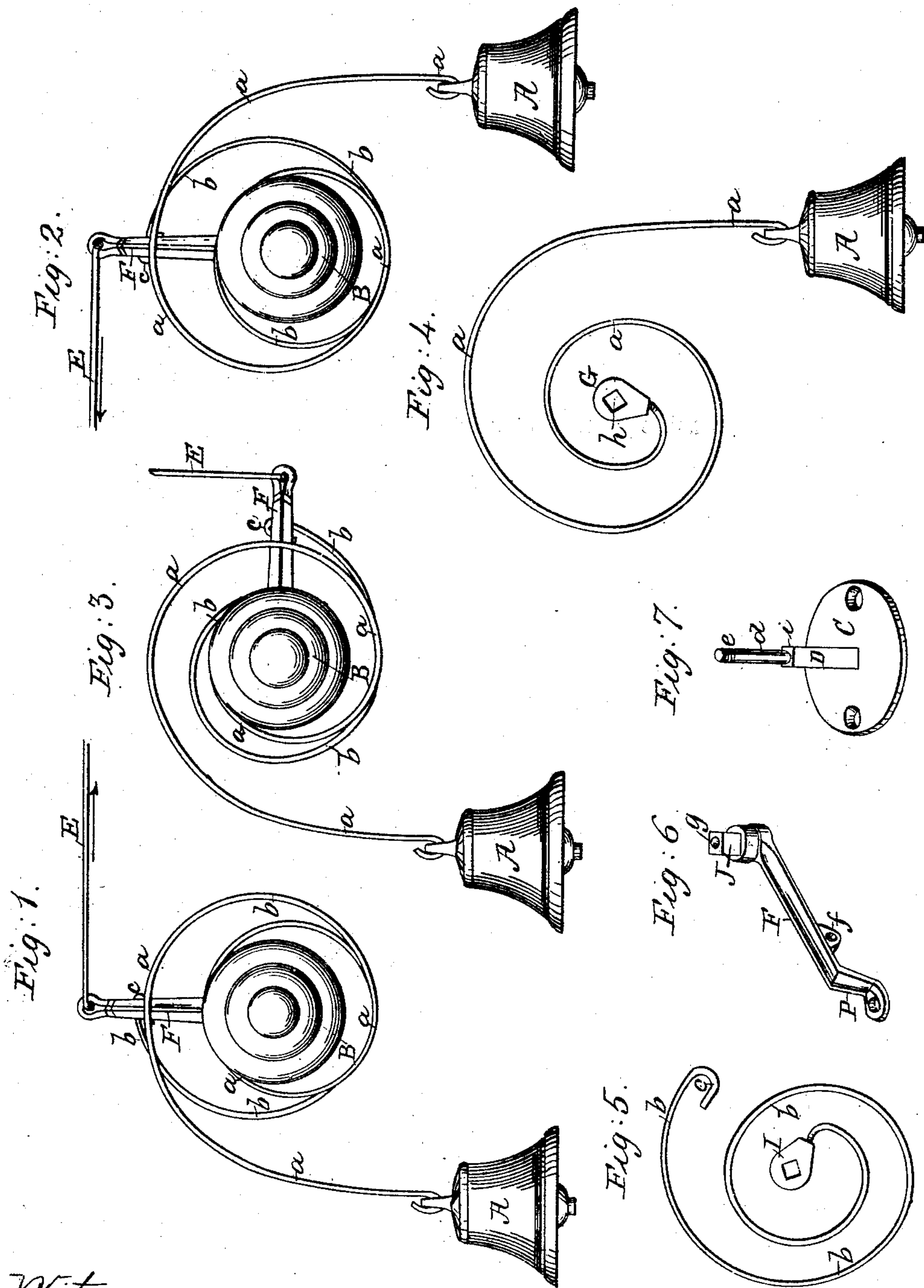


T. H. BELL.  
Hanging Bells.

No. 27,880.

Patented April 17, 1860.



Witnesses.  
Mr. M. Bryant  
Francis H. Bell.

