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AMUSEMENT RIDE

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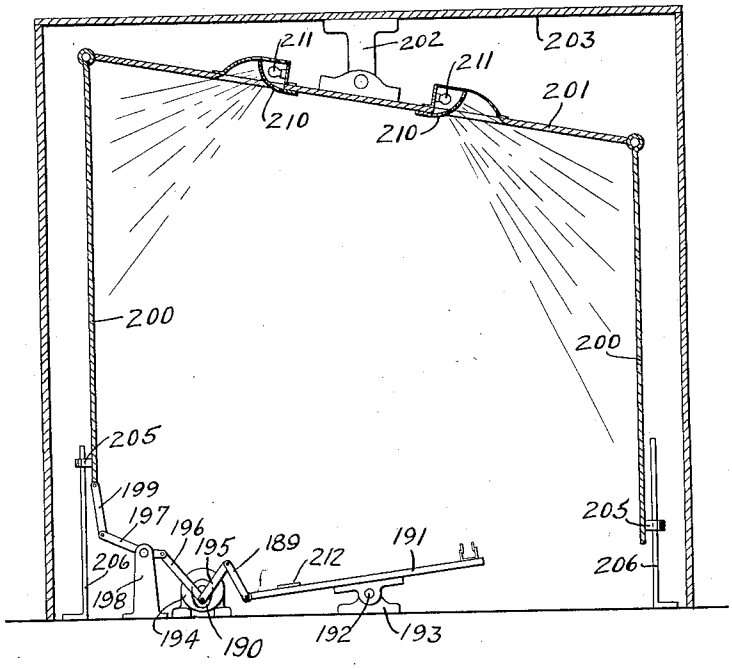

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AMUSEMENT RIDE

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8 Claims. (Cl. 104—84)

This invention relates to improvements in amusement devices, and more particularly refers to devices for producing the effect or illusion of banking in an amusement ride simulating an aeroplane in motion. The subject matter of this application forms a division of my copending application Serial No. 621,037, filed July 6, 1932.

One object of this invention is to provide in an amusement device a closure into which a passenger carrying vehicle may be directed and in which closure mechanism is provided to create or simulate the physical motion of an aeroplane in banking around a turn.

Another object is to provide means to impart lateral motion to a car and simultaneously to move the walls of an enclosure in directions opposite to the movement of the car.

Another object is to cause rays of light to travel over the moving walls at a rate of speed greater than the speed of said walls.

Still another object is to so direct the light rays that only certain parts of the walls are visible.

With these and other incidental objects in view, the invention includes certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, the essential elements of which are set forth in the appended claims and a preferred form or embodiment of which is hereinafter described with reference to the drawing which accompanies and forms a part of this specification.

In the drawing the figure shows a cross-sectional elevation of my device.

The illusion or simulation of what in aviation is known as "banking", is effected by pivotally supporting a section of the track to permit sidewise swaying motion and at the same time rocking the ceiling and raising and lowering the side walls of a structure enclosing the section of track.

A bracket 189 rigidly secured to a section 191 of the track, pivotally supported at 192 by a bracket 193, is connected to a motor driven eccentric or crank 190 by a link 195 so that operation of the eccentric 190 rocks the track section 191. A link 196 connects the eccentric 190 to an arm of a lever 197 supported by a bracket 198. A link 199 connects the other arm of the lever 197 to one of a pair of side walls 200, one pivotally supported at each end of a rocking false ceiling 201, which ceiling is pivoted on a bracket 202 suspended from the true ceiling 203 of the building.

Inspection of the drawing discloses that operation of the eccentric 190 will rock the track section 191 clockwise and, at the same time, lower the left hand wall 200, rock the false ceiling 201 counter clockwise and raise the right hand wall 200. The walls 200 are guided in their vertical reciprocating movement by projections 205 embracing brackets 206.

