No. 632,597. Patented Sept. 5, 1899.

G. C. TILYOU & J. M. A. LACOMME.

AMUSEMENT DEVICE.

(Application filed May 5, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 5.

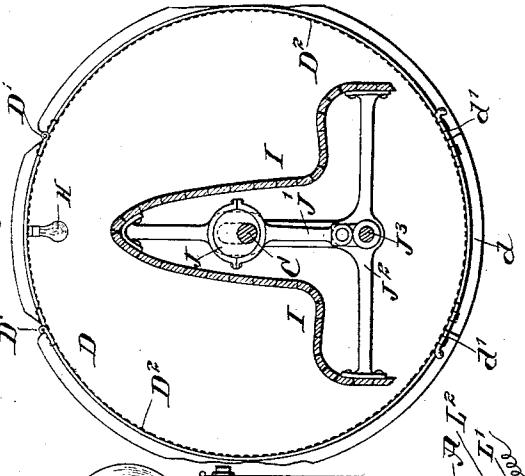


Fig. 6.

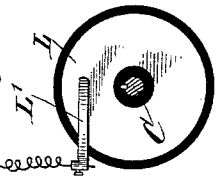
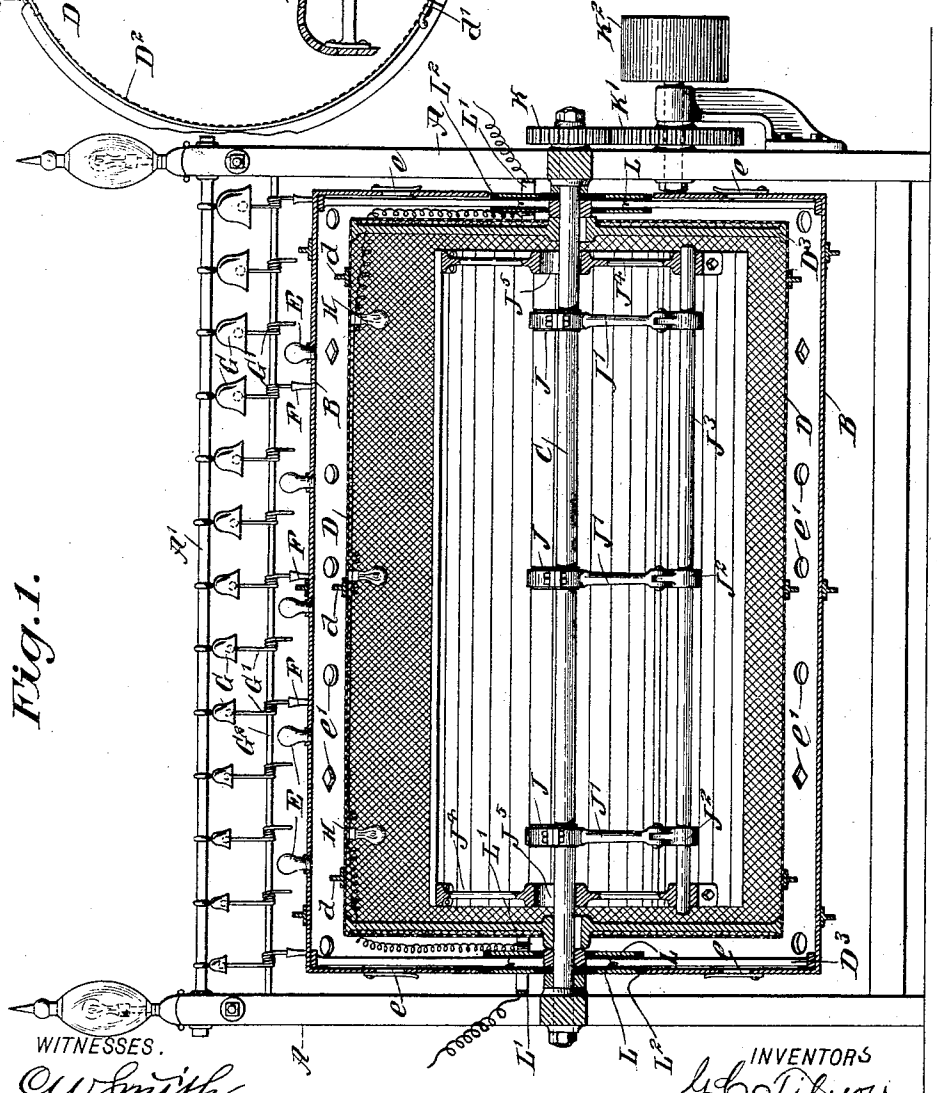


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES.

