T. H. AUROCKER.

Annunciator.

No. 162,736. Patented May 4, 1875.

FIG 1

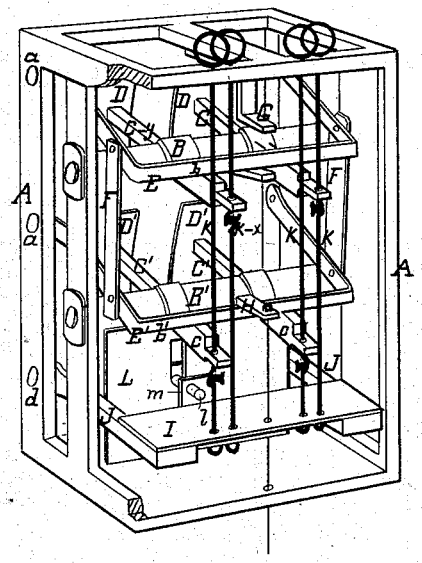


FIG 2

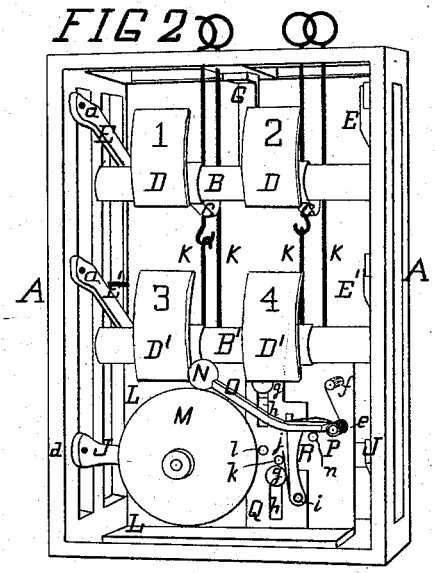


FIG 3

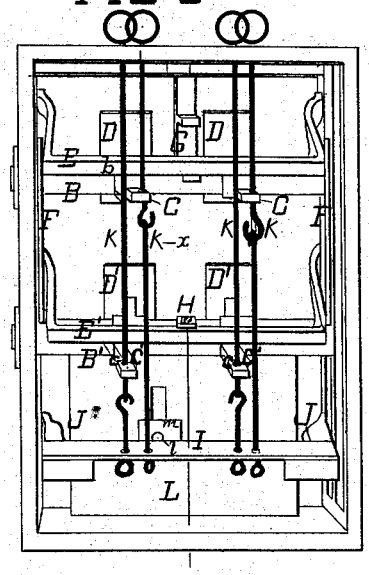
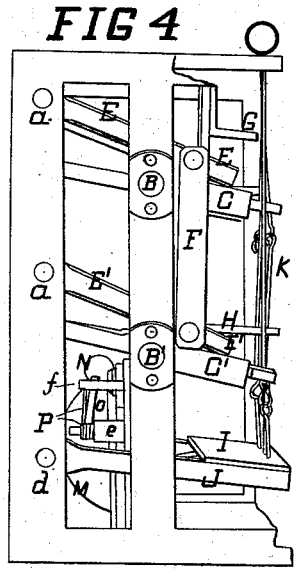


FIG 4



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. AUROCKER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ANNUNCIATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,736**, dated May 4, 1875; application filed October 27, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. AUROCKER, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Annunciator, of which the following is a specification:

The invention is so fully and accurately described hereinafter that a preliminary description is not deemed necessary.

Figure 1 is a perspective view taken from the back part of the machine. Fig. 2 is a perspective view taken from the front of the machine. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation. Fig. 4 is a side elevation.

