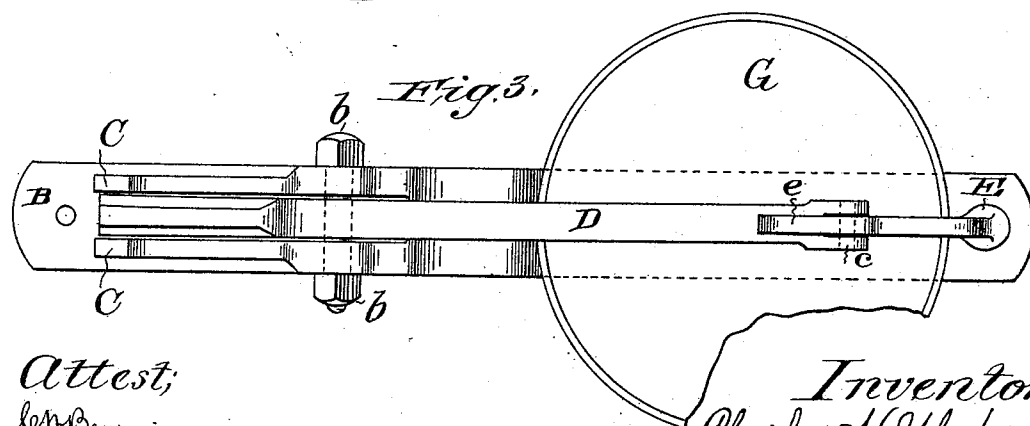
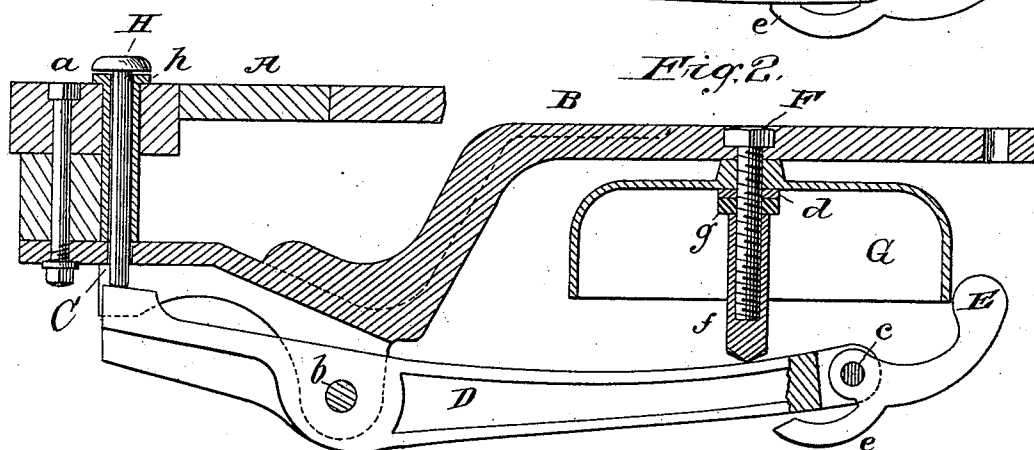
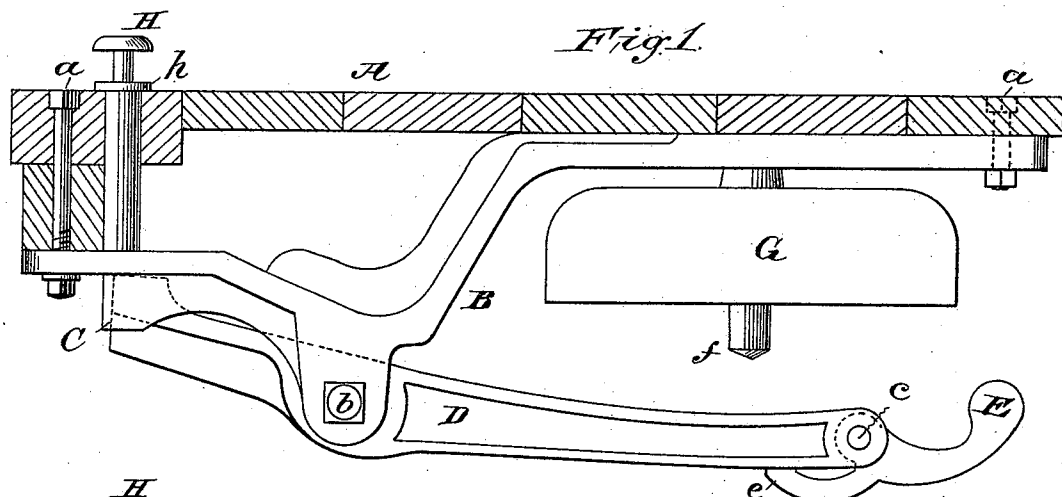


(No Model.)

C. H. WHITE.
GONG.

No. 466,129.

Patented Dec. 29, 1891.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. WHITE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GONG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,129, dated December 29, 1891.

Application filed April 18, 1891. Serial No. 389,502. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. WHITE, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Gongs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in gongs intended for use, principally, on street-cars and other vehicles; and it consists in the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein by a horizontal pin or stud, a bell depending from said framing, a hammer pivoted to said arm forward of the central bolt hereinafter mentioned, means for operating said arm, and a central bolt attaching said bell to the framing and extending downwardly beneath the dome of the bell and acting as a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell.

My improvement also consists in the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein by a horizontal pin or stud and extending on both sides of the pivot, a hammer pivoted to said arm at one end thereof, vertical guides at the other end of said arm, means for operating said arm at its guided end, a bell above the hammer end of said arm and a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell.