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H. L. Reynolds.

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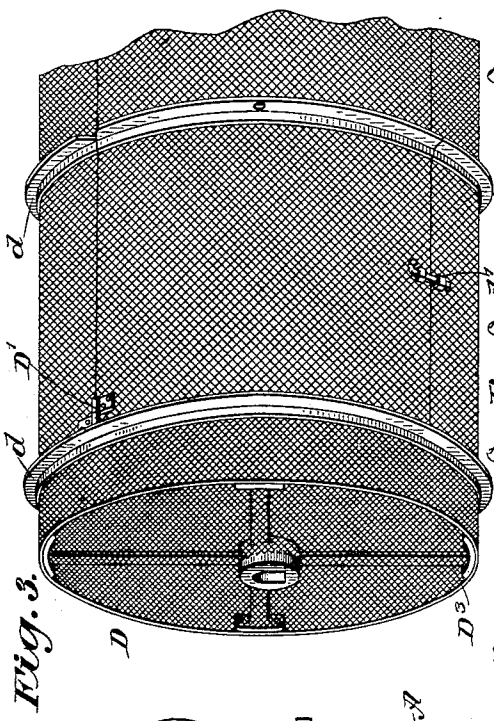

Fig. 3.

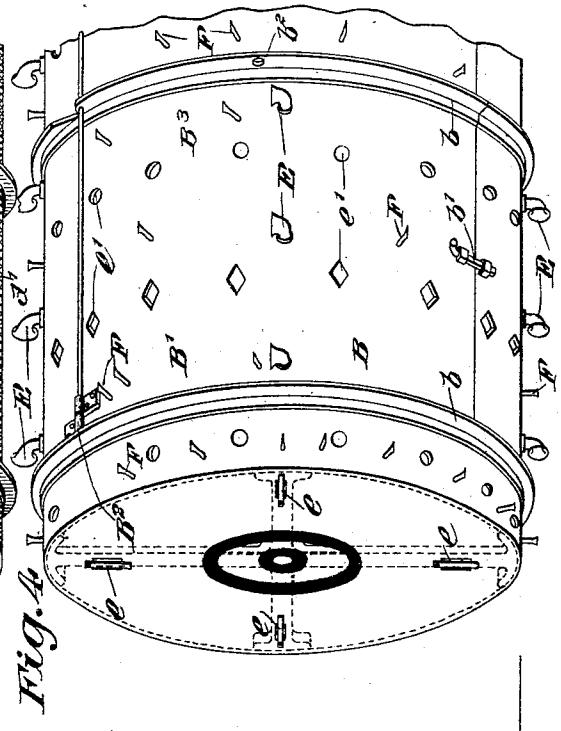

Fig. 4.

