E. C. BARTON.

CALL-BELL.

No. 171,084. Patented Dec. 14, 1875.

Fig. 1

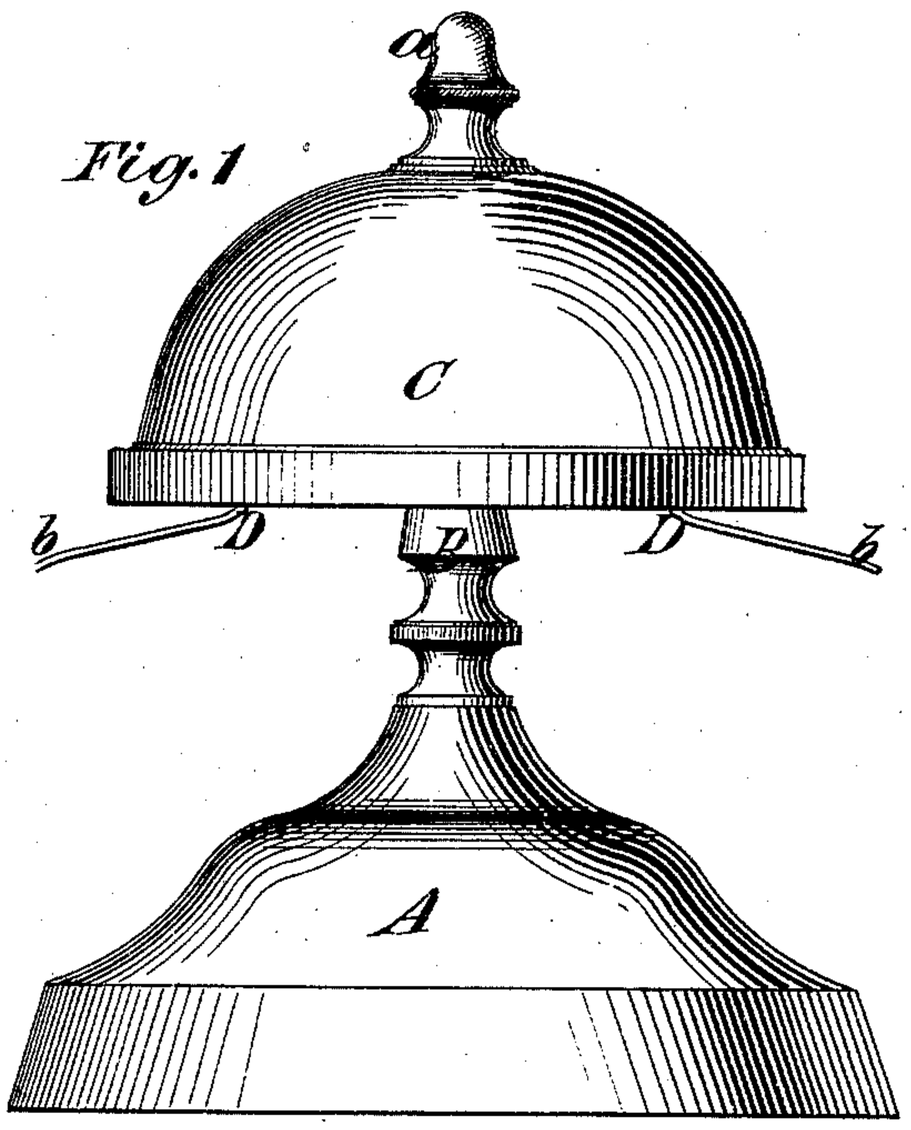


Fig. 2

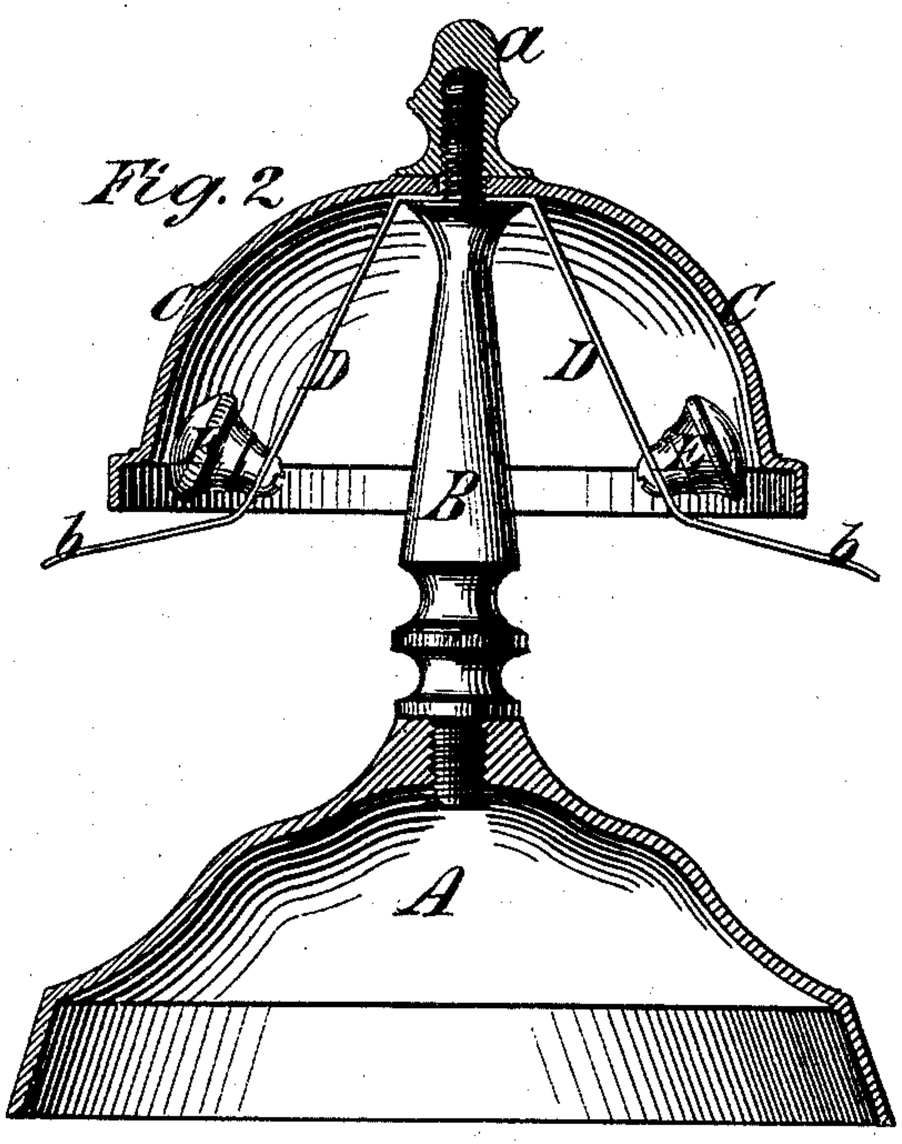


Fig. 3

