

No. 652,084.

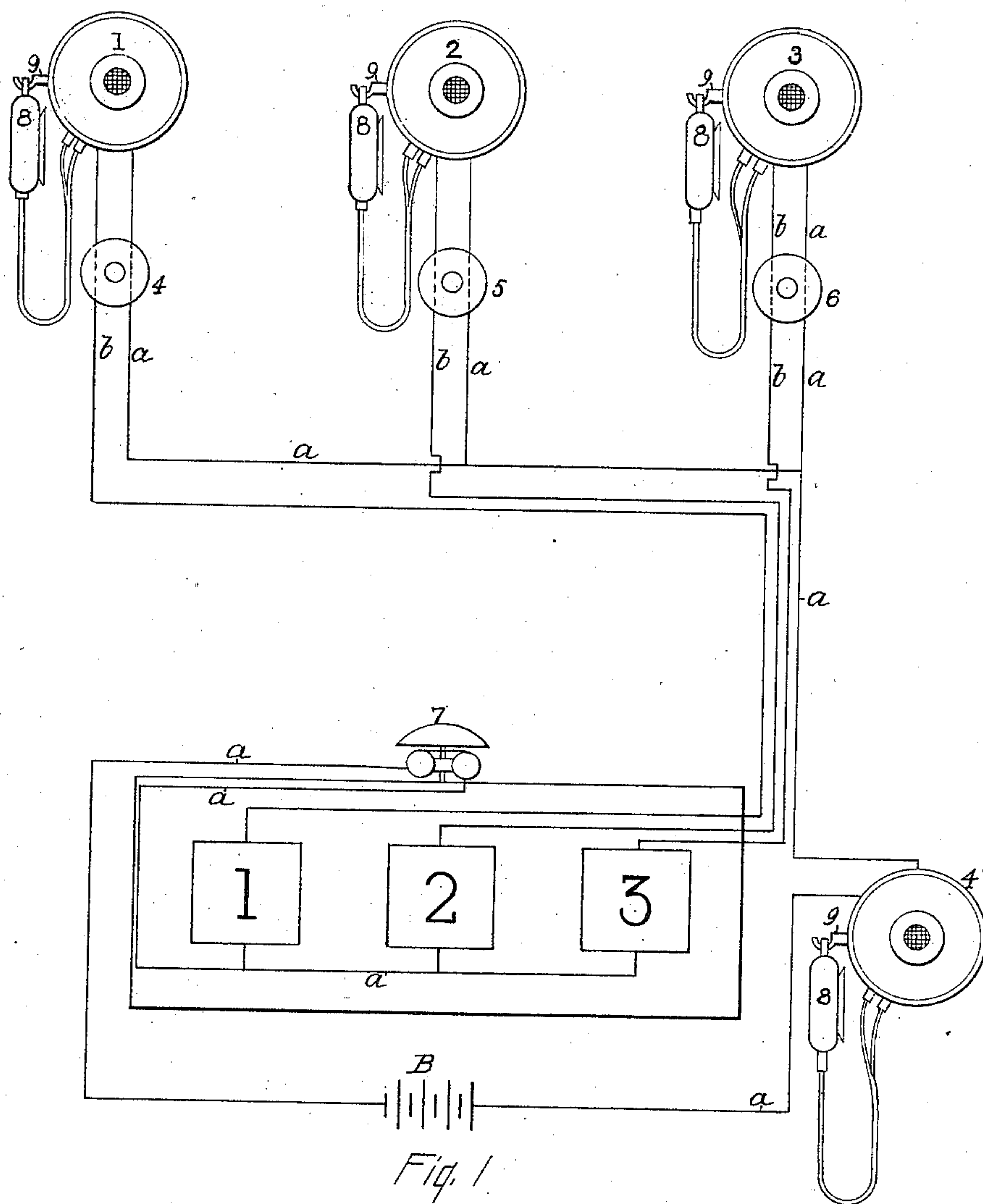
Patented June 19, 1900.

