

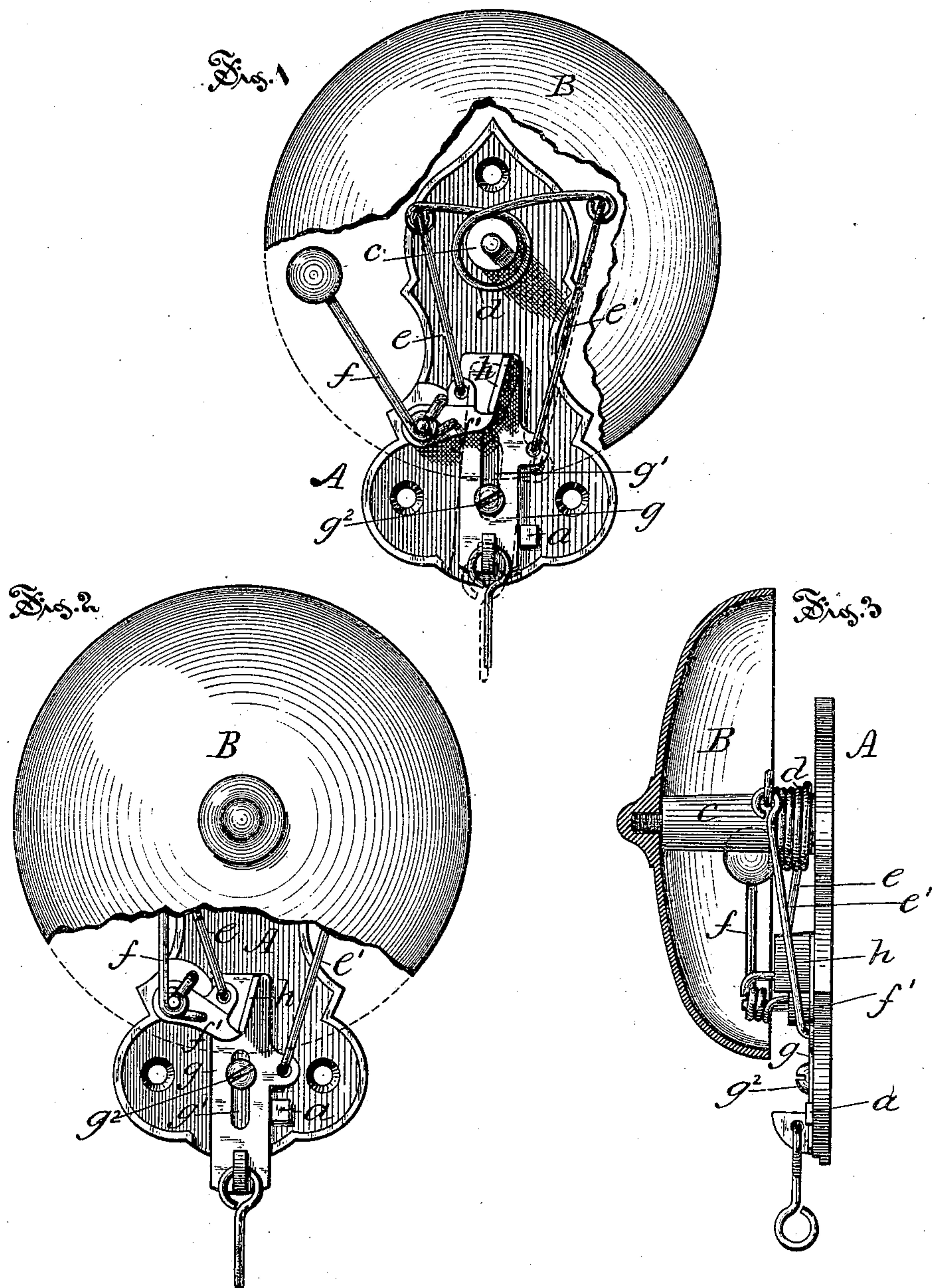
(No Model.)

E. C. BARTON.

GONG BELL.

No. 345,101.

Patented July 6, 1886.



