No. 675,883. Patented June 11, 1901.

F. W. DARLINGTON.

FOUNTAIN.

(Application filed Oct. 25, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.

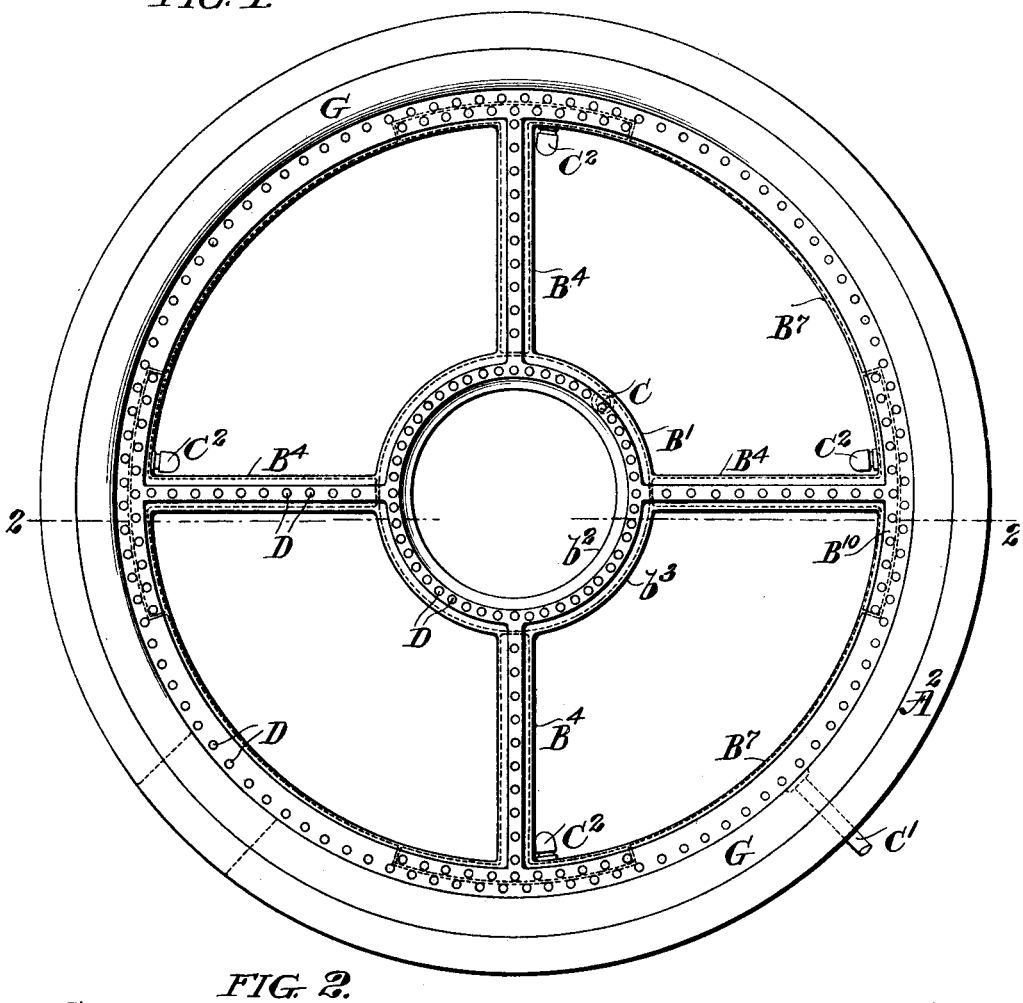
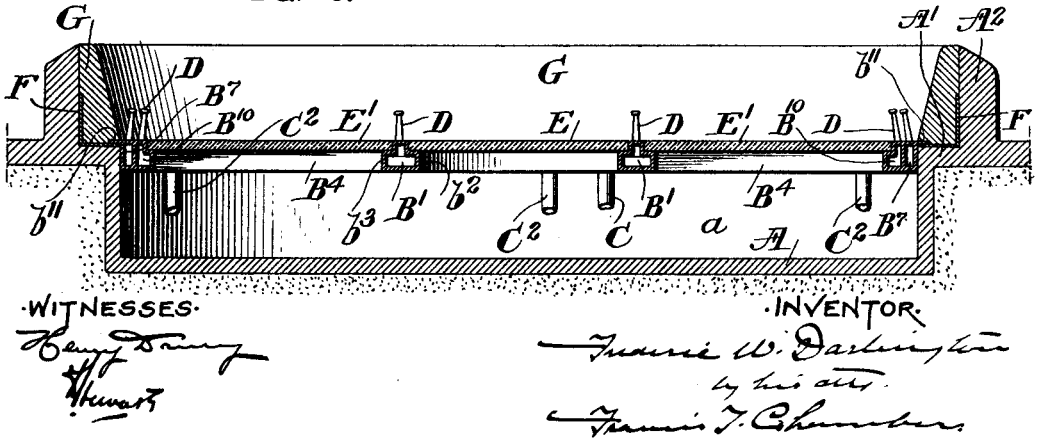


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES.

