

No. 773,646.

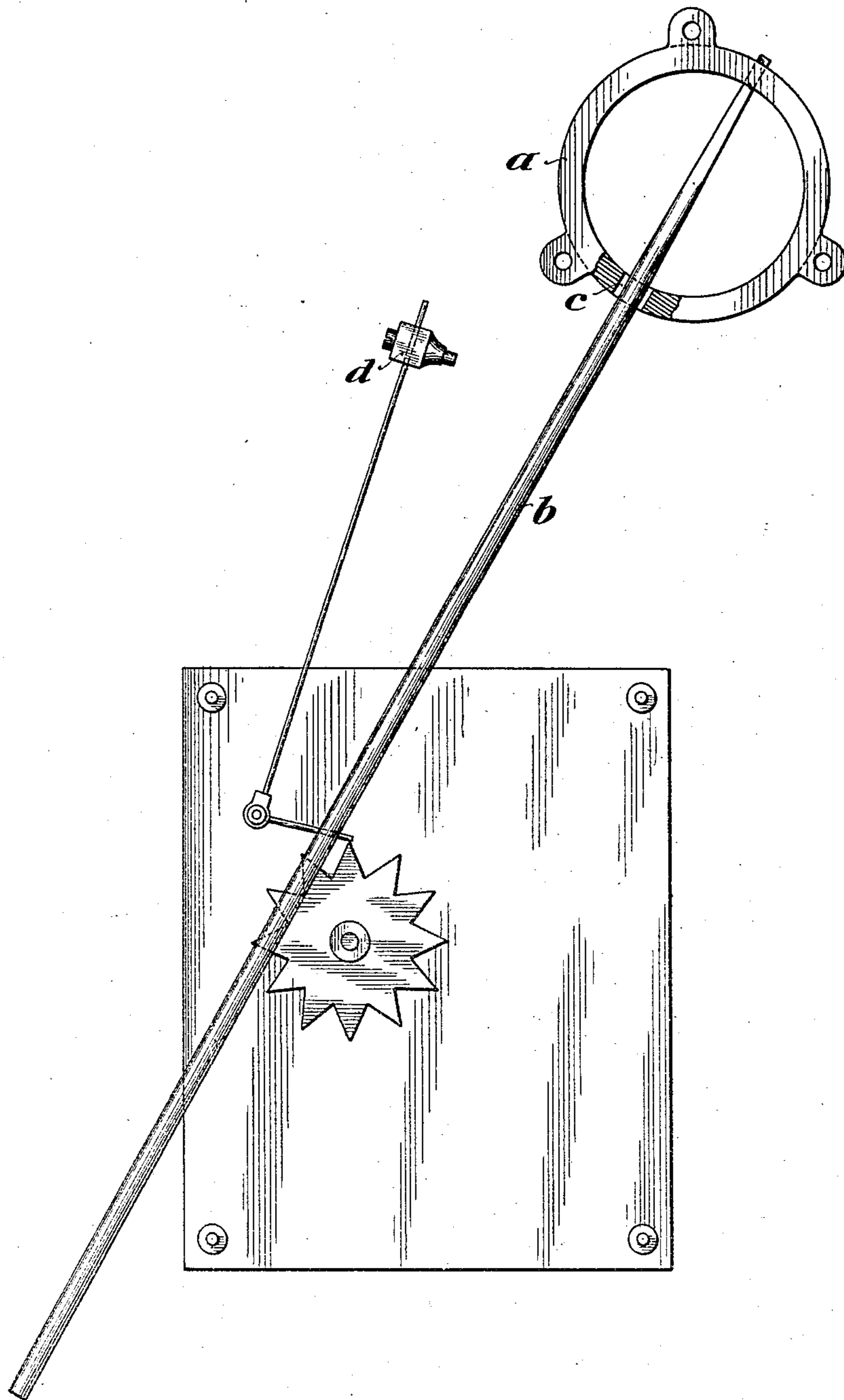
PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

A. JUNGHANS & G. A. WLOST.

CLOCK BELL.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

Isabel White
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR JUNGHANS AND GUSTAV ADOLF WLOST, OF SCHRAMBERG, GERMANY, ASSIGNORS TO VEREINIGTE UHRENFABRIKEN VON GEBRUDER JUNGHANS UND THOMAS HALLER A.-G., OF SCHRAMBERG, GERMANY.

CLOCK-BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,646, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed October 21, 1903. Serial No. 177,832. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ARTHUR JUNGHANS, residing at Moltkestrasse No. 41, and GUSTAV ADOLF WLOST, residing at Uhlandstrasse No. 17, Schramberg, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clock-Bells, of which the following is a specification.

In large expensive clocks a soft deep tone is secured by the striking of a hammer on a steel tube, (commonly called a "tubular gong.") In order to make the tone deep, the length of the tube must be considerable, and for that reason such tubular sounders are not used in small clocks.

The present invention aims to provide an improvement by which these soft deep tones can also be obtained in small clocks without the employment of such a long tube and by means of a proportionately-short rod. This object is obtained by the use of a solid metal rod with one end fastened in the wall of the tubular support. The rod itself passes across the central portion of the same and out through a passage in the wall of such tubular support. This passage is of such size that the rod can swing free to produce or emit the sound.

The accompanying drawing illustrates a sounder embodying the invention.

The tubular body or support *a*, which can be made of any suitable material, is carried on the case of the clock. A rod *b*, of suitable material, is fastened with one end in the wall of the tubular body *a*, passes across the central air-space thereof, and passes out at the opposite side through a passage *c*. The length of the projecting end is designed according to the tone to be sounded. The size of the passage *c* must be such that the rod *b* can swing sufficiently to produce its tone with-

out hindrance. The hammer *d* serves to set in vibration the rod *b* and is operated in the usual or any suitable manner. The operating-wheel shown typifies any suitable clock-work.

The described sounder produces a soft tone resembling that of the long tubular gongs now used in large clocks.

Instead of one rod there could of course be several connected to a common tubular body *a* in the manner described.

Though we have described with great particularity of detail a specific embodiment of the invention, yet it is to be understood that various modifications thereof in detail and in the arrangement and combination of the parts may be made by those skilled in the art without departure from the invention.

What we claim is—

1. A sounder for striking-clocks consisting of a rod *b*, attached at one end to a tubular body *a*, and extending across the central portion of said tubular body.

2. A sounder for striking-clocks consisting of a rod *b*, attached at one end to a tubular body *a*, and extending transversely across the central portion of said tubular body through a passage in the wall of said tubular body sufficiently large to permit vibration of the rod, and beyond said tubular body a suitable distance depending on the tone to be produced.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR JUNGHANS.
GUSTAV ADOLF WLOST.

Witnesses:

ENGELBERT KÖNIG,
A. MARS.