

A. J. THOWLESS.
EXHIBITION ILLUSION.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1911.

1,064,873.

Patented June 17, 1913.

Fig. 1.

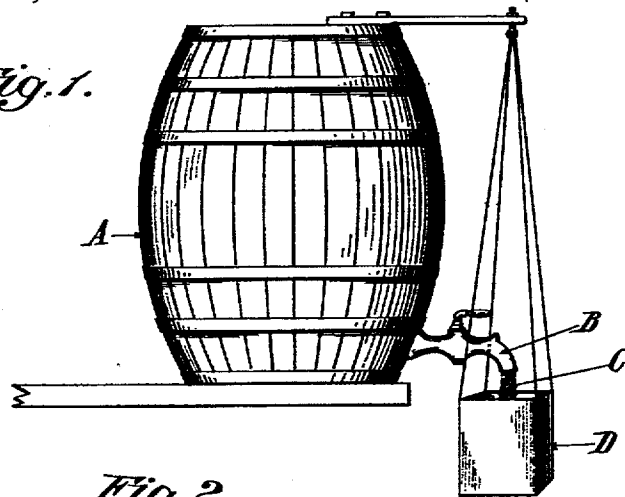
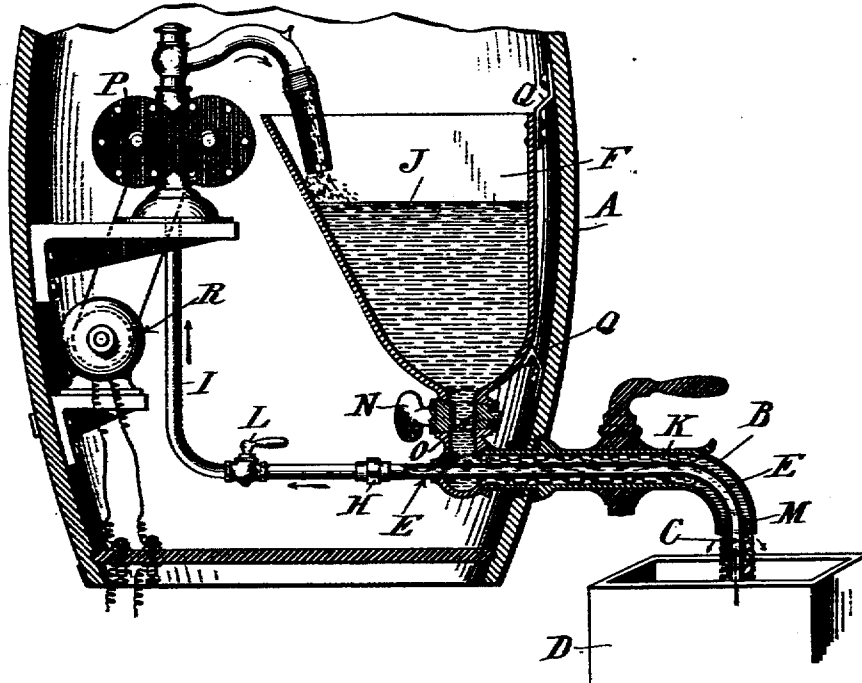


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR J. THOWLESS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Exhibition Illusions, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of exhibition illusions which may be arranged in certain parts of stores, halls or in windows or exteriors of business places to attract public attention and be of advantage for advertising purposes.

The object of my invention is to produce an illusion with certain liquids such as oil, wine, ink, milk, or imitations of such, or with colored water or other liquid, and consists in allowing liquid to run from what appears to be an ordinary faucet, tube, hole or other outlet into a vessel which never overflows, although what appears to be a large stream of liquid is continually running into the said vessel.

My invention consists of a reservoir receptacle such as a tank, can or vessel capable of holding liquid, having an outlet such as a faucet, tube or hole for the liquid to flow from, and the receptacle with various operative parts may be placed in a containing case, such as a barrel, milk-can, or other vessel representing some object of commercial use or attractiveness.