INVENTOR.

Francis W. Darlington

by his atty.

Francis J. Chambers

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FIG. 3.

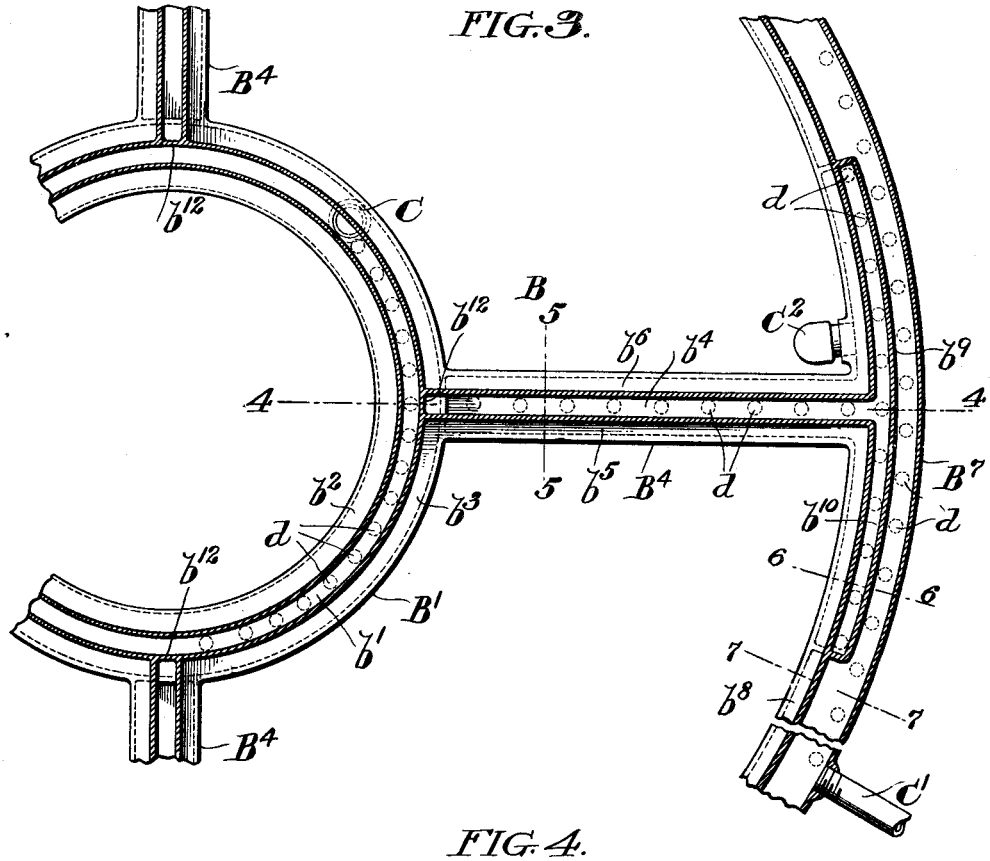


FIG. 4.

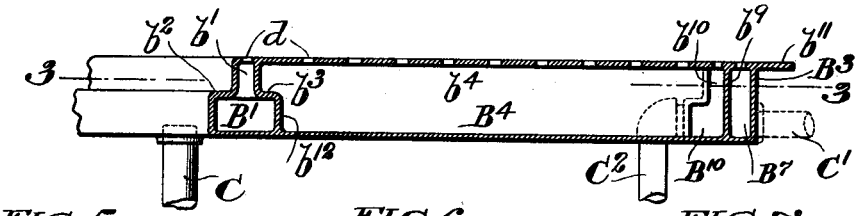


FIG. 5.

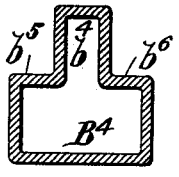


FIG. 6.

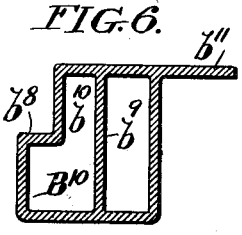
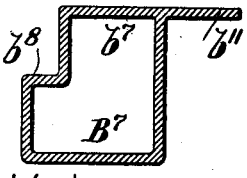


FIG. 7.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC W. DARLINGTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

FOUNTAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,883, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed October 25, 1900. Serial No. 34,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC W. DARLINGTON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Fountains, of which the following is a true and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates to the construction of fountains, and is particularly designed for use in connection with fountains having transparent bottoms through which light-rays, generally of different colors, are thrown on the jets.

My object is to provide for the construction of fountains, especially for indoor use, in which the jet apparatus, while complex and capable of numerous variations in the effects produced, will not be unduly prominent; and, generally speaking, my invention consists in forming a fountain-bottom of a hollow metallic frame formed with lateral flanges or ledges to support the bottom plates of the basin and with jet-openings in the upper face of the frame, which extend upward between the plates, the hollow framing being supplied with water through one or more supply-pipes corresponding to the division of the hollow interior of the frame.

