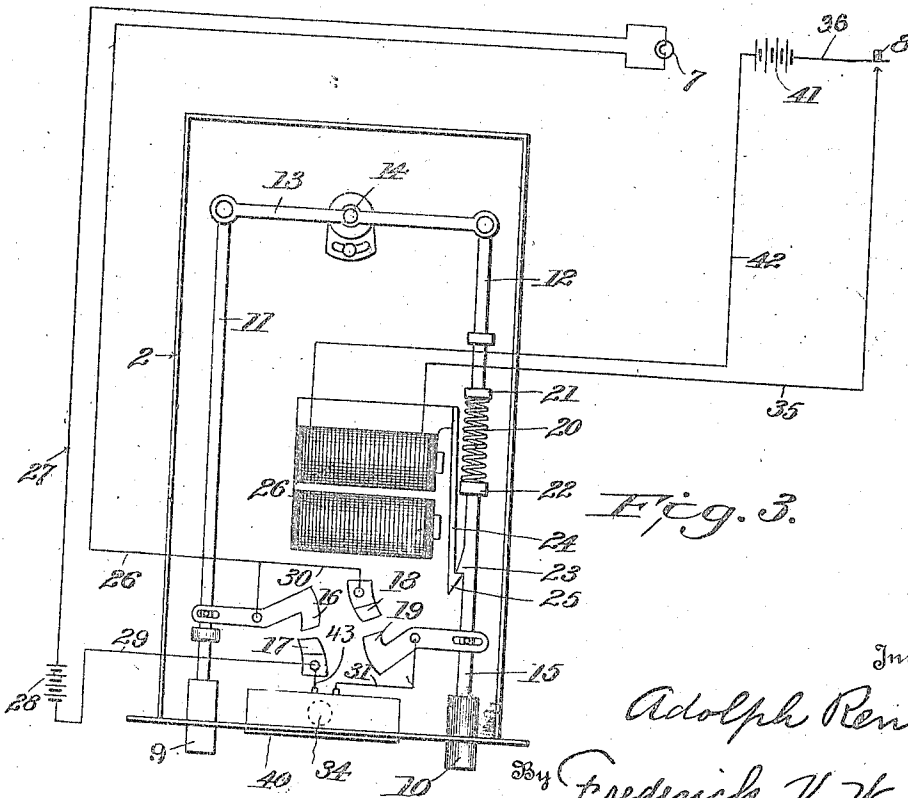
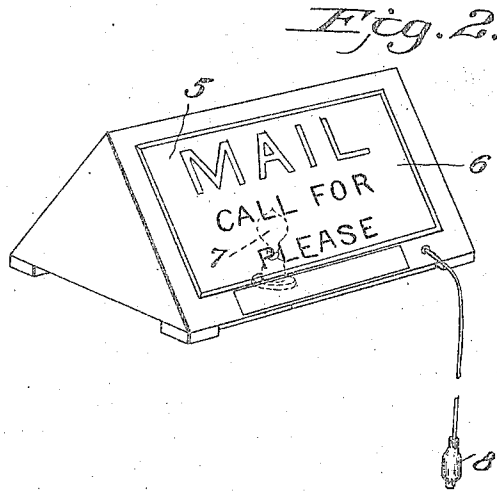
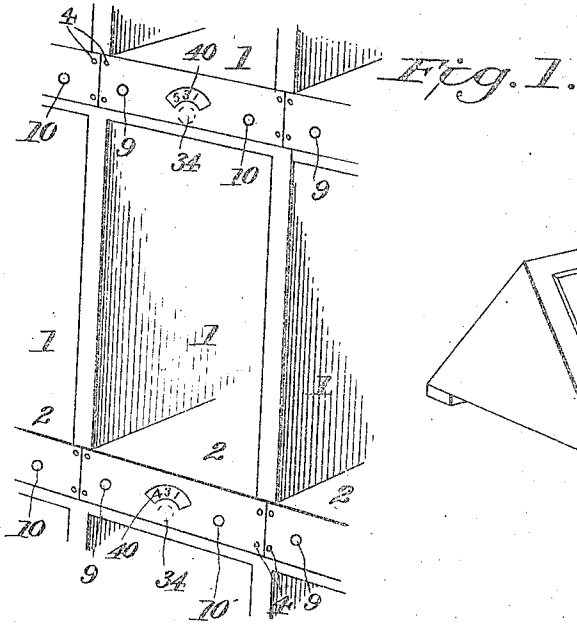


A. RENDLE.
ANNUNCIATOR.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 19, 1917.

1,269,856.