Witnesses:

W. M. Yorkman.

H. R. Williams.

Inventor,

Elijah C. Barton.

by Simonds & Burdett,  
attys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH C. BARTON, OF EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT.

## GONG-BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,101, dated July 6, 1886.

Application filed May 24, 1886. Serial No. 203,057. (No model.)

*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 certain new and useful Improvements in Gong-Bells, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

My improvement relates, particularly, to the class of gong-bells known as "single-stroke;" and my object is to provide such a bell of simple, compact, and efficient construction.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved bell with part of the gong broken away to uncover the base-plate. Fig. 2 is a similar plan view of the bell, but showing the slide drawn out and about to trip the hammer to cause it to strike. Fig. 3 is a side view of the base-plate and parts attached, gong in central section.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A denotes the cast-metal base-plate of the bell; B, the gong, that is attached to the post *c* in any ordinary manner, as by screwing it onto the top of the post, with the edge of the gong in position to receive the stroke of the hammer.

The base-plate A supports the bell-post, about which is coiled the spring *d*, with its ends projecting toward opposite sides of the plate, the one end being pivoted to the connecting-rod *e*, that joins it to the shorter arm of the hammer-lever *f*, while the other end of the spring is pivotally connected to the slide *g* by means of the link or rod *e'*.

The slide *g* is a flat piece of metal with a lengthwise slot, *g'*, through which a screw passes to attach it to the base-plate, the head of the screw *g''* overhanging the sides of the slot, so as to prevent the slide from lifting off from the plate, and causing it to move in a plane practically parallel to the base-plate, the screw *g''* serving also, by contact with the ends of the slot, to limit the endwise movement of the slide.

The link or rod *e'* is connected to the slide *g* at a point offset from the slot or the line of it, in order to cause the pull of the spring, through the medium of the rod *e'*, to throw

the slide sidewise as well as lengthwise. The slide bears a projecting catch, *h*, with its face inclined at an angle with the slot *g'*, and its edge adapted to engage the short arm of the hammer-lever, the back side of this end *f'* being rounded or inclined.

The hammer-lever *f* is pivoted to the base-plate, so as to swing in the plane of the plate, with the shorter arm of the lever extending over the slide and in the path of the catch as the slide is pulled outward, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. In Fig. 1 the parts are shown in full lines in their normal position, held so under the tension of the spring, while in Fig. 2 the slide is shown as pulled outward until the edge of the catch is on the point of slipping off the end *f'* of the hammer-lever, and after the catch and hammer-lever are disengaged the hammer recoils under the pull of the spring and strikes sharply against the gong. The slide, on being relieved from the outward pull, is pulled inward by the same spring, and swings aside on the screw *g''* as a pivot by the contact of the sloping surface of the catch and the rounded end of the hammer-lever (see this position of the slide in dotted outline in Fig. 1) until the edge of the catch is reached, when the slide is swung sidewise by the pull of the spring, and the catch and hammer-lever re-engaged and in position for causing another blow of the hammer when the slide is pulled out. In order to prevent the strain from breaking off the screw *g''*, the stop *a* is cast upon the base-plate in position to be struck by the side projection on the slide just before the end of the slot would strike the screw but for this limitation of the play of the slide.

The principal advantage of the within-described combination of elements in the striking mechanism of the bell is due to the pivotal connection of the slide and the hammer-lever with the spring by means of the links or connecting-rods.

I am aware that it is not new to use a single spring in bells of this class, and utilize both ends to operate the hammer and the slide, and also that slides with both endwise and sidewise play are not new, and such devices I do not broadly claim.

I claim as my improvement—

In combination with a base-plate, A, and  
attached bell B, a spring with its opposite  
ends pivotally connected by rods or links to  
5 the hammer-lever *f* and slide *g*, respectively,  
the hammer-lever *f*, the slide *g*, having length-  
wise slot *g'*, catch *h*, and pivotal connection

to rod *e'* at a point on the slide offset from the  
slot, and the screw *g*<sup>2</sup>, all substantially as de-  
scribed.

ELIJAH C. BARTON.

Witnesses:

AUGUSTUS H. CONKLIN,  
HORATIO H. ABBE.