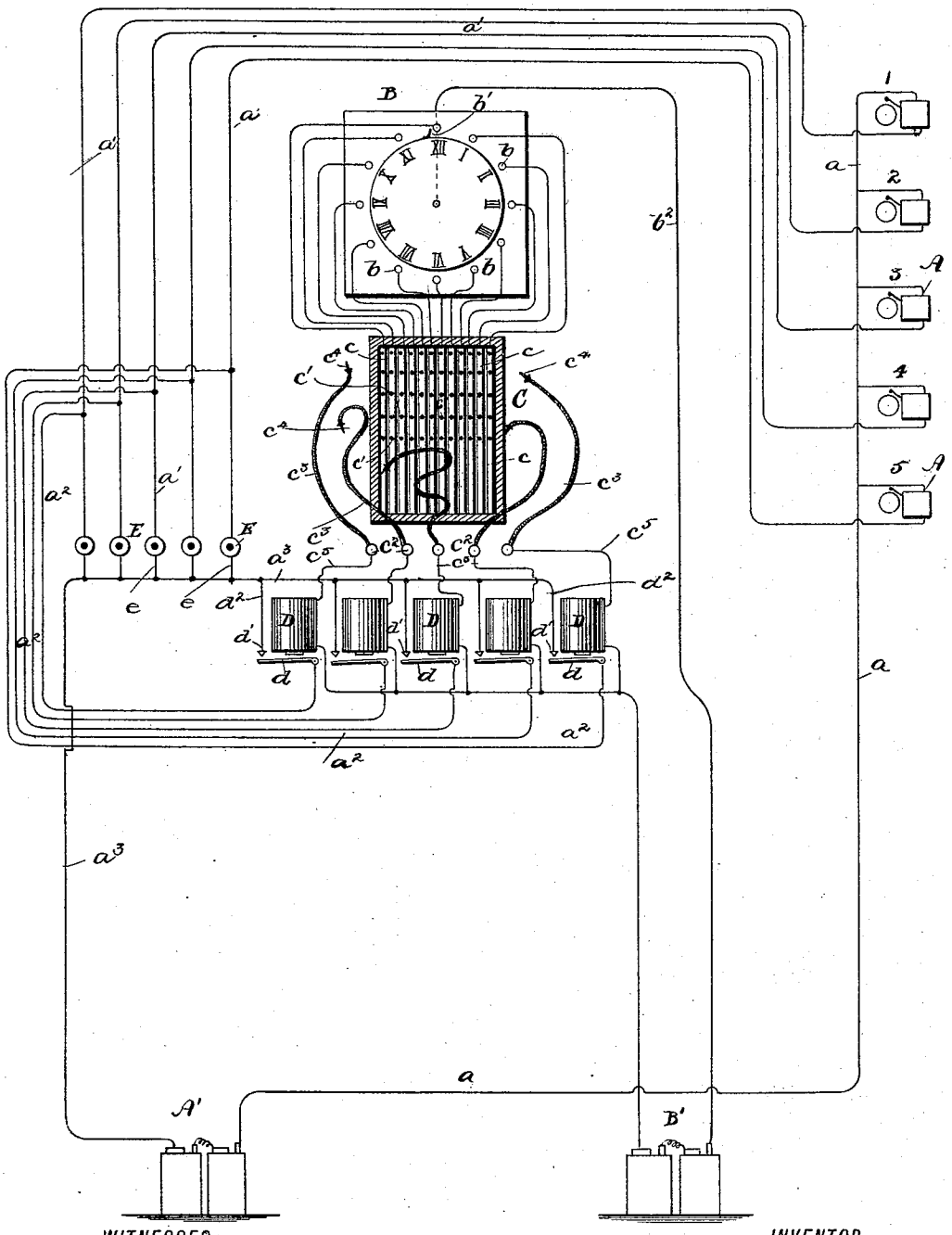
(No Model.)

W. H. PERRY.

AUTOMATIC GUEST CALL.

No. 471,686. Patented Mar. 29, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Frank L. Otis.

Thomas K. Trenchard.

INVENTOR

William H. Perry.

BY

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PERRY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

AUTOMATIC GUEST-CALL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,686, dated March 29, 1892.

Application filed May 9, 1890. Renewed November 12, 1891. Serial No. 411,675. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Guest-Calls, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric guest-calls for use in hotels or elsewhere; and my object is to provide a time attachment in connection with the ordinary day-call and room-bell, whereby the bell in the room will be automatically rung at a predetermined time.

My invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing which accompanies and forms a part of this specification, the figure is a diagram with such details as are necessary to completely illustrate my invention.

In the drawing five rooms only are shown as connected with the bell-battery, but any number of rooms may be so connected and the battery may have any number of cells that may be necessary to operate the entire series of bells should it be desirable to ring them all simultaneously.

A indicates the call-bells, one located in each of the rooms 1 to 5 and A′ is the bell-battery.

B indicates the clock, supposed to be located in the hotel-office or other suitable place, and B′ is the clock-battery.

C is the switch-board (shown as having twelve insulated strips *c*, one for each hour,) but there may be twenty-four or forty-eight strips, one for each half or quarter hour, if desired.

As illustrated, there are arranged around the rotary dial of the clock-movement twelve binding-posts *b*, each of which is electrically connected with its respective hour-strip *c*. Of course if there were more than twelve subdivisions of the twelve hours there would be a corresponding number of binding-posts and strips.

The clock has a rotary dial instead of hands, and this dial carries a small contact-brush b' projecting from it, so as to make contact with each of the binding-posts at the time indicated by the location of said binding-post. Electric connection b^2 is made between the dial and the battery B′, the binding-posts being insulated from the clock and its dial.

Each hour-strip *c* has as many holes c' as there are rooms in the connected system, (as shown, five,) and to binding-posts c^2 are connected flexible conducting cords or switches c^3, each having at its end a plug c^4 to fit either of the holes c'. From each of these binding-posts c^2 a wire c^5 leads to a relay-magnet D, and from thence to the battery B′.

It will now be understood that if a guest is to be called at any certain hour the plug proper for that room is inserted in a hole of the hour-strip of that time. When the contact-brush of the rotary dial reaches the binding-post of that strip, a complete circuit will be formed, including the relay for that room, thus attracting the armature *d* of that relay, and ringing the bell A by means of the connections now to be described.

From the bell-battery A′ a wire *a* leads to each bell, and from each bell a wire a' leads to an ordinary push-button or day-call E, and wired to each of the connections a' is a wire a^2 leading to the pivotal point of the armature *d*. Opposite the end of each armature *d* is a contact d' connected by wire d^2 to the wire a^3 leading to bell-battery A′. Thus when contact is made at $d\ d'$ the bell A will be rung. Each push-button E is connected by wire *e* to the wire a^3; but since the contacts of the push-button are normally separated, as usual, the circuit through the bell and relay armature *d* must follow the wire a^2; but the push-button can be operated to ring the bell at any time regardless of the clock-circuit.

If it should be necessary to ring up guests in all of the rooms at one time by the clock, all of the plugs are inserted in the holes of the proper time-strip.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In an electric guest-call, the combination, with clock-circuits and insulated time-strips in said circuits, of a series of relay-magnets

permanently included in the normally-open clock-circuits, said circuits being closable by flexible conductors attached to one side of the relay-magnets and insertible in the time-strips, and a corresponding series of bell-circuits connected through the relay-armatures, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

W. H. PERRY.

Witnesses:
H. P. BRAUNS,
J. E. FABER.