Patented June 18, 1918.



Inventor

Adolph Rendle

By Frederick V. Winters

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH RENDLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANNUNCIATOR.

1,269,856.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 18, 1918.

Application filed July 19, 1917. Serial No. 181,498.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH RENDLE, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Annunciators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to annunciator or signal systems for hotels and elsewhere, and has for its object to provide improved means for signaling back and forth from one point to another by means of electric lamps.

The invention is especially designed for use in hotels and clubs, and contemplates the placing of signal lamps and switches in the guest rooms, and also in the pigeonholes of the mail rack in the office, so that when mail is received for a guest, the clerk in the office may close the circuit to the signal lamp in the room by means of the switch in the corresponding pigeonhole of the mail rack, and if the guest is in his room, he will see the signal and may operate the switch located in the room, thereby closing the circuit to the lamp arranged in the pigeonhole bearing his room number. The clerk, being thus assured that the guest is in his room, may send up the mail, and interrupt the circuits to both lamps by means of mechanism also arranged in the pigeonhole of the mail rack. In this way, much needless telephoning back and forth from office to rooms will be avoided, and much of the clerk's time saved.

The invention will be first hereinafter described in connection with the accompanying drawings which constitute part of this specification, and then more specifically defined in the claims at the end of the description.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein similar reference characters are used to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view of a mail rack consisting of a plurality of pigeonholes, such as are generally used in hotels, showing the signal apparatus of this invention arranged in the pigeonholes.

Fig. 2 is a detailed view of the signal lamp box designed to be placed in guest room, and

Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the signal casings which are arranged in the respective pigeonholes of the mail rack, the

top of said casing being removed to show the mechanism arranged therein and the electric circuits connected with said mechanism being illustrated diagrammatically.

Each of the pigeonholes 1, in the mail rack illustrated in Fig. 1, has a flat casing or box 2 secured in the bottom thereof by means of screws 4 passed through projecting ends of the front plate 3 of said casing or box. Because of the thinness of these boxes 2, they do not obstruct the pigeonholes but simply act as false bottoms therefor.

In each of the guest rooms, a signal lamp box 5, substantially as illustrated in Fig. 2, is placed, said box being provided with a suitable transparent or translucent plate 6 bearing suitable indicia for notifying the guest that mail has been received for him at the office and that he is requested to call for the same. Also arranged in each guest room and preferably mounted on the lamp box 5, is a push-button 8, and within the box 5 is placed an electric lamp 7.

As illustrated in Fig. 3, in each of the casings 2, one of which is arranged in each pigeonhole of the mail rack in the office, there are arranged two push-buttons, 9 and 10, the former being preferably white and the latter black. The white push-button 9 is connected to a rod 11 which is pivoted to one end of a lever 13 intermediately pivoted at 14. The black push-button 10 is attached to a rod 15, an extension 12 of which is pivoted to the other end of the lever 13. The rod 11 carries one member of a knife switch, the other member 17 of which is stationary. When the white push button 9 is pressed in, the member 16 of the switch is brought into engagement with the member 17, thereby closing a circuit including the lamp 7 in the guest room. This circuit may be traced on Fig. 3 from the switch member 16 through wire 26 to the lamp 7, from said lamp to a battery 28 through wire 27, and from the battery to the switch member 17 through wire 29.

The rod 15 is operatively connected to one member 19 of another knife switch, the other member 18 of said switch being stationary. When the rod 15 and black push-button are extended or out, the switch members 19 and 18 are engaged and a circuit closed to a lamp 34 mounted on the front plate 3 of the casing 2 preferably behind a translucent plate 40 bearing the number of

the room to which the pigeonhole corresponds. This circuit is an extension of the circuit already described, and may be traced on Fig. 3 from the battery 28 through wire 27, lamp 7, wire 26, extension wire 30, switch members 18 and 19, wire 31 leading to one terminal of lamp 34, wire 43 connected to the other terminal of said lamp 34, switch member 17 and wire 29 back to the battery.