C. B. CLARK.  
HOTEL ANNUNCIATOR SYSTEM.

(Application filed June 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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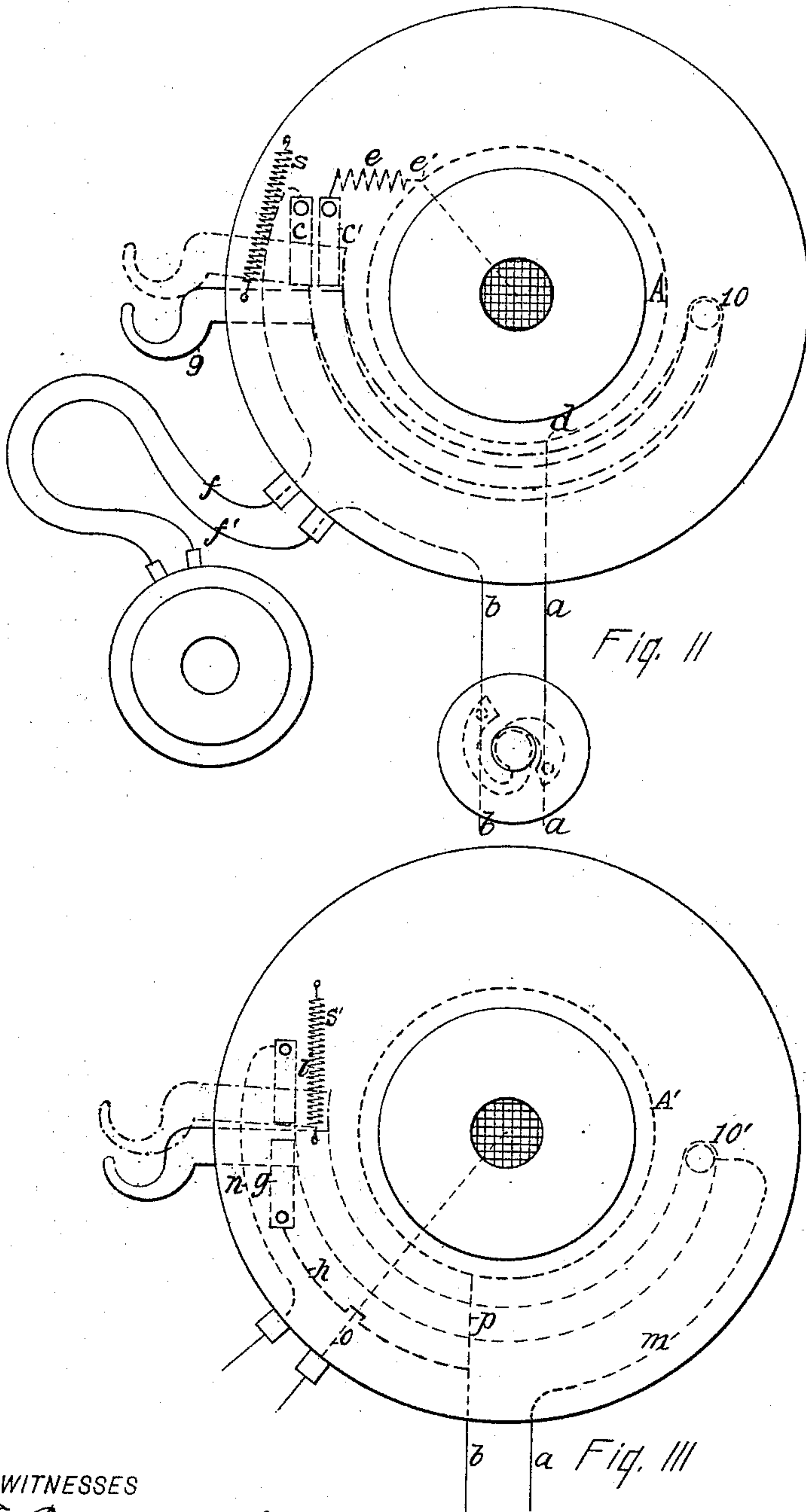
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAYTON B. CLARK, OF SING SING, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE CLARK ELECTRICAL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## HOTEL ANNUNCIATOR SYSTEM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,084, dated June 19, 1900.

Application filed June 20, 1899. Serial No. 721,183. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLAYTON B. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Sing Sing, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Hotel Annunciator System, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a combined annunciator and telephone system; and it has for its object the utilization of the annunciator systems for telephone-circuits without disturbance of the said annunciator systems.

