

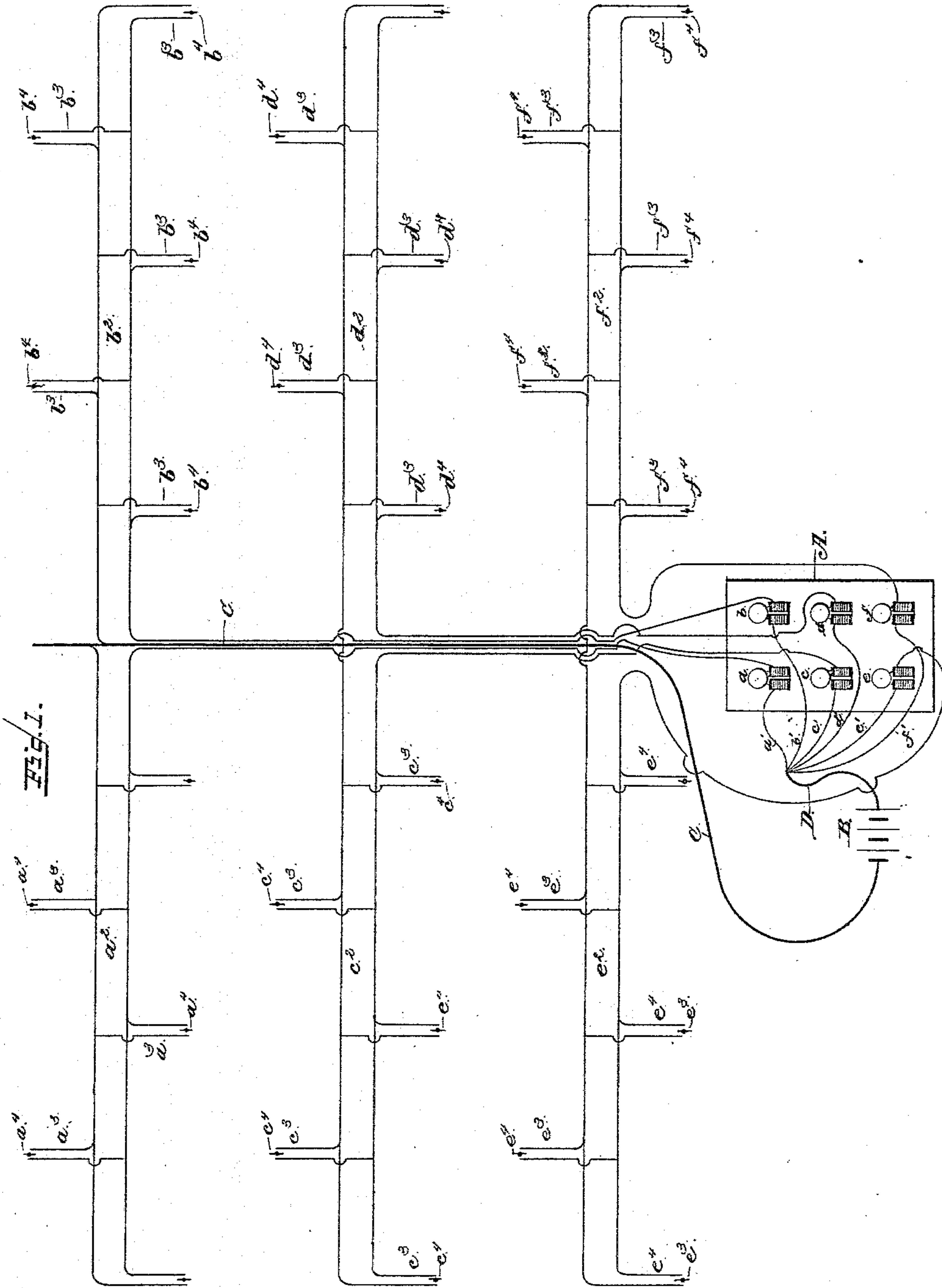
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. D. PEACHEY.
ELECTRICAL CALL SYSTEM.

No. 356,850.

Patented Feb. 1, 1887.



Witnesses

M. E. Fowler
J. W. Garner

Inventor

John D. Peachey

By his Attorneys

C. A. Hunter

(No Model.)

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FIG. 2.

