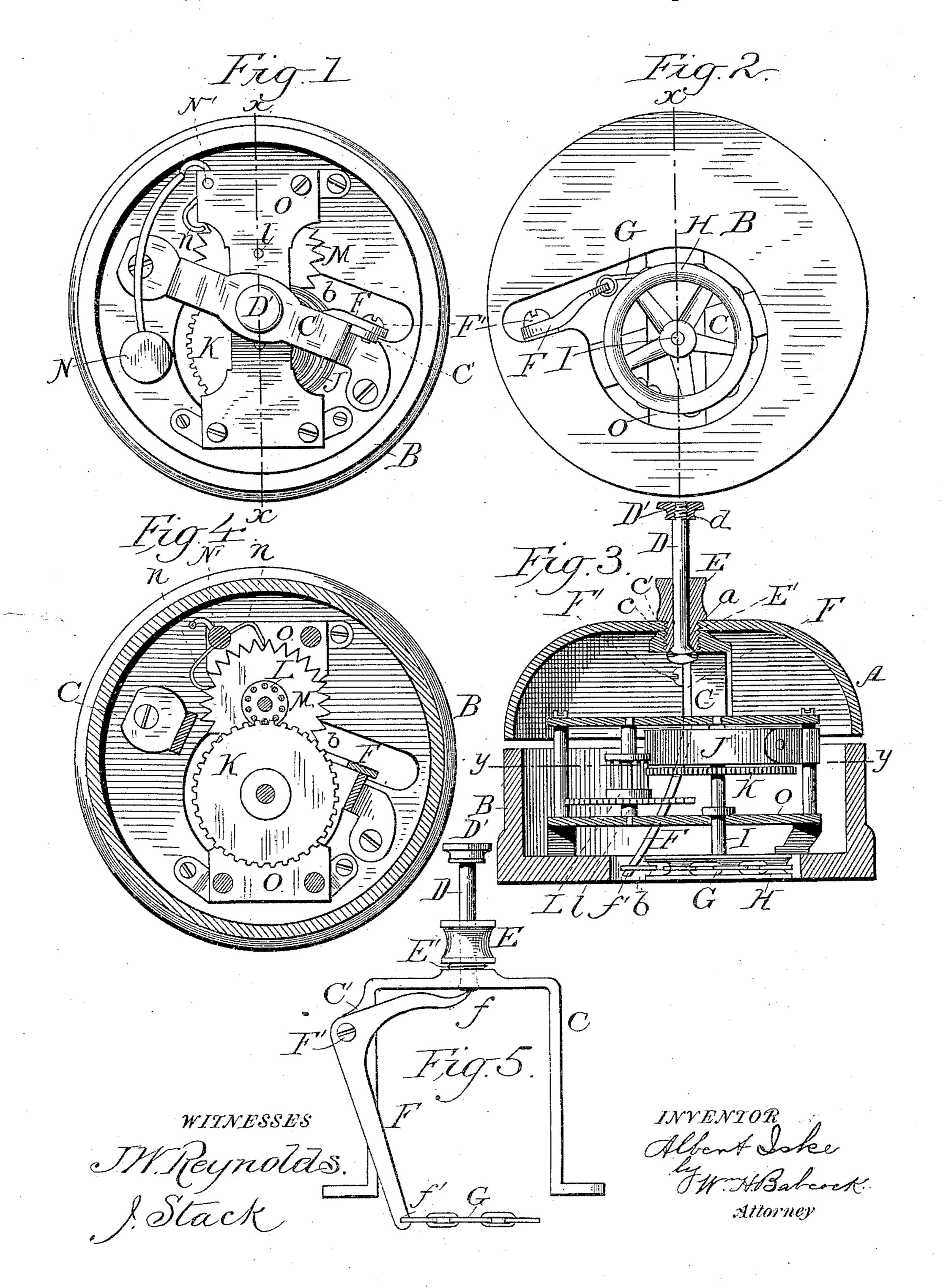
A. ISKE.
CALL BELL.

No. 473,880.

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United States Patent Office.