Each of the side walls 200 are painted with fluorescent paint. Onto these walls horizontal bars of light are projected through slots in shields 210 covering lights 211 set in recesses in the false ceiling 201. As the ceiling 201 is rocked, as above described, raising and lowering the side walls 200 the bars of light emanating from the lights 211 move over the side walls in the same direction as the walls are moving but at a higher rate of speed, thus, in conjunction with the rocking track section, creating the illusion of banking in an aeroplane.

As the car enters the banking illusion closure it strikes a conveniently located switch 212 which closes the electrical circuit to the motor 194. The motor immediately starts operating the rocking mechanism for the track 191 and the false ceiling 201 in opposite directions. Current is also supplied by the switch 212 to the lamps 211 set in the recesses in the false ceiling 201 and adapted to be rocked therewith. The lamps 211 produce near ultra violet light or similar light which is projected onto the side walls 200 as they are moved. These rays of light move in the same directions with the rising and falling side walls but at a higher rate of speed adding materially to the illusion of banking.

The car traveling slowly ahead on the swaying track 191 while the side walls 200 and the ceiling 201 move in opposite directions with the dimly lighted bars of light projected onto the walls by the lights 211 creates a very effective sensation of banking.

While the form of mechanism herein shown and described is admirably adapted to fulfill the objects primarily stated it is to be understood that it is not intended to confine the invention to the form or embodiment herein disclosed, for it is susceptible of embodiment in various forms all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

What is claimed is:

1. In an amusement ride of the class described, the combination of a trackway, a car adapted to travel along said trackway, a closure covering a section of said trackway said closure having inner walls adapted to be raised and lowered, and means simultaneously to rock the section of trackway and to raise and lower the walls of the closure

in opposite directions to create the illusion of banking in an aeroplane.

2. In an amusement ride of the class described, the combination of a pivoted trackway, a car to travel along said trackway, a closure covering a section of said trackway, an inner ceiling pivotally supported in said closure, and means simultaneously to rock the inner ceiling and the section of trackway to create the illusion of banking in an aeroplane.

3. In an ameusement ride of the class described, the combination of a trackway, a closure covering a section of the trackway said closure having inner walls adapted to be raised and lowered, means simultaneously to rock the section of the trackway and to raise and lower the side walls, and means operated by a car travelling along said trackway to control the operation of the rocking means.

4. In an amusement ride of the class described, the combination of a pivoted trackway adapted to have a car travel thereon, a closure covering a section of said trackway, an inner ceiling pivotally supported in said closure, side walls pivotally carried by the inner ceiling, means simultaneously to rock the ceiling and the side walls, and means operated by the car to control the operation of the rocking means.

5. In an amusement ride of the class described, the combination of a pivoted trackway adapted to have a car driven thereonto, an outer closure covering said trackway, an inner ceiling pivotally supported by said closure, side walls pivotally carried by the inner ceiling, and means simultaneously to rock the trackway in one direction and the inner ceiling and the side walls in the opposite direction.

6. In an amusement ride of the class described, the combination of a pivoted trackway adapted to have a car driven thereonto, an outer closure covering said trackway, an inner ceiling pivotally supported by said closure, side walls pivotally carried by the inner ceiling, normally idle means to rock the trackway the side walls and the inner ceiling in opposite directions, and means operated by the car to cause the rocking means to function.

7. In an amusement ride of the class described, the combination of a trackway, a closure covering said trackway, an inner ceiling pivotally supported by said closure, side walls pivotally carried by the inner ceiling said side walls having a coating of fluorescent material thereon, light source on said inner ceiling adapted to project beams of light onto the side walls, and means to rock the ceiling and side walls to cause the beams to travel up and down on said side walls.

8. In an amusement ride of the class described, the combination of a trackway adapted to have a car driven thereonto, a closure covering said trackway, an inner ceiling pivotally supported by said closure, side walls pivotally carried by the inner ceiling said side walls having a coating of fluorescent material thereon, normally deenergized light source carried by the inner ceiling said light source being adapted to project beams of light onto the side walls, means to rock the ceiling and the side walls, and means operated by the car to control the operation of the light source and the rocking means.

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