No. 726,250. PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

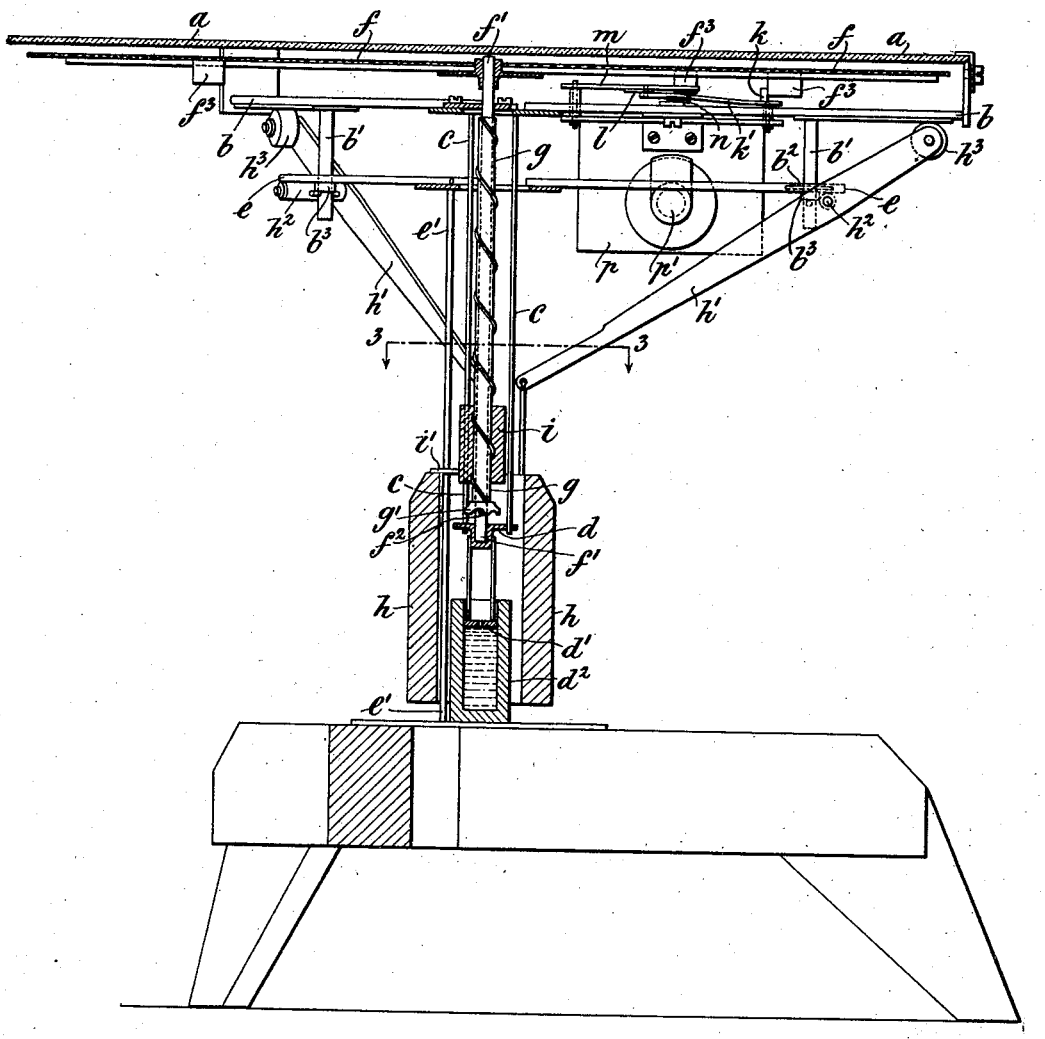
W. BRITAIN, JR.

APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1902.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

A. M. Parkins.

J. A. Macdonald.

Inventor.