Inventor.  
T. H. Bell



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. BELL, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HANGING BELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 27,880, dated April 17, 1860.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOS. H. BELL, of Washington, county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain Improvements in the Method of Hanging Bells; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to a novel method of hanging house and other bells; and it consists in constructing and combining the several parts of the apparatus in such a manner that by shifting their relative positions the apparatus will admit of the pull-wire or wire which operates the bell running off in any desirable direction, as will be hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a bell hung by my improved method. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the operating-wire running in an opposite direction. Fig. 3 is a similar elevation showing the wire running in still another direction, and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are detail views to be hereinafter referred to.

The same parts of the apparatus are designated in the different views by the same letters.

Previous to my invention it has been customary to construct the attachment of the bell in such manner that the lever could only have one given position relative to the bell, and consequently the wire which passed from the bell to the pull or fixture at a distance by which bell was operated could only run in one direction without the introduction of cranks, and the bell had to be put up differently for each side of a wall, making what was known as "right and left hand bells." By my invention I produce a bell-fixture which can go up with the same facility on either side of the house, and in either instance the wire running off from the lever of the bell can pass in any desired direction, as will be presently explained.

A is an ordinary bell, which is secured to the pendent end of a spirally-bent wire, *a*, to the inner end of which wire *a* is fastened a block, G, which has formed through it a po-

lygonal mortise, as seen at *h*, Fig. 4, to fit the stud or arbor of the lever F.

*b* is the spring-wire, which is bent in sort of spiral form, with a block, I, fastened to its inner end, (similar to block G,) and with its outer end bent into a hook shape, as seen at *c*.

C is the plate by which the apparatus is fastened up, and which has a projecting stud or shaft on which the blocks G and I and the lever F are placed, which parts are all retained on said shaft by a face or finishing nut, B.

The lever F is formed, as seen at Fig. 6, with its outer end bent at P, with an eye or hole to couple the wire E to and with a projecting staple or eye piece, *f*, for the accommodation of the hook *c* of spring-wire *b*. The butt of said lever is formed with a hub, which is squared at J, and has a hole, *y*, through it to accommodate the cylindrical portion *d* of the shaft or stud of stand C. Said stud is squared at D, and has a screw-thread cut on it at *e* to receive the nut B. Clear comprehension of the arrangement of the parts will be derived from a description of the manner in which they are put together, which I will now give.

Suppose the parts constructed as shown in detail, the spring-wire *b* has its block I placed on the square portion D of the stand-shaft until its face comes about flush with the shoulder formed at *i*. (See Fig. 7.) The lever F is then put onto the round part *d* of said shaft and turned until the lock C can be passed into its eye *f*. The block G is then placed on the squared portion J of the lever, when the nut B is put onto screw *e* and brought down onto end of J, holding these several parts on the stud or stand shaft D *d*, and the wire E is then attached to end P of lever and carried to any requisite place, as usual.

Now, it will be seen that the wire *a*, with its block G and bell A, may be retained or employed in one given position, while the lever F and spring-wire *b*, with its block I, may be shifted in four different positions around the shaft D *d* to admit of the wire E passing off in different directions, as illustrated at Figs. 1, 2, and 3. And it will be understood that by making the stand-shaft at D and the lever at J eight-sided instead of four-sided, the lever F, to which wire E is connected, may be run off in sixteen different directions, and

since the wire will operate the lever perfectly without pulling in a line exactly at right angles to the lever, it will be seen that sixteen positions of the lever F will admit of the wire E being carried off in every direction desirable.

It will now be understood that by my invention, instead of having "right-hand bells" and "left-hand bells," and employing cranks with either kind to start the wire off to the desired direction, I am enabled to put the same bell or any bell in any place, right hand or left hand, and run the wire to the right, the left, up, down, or in any other desired direction without the employment of any crank.

Having described the construction and operation of my improved apparatus, what I claim as my improvement in method of hanging bells is—

Constructing and combining the several parts of the apparatus, substantially as hereinbefore described, so as to admit of the pull-wire running off in any desired direction.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal.

THOS. H. BELL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

WM. M. BRYANTE,  
FRS. H. BELL.