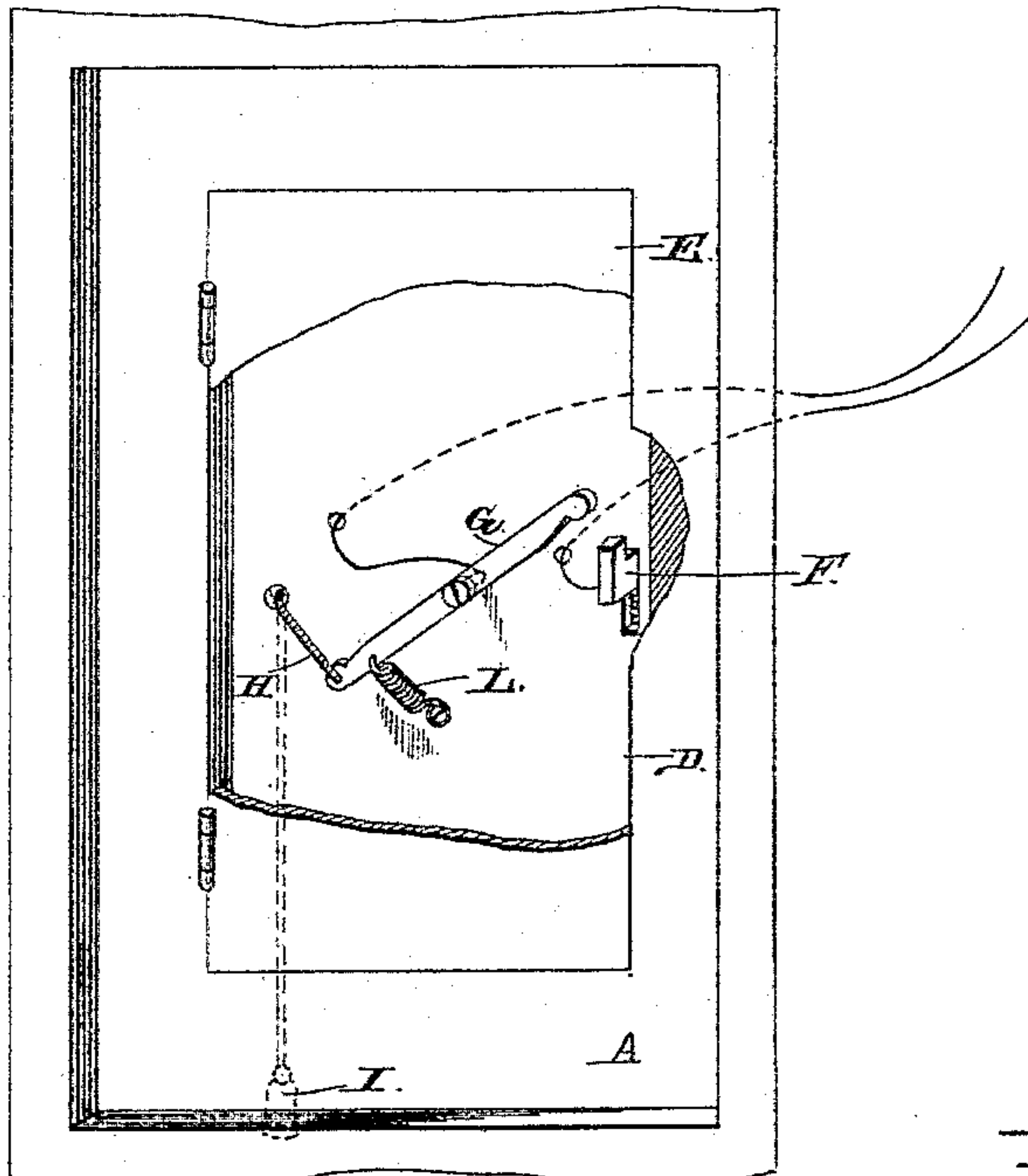


FIG. 3.