My invention in its details will be best understood as described in connection with the drawings, in which it is illustrated, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a fountain embodying my invention in its preferred form. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the framing, taken on the horizontal section-line 3 3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on the vertical section-line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on line 6 6 of Fig 3, and Fig. 7 a cross-section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 3.

A indicates the main basin of the fountain, formed, as shown, with a ledge A′ to support the bottom framing to be described, A^2 indicating the outer wall of the basin proper, and *a*, Fig. 2, indicating the light-chamber formed below the bottom framing.

B′ indicates a hollow ring formed with inner and outer ledges or flanges (indicated at b^2 b^3) and an upwardly-extending portion b', in which is formed a series of jet-openings, (indicated at *d*.)

B^4 B^4, &c., indicate outwardly-extending arms formed integral with or secured to the inner ring B′, as is most convenient and having in section practically the same form, the lateral ledges being indicated at b^5 and b^6, and the upwardly-extending perforated portion at b^4.

B^7 indicates the outer ring of the framing, which is connected with the outer ends of the arm B^4 and like the arms and inner ring made hollow, but unlike the inner ring having a ledge, as indicated at b^8, formed only on its inner side, b^7 indicating the portion of the outer ring which extends above the ledge and in which are formed the jet-openings *d*. I preferably form in the ring B^7 a series of independent chambers, as indicated at B^{10}, said chambers being separated from the circumferential chamber of the ring by a partition b^9 and having jet-openings *d*, formed in their upper portion b^{10}, Fig. 4. By preference the hollow interior of the ring B′ and arms B^4 are separated, as by a partition b^{12}, Fig. 3, while the hollow interior of the arms is in free communication and forms one chamber with the chamber B^{10}.

b^{11} (see Figs. 2, 4, 6, and 7) indicates an outwardly-extending ledge from the outer ring B^7, which rests upon the ledge A′ of the main basin.

The opening *d* may in some cases serve as the jet-nozzles, while in other cases it is advisable to secure in them upwardly-projecting nozzles, such as are indicated at D in Fig. 2.

C indicates a supply-pipe communicating with the hollow interior of the ring B′; C, a supply-pipe communicating with the circumferential chamber in the ring B^7, while C^2 C^2, &c., indicate separate supply-pipes communicating with the separate chambers B^{10} and the connected hollow interiors of the arms B.

E is a plate, preferably of glass, supported on the ledge b^2 of the inner ring, while E′ E′, &c., are similar plates supported on the ledges b^3, b^5, b^6, and b^8.

F is a bent copper plate resting on the ledge

A′ and extending up against the inner face of the rim A^2, and G is the inner facing of the basin, which may be of any ornamental marble or other material.

It will be obvious that by my construction the hollow framing not only supports the bottom of the basin, but is practically concealed by it, while at the same time I am enabled to secure very complicated jet effects and to vary them by a manipulation of the supply-pipes. When the plates E and E′ are of transparent material, such as glass, very beautiful light effects can be secured by rays thrown from lights situated in the chambers *a*.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A fountain having a hollow metal frame provided with lateral ledges and with water-jet nozzles opening from its top in combination with plates supported on the ledges of said frame and forming with it the bottom of the fountain-basin and one or more water-supply pipes connecting with the hollow frame.

2. A fountain having a hollow metal frame provided with lateral ledges and with water-jet nozzles opening from its top in combination with glass plates supported on the ledges of said frame and forming with said frame the bottom of the fountain-basin, one or more water-supply pipes connecting with the hollow frame, and a light-chamber, as *a*, situated beneath the glass and metal bottom of the basin.

3. A fountain having a hollow metal frame consisting of two concentric rings connected by arms, as B^4, all said frame parts having lateral ledges and jet-nozzles opening from their top sides in combination with plates supported on the ledges of the hollow frame parts and forming with said frame the bottom of the basin and a water-supply pipe connected to the hollow frame.

4. A fountain-bottom frame consisting of hollow concentric rings connected by hollow arms, said rings and arms having lateral ledges and jet-nozzles opening through their top sides and having their hollow interiors separated by partitions in combination with independent water-supply pipes leading to each of said parts.

5. A fountain-bottom frame consisting of an inner bottom ring B′ in combination with an outer hollow ring B^7 having a series of chambers b^{10} formed in it separated by partitions from the main circular chamber of the ring, a series of hollow arms B^4 B^4, &c., connected with but not in communication with the inner ring and connected also with the outer ring so as to communicate with the chambers b^{10} but not with the circular chamber, said rings and arms having lateral ledges and jet-openings communicating with their hollow interior chambers, and water-supply pipes connected with each separate chamber of the bottom-frame.

FREDERIC W. DARLINGTON.

Witnesses:
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A. STEWART.