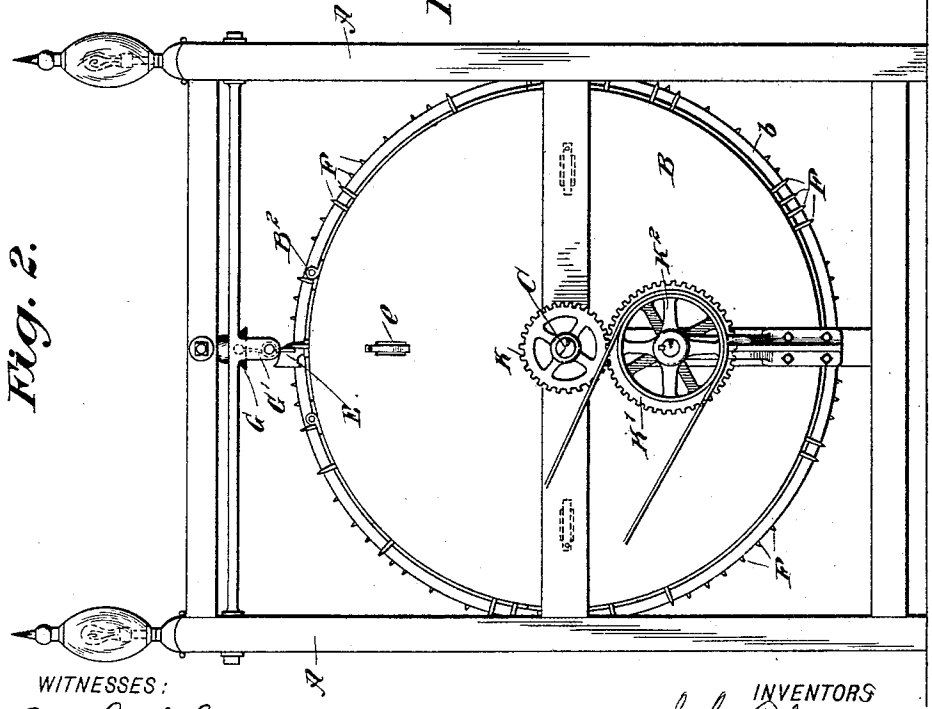

Fig. 2.

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GEORGE C. TILYOU AND JEAN M. A. LACOMME, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMUSEMENT DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,597, dated September 5, 1899.

Application filed May 5, 1899. Serial No. 715,698. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE CORNELIUS TILYOU, of the city of New York, (Coney Island,) borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and JEAN MARIE AUGUSTE LACOMME, of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Amusement Device, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to a device designed for amusement purposes, and comprises the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of our device. Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the inner cylinder or shell. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the outer cylinder or shell. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the inner shell and the seats therein, and Fig. 6 is a detail showing the manner of establishing the electrical connection between the lamps within the device and the outside.

The object of our invention is to attract and amuse people by the novelty of the sensations caused by the use of the device.

The device consists, essentially, of two concentric cylinders, the inner one being provided with seats and pivotally supported upon a shaft, so that it will remain in approximately the same position at all times, the center of gravity being below the shaft and the outer cylinder being mounted to turn about the inner cylinder, the device being provided with means by which the seats within the inner cylinder are given vertical reciprocations. A suitable framework A is constructed which is of such size as to surround the cylinders and furnish a substantial support therefor. In this framework is journaled a shaft C, which carries both cylinders or shells. This shaft C is provided with a gear-wheel K, meshing with another gear-wheel K′, journaled upon the power-shaft, suitably mounted in the framework. This power-shaft is provided with a pulley K^2, upon which a belt may run, communicating power thereto from any suitable motor.

The outer cylinder or shell B is fixedly secured to the shaft C, so that when the shaft turns the cylinder will also turn. This cylinder or shell B is provided with a series of openings *e′* in its periphery, said openings being covered by colored glass, crystals, or any suitable material which will permit the entrance of light. This shell is strengthened by means of peripheral ribs *b*. The periphery of the shell is also provided with a series of openings having connected therewith ventilating-pipes E, which are preferably enlarged at their outer ends, having the opening facing tangentially to the cylinder, said pipes resembling in shape the cowls or ventilating-pipes of steamers. These pipes are placed so that the opening faces in the direction in which the cylinder turns, so that as it rotates upon the shaft C the air will be forced through these pipes to the interior of the cylinder or shell. The air escapes from the outer cylinder through openings in the ends thereof, within which are placed reeds *e*, so that as the air escapes through these openings sounds will be created, as of a flute, pipe, or organ. The various escape-openings may be provided with reeds of different tones, so that the effect is a harmonious one. The cylinder B is also provided with radially-projecting pins F, which are so placed as to engage the spring-arms of hammers, which when released will strike a series of bells G. These bells are supported upon a longitudinal bar A′ of the framework and may be graduated in size and tone, so that any tune within the compass of the bells may be played. The hammers are placed upon one end of the spring-arms G′, which have their central portions coiled about a longitudinal rod G^2. If the cylinder is revolved at a considerable rate of speed, the air within the cylinder will be given a slight compression, which will cause the reeds *e* to sound loudly as the air escapes from the openings in the end of the cylinder.

The inner cylinder or shell D is supported loosely upon the shaft C and is so constructed that its center of gravity is below the shaft, and it will consequently not turn over as the shaft revolves, but will hang with the same

portion down at all times. Upon the shaft C are a series of eccentrics J, about which are placed a series of links J′, having each an eye embracing the eccentric and at their lower ends connected with cross-bars J^2, upon which the framework of the seats I is supported. These cross-bars J^2 are connected by a longitudinal shaft J^3, which at its ends engages the end frames J^4 of the seats. These end frames have slots J where they surround the shaft C, so as to permit the seats to rise and fall freely and to act as guides to hold them in proper position.