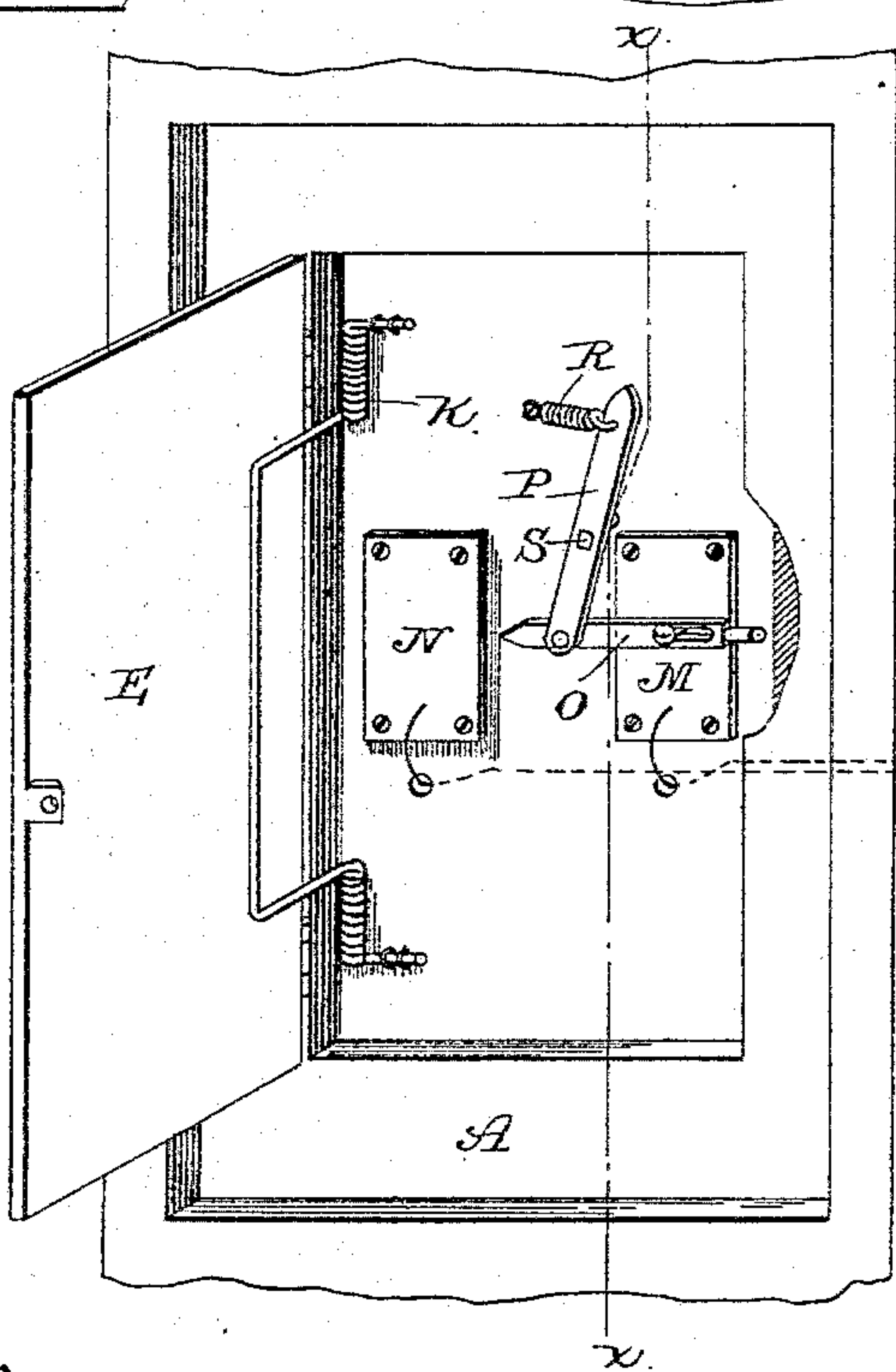
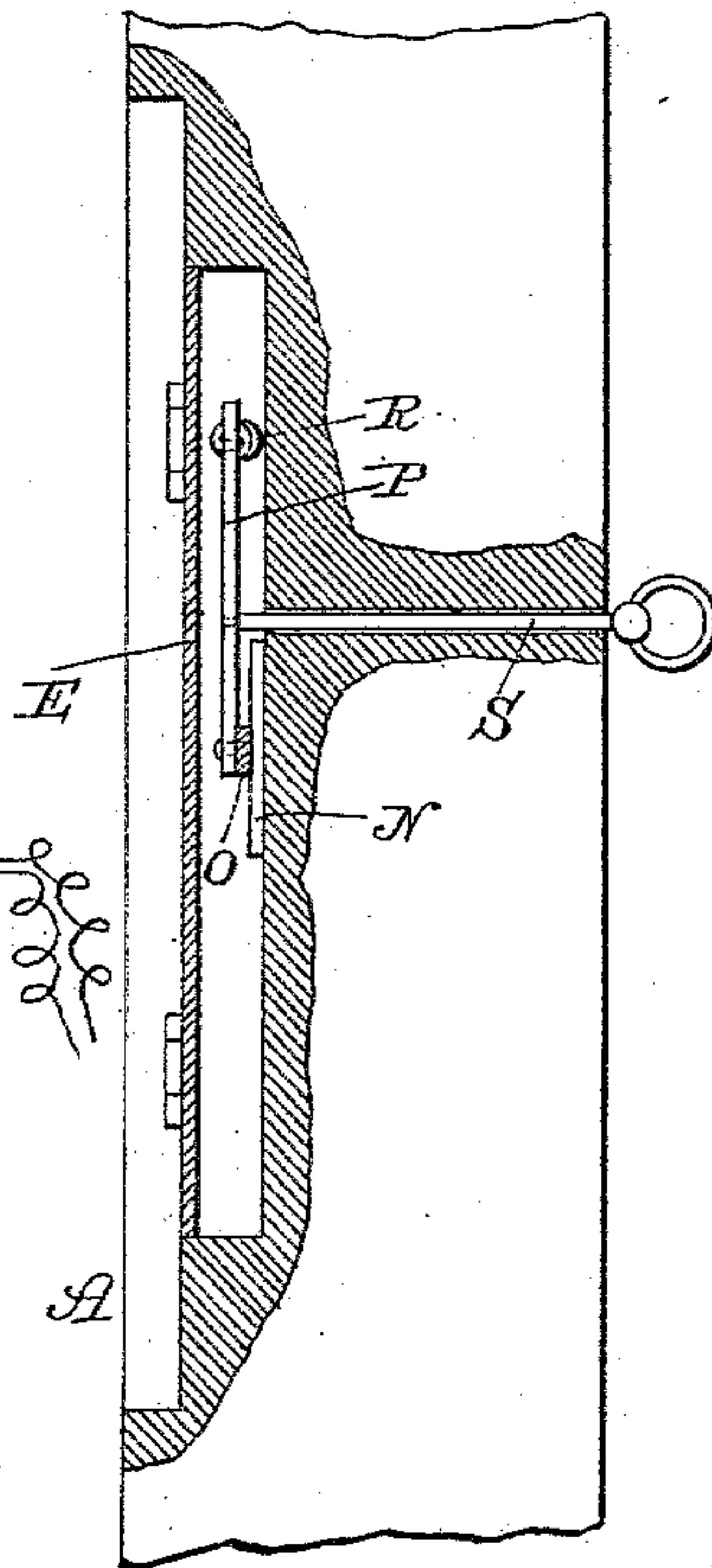