A receiving vessel of any kind is located below the faucet, tube or other outlet, and this vessel may be suspended from the top of the barrel or other containing case. A tube is passed up through the faucet, tube or other outlet, and is continued into the upper part of the barrel or can. It is here connected with a pump operated by power, such as electricity.

The tube which enters the faucet or other outlet may be of glass in most cases, and, if desired, of a color corresponding to that of the liquid used, or it may be of rubber or of metal coated with enamel of the color of the liquid operated with for the illusion. For instance, if ink should be the liquid used, a vulcanized rubber tube may be adopted, but should milk be selected, a white glass tube or one made of metal and coated with white enamel would be of greater service.

A regulating stop-cock may be placed on the inner or suction tube, and also one at

the lower part of the liquid receptacle or reservoir to regulate the flow of liquid.

The accompanying drawings show the construction of the several parts, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view or elevation of my device. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the working parts.

Similar letters refer to like parts in both figures, in which—

A shows, as an example, a barrel for the containing case; B is a faucet, as an example of the outlet for the liquid to flow from; C the glass or metal tube which reaches from the faucet B, into the liquid contained in the vessel D. Connected with the tube C is another tube, E, which passes from the tube C, and connects with a pump P, which is used for drawing the liquid up the tube E.

The letter F shows the reservoir or receptacle containing the liquid for the illusion, and is placed with the other operating parts in the containing case A. The pipe E has a connection, H, for joining this tube with the tube I, which is connected with the pump P.

The liquid in the reservoir, F, is shown as J, while the liquid passing from the reservoir, F, through the faucet B, into the vessel D, is shown as K.

At L is a regulating cock for controlling the quantity of liquid drawn up through the tube E. Near the mouth of the faucet B is a connection M, for uniting the tube E with the tube C.

At N is a cock to regulate the flow of liquid J, from the tank F, into the faucet B. An opening, O, is shown at N, for the liquid to run through.

Q shows connections which fasten the reservoir F to the containing case A, while R shows an electric motor as an example of motive power for operating the pump P.

When the apparatus is ready for operation the selected liquid is placed in the tank F, and allowed to flow through cock N, at O, out of the faucet B, into the receiving vessel D. The pump P is started by means of the electric or other motor, R, which causes the liquid to be drawn up the tubes C and E, and to continue up through the tube I, into the pump P, and is then discharged into the reservoir, F, keeping the fluid J, at about the same height in the tank all the time the apparatus is in operation.

It will be seen by the foregoing that a stream of liquid flows out from the faucet B, around the tube C, thereby completely concealing the tube C from view, while the pump P is drawing an equivalent quantity of the liquid through the tubes C and E, back into the reservoir F, so that it is impossible for the receiving vessel, D, to overflow.

10 To make the illusion complete it is advisable to have the tube C connected in such a manner that the liquid which, in flowing, surrounds it, shall fall in nearly a straight line into the receiving vessel, as any turns
15 or angles in the tube would tend to destroy the illusion, therefore it is better to use a straight tube, C. The pump P draws the liquid through the connecting tubes C and E, and discharges it into the tank F, and in
20 this manner the liquid J does not show any of the pulsations of the pump P, and therefore the flow of the liquid surrounding the tube C is even and straight.

In the drawings and description of my

invention herein set forth I have disclosed 25 more particularly a containing case in the form of a barrel, but it is to be understood that I do not confine myself to that form, as any shaped article may be used. In some cases, also, it may be necessary to do away 30 with the faucet and simply pass the tube, C, through a hole or tube in the containing case and receptacle, or some other form of outlet may be used.

Having thus described my invention what 35 I claim is:

In an exhibition illusion the combination of a liquid receptacle having an outlet, a tube entering said outlet, a receiving vessel into which the lower end of the said tube 40 enters with a pump, connected with the upper part of said tube, for drawing liquid from said vessel and means for discharging the liquid into the receptacle.

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Witnesses:

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