

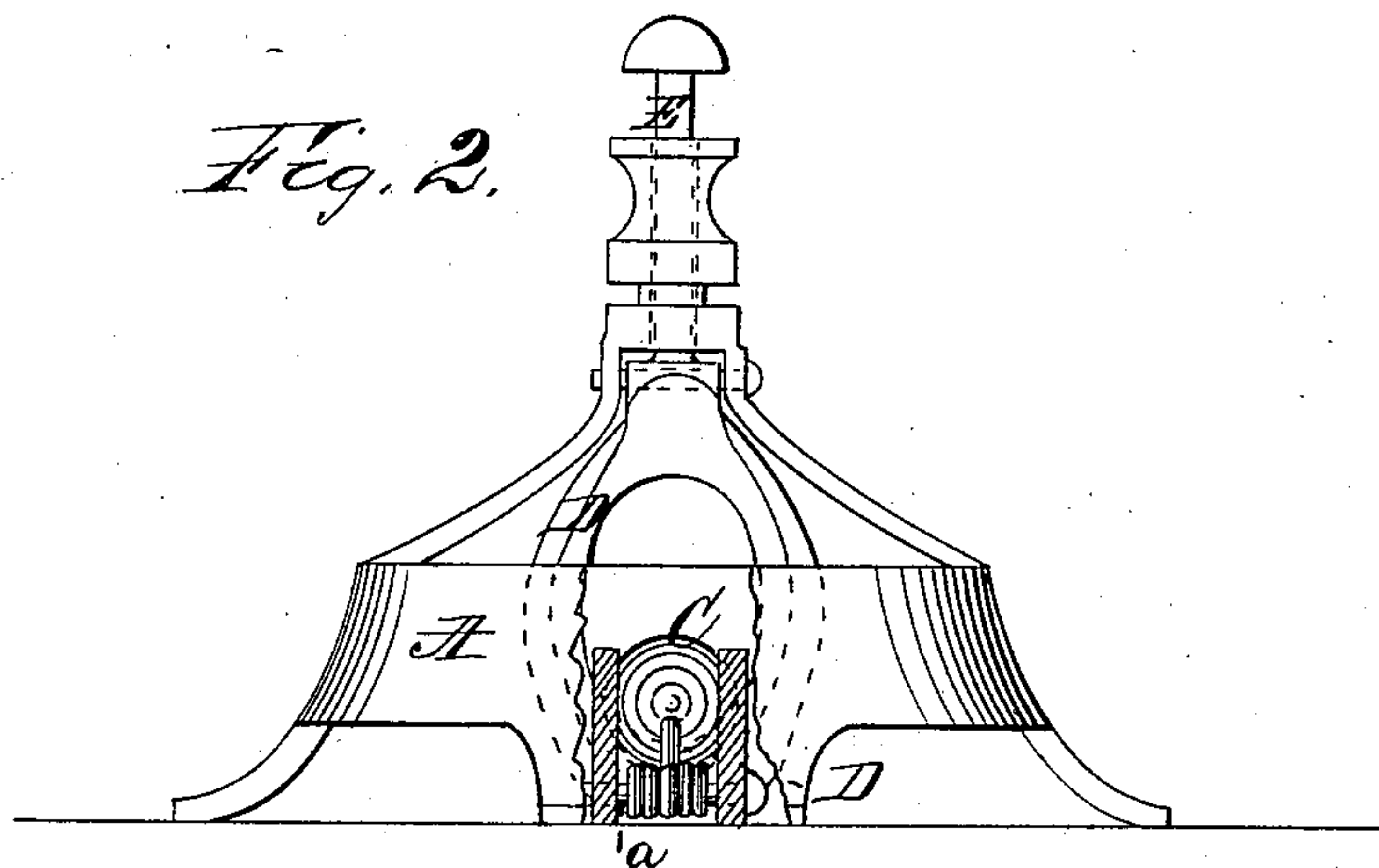
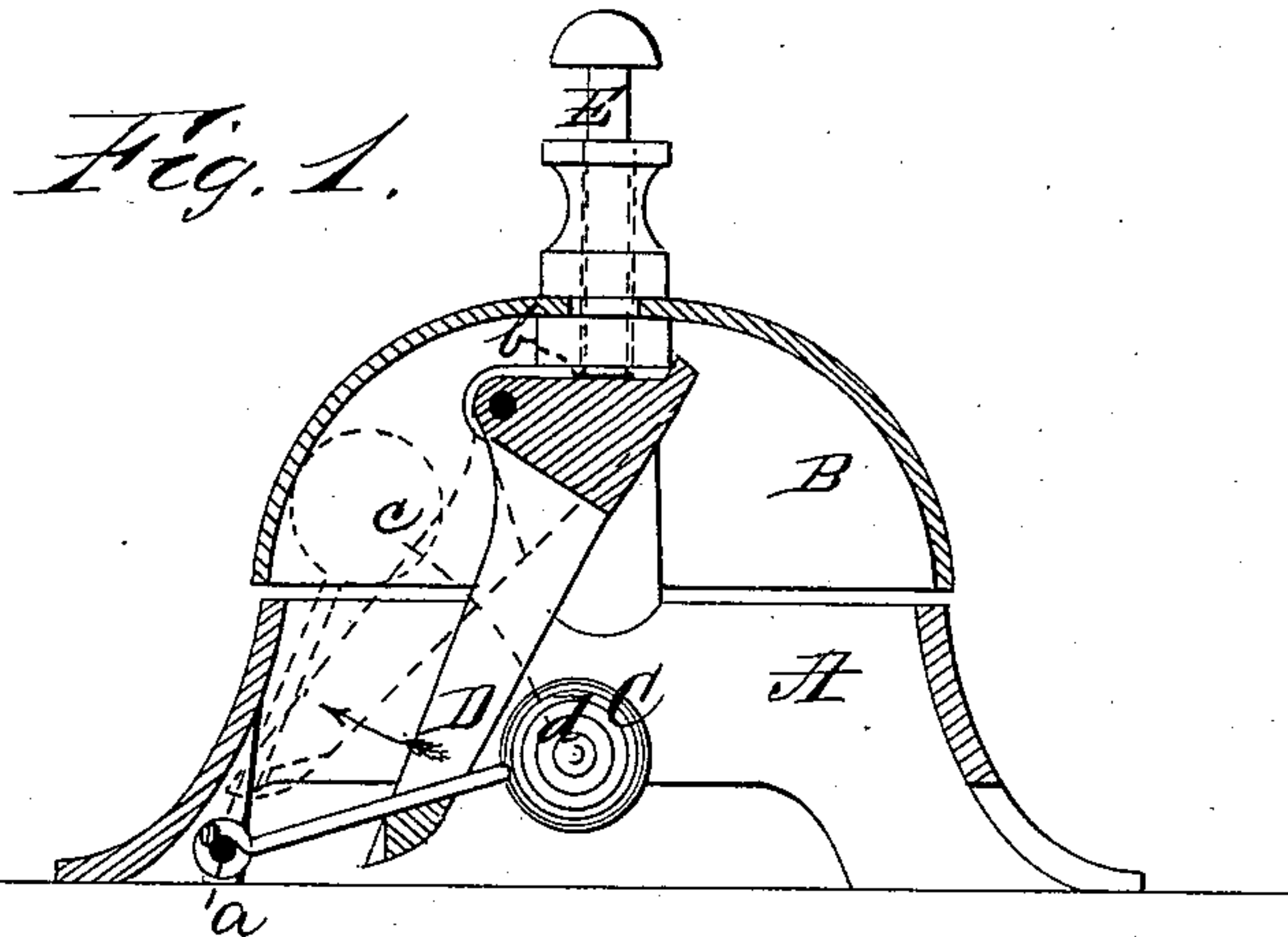
(Model.)