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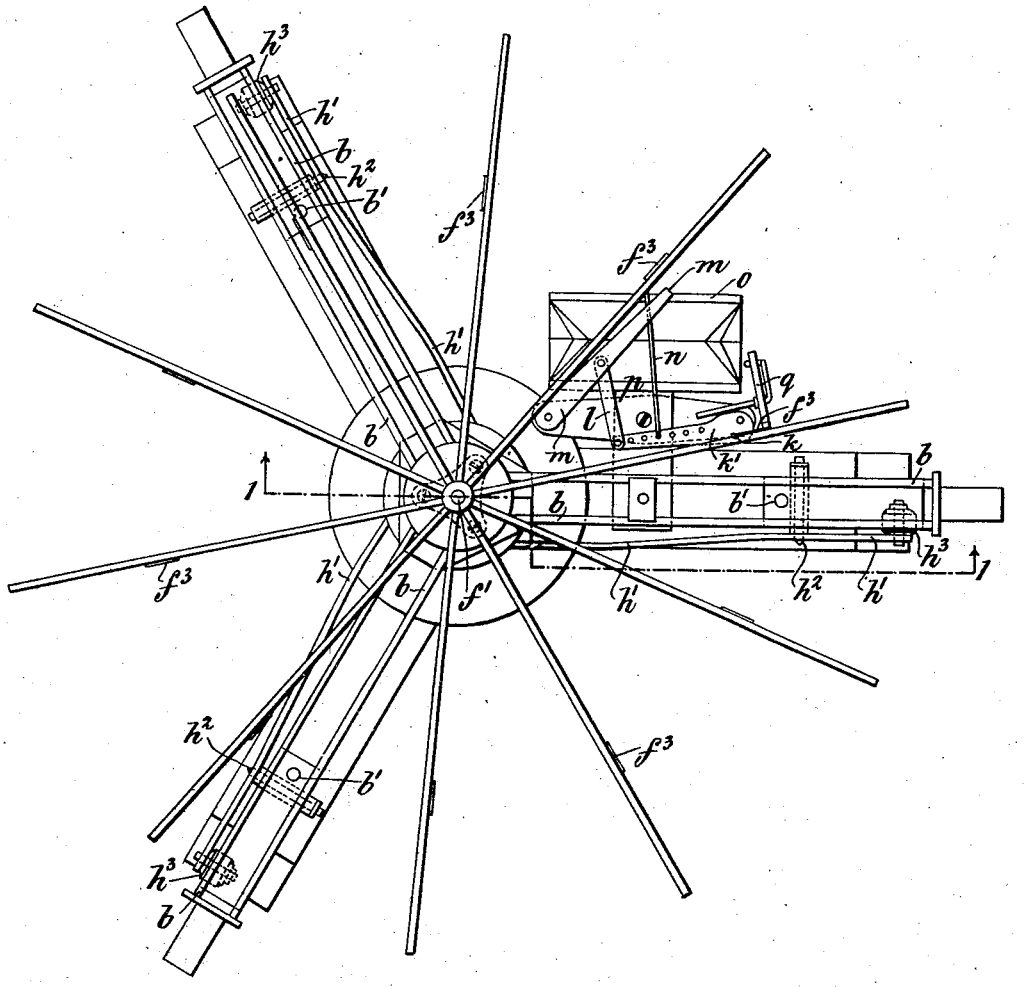
NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3.

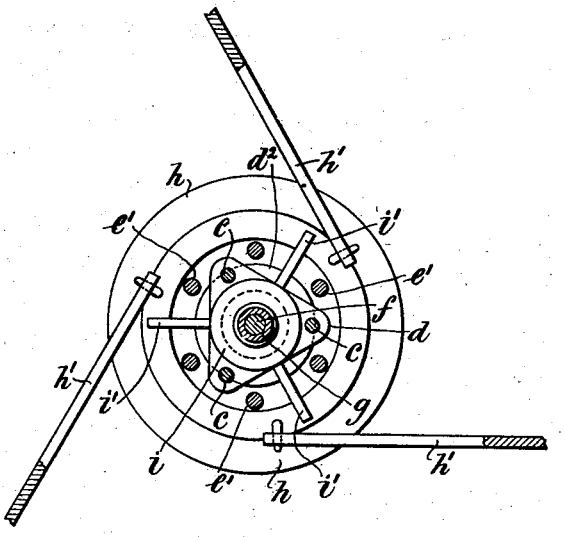


Fig. 4.

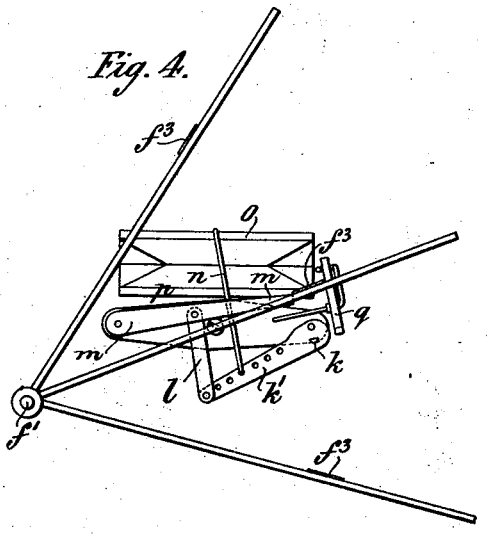
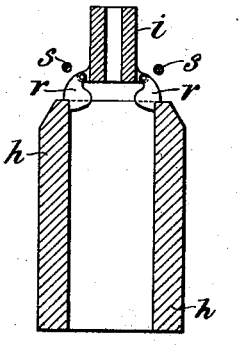


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BRITAIN, JR., OF MUSWELL HILL, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND.

APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,250, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed December 29, 1902. Serial No. 136,957. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BRITAIN, Jr., manufacturer, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Rocklea, Muswell Hill, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Apparatus for Displaying Advertisements, of which the following is a specification.

According to this invention a disk or plate on which are advertisements is caused to revolve on pressure being applied to a table or platform. In the case of a table preferably the top of the table is made with some portions transparent, and the disk or plate revolves intermittently beneath it, moving first one and then another advertisement under the transparent portions.

