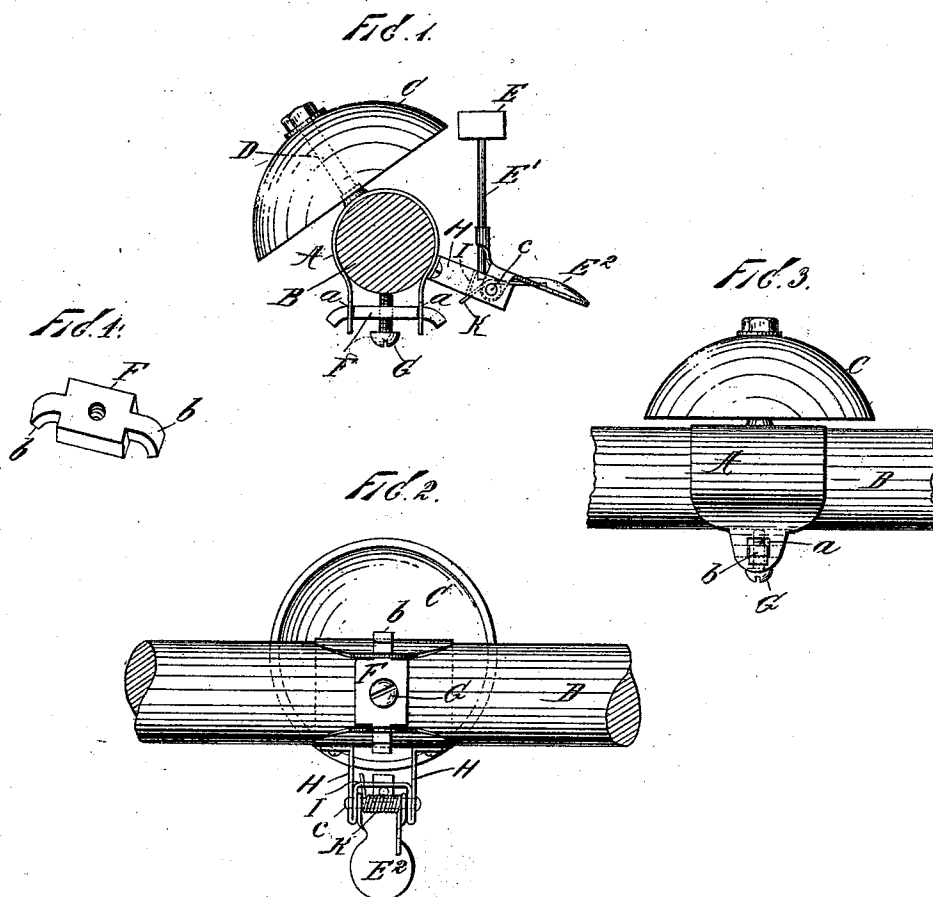


(No Model.)

J. D. NESBITT.
BICYCLE BELL.

No. 499,245.

Patented June 13, 1893.



Witnesses:
John Buckler,
L. H. Osgood

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. NESBITT, OF NANTUCKET, MASSACHUSETTS.

BICYCLE-BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 499,245, dated June 13, 1893.

Application filed March 11, 1893. Serial No. 466,512. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. NESBITT, of Nantucket, county of Nantucket, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bicycle-Bells, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention has relation to bells for use upon bicycles, the object whereof is to provide a light, simple, cheap, efficient and easily applicable bell which may be securely adjusted upon the bicycle handle-bar at any desired point thereof, which is adapted for connection with bars of various sizes, and wherein simple and durable means are provided for mounting the striking mechanism and insuring its proper operation.

To accomplish all of this and to secure other and further advantages in construction, operation, and use, my improvements involve certain new and useful features of invention as will be herein first fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation upon a plane at right angles to the bicycle handle-bar, showing the parts in position for use. Fig. 2 is a plan of the under side of the improved appliance,—and Fig. 3 an elevation thereof from the side opposite the hammer. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the screw nut detached from the other parts.

In all the figures, like letters of reference wherever they occur indicate corresponding parts.

A is the base upon which the parts are mounted and which serves to connect them with the handle-bar as B of a bicycle.

C is a bell or gong secured to base A, as upon a standard D.

E is the hammer or striker of which E' is the shank or handle and E² the thumb piece.

The extremities of base A are perforated as at *a*.

F is a screw-nut provided with tenons *b b* which extend out from its sides and are slightly bent as indicated. When the base is slipped upon the handle-bar, the tenons *b* of nut F are entered in perforations *a* (the base

being thin and springing sufficiently to admit of this adjustment) and a screw G which passes through nut F is turned so as to bear against the handle-bar B. The base is thus held securely at any point to which it may be adjusted and therefore all the parts mounted upon the base are likewise securely held. The bent tenons prevent the nut from slipping out of place when the screw is tightened and tend to draw the extremities of the base toward each other, as will be readily understood.

The extended sides of the base and the screw adapt the holding mechanism for use upon handles of various sizes or diameters from the smallest which the point of the screw can reach to the largest over which the base can be passed. The screw may be of any desired length.

To sustain the striking mechanism I apply arms H H to the base. These, for cheapness and ease of manufacture as well as solidity, may be made in one piece with the cross bar I as shown or they might be made separate from the cross bar if desired. The arms H are perforated and receive the axis *c* upon which the hammer handle moves.

K is a spring bearing at one end against the thumb-piece E² which is connected with shank E', and at the other end beneath the cross bar I. By bearing down upon thumb-piece E² the tension of the spring is increased, and upon suddenly releasing it the hammer is forced to strike the base.

It is important that the hammer be not allowed to rest against the bell after striking it and that it be instantly withdrawn after the stroke. I therefore make the cross bar to operate as a stop for the hammer-handle which is brought up against the cross bar by the force of the spring, the hammer proceeding on to contact with the bell (which the elasticity of its handle allows it to do) and immediately afterward springing back to its original position leaving the bell free to vibrate.

The construction is simple, light and cheap and has been found to answer all the purposes or objects of the invention previously set forth.

Having now fully described my invention,

what I claim as new herein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a bicycle bell, the base having perforated extremities, combined with a screw-nut
5 provided with bent tenons which tenons enter the perforations in the base, and with a holding screw passing through the nut for bearing against the handle-bar, substantially as shown and described.
- 10 2. In a bicycle bell, the projecting arms applied upon the base, the hammer-handle and hammer-spring mounted in said arms, and a

cross bar extending between said arms and operated as a hammer stop and as a bearing for one end of the spring, all combined and
15 arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN D. NESBITT.

Witnesses:

W. J. MORGAN,
WORTH OSGOOD.