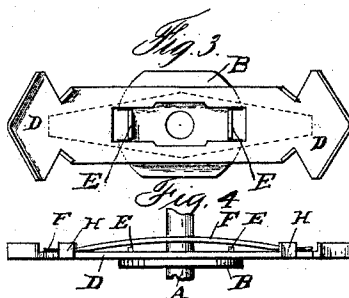
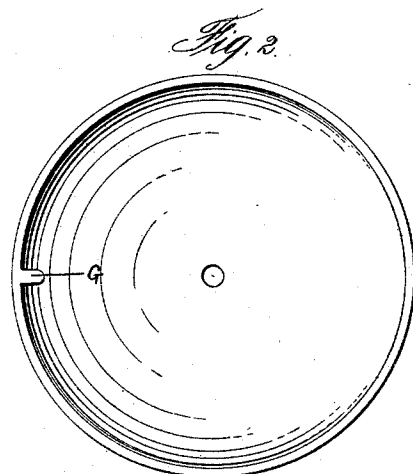
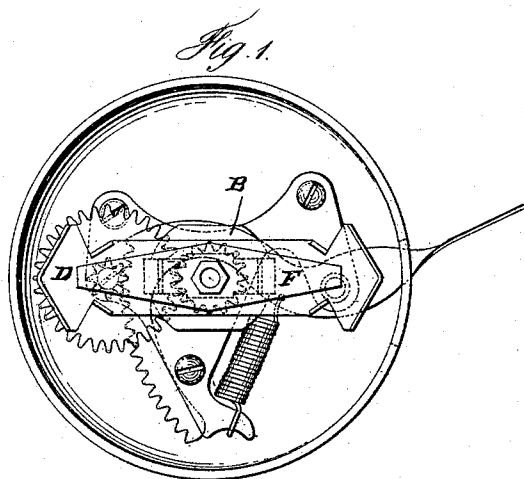


(No Model.)

J. C. WELLS.
BELL.

No. 483,332.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.



WITNESSES:

John Buckler,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. WELLS, OF EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT.

BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,332, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed May 25, 1892. Serial No. 434,262. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. WELLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Hampton, Middlesex county, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bells, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in bells; and it consists in providing in a bell—such as commonly used in bicycles—a striker that is adapted to be rotated, and thereby ring the bell.

The object of my invention is to construct a bicycle or alarm bell with a striking device that shall simply and efficiently operate in the manner hereinafter described.

My invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the striking mechanism. Fig. 2 is an inside view of the bell proper. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the striker proper and its support, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the striker.

A is a shaft adapted to be rotated. Fixed to this shaft is the seat-plate B.

D is the striker resting on the seat-plate B. Through the center of the striker D a longitudinal slot is formed.

E E are ears turned up from the seat-plate B, said ears being adapted to engage in the longitudinal slot, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The length of the slot in the striker D is sufficiently great to allow the striker to be moved back and forth on the upturned ears E E, the length of this free movement being sufficiently great to permit (when all the parts are assembled) one end of the striker to hit against the lug G (see Fig. 2) on the inside of the bell. The ends of this striker are preferably pointed or rounded, so that when one end hits the lug G the striker will be forced back, so that when the opposite end of the striker passes the lug G it will strike in the same manner that the other lug did, forcing the striker back, and so on. To keep the striker D firmly on the seat-plate B and prevent rattling of these two parts, I place directly over the striker a suitable spring F,

which may be fixed to the arbor or shaft A. This spring tends to bear down on the top of the striker, holding it firmly on the seat-plate B, and thereby preventing any rattling. It is obvious that a coil-spring might be used, if desired. I preferably turn up the ends of the striker D, forming the shoulders H H. The mechanism for rotating the seat-plate B, I do not care to limit myself to, for the reason that any suitable well-known mechanism may be used in connection therewith—as, for instance, the ordinary train of cogs; but my invention consists principally in the novel arrangement of the striker used in connection with the rotating shaft.

It is obvious that the shaft A may be stationary and that the seat-plate B may rotate thereon without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the shaft A, carrying the rotating seat-plate B, with the rotating and longitudinally-movable striker-plate D, adapted to slide on the surface of said seat-plate B, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a shaft A, carrying a rotating seat-plate B, with a rotating and longitudinally-movable and slotted plate D, adapted to slide on the surface of said seat-plate B, and retaining-spring F, adapted to hold said striker-plate D to said seat-plate B, substantially as described.

3. The combination, in a bell of the character described, having inward lug G, of the shaft A, rotating seat-plate B, carried thereby, longitudinally-movable and slotted striker-plate D, guiding-ears E E on said seat-plate, and with the spring F, adapted to hold said striker-plate D to said seat-plate B, and with means, substantially as described, for rotating seat-plate B and striker-plate D, whereby the ends of said striker-plate D are brought successively into contact with said projection G, substantially as described.

JOHN C. WELLS.

Witnesses:

LOIS J. BARTON,
A. AVERY BEVIN.