10 The rod 15 and extension rod 12 are connected by a spring 20 which bears against an abutment 22 on the rod 15 and an abutment 21 on the extension rod 12. When the white push-button 9 is pushed in, the extension rod 12 is moved to compress the spring 20, the rod 15 being held against movement by a hook 25 on a resilient armature 24 of an electro-magnet 26, which hook engages a hook 23 on said rod 15. The electro-magnet 26 is included in a circuit controlled by the push-button 8 in the guest room. This circuit may be traced on Fig. 3 from the magnet through wire 35 to the push-button 8, from said push-button to a battery 41 through wire 36, and from the battery to the magnet through wire 42. When the guest pushes the button 8, the magnet 26 is energized and the armature 24 attracted, thereby withdrawing the hook 25 from the path of the hook 23, whereupon the tension in the spring 20, which has been compressed when the white push-button 9 was pressed in, will move said rod 15 to close the switch comprising the members 18 and 19, and the lamp 34 will be illuminated to indicate that the guest is in the room and the mail for him may be sent up.

After the mail has been sent to the room, the clerk presses the black push-button 10 inward to the position shown in Fig. 3. This inward movement will separate the switch members 18 and 19, thereby breaking the circuit to the lamp 34. The inward movement of the rod 15, which is attached to the black push-button 10, will be communicated to the extension rod 12 through the spring 20, and will result of the outward movement of the rod 11 attached to the white push-button 9, and this outward movement of the rod 11 will separate the switch members 16 and 17, thereby breaking the circuit to the lamp 7 in the guest room. In this way, the lamps 7 and 34 are both extinguished by simply pushing in the black button 10.

The magnet 26 is only energized while the push-button 8 is pressed in, but this is sufficient to release the rod 15 which is immediately moved outward by the spring 20, as already described. The armature 24 will spring out again as soon as the circuit to the magnet is interrupted, and when the black push-button 10 is pressed in for breaking the circuits to both lamps, the hook 25 on said armature will snap into locking engage-

ment with the hook 23 on the rod 15, so that said rod and push-button 10 cannot be moved outward again for closing the circuit to the lamp 34 until the circuit to the magnet 26 is again closed by the push-button 8 in the guest room.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. In an annunciator system, the combination with a signal casing, of an electric lamp therein, a distant signal box, a lamp in said box, an electric circuit including the distant signal lamp, a switch carried by the signal casing for controlling said circuit, a circuit including the signal lamp in the casing, a switch in said circuit, means carried by the casing for closing the switch in the distant lamp circuit, means on the distant signal box for closing the switch in the circuit to the lamp in the casing, and means carried by said casing for opening both switches.

2. In an annunciator system, the combination with a signal casing, of an electric lamp therein, a distant signal box, a lamp in said distant signal box, an electric circuit including the distant lamp, a switch in said casing for controlling said circuit, an electro-magnet in said casing, a resilient armature carrying a hook, a circuit including the lamp in said casing, a switch in said circuit, resilient means for closing the latter switch, including a hook normally engaged by the hook on the armature for holding the switch open, a circuit including said magnet, and a switch in said magnet circuit near the distant signal box for the purpose specified.

3. In an annunciator system, the combination, with a signal casing, of an electric lamp therein, a distant signal lamp, an electric circuit including said distant lamp, a switch in the casing for controlling said circuit, a circuit including the lamp in the casing, a switch in the casing for controlling said latter circuit, an electro-magnet in the casing, a resilient armature carrying a hook, a circuit including said magnet, a switch in said magnet circuit near the distant signal lamp, a movable member for controlling the switch in the casing lamp circuit having a hook normally engaged by the hook on the armature for holding said switch open, a spring bearing upon said member, means on the casing for simultaneously closing the switch in the distant lamp circuit and compressing the spring bearing upon said movable member, whereby said spring will be set for actuating said member and closing the switch in the casing lamp circuit when the magnet circuit is closed and the hook on the armature withdrawn from engagement with the hook on said member, and means also carried by the casing for simultaneously returning said member to normal position and opening the switch in the distant lamp circuit.

4. In an annunciator system, the combination, with a signal casing, of an electric lamp therein, a distant signal lamp, an electric circuit including said distant lamp, a
5 switch in the casing for controlling said circuit, a circuit including the lamp in the casing, a switch in the casing for controlling said latter circuit, an electro-magnet in the casing, a resilient armature carrying a hook,
10 a circuit including the magnet, a switch near the distant lamp for closing the magnet circuit, a push-button on the casing, a rod attached to said push-button and controlling the switch in the distant lamp circuit, an-

other rod in the casing, an intermediately 15 pivoted lever connected at its opposite ends to said rods, another push button on the casing, an extension rod connected to the second push-button and controlling the switch in the casing lamp circuit, a hook on said ex- 20 tension rod normally engaged by the hook on the armature for holding the last mentioned switch open, and a coiled spring interposed between the second rod and the extension rod for the purpose specified. 25

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

ADOLPH RENDLE.