Dec. 16, 1930. J. J. ENNEKING 1,784,961

ELECTRIC ANNUNCIATOR

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Fig. 1.

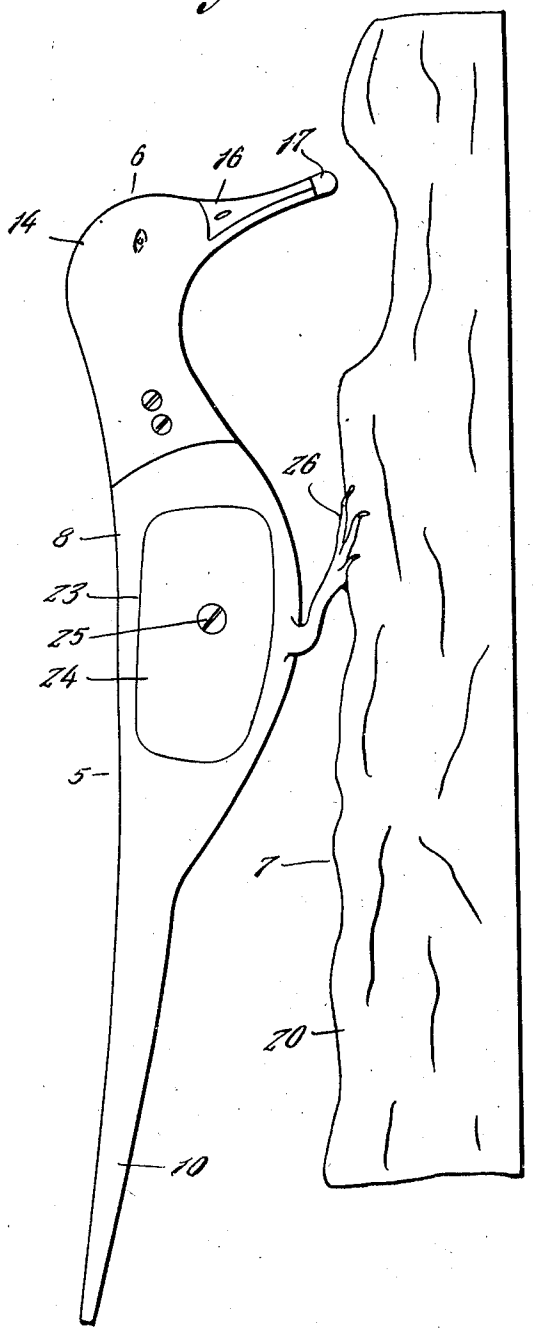
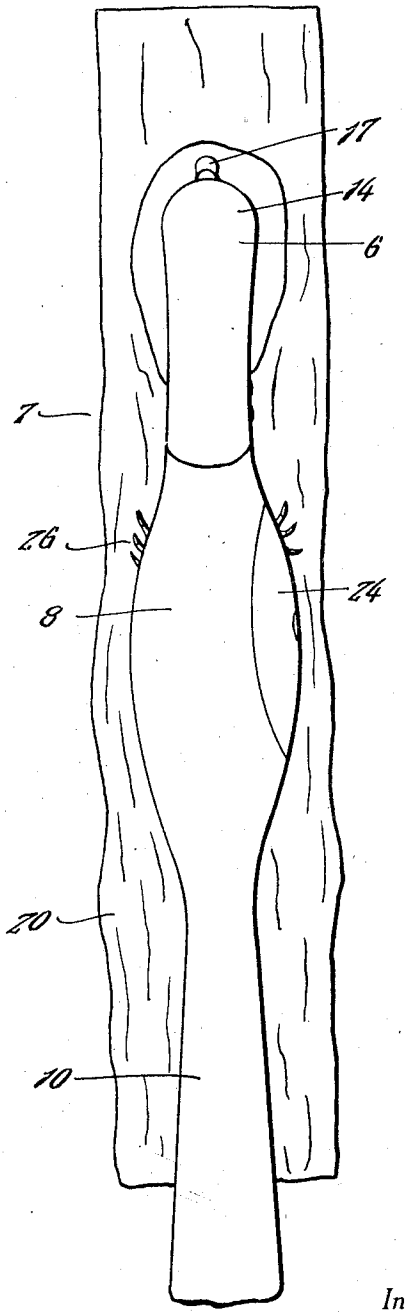


