No. 765,037. PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

P. O'CONNOR.

ANNUNCIATOR.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

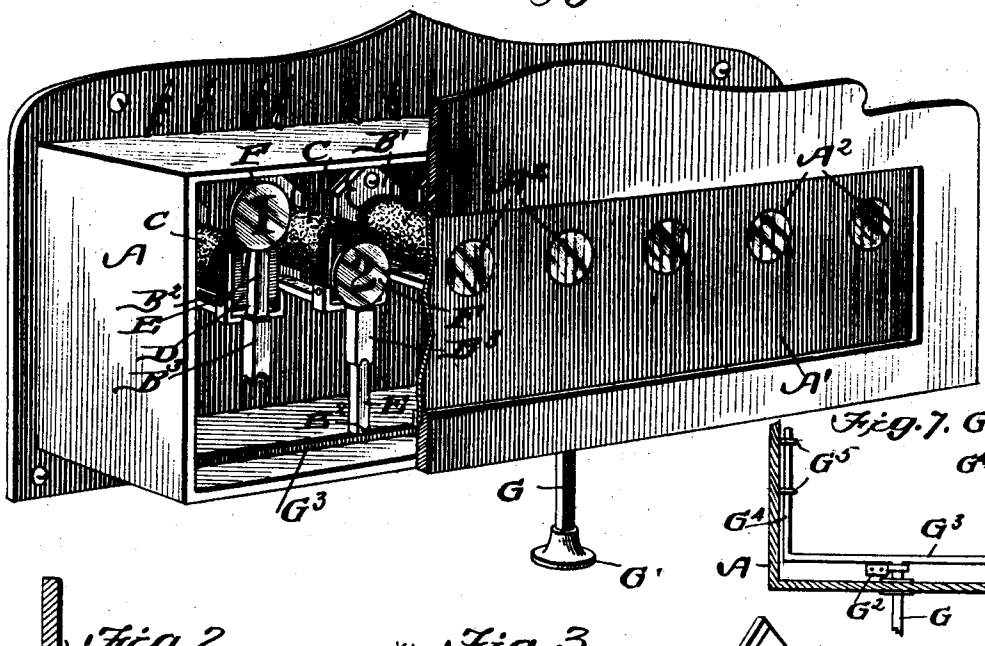


Fig. 7.

Fig. 2.

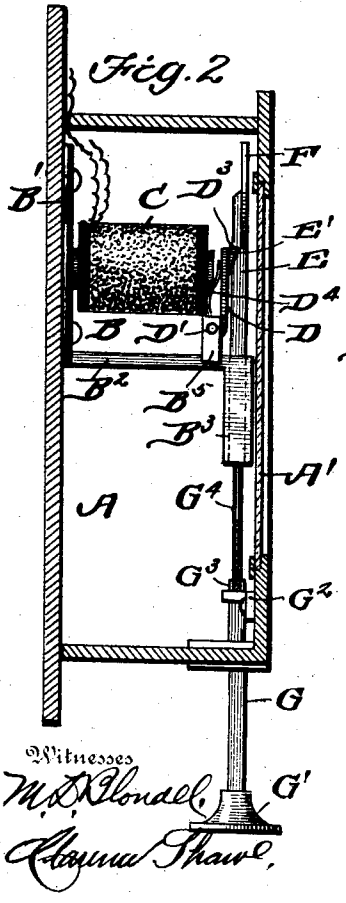


Fig. 3.

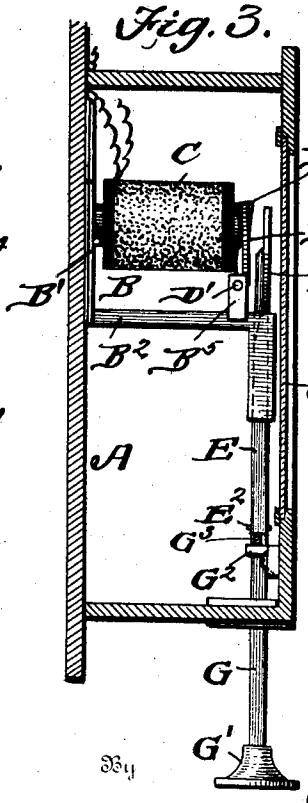


Fig. 4.

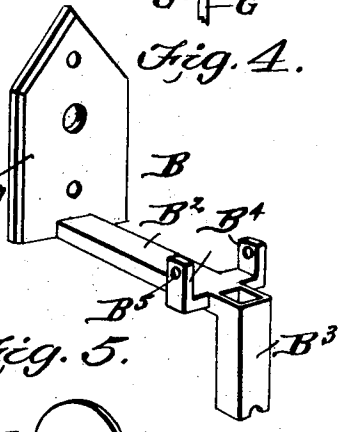


Fig. 5.

