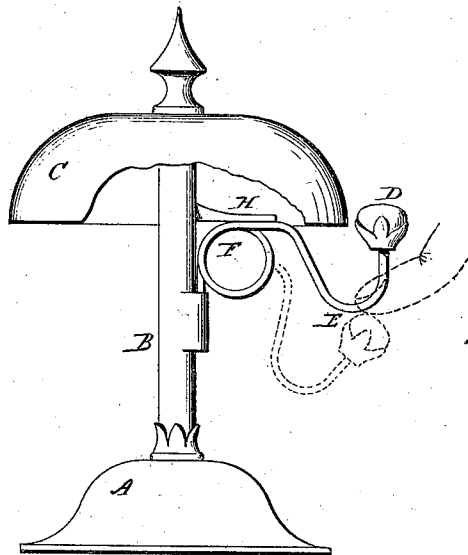


H. STRATTON.
CALL-BELL.

No. 173,514.

Patented Feb. 15, 1876.



Witnesses.
W. H. H. H. H.
Clara Droughton.

Henry Stratton
Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY STRATTON, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
BRADLEY & HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALL-BELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **173,514**, dated February 15, 1876; application filed
December 21, 1875.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, HENRY STRATTON, of West 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 the 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, side view; Fig. 2, modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of bells used for table and other service, and commonly termed "call-bells;" and specially to that class which are struck by a spring-hammer; and it consists in attaching the hammer rigidly to the post by means of an arm having a coil between the point of attachment and the hammer, the center of which is below the plane of the bell, so that the hammer strikes upward and inward toward the outside of the bell, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the base, from which rises the supporting-post B, and on which is rigidly fixed the bell C, in substantially the usual manner for this class of bells. D is the hammer, formed upon, or attached to, the end of an arm, E. This arm is formed with one or more coils, F, and the other end attached rigidly to the post, the coil being substantially below the plane of the bell, and so that the movement of the hammer, after it arrives at the plane of the bell, will be upward and inward, so as to strike the outer surface of the bell.

The object of striking upon the outer sur-

face rather than upon the edge is that the bell struck directly upon the edge will not give as clear a ring as when struck upon the surface.

The hammer affords a convenient finger-piece by which to depress it or draw it from the bell to contract the spring, and when released from the pressure of the finger the hammer flies back and strikes the bell.

The arrangement of the hammer relatively to the bell should be so that when the spring is at rest the hammer will be a slight distance from the bell, so as not to interfere with the vibration, the momentum of the hammer and the elasticity of the arm being sufficient to carry the hammer beyond that place of rest, so as to strike the bell, the hammer instantly leaving the bell and returning to its place of rest. As the arm would be liable to be bent so that the hammer might rest upon the bell a stop, H, is arranged on the post, against which the arm E will strike and bear, the elasticity of the arm from the stop outward being sufficient to allow the hammer to strike the bell.

I claim—

The combination of a bell arranged upon a central support, a hammer rigidly attached to the said central support by an elastic arm, the center of motion of which is below the plane of the bell, and a stop to arrest the said arm, substantially as described, before the hammer reaches the bell.

HENRY STRATTON.

Witnesses:

C. F. LINSLEY,
WM. H. AUGUR.