

(No Model.)

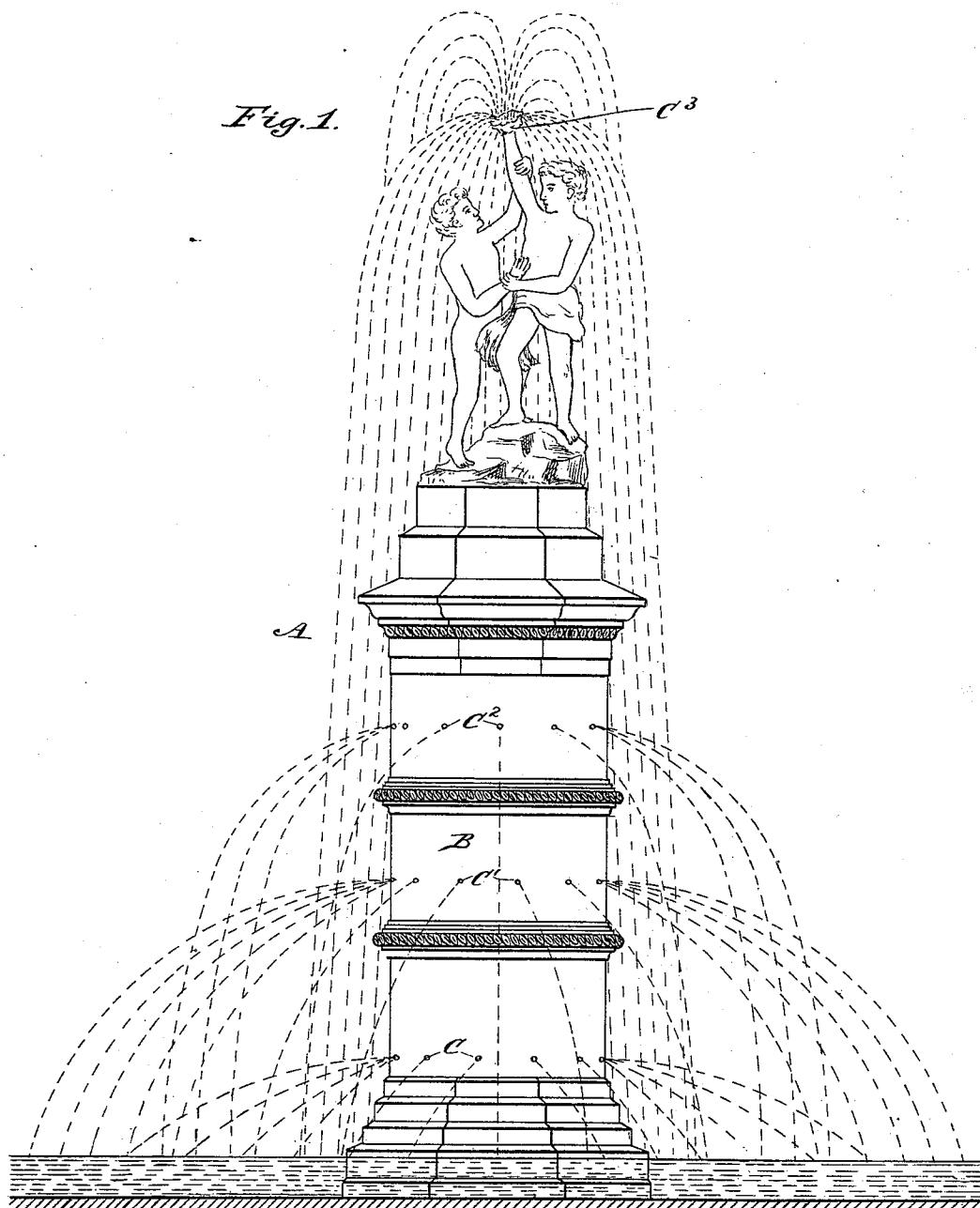
C. P. F. BAILLAIRGÉ.
FOUNTAIN.

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 428,365.

Patented May 20, 1890.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 2.