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CALL-BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,880, dated April 26, 1892.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Albert Iske, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Call-Bells; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of this invention is to combine in a single device the advantages of the ordinary call-bell operated by pressing a button that extends through the bell proper with those of the clock-work bell-alarms in which a winding-pulley is used with a cord or chain for applying tension to the mainspring. To this end I inclose the clock-work mechanism and pulley within the bell-casing and combine therewith a lever which is connected to the winding-chain, the said lever being arranged to be pressed by the push-button stem, which protrudes through the center of the bell proper.

The said invention will be hereinafter more particularly described and precisely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the improved bell embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a bottom view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section on the line x x of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 represents a horizontal section on the line y y of Fig. 3, looking downward; and Fig. 5 represents the push-button, stem, nutsever, and bridge detached.

In the aforesaid drawings, A designates the gong or bell proper, having the usual central opening a; B, the hollow wooden base or casing, having in its base a large opening b, and 40 C a metallic bridge raised on such base and having an opening c under the said opening a. A push-button stem D passes through the openings a and c and has its lower end slightly enlarged or headed up to prevent the separa-45 tion of a collar E, which is sleeved on it. The upper end of this stem is screw-threaded at d to receive a correspondingly screw-tapped head or push-button D', thus made detachable. The collar E has a reduced lower ex-50 tension E', which is screw-threaded externally to engage screw-threads c', formed in

the wall of opening c. The said collar thus becomes a clamping device for holding the bell A in place and also a fastening to prevent the detachment of the push-button stem D. 55 The extension E'of said button passes through opening a to enter opening c, the bell being held between the larger part of said collar and the said bridge. The latter is provided on one side with a lug C', to which is pivoted at 60 its angle by a screw-pintle F' a bell-crank lever F. The upper and more nearly horizontal arm of this lever is flattened and broadened at its end f, which is arranged directly under the push-button stem D. The lower end f' 65 of said lever has a chain G attached to it, which passes around and is attached to the winding-pulley H, located in the opening b. This winding-pulley is on the winding-arbor I of the clock-work mainspring J. Said 70 arbor carries a gear-wheel K, meshing with a lantern-pinion L on the escapement-arbor l. The escapement-wheel M on this latter arbor is engaged in the usual way by pallets n n, attached to the tail of the pivoted bell-ham- 75 mer N. Both of the aforesaid arbors and the pivot-shaft N' of said hammer are mounted in a frame O, which is secured to the base of said casing B within the cavity of the latter. The outer end of the mainspring is also se- 80 cured to said frame.

The operation is obvious. The pressure on the push-button causes the lever to draw on the winding-chain and turn the winding-pulley and winding-arbor. The gear-wheel K 85 and successive intervening parts are thereby made to actuate the bell-hammer, and at the same time the mainspring is put under tension by the rotation of the winding-arbor. When the pressure ceases, the spring, expand- 90 ing, turns said arbor in the reverse direction, and thereby repeats the action of the hammer. Thus each pressure on said push-button causes two series of strokes on the bell, one series being caused directly and the other by the 95 resiliency of the spring, which is put, as described, under tension. In the ordinary callbell a single pressure of the push-button causes only a single stroke on the bell, and when the latter should be sounded repeatedly 100 many strokes become necessary, a labor and annoyance which my invention avoids.

Although specified as a call-bell, the present invention may be made use of as a doorbell, dinner warning-bell, window-alarm, or wherever else such a bell would be desirable.

The parts are well protected, being (except only the push-button) within the casing and the hollow of the bell.

The mechanism as a whole is very light, cheaply constructed, compact, well suited to transportation, and without any part which could catch on garments or give trouble in any way. Although described as arranged after the usual fashion of call-bells, with the bell and push-button uppermost, the casing may be secured to a wall with the push-button and bell standing out therefrom, or any other position may be adopted.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with a push-button stem and a bell through which it works, a bell-crank lever arranged to receive the pressure of said stem, a winding-chain connected to said lever, a winding-pulley, clock-work mechanism, and 25 hammer for operating said bell, and a hollow base or casing which with said bell incloses the aforesaid operative parts, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 30

presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT ISKE.

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Vitnesses:
REUBEN HERSHEY,
ANTHONY ISKE.