FIG. 4.



Witnesses
M. E. Fowler
J. C. Garner

Inventor
John D. Peachey
By his Attorneys
C. A. Maudsley

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DAVID PEACHEY, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

ELECTRICAL CALL SYSTEM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,850, dated February 1, 1887.

Application filed October 1, 1886. Serial No. 215,088. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DAVID PEACHEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electrical Call Systems, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in electrical call systems for hotels and other buildings; and it consists in the combination of the main lines of conductors in the various floors and halls of the building, each connected in open circuit with an annunciator, and local lines proceeding from the various rooms and connected to the main lines, and signals or indicators, each having a spring-actuated signal door or arm, a detent to secure the same when closed, and a lever connected with one of the local lines and adapted to simultaneously trip the detent and close the circuit, and thereby sound the annunciator and also display the signal.

My invention further consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating the arrangement of my electrical call system in a hotel or other building. Fig. 2 is a detailed perspective view of one of the circuit-closers and mechanical signals with the same closed. Figs. 3 and 4 are views illustrating a modified form of the same.

In the diagram, A represents a series of electrical annunciators, there being one for each hall or section in the building. I herein show six of such annunciators, there being that many sections or halls in the diagram; but it will be understood that the number of annunciators will be varied to suit the requirements of each particular case.

