H. E. REEVE.

ELECTRICAL SIGNALING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1917.

**1,258,144.** Patented Mar. 5, 1918.

Fig 1

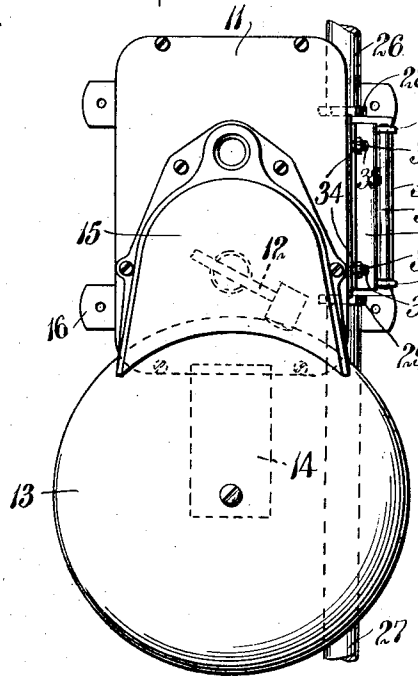



Fig 2

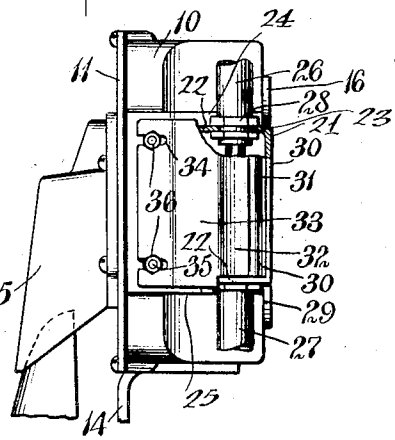



Fig 3

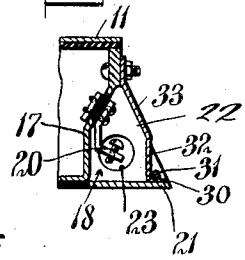



Fig 4

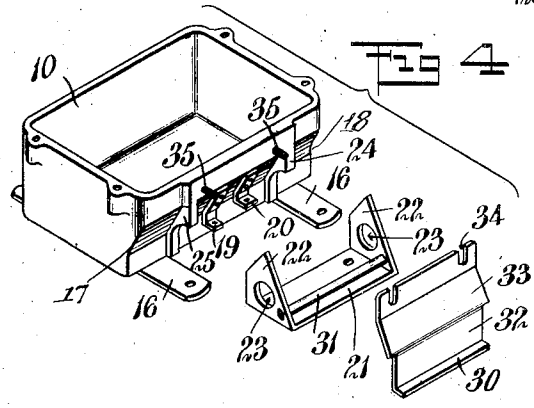
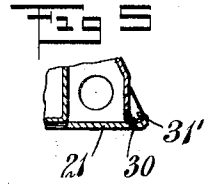



Fig 5




Inventor

Henry E. Reeve

By his Attorneys

Mitchell & Allyn.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ELECTRICAL SIGNALING APPARATUS.

1,258,144. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 5, 1918.

Original application filed November 8, 1913, Serial No. 799,856. Patent No. 1,221,377. Divided and this application filed March 28, 1917. Serial No. 157,902.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY E. REEVE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented a new and useful Electrical Signaling Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to what are generally termed electro-mechanical gongs.

The main object of my invention is to provide a proper casing or housing for the mechanism together with a means for readily attaching the casing to a conduit, so that the electrical connections will be properly housed and protected and yet are readily accessible for wiring, and inspection.

The electro-mechanical striking mechanism may be of the type shown in my Reissue Patent #12,914 of February 2nd, 1909, and of my Patent #925,439, of June 15th, 1909. This particular application is a division from my Patent #1,221,377.

Figure 1 is a front view showing an electro-mechanical gong construction embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the main parts thereof involving my invention.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view showing the conduit connection feature.

Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing the different parts of the box and conduit connection.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view showing a slight modification of the conduit construction.

The box or casing 10 contains the striking mechanism with the exception of the hammer. That is, it contains the driving spring and the control apparatus including the usual electro-magnet. This casing is provided with a cover 11 suitably secured thereto. The striking hammer 12 is arranged outside of the casing. The gong top 13 is suitably supported from a hanger 14 depending from the body of the casing. In the form shown the striking hammer is covered and protected by means of a housing or supplementary cover 15. The casing may be provided with straps 16—16 at the rear for securing the casing to the wall or other suitable support.

