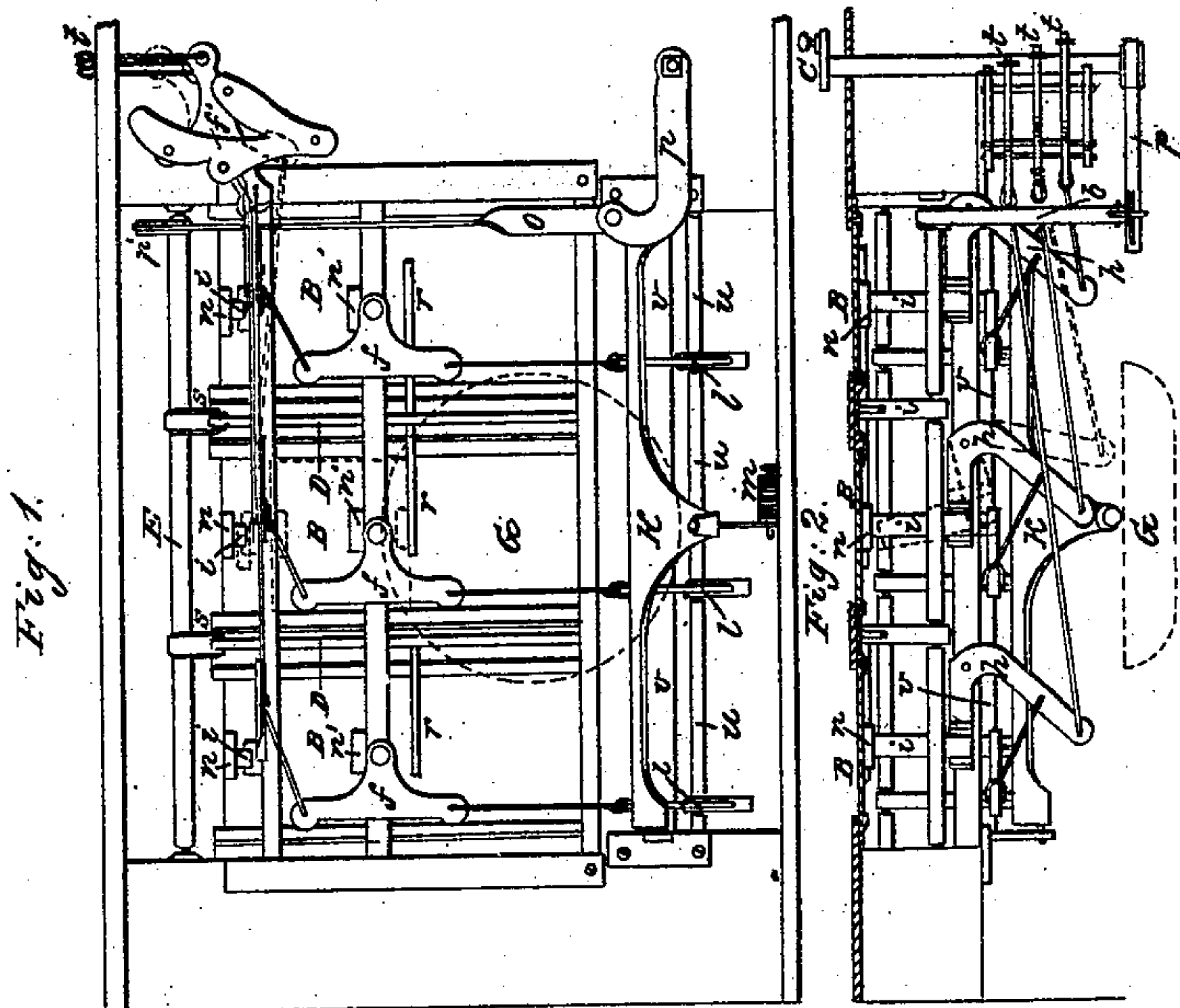
