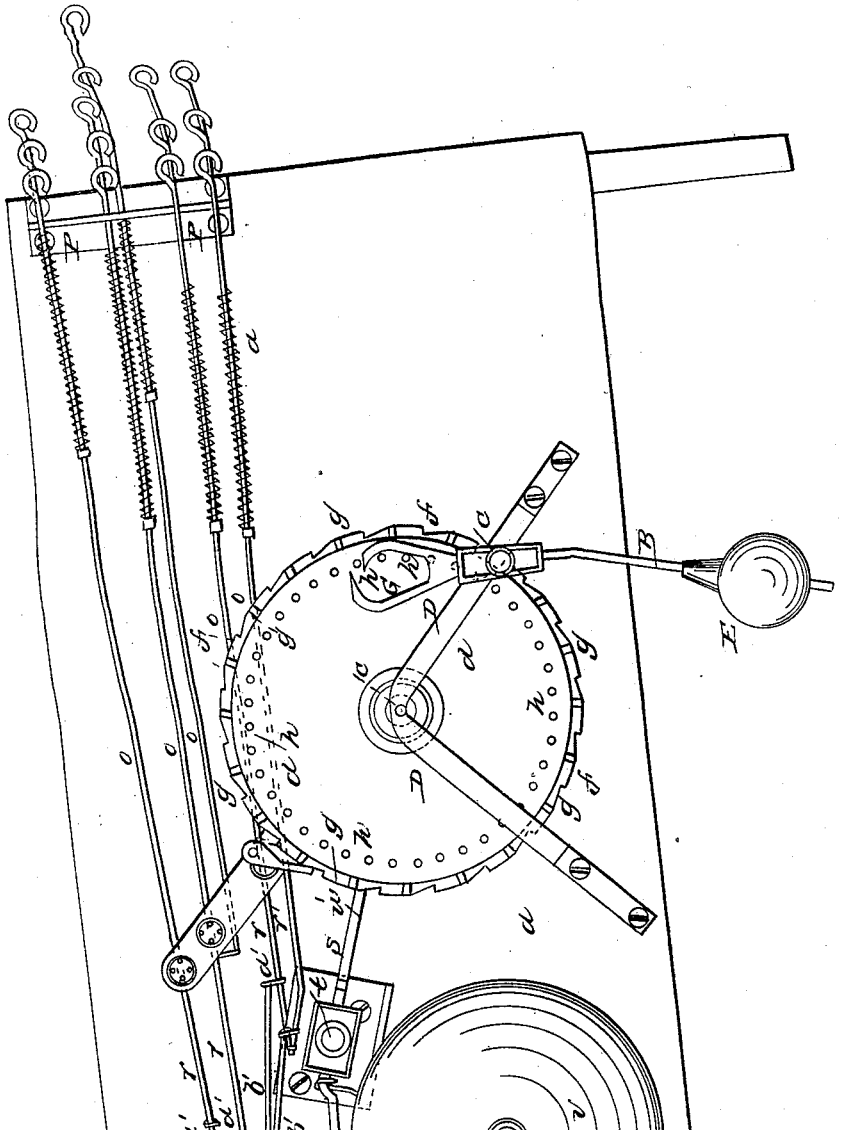
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. L. DEERING.

Annunciator.

Patented Jan'y 2, 1866.

51,809.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

M. L. DEERING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANNUNCIATOR.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **51,809**, dated January 2, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, M. L. DEERING, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Annunciators; 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 drawings, forming part of this specification.

The object of the present invention is to obviate the use of a series of bells, one for each room in the house or those with which the annunciator is connected; it consisting in a novel arrangement of parts, whereby, with the use of only two bells of different intonations, a great combination of sounds can be produced sufficient for indicating the number of a considerable many rooms, say from one to thirty, without causing any confusion of sounds which would prevent their being plainly understood or read after the system of such sounds has been once explained.

In accompanying plate of drawings my improvements are illustrated, Figure 1, Plate 1, being a front view of the operating devices for imparting the necessary movements to the hammers of the bells used for striking or sounding them, and also showing the connection between them, through wires, and the various rooms of the house in which the annunciator may be placed; Fig. 2, Plate 2, a plan or top view of Fig. 1; and Figs. 3 and 4 detail views of portions of the annunciator, reference to which will be particularly made in the following detail description.

a a in the drawings represent a board secured upon legs or supports *b b*, to which board the devices constituting my improved annunciator are attached for an illustration thereof, but which in practice will probably be secured directly upon the wall of a room or some fixture thereof.