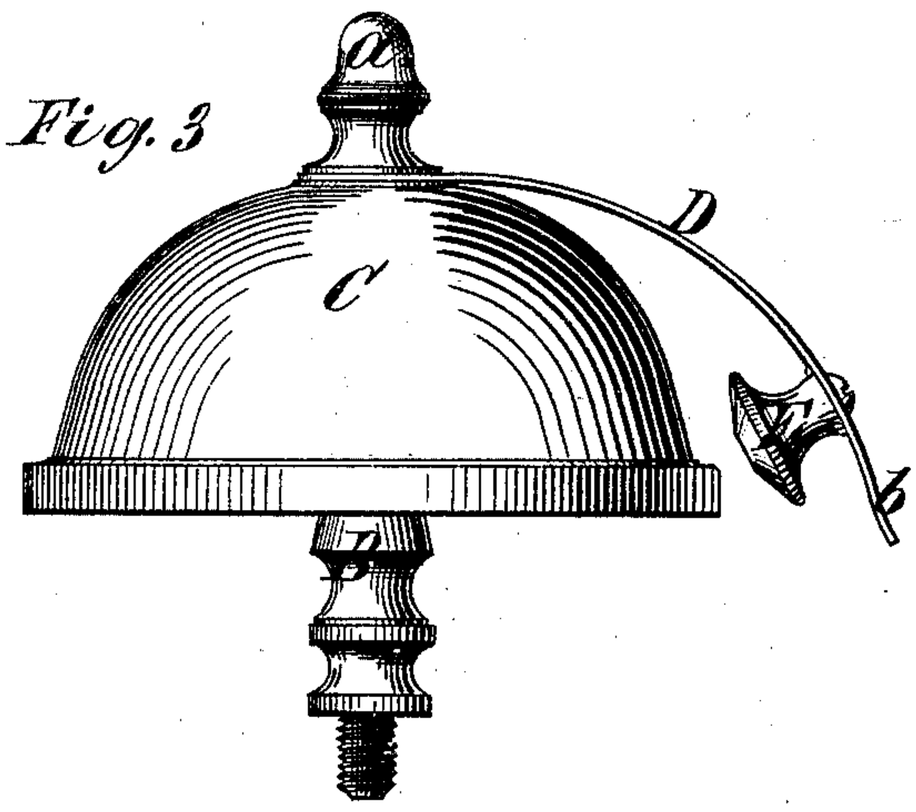
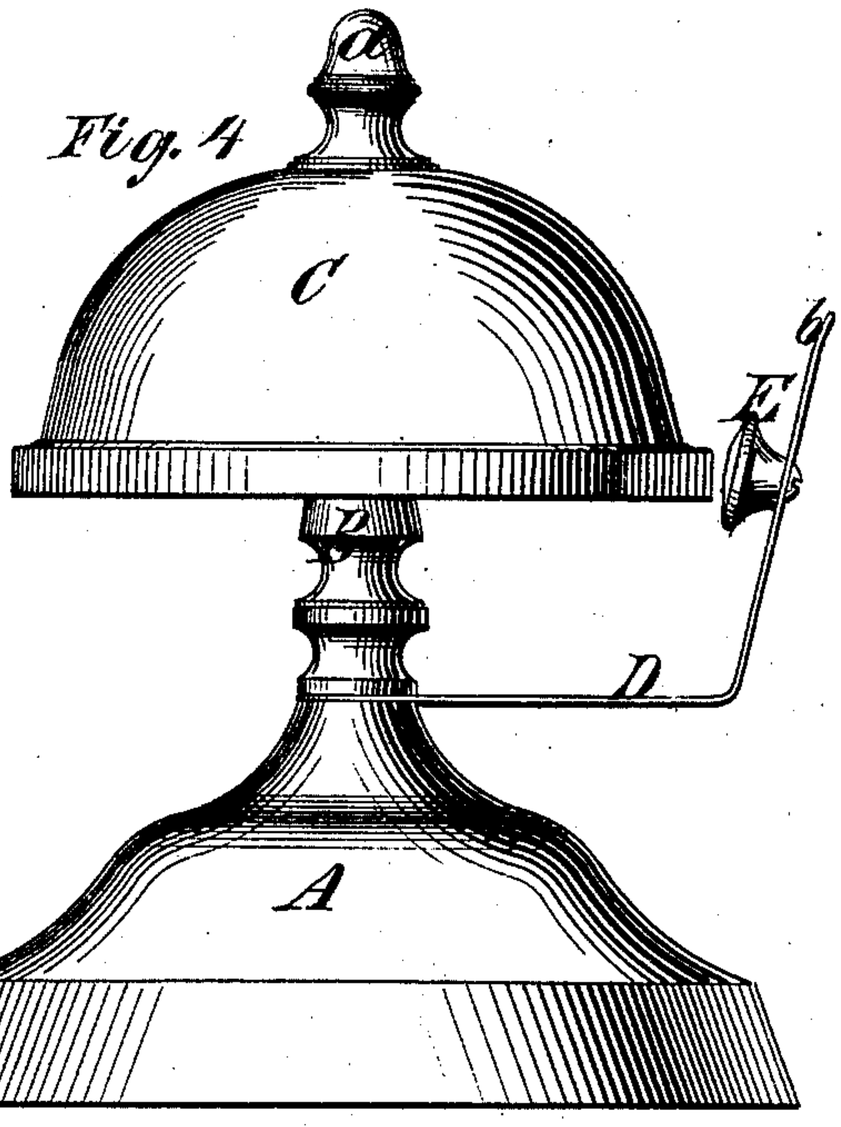