The invention consists in so arranging and combining a central telephone and a series of telephones with an annunciator system that the central telephone when placed in circuit with one of the series offers a resistance to the current sufficiently great to reduce the strength of the current to a degree that will prevent an alarm being sounded, but not to such an extent as will prevent the indicator dropping.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I represents a diagrammatic view of a combined annunciator and telephone system embodying my invention; Fig. II, the telephonic connections with the circuits in individual rooms, and Fig. III the connections in the central or office telephone instruments.

For the purpose of illustrating the principle of my invention I have shown in Fig. I a three-drop annunciator having three room connections therewith; but it will be evident that an annunciator of greater capacity connected with a larger number of rooms may be employed.

The numerals 1 2 3 indicate the telephones in the respective rooms, and 4 5 6 the push-buttons, the telephones being shown connected with extensions of the push-button circuits *a b*. The circuit *a* is the common return or battery wire, and the circuit *b* the push-button line to the annunciator-drops.

The central or office telephone is indicated by the numeral 4', the call-bell by the numeral 7, and the battery by the letter B. Each telephone-transmitter is provided with a receiver 8 and a hook 9, the receivers in the present instance being what are commonly known as the "watchcase" variety.

In Fig. II, which represents one of the

room-telephones, the hook 9 is pivoted at 10, and when the receiver is on the hook the circuits *a b* through the transmitter are open at spring-contacts *c c'*; but as soon as the receiver is removed from the hook the spring *s* pulls said hook upward in contact with the spring-contacts *c c'*, as indicated in dotted lines, closing the circuit. When closed, the circuit of *a* to *b* through the instruments will be as follows: Entering the transmitter-diaphragm A at *d*, a current passes through the diaphragm connections and at the point *e'* by the wire *e*, and thence through the spring-contact *c'* across to the spring-contact *c* by the hook. From spring-contact *c* the current passes out of the transmitter to the receiver to the wire *f*, back to the transmitter through the wire *f'*, and again out of the transmitter through line *b*, thus putting the telephone apparatus in circuit.

In Fig. III, which represents the central instrument, the line *a* is connected with the extension of the hook that is pivoted at 10', and when the receiver is on the hook the current from line *a* enters said hook, passes therefrom to spring *g*, and by line *h* passes out over line *b*, cutting out from the circuit the resistances of the telephone instruments. When the receiver is removed from the hook, the spring *s'* causes said hook to assume the position shown in dotted lines, and the course of the current is as follows: Entering the transmitter by line *a*, it passes through line *m* into the hook, from the hook to spring-contact *i*, thence by line *n* to the receiver, thence by line *o* into the diaphragm by A', and out of the diaphragm by line *p* to line *b*. The circuits are now complete for telephonic communication between the office and the rooms, and during communication between the office and one of the rooms the circuits between the annunciator and the other rooms remain uninterrupted and may be used for annunciator-calls; but when the office or central instrument is placed in circuit with one of the instruments in one of the rooms it offers a resistance to the current sufficient to decrease its strength to a degree that will permit an annunciator-indicator to drop should a call be made, but not to sound an alarm.

If desired, the push-button may be dis-



pensed with, as the removal of a receiver from its hook in any one of the rooms will close the circuit to the annunciator the same as will the pushing of a button; but I prefer  
5 to use the buttons, as they afford a simple means of sending in calls.

If a guest calling the office by means of the push-button fails to respond to inquiries through the telephone, it would be under-  
10 stood at the office that it would be necessary to send a messenger to the room. Should a guest fail to replace a receiver on its hook, thus leaving the annunciator-circuit closed, the conditions would be at once manifest at  
15 the office by reason of the annunciator-indicator drop remaining pendent or down. By sending to the room the error could be corrected. Printed directions, however, at each telephone would as a rule serve to prevent  
20 such occurrences.

This system is applicable to any annunciator system, whether simple or return call, and to any house or hotel fire-alarm system or return-call fire-alarm system.

25 Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A combined annunciator and telephone system, comprising an annunciator having a call-bell and push-buttons, and having a common  
30 return from the battery, a central telephone transmitter and receiver looped in the common return, and a series of telephone transmitters and receivers looped in the push-button circuits, said central telephone, when  
35 placed in circuit with a telephone of one of the series, offers a resistance to the current intermediate of the resistance of the call-bell and an annunciator, so that should a call be made while the telephone is in use the an-  
40 nunciator will drop without an alarm being sounded.

Signed at Sing Sing, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1899.

CLAYTON B. CLARK.

Witnesses:

EDGAR L. RYDER,  
JAMES E. DEGNAN.