Hung upon the board *a*, and in a vertical plane turning upon a fixed short shaft or rod, *c*, of the same, is a wheel, *d*, having a series of teeth, *f f*, &c., around its periphery, together with a similar number of short projecting studs or pins, *g g*, placed midway between each tooth. On the front face of the wheel *d* are also a series of outward-projecting pins, *h h*, two between each and every stud *g* of the rim or periphery of the wheel. Back of the wheel *d*, and turning upon its shaft *c*, is a radial arm, *l*, projecting beyond the periphery of the wheel *d*, with the teeth of which, through a spring-pawl, *m*, it engages, a coiled spring, *n*, being coiled about the shaft *c* and connected with the arm *l* for retracting the same, as will be presently explained.

o o o o are a series of wires passing through a guide-plate, *p*, at one end of the board, which wires extend to the separate and various rooms or apartments of the house or building in which the annunciator may be placed, and severally pass through fixed projecting-arms *p' p' p'* upon the back of the radial arm *l*, each wire having a tappet, *q*, upon its end *r*, which, as such wire is drawn or pulled, abuts against the fixed rod of the radial arm through which it may be passed, thus causing the radial arm to be swung toward the right of the board, its pawl, as it swings back through the action of the coiled spring, revolving the toothed wheel *d* in direct proportion to the distance which it has been drawn over the wheel by such movement of the radial arm.

s is a spring lever-arm hung upon a fulcrum, *t*, of the board, provided with a hammer, *u*, at one end, for striking, when properly operated, the bell *v*, secured upon a fixed post, *w*, of the board, and engaging at its other end, *w'*, with the studs *g* of the wheel *d*, which studs, as the wheel revolves in the direction of the arrows through the action of the radial-arm pawl upon it, as explained, each in turn, or successively, operate the lever in such a manner as to cause its hammer to strike the bell, the sounds thus produced upon the bell being always equal in number to the number of teeth the wheel is so revolved.

It is intended that all the bell-wires *o o* shall have the same length of movement, and, when drawn or pulled, are retracted by spiral springs or other suitable means properly applied to them, the wheel being revolved either more or less, according as the wire passes through a radial-arm rod near to or far from its center or fulcrum-shaft *c*, as is obvious without further explanation.

From the above description it is obvious that as the bell, by pulling certain wires, is sounded a certain number of times, by conducting such wires to the rooms of the house

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHOINE DE GOGORZA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVED MATERIAL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER-PULP.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **51,810**, dated January 2, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHOINE DE GOGORZA, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Material for Paper-Pulp; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same.

The nature of my invention consists in converting the fiber of the bark of "*Paurretia platauifolia*"—so described by Humboldt—a tropical tree of the natural order of the malboceai—into a pulp closely resembling that obtained from linen or cotton, suitable for making a strong, white, and opaque paper of fine quality.

To enable others skilled in the art to make use of my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

I take the strong web-like "ligetto" fibers as they come to this country, and boil them in a weak alkaline solution, which frees them from the resinous and albuminous substances that hinder the bleaching process. I have found water containing three (3) per cent. of the hydrate of potash, and even less, to accomplish this purpose perfectly. The fibers are now ready for bleaching, and are treated as ordinary rags in the making of paper, and as the process is well known to all paper-makers I will not describe it. When bleached it is ready for converting into pulp, which makes a strong, white, and opaque paper. The fibers, taken before the process of bleaching is applied, make a strong brown paper, somewhat resembling the Manila paper of the trade.

I disclaim any process or method of preparing these fibers; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, as a new article of manufacture, is—

A pulp suitable for the manufacture of paper obtained from the fiber of the bark of the *Paurretia platauifolia* of Humboldt, a tropical tree of the natural order of the malboceai, whether used alone or in combination with other fibrous substances, in the manufacture of paper, substantially as above described.

ANTHOINE DE GOGORZA.

Witnesses:

JULIUS R. POMEROY,

LORENZO DOW.