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

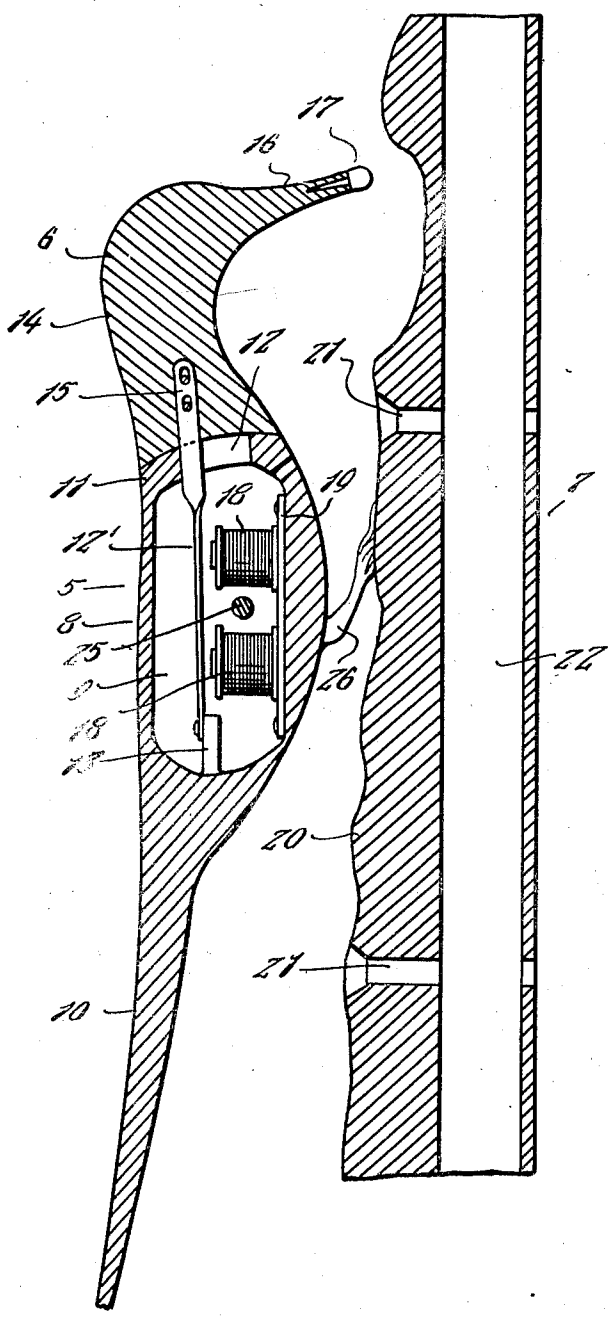


Fig. 4.

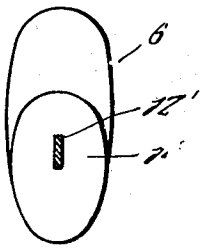
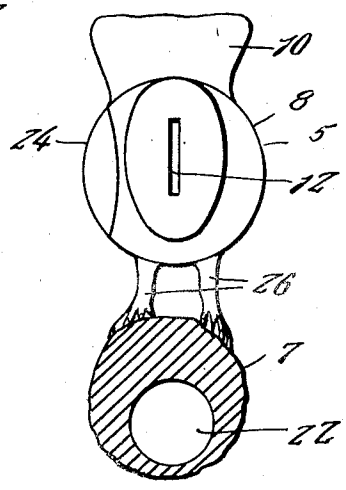


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOSEPH J. ENNEKING, OF FORT THOMAS, KENTUCKY

ELECTRIC ANNUNCIATOR

Application filed June 12, 1929. Serial No. 370,356.