My improvement further consists in the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein by a horizontal pin or stud and extending on both sides of the pivot, a hammer pivoted to said arm at one end thereof, vertical guides at the other end of said arm, means for operating said arm at its guided end, a bell depending from said framing above the hammer end of said arm, and a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell, said stop being located centrally beneath the dome of the depending bell.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improvement as applied to a gong for use on street-cars. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof, and Fig. 3 is an under side view of the same.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates a portion of the platform of a car. Secured to the under side of this platform by bolts *a a* is a framing B. Preferably

forming part of the framing B are the guides or brackets C C.

D designates an arm pivoted on a horizontal pin or stud *b*. One end of this arm D works between the guides or brackets C C, which are vertical and located at a distance from the pivot *b* at a suitable distance apart to be in loose contact with the sides of the arm D, while the other end of this arm has a hammer E pivoted to it at *c*. This hammer E has a tail-piece *e*, which normally rests against the arm D, so as to hold the hammer E in the position shown in Fig. 1, with reference to said arm D when the hammer E is not being operated.

F designates a screw-threaded bolt, which passes through the center of the bell G. The bell is held in place by a nut-lock washer *d* and nut *g*. Secured to the bolt F is a piece *f* of hard rubber or other elastic material.

H is a pin working easily in a sleeve *h* in the car-platform.

I will now describe the operation of the apparatus. It will be readily understood that as the arm D is pivoted at *b*, as shown in the drawings, the weight of the arm will cause it to normally assume the position shown in Fig. 1. When in this position, the arm D will cause the pin H to occupy the position indicated in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to operate the gong, the operator presses his foot against the pin H, and thus also pushes down that part of the arm D which is underneath the pin H. This movement causes the other end of the arm D to rise until stopped by striking against the piece *f*. This sharp striking of the arm D against the piece *f* will cause the hammer to instantly fly against the bell, whence it is as quickly repelled by force of contact. The position occupied by the various parts with reference to each other when the hammer strikes the gong is illustrated in Fig. 2. When the operator releases the pressure on the pin H, the arm D will fall back to the position shown in Fig. 1, and in resuming this position will again push up the pin H. It will be readily understood that the brackets C C act as guides, in which the end of the arm D, which impinges against the pin H, works up and down.

It will be apparent that the pin H may be

withdrawn and dropped into place by hand, when desired, and that should it be desired to remove the bell G, for any reason, the piece or shield *f* and nut *g* may be unscrewed and the bell then removed. I will preferably make the hole in the piece or shield *f* into which the bolt F enters of less diameter than the bolt F, so that when the piece *f* is screwed onto the bolt F it will be held tightly in place.

10 By my improvement I produce a superior gong having many advantages. The guides C C prevent the loosely-pivoted arm D and hammer E from wobbling or any lateral displacement of that end of the arm with which

15 the pedal-pin H coacts, and they thus materially reduce the strain on the pin *b* and prevent the gong from being rendered inoperative by violent depressions of the pedal-pin. The location of the central bolt for attaching

20 the bell to the framing and the extension of said bolt downwardly beneath the dome of the depending bell enables said bolt not only to support the bell, but at the same time to act as a stop for limiting the approach of the

25 arm D toward said bell. By the use of the piece or shield *f*, of hard elastic material, not only is the sound which would otherwise be produced by the arm D striking against the bolt F prevented, but this shield *f* subserves

30 other important advantages. Without its use, repeated blows of the arm D against the end of the bolt F would be apt to either bend or break the bolt F, or would soon so batter it as to render it impossible to get the nut *g* off

35 to remove the bell, and the concussions produced by blows of the arm D against the bare end of the bolt F would cause vibrations of the bolt F, the effect of which would manifest itself in the loosening or unturning of

40 the nut *g*, by which the bell is secured in place. This piece or shield *f*, moreover, when tightly screwed or turned up on the thread of the bolt F, is not likely to unturn or become loosened except by design, and its upper

45 end being turned up tightly against the nut *g* serves as an additional preventive to the loosening of the nut *g*.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

50 1. In a gong, the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein by a horizontal pin or stud, a bell depending from said framing, a hammer pivoted to said arm forward of the central bolt hereinafter mentioned, means for

55 operating said arm, and a central bolt attaching said bell to the framing and extending

downwardly within the dome of the bell and acting as a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell, substantially as specified.

2. In a gong, the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein by a horizontal pin or stud and extending on both sides of the pivot, a hammer pivoted to said arm at one end thereof, vertical guides at the other end of said arm, means for operating said arm at its guided end, a bell above the hammer end of said arm, and a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell, substantially as specified.

3. In a gong, the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein by a horizontal pin or stud and extending on both sides of the pivot, a hammer pivoted to said arm at one end thereof, vertical guides at the other end of said arm, means for operating said arm at its guided end, a bell depending from said framing above the hammer end of said arm, and a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell, said stop being located centrally beneath the dome of the depending bell, substantially as specified.

4. In a gong, the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein, a bell, a hammer pivoted to said arm at the end thereof which is underneath the bell, means for operating said arm, and a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell, said stop being incased by a shield of elastic material, substantially as specified.

5. In a gong, the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein, guides for holding said arm in position, a bell, a hammer pivoted to said arm at the end thereof which is underneath the bell, means for operating said arm, and a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell, said stop being incased by a shield of elastic material, substantially as specified.

6. In a gong, the combination of a framing, an arm pivoted therein, guides for holding said arm in position, a bell, a hammer pivoted to said arm at the end thereof which is underneath the bell, a pin for operating said arm, and a stop for limiting the approach of said arm toward said bell, said stop being incased by a shield of elastic material, substantially as specified.

CHARLES H. WHITE.

Witnesses:

V. R. BOWEN,
MATTHEW BOWEN.