

No. 717,137.

Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

H. C. THOMPSON.
ELECTRIC SIGNAL GONG.

(Application filed July 29, 1902.)

(No Model.)

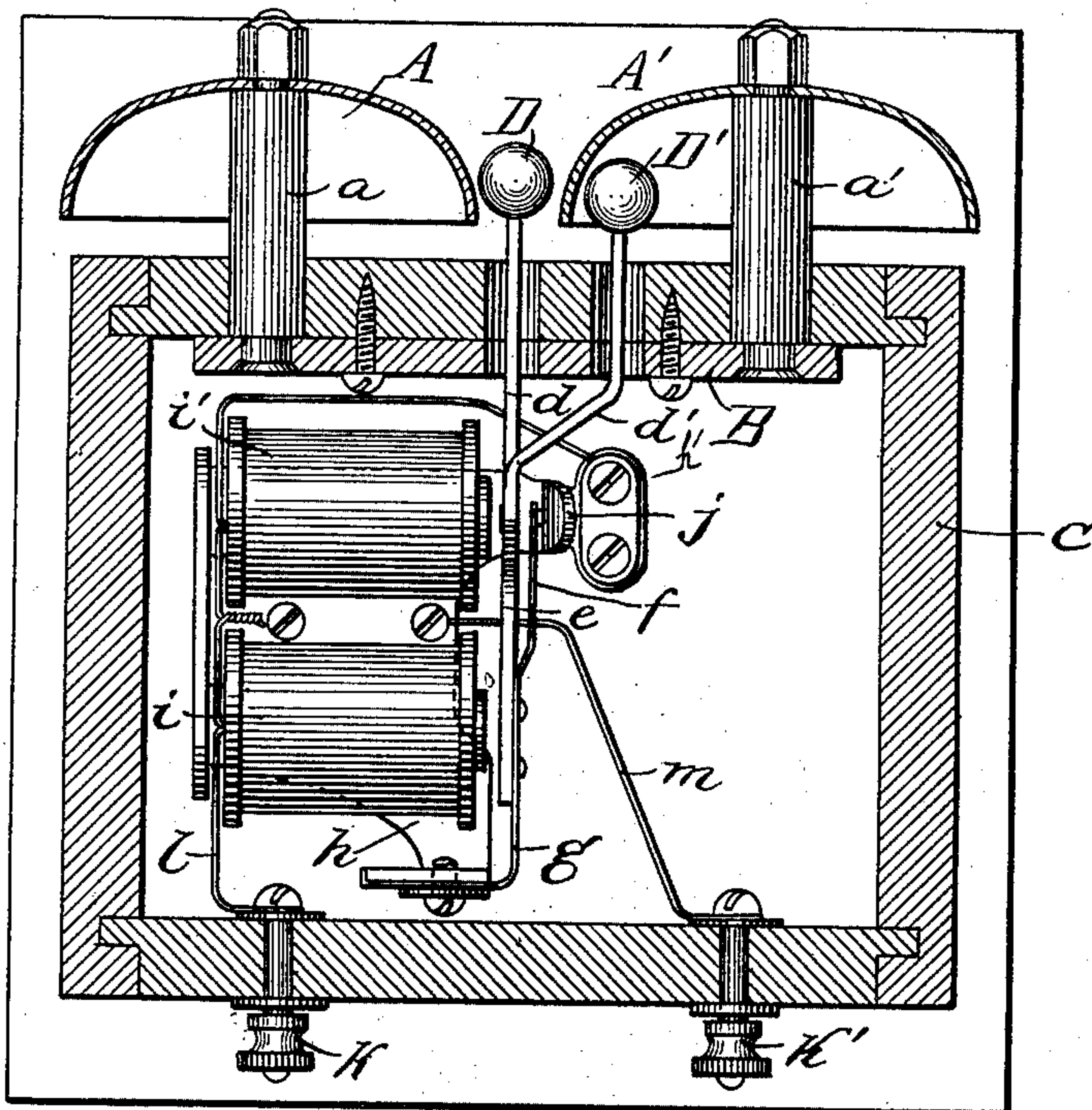


Fig-1-

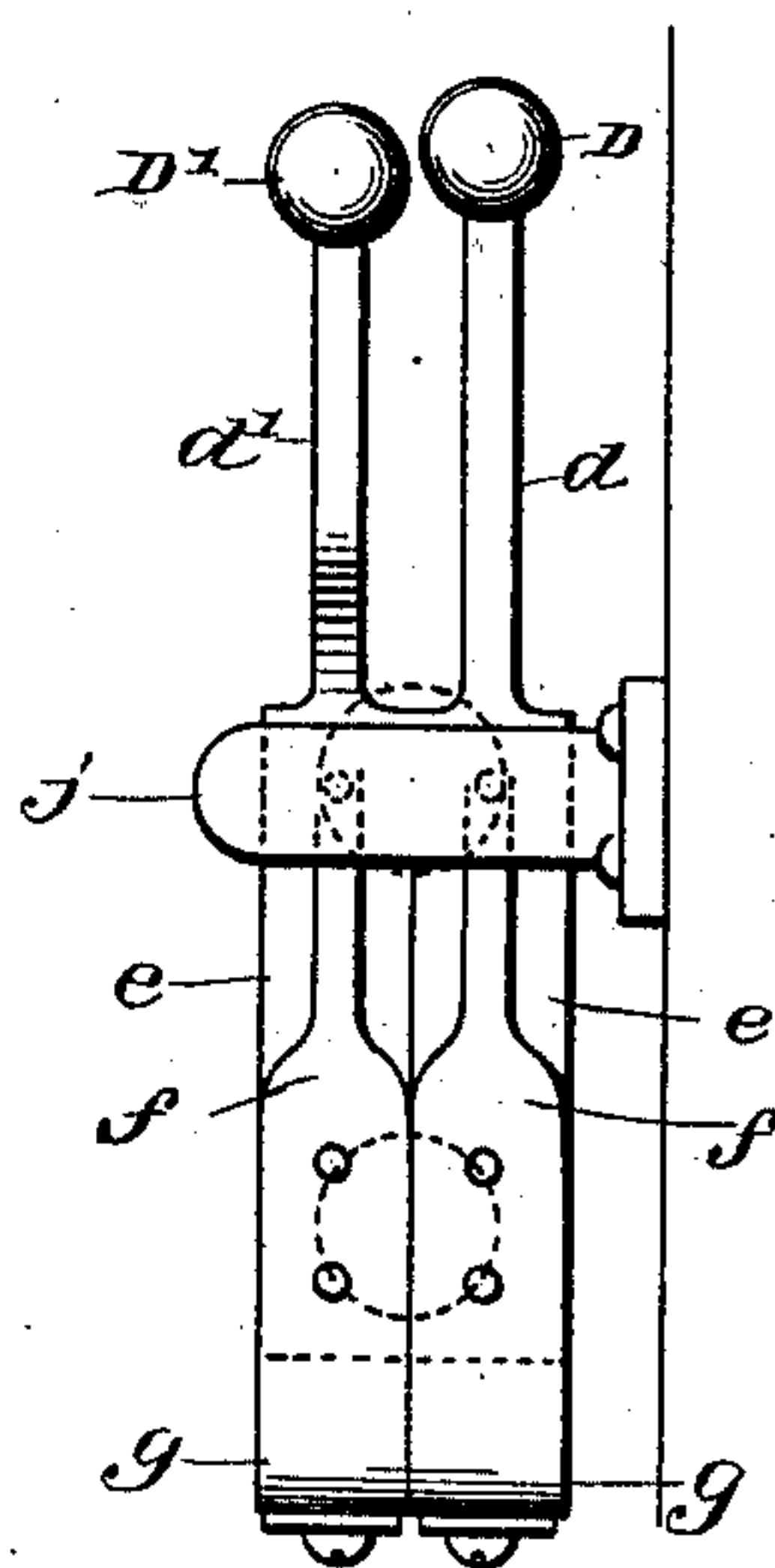


Fig 2

WITNESSES:

Fred C. Chamberlin.

Michael Lacey.

INVENTOR:

Henry C. Thompson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. THOMSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO ELECTRIC
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ELECTRIC SIGNAL-GONG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,137, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed July 29, 1902. Serial No. 117,440. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. THOMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, Massachusetts, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Electric Signal-Gongs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to ordinary electrical signal or call bells in which two gongs are struck by one hammer, frequently called "vibrators;" and my invention has for its object
10 to obtain the normal and preferable tone which has hitherto been muffled and injured by reason of the necessary contiguity of the two gongs, and also to avoid the objection of
15 the single hammer remaining too long near to the second gong, and also to get over the difficulties of adjustment between two gongs and one hammer, which even when carefully made leave the apparatus objectionable, as
20 above indicated.

My invention consists in the new parts and their combination, substantially as illustrated in the drawings hereto annexed, in which—

Figure 1 is a partly-sectional view of my
25 invention. Fig. 2 is a modification.

The gongs A A' are properly supported in the case C by the pillars *a a'*, and in this case is an electromagnet *i i'* supported by base *h*, (partially shown by dotted lines,) having the
