(No Model.)

A. H. JONES.

CALL BELL.

No. 277,741. Patented May 15, 1883.

fig. 1

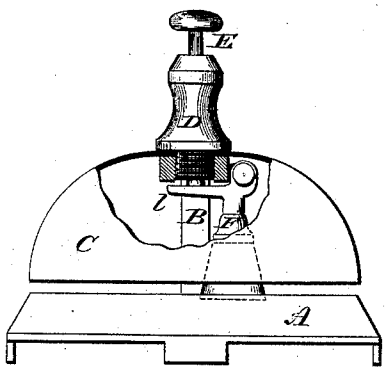
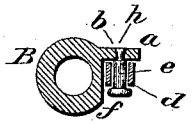


fig. 2



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS H. JONES, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE FOSTER HARDWARE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CALL-BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,741, dated May 15, 1883.

Application filed January 11, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS H. JONES, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Call-Bells; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional side view; Fig. 2, transverse section through the stud on the line where the hammer is hung.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of call-bells in which the bell is arranged upon a post, with a spindle loose through the post, the hammer hung to the post within the bell, and an arm extending beneath the spindle, and so that pressure upon the spindle will throw the hammer against the bell. The hammer, swinging freely, returns the spindle by its own weight.

In the usual construction of this class of bells the upper end of the post is cast with two ears, between which the hammer is hung. The ears are drilled, as well as the end of the hammer-shank, and through the ears and shank a pivot is introduced, and riveted on opposite sides of the ears. It is difficult to drill the ears so perfectly that the hammer will hang free and easy, which it is necessary it should do in order that it may return after having been forced against the bell, and in so returning lift the spindle. In some cases the post has been cast with a seat or loop, and the hammer constructed to hang thereon, held in its place by the bell. It frequently occurs in this last construction that the nut or collar, which is screwed down on top of the bell to hold it upon its seat on the post, becomes loosened sufficiently to permit the hammer to jump from its seat, and any person not familiar with the construction of the bell has difficulty in replacing the hammer, so that a permanently-attached hammer is preferable.

The object of my invention is to overcome the difficulties existing in the old method of the two drilled ears and pivot, and yet make a permanent attachment of the hammer; and it consists in constructing the post with a single ear, correspondingly drilling the single ear and hammer-shank and introducing a headed rivet through the hole in the shank, its end through the ear, and there riveted, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the base; B, the post on which the bell C is placed, and there secured by the tubular collar D, through which the spindle E operates, all in the usual manner. At the upper end of the post I cast a single ear, *a*. Through this ear I make a single hole, *b*, and through the shank of the hammer a hole, *d*, of a little larger diameter than that in the ear. I then take the headed rivet, the body *e* of which corresponds to the hole through the shank, the head *f* slightly larger, the length of the body little more than the thickness of the hammer-shank, the opposite end of the rivet reduced to a diameter smaller than the body, and corresponding to the hole through the ear. This rivet is inserted through the shank and through the ear until the shoulder of the rivet comes upon that side of the ear next the hammer, then the outer end is riveted down, as seen in Fig. 2, which firmly secures the rivet to the ear and leaves the hammer free to swing on the stud thus formed. The arm *l* extends from the hammer, as seen in Fig. 1, beneath the spindle, to be operated by pressure upon the spindle, in the usual manner.

By this construction perfect freedom of the hammer is insured, as well as a permanent attachment.

Another advantage in this construction is that the employment of a single ear facilitates the casting of the posts and avoids fitting the the hammer between the two ears.

It is well understood that the rivet or stud is swaged or made by machinery, so that all may be exactly alike, and not vary, as necessarily must the spaces between the two ears in the usual construction.

I claim—

In a call-bell substantially such as de-

scribed, the post which supports the bell, constructed with a single ear, *a*, combined with the hammer, the shank of which and the ear are each constructed with a single hole, and a headed rivet introduced through the hole in the shank of the hammer and through the hole in the single ear, and riveted to support the hammer on the rivet between its head and the single ear, substantially as described.

AUGUSTUS H. JONES.

Witnesses:
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CHARLES W. MANN.