The present invention appertains to new and useful improvements in electrical signalling, and more particularly the present invention relates to an ornamental annunciator for household use.

The principal object of the invention is to provide an electrical annunciator of attractive design, which is adapted to be employed in lieu of the usual electromagnetic bell.

Another important object of the invention is to provide an electric annunciator of unique design which is adapted for interposition within the usual door bell circuit of a residence.

These and other important objects of this invention will become more apparent to the reader after considering the invention as described and claimed hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the annunciator and mount.

Figure 2 represents a front elevation of the annunciator and mount.

Figure 3 represents a vertical sectional view through the annunciator and mount.

Figure 4 represents a sectional view through the armature member connecting the clapper feature of the annunciator with the electro-magnet.

Figure 5 represents a horizontal sectional view through the mount and showing the clapper removed from the annunciator.

Referring to the drawings, wherein like numerals designate like parts, it will be seen that numeral 5 generally denotes the annunciator provided with a clapper generally referred to by numeral 6, while the annunciator is secured to a hollow mount generally referred to by numeral 7.

The annunciator and its clapper 6 are constructed to simulate the body and head respectively of a bird, preferably a "woodpecker", the bird simulating body including an intermediate portion 8, hollowed out to provide a compartment 9, while a tail portion 10 depends from the intermediate portion 8. The shoulder portion 11 of the body is provided with a slot 12, through which the armature, of spring material is disposed and connected at one end to the opposed bracing within the body 8 while its opposite end is anchored loosely within the head portion 14 of the bird simulating structure as at 15. The beak portion 16 of the bird is provided with a bead 17, preferably of metal.

A pair of magnetic coils 18—18 are secured by plate 19 within the compartment 9 and are in magnetic association with the armature 12. It is to be noted that the armature is constructed of a thin strip of spring material twisted at its intermediate portion, so that one broad side of the same will be substantially parallel to the windings of the coils 18—18 while its upper portion will be on a plane co-planar with the planar movement of the head 14.

The mount 7 consists of an elongated body 20, folded, or otherwise constructed to simulate a portion of a tree trunk, and preferably showing at its front side bark. The elongated body 20 is provided with the transversely extending openings 21, through which the securing elements may be disposed when securing the body to a wall or other supporting structure. The body 20 is also provided with a bore 22 extending longitudinally therethrough so that a hollow sound will be produced when the bead 17 strikes against the upper portion of the body.

An inspection of Figures 1 and 2 will show that one side of the body 8 of the bird simulating structure is open as at 23, and provided with a closure 24, secured to the body 8 by a screw or bolt 25. The removal of the closure 24 will permit access to the electro-magnet and armature so that repairs or replacements may be easily made. The body 8 is also preferably connected to the tree simulating structure 7 by legs and feet 26 extending from the body and suitably anchored to the tree simulating body 7. Obviously when the electromagnetic coils 18—18 are interposed in a circuit including a switch such as a push button or the like, the closing of the circuit will energize the magnet and attract and release the armature 12, which in its movement will carry the head portion 13 of the bird simulating structure and thus beat against the tree simulating structure

7 to produce a sound similar to the sound produced by a woodpecker.

While the foregoing description has been in detail, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the specific shape, size and materials may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

What is claimed is:

An electric annunciator comprising a hollow resonant supporting member and a figure attached thereto in simulation of a wood pecker and consisting of a hollow body having a shoulder portion provided with an elongated slot in communication with the hollow interior of the body, a movable head mounted on the said shoulder and having a beak in contacting relation with the supporting member, said head and shoulder having relatively broad arcuate contacting bearing faces, a spring strip extending longitudinally of the hollow interior of the body with its inner end secured to the said body and its outer end disposed through the said slot in the shoulder and anchored loosely within the said head and electrically operating means in the said body for rapidly vibrating the said strip to impart oscillatory movement to the said head.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH J. ENNEKING.