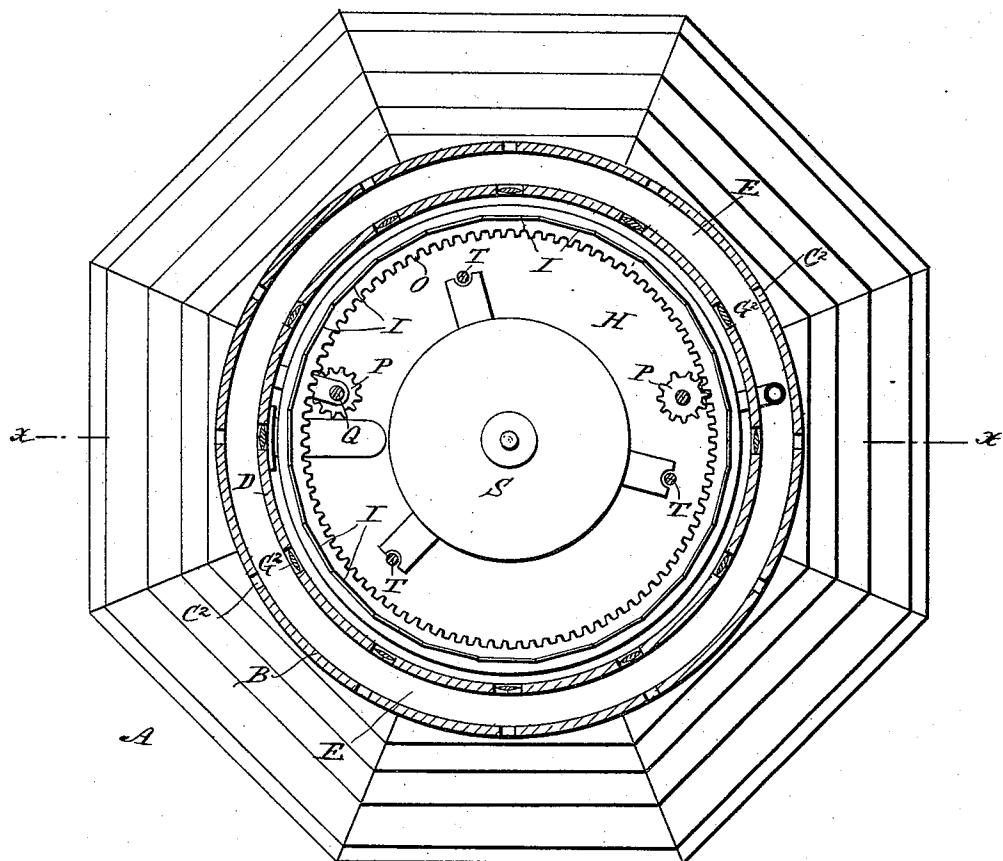
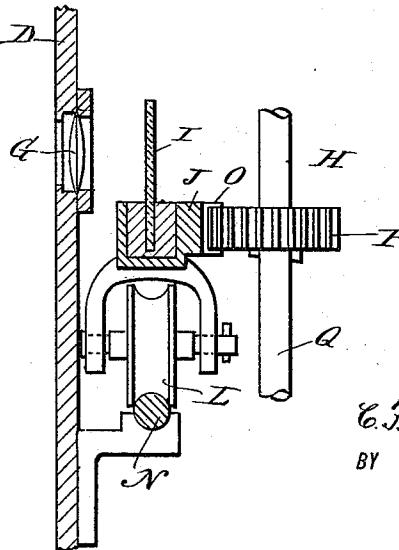


Fig. 4.