B represents a battery or other source of electricity. From one pole of the battery a wire, C, intersecting the halls or sections of the building, is run. From the opposite pole extends a wire, D, which is connected to one pole of the electric magnets in the annunciators *a b c d e f* by branch wires *a' b' c' d' e' f'*, respectively.

a^2 represents a main line, the wires of which are located in one of the halls or sections of

the building. One end of the said line is connected to the wire C, and the other end thereof is connected to the electro-magnet in the annunciator *a*.

a^3 represents a series of local lines, which extend from the rooms in the hall or section in which the line a^2 is located and are connected to the said line, as shown. In each local line is included a circuit-closer, a^4 , and the said circuit-closers are normally open.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that each room or station in the hall or section a^2 is connected in open circuit with the battery and the annunciator *a*, and that when one of the circuit-closers a^4 is caused to close the circuit the annunciator *a* will be sounded and will indicate that a person in one of the rooms in the hall or section a^2 is calling.

b^2, c^2, d^2, e^2 , and f^2 represent main lines located in the remaining halls or sections of the building, and are each connected to the wire C and to the annunciators *b, c, d, e*, and *f*, respectively. The said main lines have their respective local lines b^3, c^3, d^3, e^3 , and f^3 provided with circuit-closers b^4, c^4, d^4, e^4 , and f^4 , as shown.

In order to enable the person who answers the call from any hall or section of the building to ascertain the room or station in the said hall or section from which the call was sounded, I combine with each circuit-closer a signal which is adapted to be automatically displayed by the circuit-closer when the latter is operated. In Fig. 2 I illustrate one means by which this feature of my invention may be carried into effect.

D represents a block or case, to which is hinged a door or arm, E, that constitutes the signal, and is painted red or any other appropriate bright color that can be readily discerned. To the side of the block or case against which the door or arm closes is secured a spring-catch, F, which is adapted to engage the free side of the door or arm and lock the same when closed against the block or case.

G represents a lever of the first class, which is pivoted to the block or case. A pull cord, rod, or wire, H, is attached to one end of the lever, and passes through an opening in the block or case and enters a room or station, and is provided with a handle or tassel, I. The other end of the lever is adapted to strike

against the spring-catch and cause the same to release the door or arm when the cord is pulled, and a spring, K, bears against the said door or arm, the function of the said spring being to throw the said door or arm open to display the same when the cord is pulled.

The block or case is secured to the outer side of the doorway or to any other convenient place in the hall, and the cord, rod, or wire extends through an opening made in the door, transom, or wall into the room, as previously described. The spring-catch F forms the terminal of one of the wires of a local line such as heretofore described, and the lever forms the terminal of the other wire of the said local line, the said spring-catch and lever thereby constituting the circuit-closer. A spring, L, bears against the lever, the function of the said spring being to normally move the lever from the spring-catch, so as to open the circuit.

The operation of the invention will be readily understood. When a person in the room wishes to call an attendant, he grasps the cord, rod, or wire and pulls upon the same, thereby closing the circuit and sounding one of the annunciators, which indicates the hall or section in which the room is located. As soon as the lever reaches the spring-catch the latter releases the door or arm, which instantly swings open, and thus indicates to the attendant the precise room in the hall or section from which the call was sounded. When he answers the call, he closes the door or arm to its normal position, and thus withdraws the signal.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I illustrate a modified form of the local signal and circuit-closer, in which M represents a plate forming one terminal of the local line, and N represents a plate forming the other terminal thereof. O is a sliding detent adapted to engage the door when the latter is closed, the said detent being in contact with the plate M and normally out of contact with the plate N. A pivoted lever, P, has one end attached to the detent, and a spring, R, bears against the other end of the lever. S represents a turning rod, which projects through the wall to which the circuit-

closer is attached, and has a handle or ring on its inner end. By turning the said rod the lever is caused to move the detent rearwardly, so as to release the spring-actuated door or signal and come in contact with the plate N, thereby closing the circuit and sounding the alarm, as before.

I do not desire to limit myself to the precise construction heretofore described, as it is evident that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with the door or arm, of the detent to engage the same, the electrical circuit-closing lever to trip the detent, and the spring to normally move the said lever from the detent, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the door or arm constituting the signal or indicator and having the actuating-spring, of the detent to engage the said door or arm when closed, the electric circuit-closing lever to trip the detent, and the spring to normally move the said lever from the detent, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the spring-actuated horizontally-opening door or arm E, the detent to engage the same when closed, the pivoted spring-actuated lever to trip the detent and close the circuit, and means to turn the said lever, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the main lines of conductors, each connected in open circuit with the battery and with an annunciator, the local lines connected to the main lines, and the signals or indicators, each having the spring-actuated signal door or arm, the detent to secure the same when closed, and the lever connected with the local line and adapted to simultaneously trip the detent and close the circuit, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN DAVID PEACHEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN BROMAN,
FRED LEECH.