E. S. BLOOMFIELD, Jr.

CALL BELL.

No. 313,573.

Patented Mar. 10, 1885.



WITNESSES:

*Ellis S. Bloomfield Jr.* INVENTOR

*Henry H. Bloomfield*  
*Attorney at Law*

BY

ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLIS S. BLOOMFIELD, JR., OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## CALL-BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 313,573, dated March 10, 1885.

Application filed November 9, 1882. Renewed January 13, 1885. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELLIS S. BLOOMFIELD, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Method of Striking Gongs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement for striking gongs; and the object of my improvement is, first, to give a sharp, quick stroke, and, second, to get more weight to carry the striking-pin back to its original position. I attain this object by the use of a lever between the striking-pin and the striker, which is so pivoted that a very slight movement of the short arm causes the longer arm supporting the striker to travel very rapidly, and as it moves toward the pivoted end of said striker lifts it with constantly-increasing speed against the gong, insuring a loud, clear ring. The combined weight of the striker and lever on their return insures a quick motion and return of the striking-pin to its original position.

The mechanism is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a vertical central section of a stand supporting a gong and the striking mechanism. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, showing the striker resting in the lever and adding its weight to support the striking-pin above.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in both views.

A is the stand, B the gong, and C the striker pivoted to the stand at *a*, and moving freely through the stirrup or lever D. E is the striking-pin, passing down through the top and resting on the stirrup or lever at *b*, so that in pressing down upon it the lever is made to move in the direction of the arrow, lifting the striker against the gong in the direction *d c*.

The dotted lines, Fig. 1, represent the position of the lever and striker at the moment that said striker reaches the gong. The lever D is stopped on coming in contact with the stand or some suitable projection, while the momentum given to the striker carries it slightly further against the gong. Said striker, having now done its mission, falls back upon the lever and adds its weight in returning to and supporting the striking-pin in its original position.

I claim—

In a call-gong, the combination, with the striking-pin E and the striker C, secured to the base of the stand, of the lever D, having in its longer arm a suitable opening for the support and free movement of the striker, and pivoted to the stand so as to be operated by the striking-pin, substantially as described.

ELLIS S. BLOOMFIELD, JR.

Witnesses:

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