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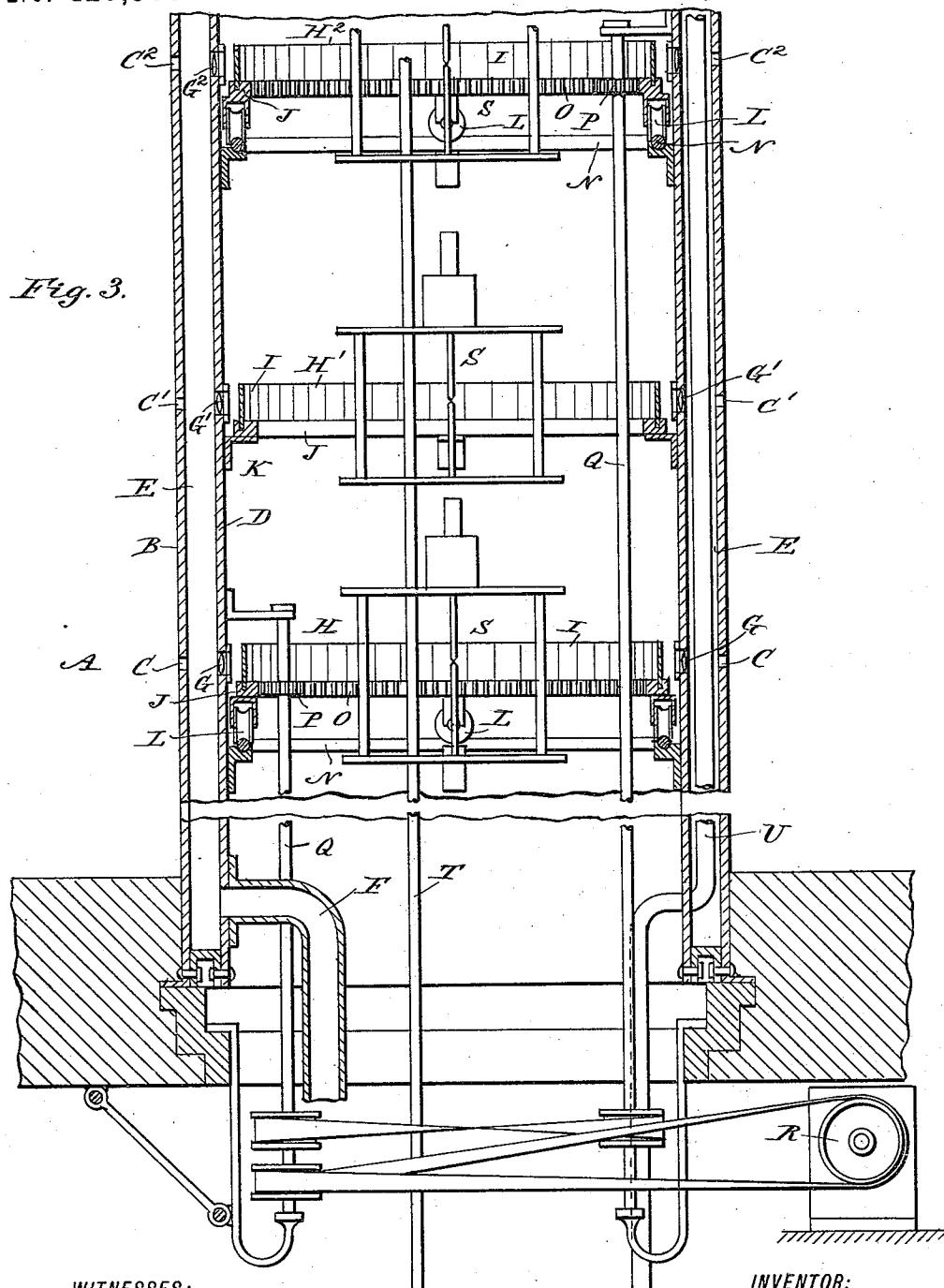
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES P. F. BAILLAIRGÉ, OF QUEBEC, QUEBEC, CANADA.

FOUNTAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,365, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed July 17, 1889. Serial No. 317,804. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. F. BAILLAIRGÉ, of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, and Dominion of Canada, have invented 5 a new and Improved Fountain, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to ordinary fountains for parks and other places, and the object is 10 to provide a new and improved fountain in which the liquid jets or sprays are illuminated with various colors from within the fountain to give the jets or sprays varying colors throughout their length in their rise and fall.

15 The invention consists of a double casing or wall having a water-space between, and having in the outer wall jet-orifices, and lenses in the inner wall at points exactly opposite the jet-orifices, which lenses form a part of 20 the said inner wall, in combination with which an electric light or other form of lamp is used, with or without colored lantern-panes, to direct a beam of light through the lenses and into the issuing jet of water, as herein- 25 after fully described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate 30 corresponding parts in all the figures.

35 Figure 1 is a side elevation of the fountain. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line xx of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional side elevation of 40 part of the improvement.

The improved fountain A is provided with an outer casing B, having a series of spouts C C' C², each series being arranged in a horizontal plane in the outer casing A. An inner 45 casing D is placed concentrically to the outer casing B, and forms, with the latter, a water-space E, into which leads a pipe F, connected with a suitable source of water-supply to fill the space E with water under pressure, so that the water passes in jets or sprays through 50 the series of spouts C, C', and C² in the manner shown in Fig. 1.