One side of the casing, in this case the right hand side 17 is shown inclined inward and backward so as in effect to form an undercut cavity 18 underneath one edge of the casing near the rear. The terminals 19 and 20 for the conductors are secured to this wall 17 of the casing. Adjacent this inclined wall 17 is arranged the conduit connection, the principal element of which is a U-shaped or stirrup-like member having the bottom or back portion 21 and the two end members 22—22 having openings 23—23 for the conduits. Preferably the side of the casing is provided with lugs or shoulders 24 and 25 between which the end walls of the conduit connection are supported. The conduit sections 26 and 27 are adapted to be secured in or at the openings 23—23 for instance by means of nipples or connection devices 28 and 29. The cover for the conduit connection chamber has a lower or rear flange 30 adapted to hook underneath a part such as the rod 31 secured to the conduit connection member. The wall 32 is adapted to fit between the end walls 22—22 and the ends of the wall 33 are adapted to overlap the upper portions of the inclined edges of the end walls 22—22. The upper or outer portion of the cover is preferably provided with open notches such as 34—34 adapted to embrace the shanks 35—35 respectively of suitable fastening devices, such as screws or bolts having heads such as 36.

The conduit carries the circuit wires for the control magnet and the alarm circuit and the connections to the inside of the box may be readily made to the terminals 19 and 20 in the undercut chamber at the rear edge of the box. The cover, it will be noted, may be readily attached or detached, when desired. The undercut chamber keeps the parts compact and protected and yet so that access may be had to them when necessary.

In the form shown in Fig. 5 the edge of the base 21 curls upward so as to form a hook 31′ adapted to coact with the flange 30 of the cover in place of the rod 31.

In practice when putting up the conduit the connection member consisting of the back 21 and the ends 22—22 is simply interposed in the conduit line at the point where the box is to be located. After the conduit is up and everything is in place

the box may then be applied to the coupling member and secured in place by means of its straps in the usual way.

I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, a casing, a circuit terminal on the outer wall of said casing, a conduit coupling member having spaced apart end walls united by a back wall and engaging with the outer wall of the casing to form an open sided chamber housing the circuit terminal, an abutment at the outer edge of the back wall and a cover having a hooked engagement with said abutment and detachably secured in engagement with the end walls of the coupling member.

2. In a device of the character described, a casing, a conduit coupling member having end walls perforated to receive the ends of conduit sections, said end walls being united by a back wall and engaging with the outer wall of the casing to form a chamber housing the circuit terminal, an abutment extending along the outer edge of the back plate, a cover having one end hooked in under said abutment, said cover engaging the end walls and the outer wall of the casing to close in the circuit terminal chamber, and means detachably securing said cover in place.

3. In electrical apparatus, a conduit coupling member having oppositely disposed walls adapted to be engaged by the ends of two sections of conduit to thereby couple said conduit sections together, a casing for electrical apparatus undercut to fit over and coöperate with the coupling member to provide a housing for an electrical terminal and an electrical terminal for the apparatus in the casing mounted in the housing thus provided.

4. In electrical apparatus, a casing for an electrical device undercut on an incline at one side, a conduit coupling member having end walls adapted for engagement by sections of conduit and inclined to coöperate with the undercut incline of the casing to form a housing for an electrical terminal and an electrical terminal for the electrical device mounted in said housing.

5. In electrical apparatus, a casing undercut at one side thereof, a conduit coupling member constructed for engagement by sections of conduit, open at one side and having walls coöperating with the undercut side of the casing to form a housing for an electric terminal, an electrical terminal mounted in said housing and a detachable cover closing the open side of the conduit coupling member.

6. In a device of the character described, a casing, a circuit terminal on the outer wall of said casing, spaced apart end walls and a back wall coöperating with the outer wall of the casing to form an open sided chamber housing the circuit terminal, an abutment at the outer edge of the back wall and a cover having a hooked engagement with said abutment and detachably secured in engagement with the end walls.

7. In a device of the character described, a casing, a back wall and projecting end walls to receive the ends of conduit sections, said walls forming with the outer wall of the casing a chamber for housing a circuit terminal, an abutment extending along the outer edge of the back wall, a cover having one end hooked in under said abutment, said cover engaging the end walls and the outer wall of the casing to close in the circuit terminal chamber, and means detachably securing said cover in place.

HENRY E. REEVE.