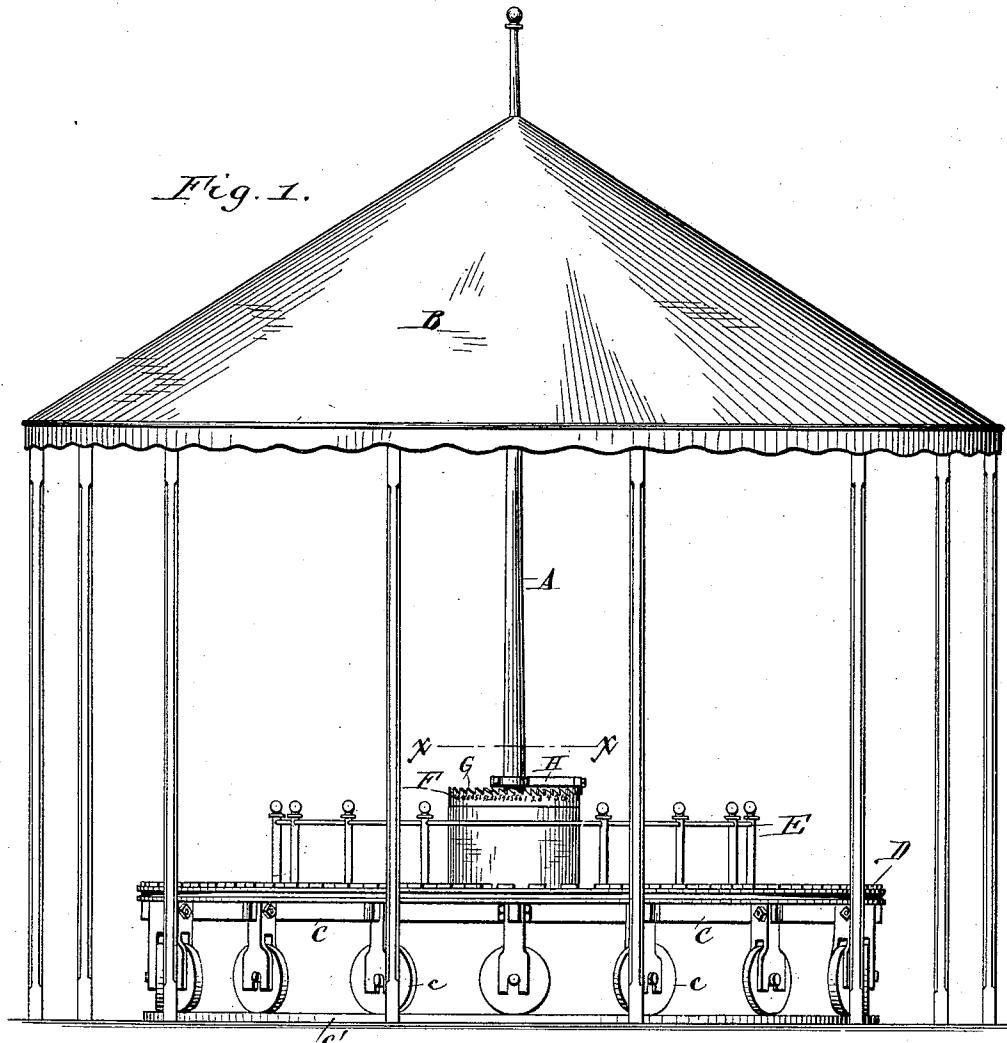
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. B. BATT.
MERRY-GO-ROUND.

No. 488,686.

Patented Dec. 27, 1892.



Notnesses:

Emil Neuhart.
Theo. L. Popp.

J. B. Batt Inventor
By William Horner, Attorneys.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

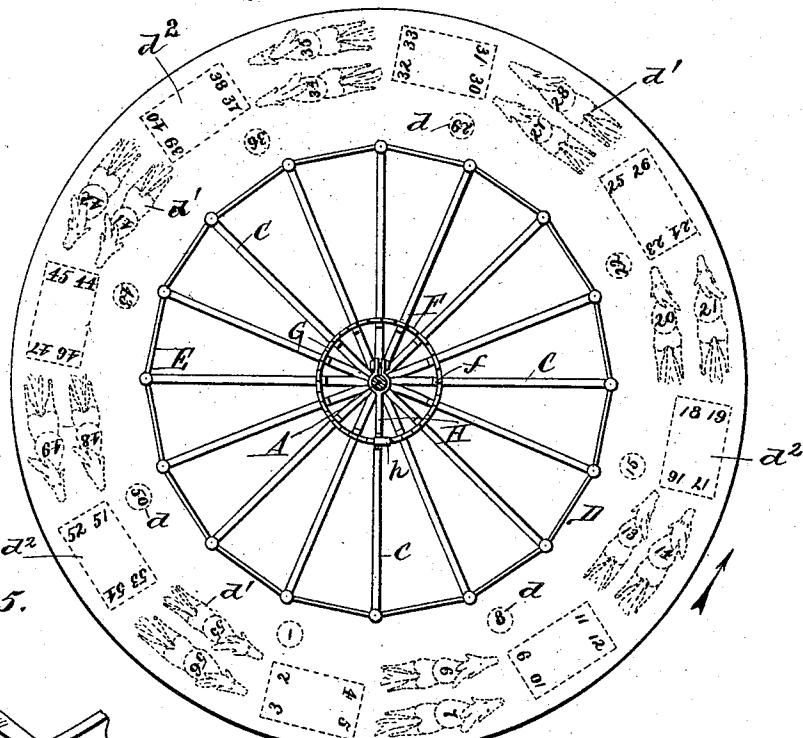


Fig. 5.