In the inner casing D, and directly opposite each series of spouts C C' C² is placed a lens 55 G, G', or G², respectively, fastened in a corresponding aperture in the inner casing D by suitable means. (See Fig. 4.) Thus op-

posite each series of spouts C, C', and C² is held a corresponding series of lenses G G' G², and in line with each series of lenses inside 55 of the inner casing B is arranged a lantern H, H', or H², respectively, which may be either stationary or revolving, or both, as shown in Fig. 3—that is, lanterns H and H² revolve, while the lantern H' is stationary.

60 Each lantern H H' H² is provided with vertically-arranged panes of glass I, preferably of varying color, and adapted to throw the light directly onto the respective series of lenses G, G', and G². The panes of glass I of each lantern are set in a suitable ring J, (see Fig. 4,) which is either fastened on brackets K held on the inner casing B, or is provided on its underside with grooved wheels L, mounted to travel in a circular track N, supported on 65 suitable brackets from the inside of the inner casing D. On the inside of the ring J is formed a gear-wheel O, in which meshes a pinion P secured on a vertical shaft Q, mounted to turn in suitable bearings held on the inner casing D and extending downward, and provided with suitable means for connecting it with a machine R of any approved construction, and serving for imparting a rotary motion to the shaft Q.

60 When the shafts Q are turned from the machinery R, the ring J is revolved and travels on the track N, so that the colored panes of glass I of the revolving lanterns H and H² continually pass the respective series of lenses 75 G and G². As shown in Fig. 3, the shafts Q for the gear-wheels of the two lanterns H and H² are placed opposite each other and revolve in opposite directions, so that one lantern H travels in one direction, while the other lantern H² travels in an opposite direction when the machinery R is set in motion.

70 The lamp in each lantern H, H', or H² may be of any approved construction. Preferably, however, an electric lamp S is employed, which 85 is arranged in such a manner that the light is in line at all times with the spouts C C' C² and the lenses G G' G², respectively. The lamps S are provided with suitable brackets supported on suitable rods T, held inside of the casing B. The necessary mechanism may be employed for raising and lowering the lamps for cleaning and other purposes. A pipe U, (shown in Fig. 3,) also passes into and 90 95 100

through the water-space E, and forms at its upper end the top discharge-spout C³. (See Fig. 1.)

The operation is as follows: When the jets 5 or sprays of water pass through the series of spouts C, C', and C² and the machine R is set in motion, the lanterns H and H² are revolved in opposite directions, and the lanterns H H' H² throw rays of light through the colored 10 panes of glass I to the series of lenses G, G', and G², and the latter transmit the rays of light to the jet or spray of water as it passes out of the respective series of spouts C, C', or C². The light enters each jet at a very obtuse angle, and is reflected from its inner upper surface from point to point following along the curved trajectory until it reaches 15 the basin of the fountain.

It will be seen that the several jets passing 20 through the spouts C' retain the same color at all times, while the several jets of the series of spouts C and C² constantly change their color on account of the varying hue imparted to the rays of light by the colored 25 panes of glass I set in the revolving rings J, as previously described.

As the middle lantern H' remains stationary, the lower lantern turns in one direction and the upper lantern in the opposite direction, 30 the colored jets produced will follow each other around the circumference of the circle and produce the same effect as if the fountain itself rotated. The effect of the several jets and colors continually changing their 35 relative positions will be such as to present one of the most gorgeous samples of an illuminated fountain ever witnessed or imagined.

I do not limit myself to the number and 40 arrangement of stationary and revolving lan-

terns, nor to the special construction shown and described for revolving the rotary lanterns.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A fountain consisting of a double casing with disconnected walls forming an uninterrupted water-space between and having jet-orifices in the outer wall and lenses in the 50 inner wall set opposite the jet-orifices, and forming a part of said inner wall in contact with the water, in combination with an electric or other form of lamp arranged behind the lenses, substantially as shown and described. 55

2. A fountain comprising an outer casing having a series of discharge-spouts, an inner casing forming a water-space with the outer casing, series of lenses held in the said inner 60 casing opposite the said series of discharge-spouts, and fixed and revolving lanterns held inside of the said inner casing and in line with the said series of discharge-spouts and lenses, substantially as shown and described. 65

3. A fountain comprising an outer casing having a series of discharge-spouts, an inner casing forming a water-space with the outer casing, series of lenses held in the said inner 70 casing opposite the said series of discharge-spouts, and fixed and revolving lanterns held inside of the said inner casing and in line with the said series of discharge-spouts and lenses, each of the said lanterns being provided with colored panes of glass, substantially as shown and described. 75

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Witnesses:

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