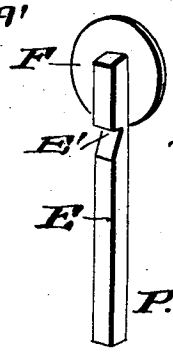
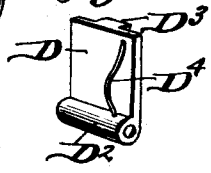


Fig. 6.



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No. 765,037. Patented July 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK O'CONNOR, OF AUGUSTA, MAINE.

ANNUNCIATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,037, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed February 28, 1903. Serial No. 145,556. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK O'CONNOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, in the State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Annunciators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to annunciators, and more particularly to that class thereof known as "electric" annunciators employed in hotels and elevators for the purpose of indicating the particular locality from which the signal is sent.

The object of my invention is to provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient construction of annunciator which will be safe and accurate in operation; and with these objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an annunciator embodying my invention, a portion of the front of the case being broken away to disclose the interior mechanism. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the case, the mechanism being shown in elevation and showing the indicator resting in an inoperative position. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the indicator dropped for the purpose of indicating the station sending the signal. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the bracket. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the indicator and rod. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the armature and parts connected thereto. Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic view drawn through the front of the casing, the means for resetting the indicators being shown in elevation.

In carrying out my invention I employ a case A, having the glass panel A', which panel is made opaque, with transparent portions A^2 at regular intervals, there being as many transparent portions as there are indicators to be arranged in the case, and it will of course be understood that any desired number of indicators may be arranged in one case as desired, and in the drawings I have shown a case constructed for seven indicators, so that the annunciator can be arranged in an elevator for a building having seven floors, or the said annunciator may be arranged in a hotel-office having seven different signal stations or rooms.

It will of course be understood that the use of my invention is not limited; but the device may be employed in any connection where it is desired to operate an indicating-signal which will remain exposed until reset. Inasmuch as each indicator is operated by the same mechanism, a description of one indicator and the operating mechanism will suffice for the description of the entire annunciator, and in constructing an annunciator in accordance with my invention I employ a bracket B, comprising a back plate B' and a forwardly-projecting horizontal arm B^2, said arm having a vertical guiding-sleeve B^3 extending downwardly from its forward end, and adjacent to said forward end are the upwardly-projecting angular lugs B^4, having openings B^5 produced therein. The electric magnet C is attached to the back plate B', said back plate being rigidly connected to the rear of the case, as most clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and the armature D is pivoted between the annular ears or lugs B^4 by means of a pivot-bolt D', which extends through the barrel portion D^2 of the armature and through the said ears or lugs. Sliding in the guide B^3 is a rod E, carrying an indicating-target F at its upper end, bearing a numeral indicating the station from which the signal is sent. The guiding-sleeve B^3 has a polygonal-shaped bore, and the rod E is correspondingly shaped in cross-section to prevent the turning of the rod.

A notch or recess E' is produced in the rear face of the rod, adjacent to the upper end, which notch or recess is adapted to be engaged by a nose D^3, carried by the armature at its upper end, a spring D^4, carried by the armature, serving to throw the said armature into engagement with the notched rod when said rod is elevated. When the magnet is energized and the armature attracted, the nose D^3 is withdrawn from the notch E', and the rod E, with the indicator F, will drop until the indicating disk or target rests upon the top of the guiding-sleeve, as most clearly

shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and at such time the indicator will be brought directly opposite its respective transparent portion A^2, thereby exposing the indicating-numeral. In order to reset the device after it has once been operated, I employ a push-rod G, having a knob G′ at its lower end, the upper end of said push-rod passing upwardly through the bottom of the case and through a guide G^2 and carrying an open rectangular frame comprising the horizontal member G^3, which extends along and normally rests on the bottom of the casing, being directly under the rods E and the upright members G^4, which slide in eyes G^5, secured to the ends of the casing, the lowest eyes also acting as stops for the member G^3. By pushing upward on the rod G the member G^3 is lifted vertically, carrying with it any rod E which may have fallen, and as soon as the notched portion E′ passes the nose carried by the armature the spring E^4 will operate to throw the said nose into engagement with the notched rod.. The rod E has a stop-pin E^2, serving to limit the upward movement of the indicator.

It will be obvious that if the indicators F were arranged one above the other instead of side by side a plurality of bars could extend from one member G^4 to the other, said bars being one above the other.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient mechanism capable of performing all of the objects hereinbefore mentioned.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A device of the kind described comprising a bracket consisting of a back plate to which the magnet is attached, a forwardly-projecting arm having upwardly-projecting ears between which the armature is pivoted, a nose carried by the said armature, a depending guide-sleeve arranged at the forward end of the horizontal arm, a rod sliding in said sleeve and having a notch adapted to be engaged by the nose on the armature, an indicator arranged upon the upper end of the rod, and a push-rod for resetting the indicator, said indicator and push-rod having stop-pins, for the purpose specified.

PATRICK O'CONNOR.

Witnesses:
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