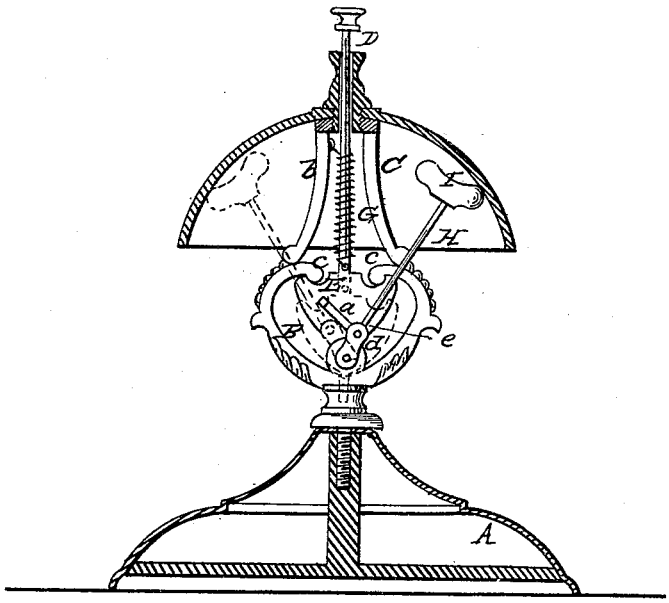
H. H. ABBE.

Call Bell.

No. 51,784. Patented Jan'y 2, 1866.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. H. ABBE, OF EAST HAMPTON, CONNECTICUT.

CALL-BELL.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **51,784**, dated January 2, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. H. ABBE, of East Hampton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Call-Bell; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

The drawing represents a vertical central section of my invention.

This invention relates to a new and improved call-bell of that class which is provided with a vertical rod passing through the bell and connected with the hammer-arm in such a manner that the hammer will be made to strike the bell as the rod is pressed down.

The invention consists in a novel and improved manner of connecting the hammer-arm with the rod, as hereinafter fully shown and described, whereby the hammer is made to strike the bell twice during each depression of the rod, and a wider sweep or greater length of stroke given the hammer than usual.

A represents a base, which has an upright support, B, attached to it, and C is the bell, constructed in the usual manner, and secured to the upper end of the support B.

D represents a rod, which passes vertically through the bell C, and has a plate, E, at its lower end, with an oblique slot, *a*, made in it. The rod D has a spiral spring, G, around it, the lower end of which is attached to the rod and the upper end connected to the support B, as shown at *b*. This spring G has a tendency to keep the rod D elevated and the upper end of the plate E in contact with projections *c c* on the support, as shown clearly in the drawing.

H represents the hammer-arm, the lower end of which is secured by a pivot, *a*, to the support B. The hammer I is attached to the upper end of the arm H, and the arm is of such a length that, when vibrated or moved to the right and left, the hammer I will come in contact with the lower part of the inner surface of the bell. The hammer-arm H has a pin, *e*, projecting from it, and this pin passes into the oblique slot *a* of the plate E, and moves the arm and hammer in the direction indicated by the arrow 1 when the rod D is pressed down, causing the hammer to strike the bell at one side, and by removing the finger from the rod D the spring G throws up the rod D, so that the upper end of the plate E will come in contact with the projection *c c* of the support B and move the hammer in the opposite direction, causing it to strike the bell at its opposite side. Thus it will be seen that the hammer is made to strike the bell twice during each depression of the rod D, and in consequence of having the hammer-arm H pivoted below the bell a greater sweep is given the hammer than if the arm were suspended from a pivot within the bell at its upper part—the usual arrangement.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The oblique slot *a*, made in a plate, E, or otherwise formed at the lower end of the sliding rod D, in combination with the hammer-arm H, pivoted below the bell, and the spring G on the rod D.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 24th day of October, 1865.

H. H. ABBE.

Witnesses:

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