30 vibrating armature *e* mounted upon the spring *g*, which is pivoted upon *h*, said armature *e*, as shown, branching into the two forks *d d'*, passing through apertures in the case C and one carrying the hammer D and the other the
35 hammer D', said armature *e* also carrying the small flat spring *f*, which normally presses against the adjusting-post *j*, which is insulated from and secured to extension *h'* of base *h*. From the binding-post *k* passes the
40 wire *l* to the magnet-helix *i*, connected with

the helix *i'*, from which the circuit continues to the metallic part of the supporting insulated lug *j*. The binding-post *k'* is connected by the wire *m* to the frame *h*. The armature
45 *e* may of course be in two parts, if preferred, as shown in Fig. 2.

The operation of my invention will be plain. Upon energizing the magnet from the calling-station by the ordinary push-button the armature *e* is attracted, causing the hammer D to
50 strike upon the gong A and the hammer D' to strike upon the gong A'. The vibrational movement breaks the circuit between *j* and *f*, and the armature *e* being released and flying back reestablishes the circuit, causing a repetition of the operation, which continues as long
55 as the calling push-button is pressed.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

An electric signal-gong composed of an electromagnet properly mounted, a vibrating armature *e* split into two forks *d d'*, a hammer
60 on each fork, an adjustment-post *j*, a spring *f* attached to said armature *e* and bearing against said post *j*, and two gongs, one in proximity to one hammer and the other in
65 proximity to the other hammer, and circuit connections whereby, upon and during the energizing of said magnet by the usual push-button and the attraction of said armature
70 thereby, the circuit may be made and broken as often as vibration of said hammers occurs; substantially as described and shown.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand this 28th day of July, 1902.

HENRY C. THOMSON.

In presence of—

FRED C. CHAMBERLIN,
MICHAEL LUCEY.