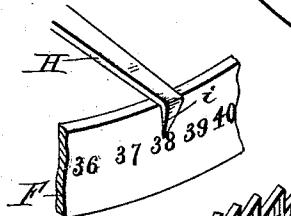
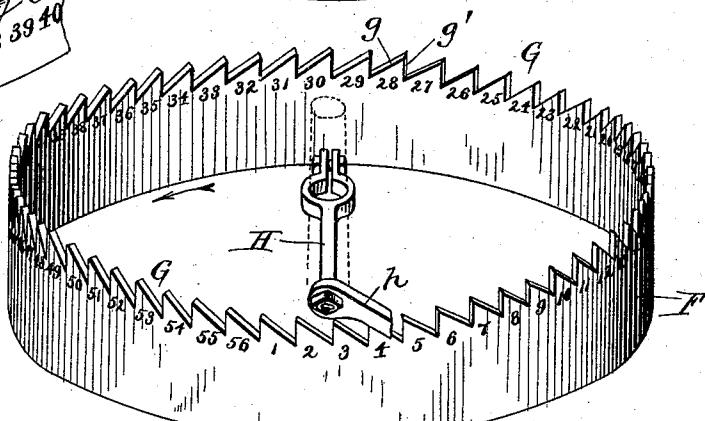


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. BATT, OF MARTINSVILLE, NEW YORK.

MERRY-GO-ROUND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,686, dated December 27, 1892.

Application filed August 5, 1892. Serial No. 442,223. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. BATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Martinsville, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Merry-Go-Rounds, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a revolving pleasure machine commonly known as "roundabouts" or "merry-go-rounds" and which consist essentially of a rotary horizontal platform carrying chariots, figures of animals &c., on which the persons are seated and whirled around for amusement and recreation.

15 The object of my invention is to provide means whereby the occupants of the seats are induced to remain in their seats on the machine until the machine comes to a state of rest, thereby avoiding accidents which are 20 liable to occur upon attempting to leave the machine while the latter is in motion.

In the accompanying drawings consisting of two sheets, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine, provided with my improvements. 25 Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical section of the upper portion of the dial ring and connecting parts on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section in line $x-x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the dial ring and arm 30 carrying the pointer. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a modification of the dial ring and pointer.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

35 A represents the stationary center pole and B the canopy supported upon the upper end of the pole.

C represents a series of radial beams or arms which are connected at their inner ends 40 and journaled upon the lower portion of the center pole. The outer ends of the radial arms are provided with wheels or trucks c which run upon a circular track c', resting upon the ground.

45 D represents the rotating circular platform secured upon the outer ends of the radial arms and carrying chairs d, wooden horses or other figures d' and chariots d''. The platform is provided along its inner edge with the usual 50 railing E.

F represents a rotating dial ring which is

arranged concentrically around the center pole and supported from the radial arms by upright stakes or posts f. The upper edge of the dial ring is provided with an annular row 55 of teeth G having inclined front sides g and abrupt rear sides g'. The dial ring is provided preferably on its outer and inner sides with an annular row of numbers corresponding with the number of teeth, the number on 60 the outer and inner sides of each tooth being identical.

H represents a stationary supporting arm arranged with its outer end over the dial and secured with its inner end to the center pole. 65 The outer end of the supporting arm is provided with a pointer which traverses the numbers on the dial ring. This pointer consists preferably of a pawl h which is pivoted upon the outer end of the supporting arm and engages with the teeth of the dial ring. Upon 70 rotating the platform and dial ring, the pawl rises and falls in riding over the teeth of the dial ring. Each of the seats on the chairs, chariots and horses is provided with a number to 75 correspond with one of the numbers on the dial ring, and a reward or prize is given to the occupant of the seat bearing the number corresponding with the number of the teeth upon which the pawl rests when the machine 80 has stopped. This reward or prize is usually a free ride on the machine and has the effect of inducing the passengers to remain in their seats until the machine stops, thereby avoiding accidents by attempting to leave the machine 85 before it comes to a state of rest.

By arranging the numbers on both sides of the dial ring, it is possible for the passengers on both sides of the machine to see the number upon which the pawl stops.

90 By forming the teeth with inclined and abrupt sides, it permits the pawl to rest only upon one tooth at a time. If desired, the teeth on the dial ring may be omitted and the stationary arm may be provided with a fixed finger i as represented in Fig. 5.

I claim as my invention:—

1. The combination with the rotary platform and the seats or figures mounted on the platform and provided with numerals, of a dial 100 ring provided with numerals corresponding with the numbers on the seats or figures, and

a pointer adapted to traverse the dial ring, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the rotary platform and the seats or figures mounted on the platform and provided with numerals, of a rotary dial ring moving with the platform and provided with numerals corresponding with the seats and figures, and a stationary pointer, substantially as set forth.

5 3. The combination with the rotary platform and the seats or figures mounted on the platform and provided with numerals, of a rotary dial ring moving with the platform and provided with a row of teeth, and numerals corresponding with the numerals on the seats or

10 15

figures, and a pawl mounted on a stationary support and engaging with the teeth of the dial ring, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with the rotary platform and the seats or figures mounted upon the platform and provided with numerals, of a dial ring rotating with the platform and provided with a row of numbers on its outer and inner sides, and a stationary pointer, substantially as set forth.

25 Witness my hand this 20th day of July, 1892.

JOHN B. BATT.

Witnesses:

FRED. C. GEYER,
C. BURKHARDT.