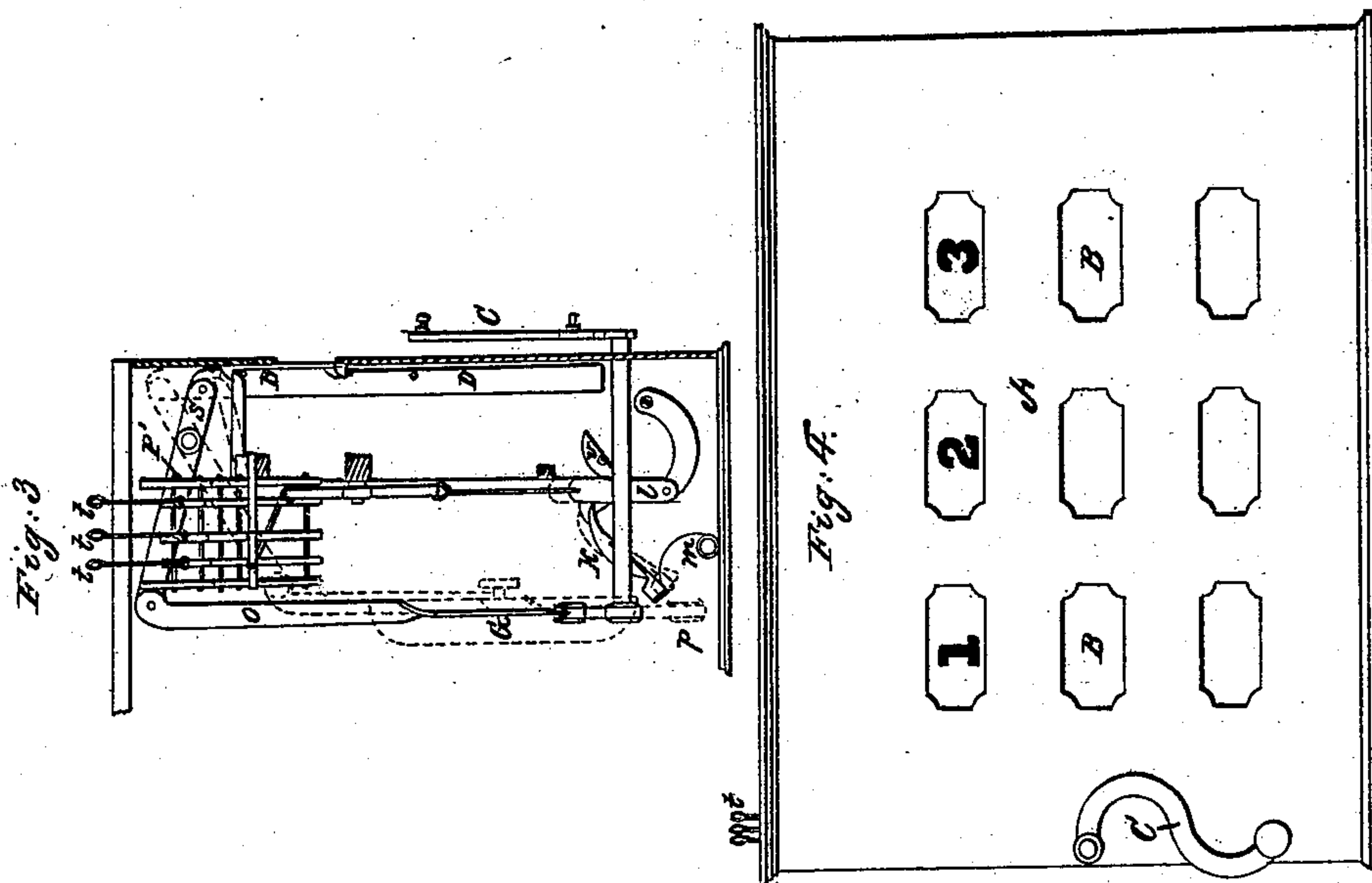


H. B. PORTER.
Hotel Annunciator.

No. 71,214.

Patented Nov. 19, 1867.



Witnesses:
H. J. Durris.
P. P. Goodwin.

Inventor:
Henry B. Porter.
By Colby & Wilson.
attorneys.

United States Patent Office.

HENRY B. PORTER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 71,214, dated November 19, 1867.

IMPROVED HOTEL ANNUNCIATOR.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, HENRY B. PORTER, of Chicago, Cook county, in the State of Illinois, have made new and useful Improvements in "Hotel Annunciators;" and I hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the drawings that accompany and form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an annunciator for hotels and similar places, simple in construction, durable, and a sure indicator.

Figure 1, is a rear view showing the construction of different parts.

Figure 2, top view.

Figure 3, side elevation.

Figure 4, front view.

Letter A, metal plate with oblong openings; letter B, sliding plates on the upper front part of which the numbers are placed; letter C, crank by which the plates B are replaced after the ringing of the bell has been noted; letter D, standards running perpendicularly between the sliding plates B; letter E, rocking-shaft; letters *f* and *f'*, double or T-shaped levers; letter G, bell; letter *h*, elbows resting upon the horizontal bar, back of and near the top of the plate B, acting in connection with the double levers *f f'*; letter *i*, pivoted catch or rest to hold the plate B in position; letter *k*, trip to which the hammer is attached; letter *l*, catch-lever by which the trip is operated; letter *m*, spring beneath the hammer; letters *n* and *n'*, projections on the back of the plate B; letter *t*, loops with which the wires from different rooms connect; letter *v*, a bar hung eccentric, swinging against the levers *l*, keeping them close to the trip *k*.

The sliding plates B are placed inside the openings in the plate A, and are double the size of said openings. The numbers to be indicated are placed on the upper and front part of the plates, and are hid from view. On the back of these plates are two projections, *n* and *n'*, and are guided in their movements up and down by a flange on each side that is made fast to the back of the plate A. The crank C is connected by a strap or rod, O, and levers *p p*, with the rocking-shaft E. Connected also with this shaft by short levers S S, are the standards D D. Horizontally through these standards, at proper distances, are placed rods *r*, extending far enough on each side to strike the projections *n'*, when the standards are moved upwards by the operating of the crank C. The catch-levers *l* are suspended at one end to a rod, *u*, running horizontally near the bottom and below the other parts. The trip *k* is supported by two arms made fast to the framework, and extending far enough back to bring it in proper position to be acted upon by the catches on the levers *l*. By reference to the drawings, it will be seen that the bell-wire connects first with the lever *f'*, then with the elbow *h*, the lever *f*, and catch-lever *l*, so that when the wire is pulled it moves the lever *f'* and the elbow *h*. The pivoted catch *i* is drawn back, as shown by the red lines in fig. 2, freeing it from the projection *n*, allowing the plate B to drop to the position shown by the red lines in fig. 1, thus showing the number through the opening in the plate A, as seen 1, 2, 3, in fig. 4. At the same time the catch-lever *l* is brought in contact with the trip *k*, bringing the hammer down upon the spring *m* until the catch *l* slips past the trip, releasing the hammer, which by the reaction of the spring is forced against the bell, giving the alarm. The weight of the levers *l* should be sufficient to bring all the parts back to their former position, except the sliding plate B, and by the movement of the crank C, the standards D are raised, bringing the rods *r* in contact with the projections *n'*, carrying the plate B upward to its original position, shown in fig. 1. As these plates are raised, the projection *n* comes in contact with the pivoted catch *i*, raising one end, as shown by the red lines in fig. 3, until the projection passes it, when it falls to its place and supports the plate by the projection resting upon it, thus keeping the number concealed from view. The drawings represent one section of three numbers running horizontally across the plate A. The same numbers may be placed perpendicularly, and these may be multiplied to any extent by duplicating the levers *f* and *f'*, the elbows *h*, and the pivoted catches *i*, with the sliding plates.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The sliding plates B, provided with the projections *n* and *n'*, in combination with the front plate A, the standards D, and the horizontal rods *r*, all arranged as and to operate in the manner substantially as specified.
2. The combination and arrangement of the pivoted catches *i* and the plates B, as and for the purposes set forth.
3. The arrangement of the levers *l* in relation to the trip *k*, substantially as represented, and to operate the same in the manner specified.

HENRY B. PORTER.

Witnesses:

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