The table illustrated in the drawings is made in accordance with my invention.

Figure 1 is a section on the line 1 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 2 is a plan with the table and disk removed. Fig. 3 is a section to a larger scale on the line 3 3, Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 shows the controlling mechanism in another position. Fig. 5 shows another method of arranging the weights.

a is the table, mounted on bars *b*, carried at their inner ends by uprights *c*, attached to a foot-step bearing *d*, on the under side of which is the piston *d'* of a cylinder d^2, filled with glycerin. On the outer ends of the bars *b* are projections *b'*, sliding in guides b^2 in the horizontal arms *e* on the main supports *e'*, the upward movement of the table being limited by collars b^3 on the projections *b'*. The frame carrying the disk or plate *f* is supported by a spindle *f'*, free to turn in the foot-step bearing *d*. A sleeve *g*, having a helical screw on its outside, surrounds the spindle *f*, and a crown-wheel *g'* on the sleeve engages with a pin f^2 on the spindle *f'*. A tubular counterbalance-weight *h* is free to move up and down on the main supports *e'* and is attached to the ends of levers *h'*, pivoted at h^2 on the arms *e*, the other ends engaging, by means of rollers h^3, with the under side of the bars *b*, so that as the table is pressed down the weight *h* is raised. On the sleeve *g* and gearing with the helical screw thereon is another weight *i*, carrying projections *i'*, which engage with the weight *h* on its movement upward, causing the weight *i* to be also moved upward.

When pressure is put on the table, the under side of the bars *b* press down the ends of the levers *h'*, causing the weight *h* to rise and at the same time to carry the weight *i* upward with it. If the pressure is removed from the table, the weight *h* descends, leaving the weight *i* behind. The weight *i* now descends, causing the sleeve *g* to turn, and as the crown-wheel *g'* engages with the pin f^2 the spindle *f'* and the disk or plate *f* on it are caused to revolve. The piston *d'* of the cylinder d^2, containing glycerin, prevents the movement of the table from being too rapid.

When it is desired to make the motion of the disk or plate intermittent, the mechanism described below may be used. On the under side of the frame carrying the disk *f* are projections f^3, which engage in turn with a pin *k* on a pivoted lever *k'*, connected by a link *l* to another pivoted lever *m*. The lever *k'* is attached by a link *n* to one plate *o* of bellows, the weight of the plate being sufficient to draw the levers *k'* and *m* into the position shown in Fig. 2. In the other plate, *p*, of the bellows is a valve *p'*.

q is a pivoted pawl which prevents any return motion of the disk.

When the lever *k'* is turned by the weight of the plate *o*, the projection f^3, engaging with the pin *k*, is freed and the disk *f* allowed to turn. As it turns the next projection f^3 engages with the lever *m*, closing the bellows, as is shown in Fig. 4, when the projection is freed from the lever *m* and engages with the pin *k*.

Fig. 5 shows a method of allowing the weight *i* to be freed and descend, although the weight *h* does not descend. In place of the projections *i'* pawls *r* are provided, which engage with the weight *h* until they are pushed out of connection by fixed stops *s* allowing the weight *i* to descend.

The apparatus described illustrates one method of carrying out this invention, and I do not wish to be limited in any way to the details of the mechanism.

In the claims the word "table" is intended to include platforms and the like.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a table free to move

vertically, a plate with a series of advertisements in operative relation therewith, and means whereby the plate is revolved by pressure on the table.

2. The combination of a table free to move vertically, a plate with a series of advertisements in operative relation therewith, means whereby said plate is moved by pressure on the table, and means for causing this motion to be intermittent.

3. A table, a counterbalance-weight attached to the table and capable of upward movement, a plate mounted on a spindle, and means whereby the spindle is revolved by the counterbalance-weight.

4. A table, a counterbalance-weight attached to the table and capable of upward movement, a plate mounted on a spindle, a sleeve surrounding the spindle and in detachable connection therewith, and another weight capable of being moved upward by the counterbalance-weight, and means whereby the sleeve is revolved when the weight moves downward.

5. A table, a counterbalance-weight attached to the table and capable of upward movement, a plate mounted on a spindle, a sleeve surrounding the spindle and in detachable connection therewith, and another weight capable of being moved upward by the counterbalance-weight, means whereby the sleeve is revolved when the weight moves downward, and means for causing this motion to be intermittent.

6. A table, a counterbalance-weight attached to the table and capable of upward movement, a plate mounted on a spindle, a sleeve surrounding the spindle and in detachable connection therewith, and another weight capable of being moved upward by the counterbalance-weight, means whereby the sleeve is revolved when the weight moves downward, an escapement engaging with the plate, and bellows for controlling the motion of the escapement.

WILLIAM BRITAIN, JR.

Witnesses:
LIONEL J. MARSON,
W. PERCY CARPMAEL.