

Burditt & Preston.

Signal Whistle.

No 64,483.

Patented May 7, 1867.

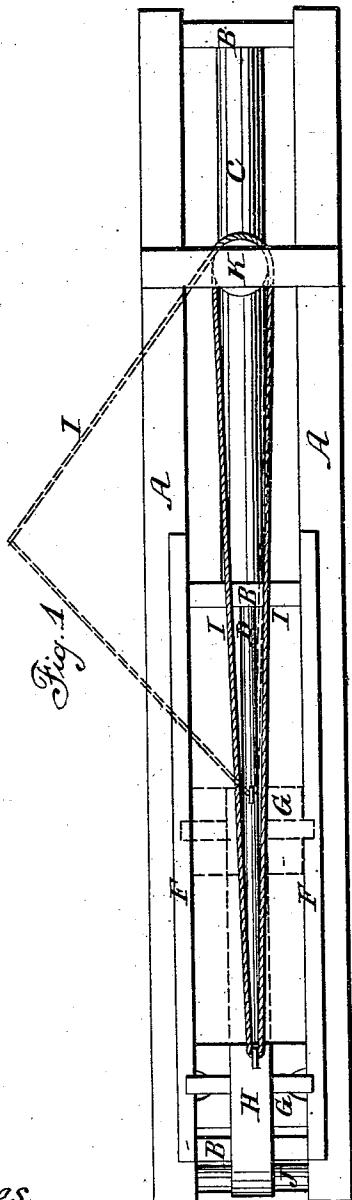


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

J. Lehmann.

Jno. A. Ellis.

Inventors

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PAUL S. BURDITT AND OTHNIEL PRESTON, OF HASKINSVILLE, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 64,483, dated May 7, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN SIGNAL WHISTLES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, OTHNIEL PRESTON and PAUL S. BURDITT, of Haskinsville, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Signal Whistles; and we declare the following to be a full, true, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of our whistle.

Figure 2 represents a plan view of the disk by means of which the sound is produced; and

Figure 3 represents a section view of the cylinder showing the whistle.

Letter A represents the frame of our whistle, which is of an oblong shape, and may be constructed of either wood or iron. Letter B represents braces or cross-ties, which hold the frame together and give it greater strength and stability. Letter C represents a cylinder in which the air is compressed for the purpose of producing the whistle or sound, and rests upon the two braces B B. Letter D represents the piston-rod, by which the piston in the cylinder C is worked backward and forward for the purpose of compressing the air and forcing it through the aperture in the disk E, as shown in fig. 2. Letter E represents the disk by which the sound is produced, and is placed in the head of the cylinder. This disk is perforated in two places: No. 1 is placed in the centre of the disk through which the air is forced by the piston; No. 2 is placed more to one side, and is provided with a leather cover. The side of the plate or disk that is provided with a leather cover is placed inside of the cylinder, so that when the air is compressed by the piston the cover is forced tightly against the plate so as to make the air escape through the middle aperture. When the piston is drawn back, the air, in rushing in to fill the vacuum, forces the cover back, so as to allow it to pass through both apertures. Letter F represents the guides or guideways, which are attached to the side of the frame A, and are provided for the slide G to work upon, and are so attached to the frame as to extend the edges. Letter G represents a sliding plate, which consists of two pieces. The one works above and the other below the guides F F. This slide is attached to the rear end of the piston-rod D, and moves it back and forward by means of the spring H and cord I. The spring H is attached to the under side of the frame, passes over the roller J, and is attached to the slide G. This spring may either be of rubber or coiled wire, and is used for the purpose of drawing the slide G back to its position after it has been drawn forward by the cord I for the purpose of compressing the air by means of the piston in the cylinder C. The cord I is attached to the slide G, passes over the pulley-wheel at the point K, and is again attached to the hook on the slide G.

When it is necessary to sound the whistle, a person has but to pull the cord I, which forces the piston-rod into the cylinder, whereby the air is compressed, and in escaping through the disk the desired sound is produced.

The advantages of our whistle consist in its simplicity of construction, and the ease by which the sound can be produced.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The valve E, cylinder C, piston-rod D, and cord I, all combined and operated as and for the purpose set forth.
2. The sliding plate G, spring H, roller J, and pulley K, all combined and operated as and for the purpose specified.

PAUL S. BURDITT,
OTHNIEL PRESTON.

Witnesses:

H. HALLIDAY,
CHAS. MARKHAM.