A is the frame of the annunciator. B B′ are transverse shafts which turn in suitable bearings of the frame. C C′ are dial-levers on the shafts B B′. The front ends of the levers carry the number-plates D D′. E E′ are bent rods, which turn on the fixed pins *a*. They are connected by the vertical bars F, so as to have a parallel and simultaneous motion. The transverse parts *b b′* of the rods bear upon the inner ends *c* of the levers C C′. G is a stop-piece at the top of the framing. Its jaws embrace the transverse part *b* of the upper rod E, and thus control the extent of the motion of both of the bars E E′. H is an arm which projects from the transverse part *b′* of the bottom rod E′. I is a gravity-plate on the bars J, which turn on the fixed pins *d*. K are dial and signal wires, each of which passes through its respective lever end and the gravity-plate I, and is fixed to the same by means of an underhanging loop or other loose connection, so that the vertical motion of any particular wire will elevate the end of the lever through which it passes, and the gravity-plate, without disturbing the other levers. The signal of the annunciator consists of an angle-plate, L, which is screwed to the base of the framing. To the face of the angle-plate, on projecting pins, are the bell M and the hammer and lever N O. P is a coiled spring on the stud *e*. Its ends bear on the stud *f* and the top of the hammer-lever O. Q is a trip-plate, which moves against the face of the angle-plate L. Its contact and right-line motion are retained by the headed screws *g*, which enter the angle-plate through openings *h* in the said trip-plate. R is a trip-lever on a stud, *i*, of the plate Q. Its pressure-spring *j* takes against a projection, *k*, and thus holds it firmly in contact with the hammer-lever O. *l* is a pin of the trip-plate Q. It projects inwardly through an opening in the angle-plate L, and connects with a lifting-lug, *m*, of the gravity-plate I, whereby the vertical motion of the gravity-plate and any one wire, K, will be imparted to the trip-plate Q, and other parts of the signal device of the annunciator.

When a call is to be made from any room or other place, from which a wire, K *x*, leads to the annunciator, the wire is operated by pulling or otherwise, which turns the lever C *y* on its shaft B until the dial D exhibits its figure 2 through its opening in the face of the annunciator. The wire K *x* being also connected with the gravity-plate I raises it simultaneously with the turning of the lever C *y*. The pin *l* of the trip-plate Q being in contact with the lug *m* of the gravity-plate I imparts the upward motion of the gravity-plate to the trip-plate. The trip-lever R, rising with its trip-plate Q, lifts the hammer-lever O until it trips and descends by the force imparted by the spring P. A pin, *n*, butts the descending lever, whose own elasticity lets the hammer N strike the bell M, and then it pulls it back again just out of contact. It strikes only once for each lift of its wire, when the place from which the alarm was given can be seen at a glance by the number showing through the dial-plate. The dial-plate D is brought to its original position by pulling on a cord attached to the arm H of the bottom rod E′. The connection of the rods E E′ by means of the bars F depresses the upper rod E when the lowering of the arm H carries with it the lower rod E′. The upper rod E in its descent vibrates the lever C *y* until the number (2) of the dial D is retreated from view. The gravity-plate I descends by its own weight after being relieved of the support of the bottom underhanging loop of the wire K *x*. The pin *l* lowers with the gravity-plate, and brings the trip-plate Q, the trip-lever R, and the lever O into position for another signal.

In the annunciator, as shown, the mechanism for operating the upper and lower dials D D′ is of the same construction, arrangement, and operation. In case it should be re-

quired to arrange the dials in one row the lower shaft B′ and the rod E′ can be dispensed with, the arm H being transferred to the upper rod E. When the annunciator is large, and a quantity of dials, D, used, which would require a heavy gravity-plate, I, it can be constructed in separate sections, and a distinct gravity-plate used for each section.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the shaft B, lever C, wire K, and the gravity-plate I, for the purpose shown and described.

2. The combination of the shaft B, lever C, wire K, adjusting-rod E, and the gravity-plate I, for the purpose shown and described.

3. The combination of the gravity-plate I, pin *l*, and the trip-plate Q, for the purpose shown and described.

4. The combination of the gravity-plate I, pin *l*, trip-plate Q, trip-lever R, and the lever O, for the purpose shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS H. AUROCKER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM LLOYD,

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS.