

H. STRATTON.

Call-Bells.

No. 135,860.

Patented Feb. 11, 1873.

fig. 1.

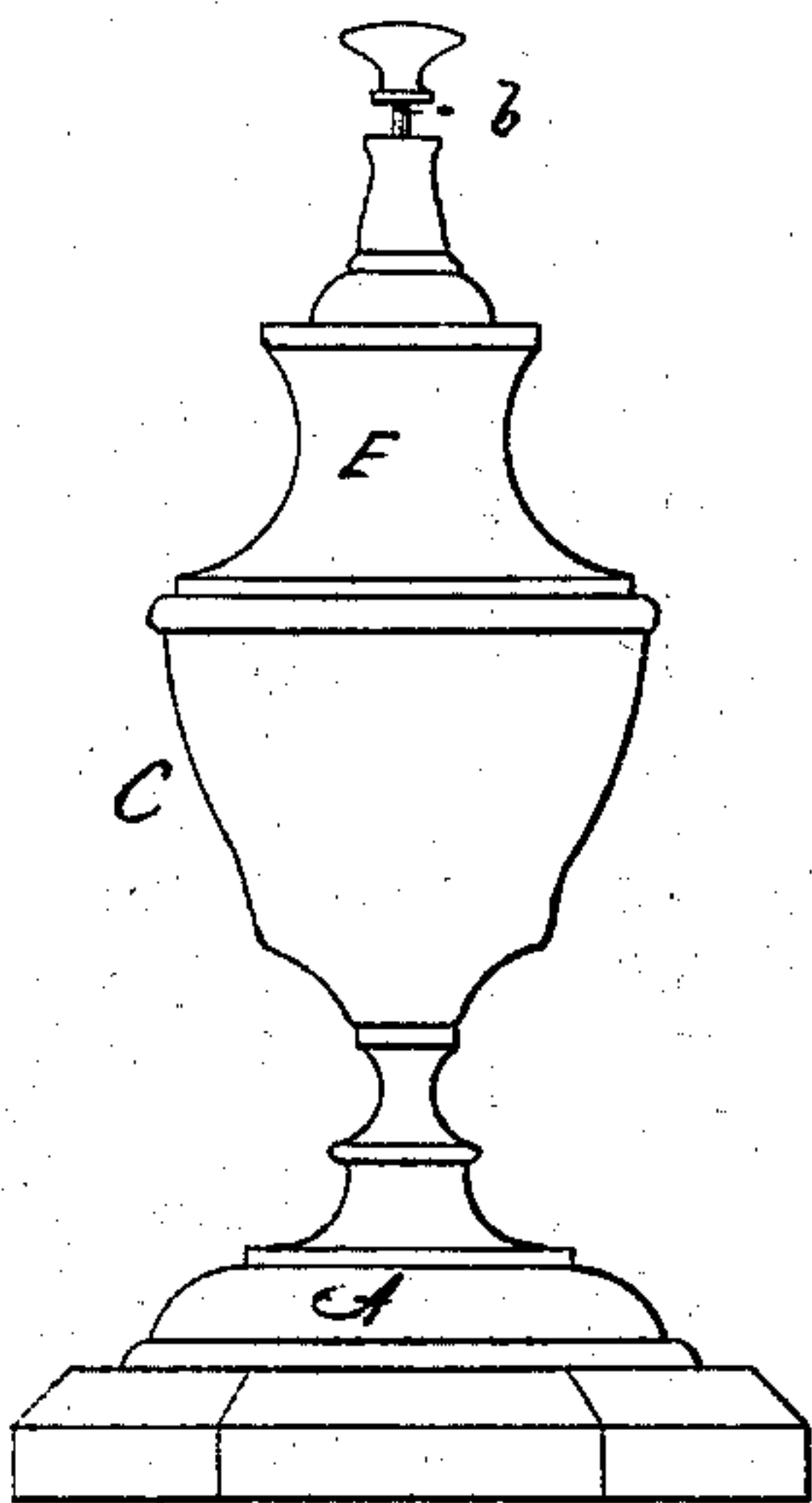


fig. 2.

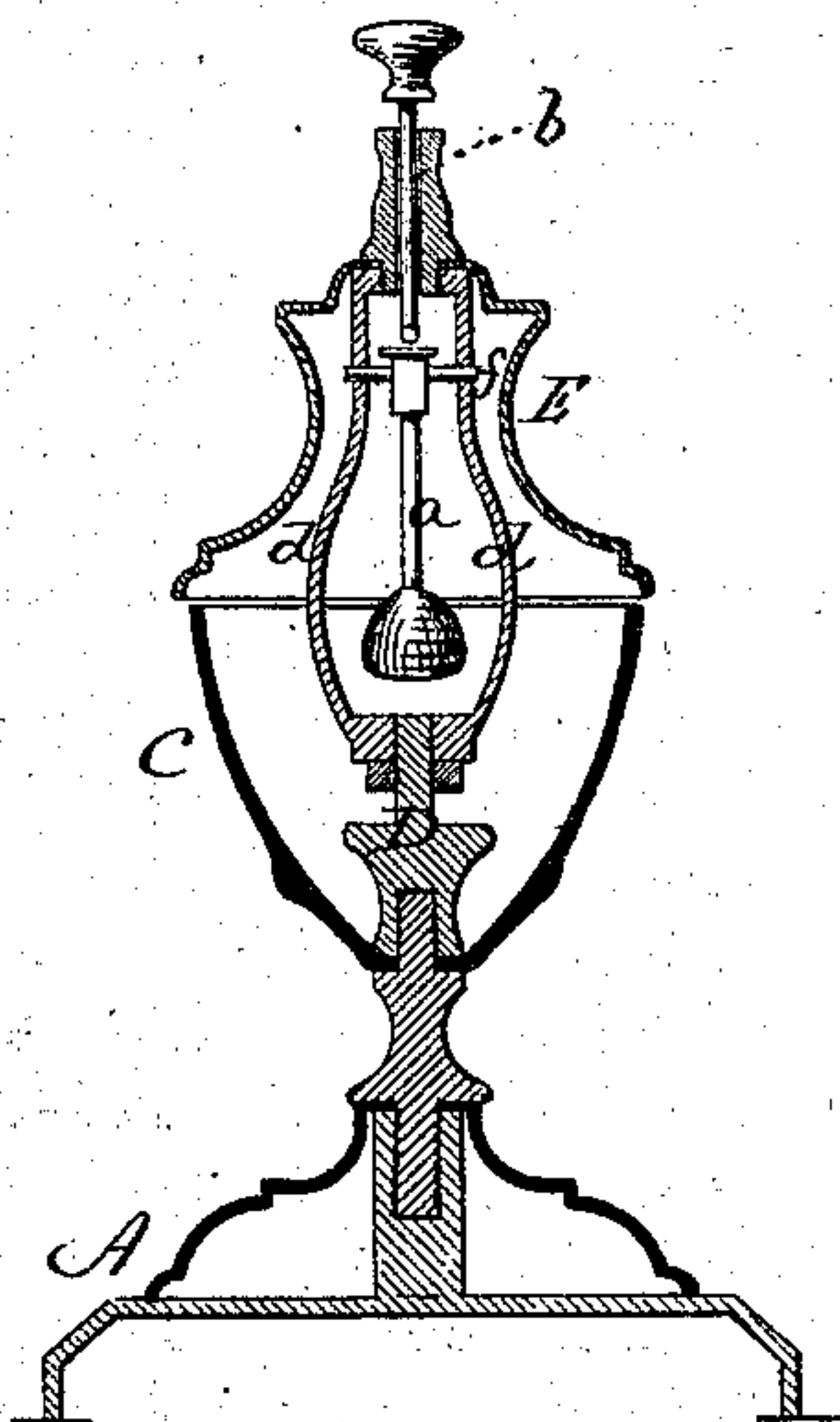
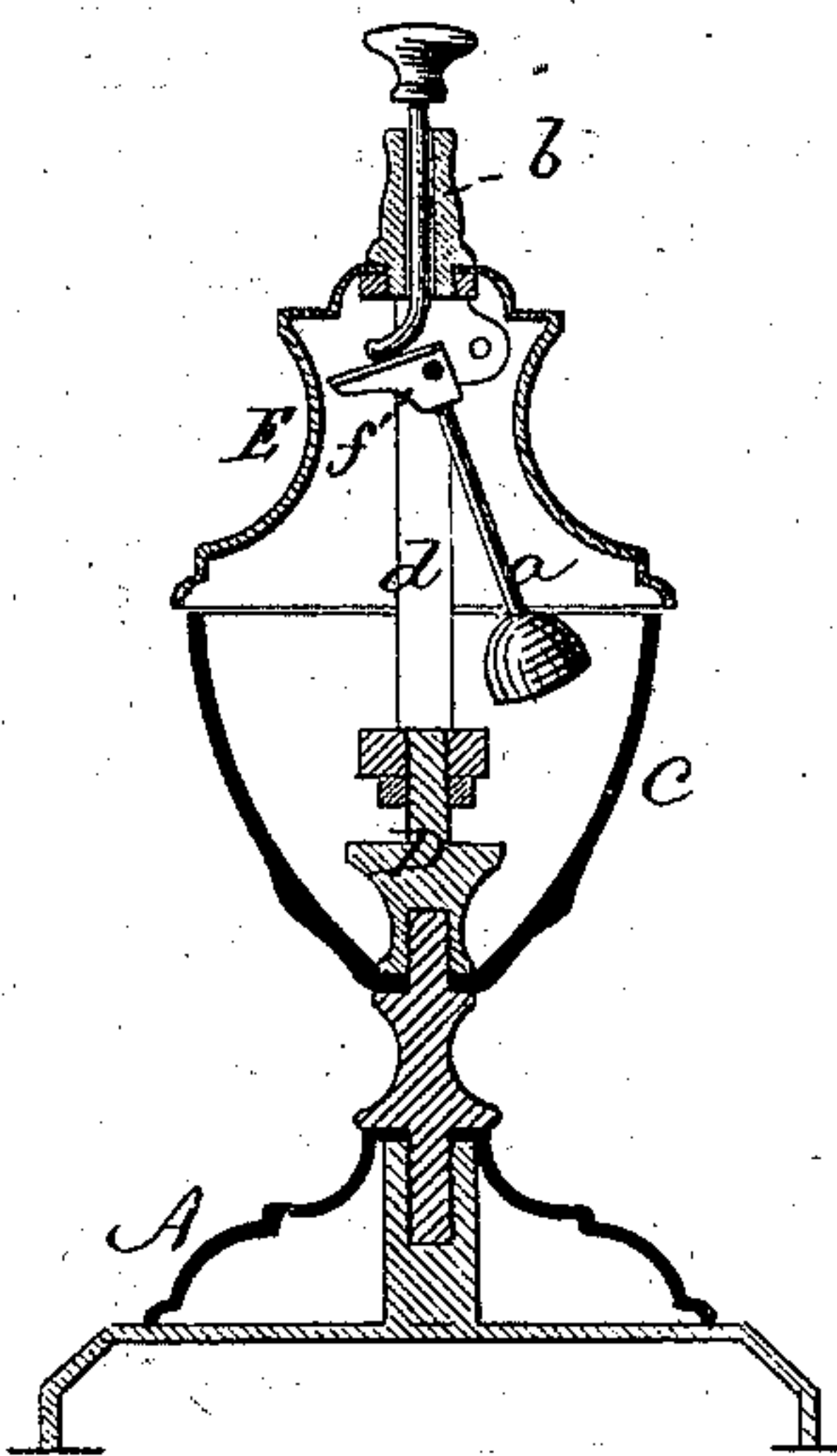


fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Wm A Bull
J. H. Shumway

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Inventor

By Atty.
John E. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY STRATTON, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
BRADLEY & HUBBARD, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALL-BELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,860, dated February 11, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY STRATTON, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Call-Bells; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawing constitutes part of this specification, and represents, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a vertical central section; and in Fig. 3, a vertical central section, cutting at right angles to that shown in Fig. 2.

This invention relates to an improvement in the call or pressure bell for which Letters Patent were granted to Jason Barton, April 8, 1856, and of which patent the assignees in this application are the sole owners. In that patent the piston which actuates the hammer extends through the axis of the bell—that is to say, the bell or gong is arranged upon a post, the mouth opening downward. The object of this invention is to give a different character to the bell by making it in the form of a vase or urn; and such construction requires that the bell be arranged below, the mouth opening upward and the upper part of the base covering the mouth of the bell. To do this the bell must necessarily possess some of the features of the said Barton bell; but the piston which actuates the hammer and the arm and pivot of the hammer are entirely above the bell. This invention consists in combining a neck or cover with an inverted bell, the hammer hung within and the piston extending through the axis of the said cover, substantially as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the base, upon which the inverted bell

C is firmly secured, as denoted in Figs. 2 and 3. By inverted I mean to be understood that the mouth opens upward. Upon a central stud, D, within the bell a post, *d d*, is set, upon which the hammer *a* is pivoted, as at *f*. This post is curved so as to allow the hammer to swing across the mouth of the bell, either in the form of a single post or a divided post, as in Fig. 2, the hammer swinging between. Upon this post *d* a neck or cap, E, is secured, it being at the edge entirely disconnected from the bell, and so as to leave an open space between the edge of the bell and the edge of the neck to allow the free vibration of the bell. Through the upper end of this neck the piston *b* passes in substantially the same manner as in the Barton bell, its lower end pressing upon the hammer-arm, so that when the piston *f* is depressed it will throw up the hammer against the bell, the downward movement of the piston being arrested before the hammer quite reaches the bell, so that the blow is struck by the over motion of the hammer; and this stop is best accomplished by the knob or hammer of the piston coming in contact with the neck in substantially the manner of the Barton bell.

By this construction a more ornamental appearance may be given to the bell than by the usual construction.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the inverted bell C upon a suitable base, A, the striking instrument, pivoted above and arranged to swing across the mouth of the bell in a plane substantially at right angles thereto, the neck or cover E, and piston *b*, substantially as specified.

HENRY STRATTON.

Witnesses:

ORVILLE H. PLATT,
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