Both the inner and the outer cylinders or shells are provided with doors D^2 and B^3 in their sides. These doors are hinged, respectively, at D′ and B^2, so that they may swing upward, and are provided with catches d' and b', so that they may be securely held closed. The doors may be raised by a block and fall supported from the framework above them and having hooks adapted to engage the eyes or holes b^2 or with any other suitable means for raising them. These doors are opened in order to admit the passengers to the device and are then securely closed.

Power is then applied and the outer cylinder will be rapidly revolved and at the same time the inner cylinder and the people therein will be given rapid vertical reciprocations. At the same time the reeds *e* and the bells G will be sounded and there will be a constant succession of flashes of light through the openings *e*′, which are closed with glass of various colors.

Light is supplied to the inner cylinder by means of lamps H, which are secured therein, and the current is conveyed to these lamps by means of a device shown in Figs. 1 and 6. This device consists of two plates or rings L, which are insulated from the body of the cylinder by plates L^2 of insulating material, but connected with each other. These plates are engaged within and without the cylinder B by brushes L′, which are connected, respectively, with the wires leading to the dynamo and to the lamps H. This mechanism is duplicated at each end of the cylinder, the current passing in at one end and out at the other.

The inner cylinder D has its sides and ends constructed of an open-work or wire netting, so that light and air will pass freely through the same, and yet the occupants will be prevented from coming in contact with the revolving outer cylinder B. The ends are strengthened by a spider or framework D^3

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder or shell, the outer shell being mounted to turn and the inner shell containing seats, means for turning the outer shell, and means for giving the seats vertical reciprocations.

2. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder or shell, the outer shell being mounted to turn and the inner shell containing seats, both shells having doors at their sides for the entrance and exit of the passengers, means for turning the outer shell, and means for giving the seats vertical reciprocations.

3. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder or shell, an axial shaft passing through and supporting both shells, the outer shell being mounted to turn with the shaft and the inner shell having its center of gravity below the shaft and turning thereon, seats supported from the shaft and within the inner shell, and means for giving the seats vertical reciprocations.

4. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder or shell, an axial shaft passing through and supporting both shells, the outer shell being mounted to turn with the shaft and the inner shell having its center of gravity below the shaft and being loose thereon, seats within the inner shell, eccentrics upon the shaft, links supporting the seats from the eccentrics, and means for turning the shaft.

5. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder or shell, the outer cylinder being mounted to turn and the inner cylinder containing seats, spaced pins projecting from the outer shell, bells supported outside of the shell, spring-hammers adapted to be engaged by said pins and to ring the bells, and means for turning the outer cylinder.

6. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder or shell, the outer cylinder being mounted to turn upon its axis and the inner cylinder being held from turning, seats within the inner cylinder, ventilating hoods or cowls upon the outer cylinder adapted to pass the air inward as the cylinder revolves, and means for turning the outer cylinder.

7. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder or shell, the outer cylinder being closable tightly and mounted to turn upon its axis, and the inner cylinder being of an open-work material and held from turning, seats within the inner cylinder, ventilating hoods or cowls upon the outer shell adapted to pass the air inward as the shell revolves, the cylinder having air-exit openings provided with reeds operated by the outflow of air, and means for turning the outer cylinder.

8. An amusement device, comprising inner and outer cylinders or shells, the outer cylinder being mounted to turn upon its axis, and the inner cylinder being held from turning, seats within the inner cylinder, ventilating hoods or cowls upon the outer shell adapted to pass the air inward as the shell revolves, said cylinder having air-exit openings provided with reeds or whistles sounded by the outflow of air, and means for turning the outer cylinder.

9. An amusement device, comprising inner and outer cylinders or shells, the outer cylinder being mounted to turn upon its axis and the inner cylinder being held from turning, seats within the inner cylinder, fixed bells adapted to be sounded by the cylinder in its rotation, ventilating hoods or cowls upon the outer shell adapted to pass air inward as the cylinder revolves, and means for turning the outer cylinder.

10. An amusement device, comprising an inner and an outer cylinder, the outer cylinder being tightly closable and mounted to turn upon its axis, the inner cylinder being constructed of open-work material and held against turning, seats within the inner cylinder, means for giving the seats a vertical reciprocation, ventilating hoods or cowls upon the outer cylinder adapted to pass the air inward as the cylinder revolves, the cylinder having air-exit openings, reeds or whistles within said exit-openings, fixed bells having spring-hammers adapted to be engaged by the cylinder in its revolution, and means for turning the outer cylinder.

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