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH C. BARTON, OF EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE GONG-BELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALL-BELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,084**, dated December 14, 1875; application filed October 9, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH C. BARTON, of East Hampton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Call-Bells; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification.

The nature of my present invention consists in the combination, with the supporting-stand and bell or bell-shell of a table call-bell, of a flexible spring, provided with a hammer, and so arranged that it may be deflected by the finger and caused to strike the bell or bell-shell, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a table call-bell embodying my present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a portion of a call-bell, showing a modification in the arrangement of the spring-hammer; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a call-bell, showing another modification in the arrangement of the spring-hammer.

A designates the foot or base piece, which may be of any well-known or other suitable construction, and made of any suitable material. In the example shown it is of conical form, and is of cast metal. B is a standard or post, rising from said base-piece, and supporting an open-mouth bell or bell-shell, C, which latter is shown as secured to the said standard by a thumb-nut, *a*, in the usual manner. D designates a vibrating spring, and E a bell-hammer.

In Figs. 1 and 2 I have shown two spring-hammers, for striking opposite inside surfaces of the bell C, these springs being made of a continuous piece of spring-brass held in place upon the top of the stem B, under the bell C, by the thumb-screw *a*, as will be clearly understood by reference to Fig. 2. Each spring D is bent at its lower end, so as to project outside of the bell and present a finger-piece, *b*, which can be struck by the finger to create the necessary vibration for causing the hammer to strike the bell.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a spring-hammer, D E, arranged on the outside of the bell, one end of the spring being clamped between the thumb-nut *a* and apex of the bell, and the other carrying the hammer in such position that by deflecting the spring outward—say, by striking the free end of the spring or finger-piece *b*—the hammer will vibrate and strike the bell.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a spring-hammer, D E, also arranged to strike the outside of the bell. In this instance the fast end of the spring is clamped between the shoulder at the bottom of the standard B and the top of the base-piece A, and the striking of the bell is effected by deflecting the free end of the spring, as before described.

It will thus be seen that the spring may be attached to different parts of the call-bell, and in such manner that the hammer may be caused to strike the inside or outside of the bell.

I will here remark that the spring may be constructed of any suitable flexible material, and be flat, as shown, or round, like wire, or of any other suitable form. I will also remark that I purpose using any suitable shaped bell or bell-shell; for example, I will call attention to the fact that the arrangement of the spring-hammer shown in Fig. 4 will admit of the use of a spherical bell, or two open-mouthed bells facing each other, or one above the other, in which two last cases a chime-bell can be produced by providing the spring with two hammers, or by arranging one hammer so as to strike both bells. It is, of course, obvious that a call-bell may be provided with as many independent spring-hammers as may be desirable for convenience' sake.

My present invention enables me to produce a perfectly simple, cheap, and durable call-bell, and I will further remark that although in the several figures I have shown the spring-hammer E in such proximity to the bell that the apparent method of operation is to deflect it from the bell, so that upon releasing it its elasticity will cause it to strike the bell, yet it obvious that the said spring-hammer may be arranged sufficiently far from the bell so that, by a blow from the finger, the hammer may be vibrated or impelled against the bell,

and thereafter immediately return to its normal position, all of which will be clearly manifest by a glance at Fig. 3.

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

The combination of the spring-hammer D E (with or without the finger-piece *b*) with the supporting-stand and bell or bell-shell of a table call-bell, substantially as herein specified.

ELIJAH C. BARTON.

Witnesses:

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