N. L. BRADLEY & H. STRATTON.

CALL BELLS.

No. 180,191. Patented July 25, 1876.

fig 1

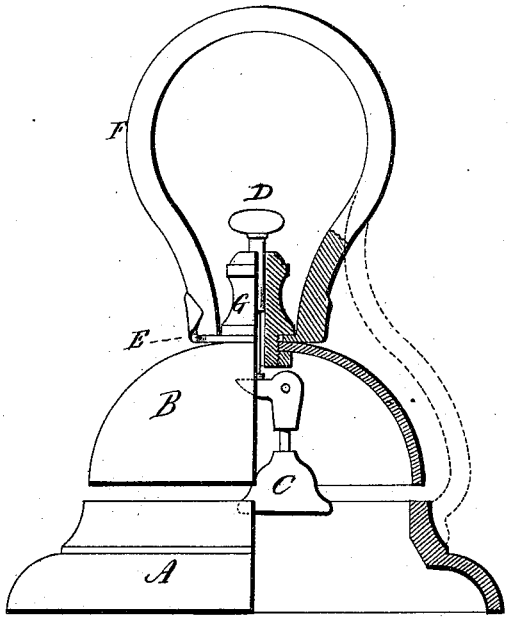


fig. 2

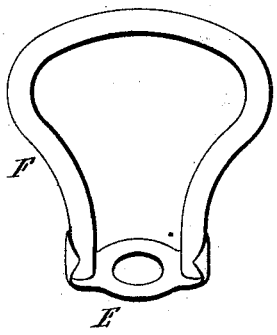
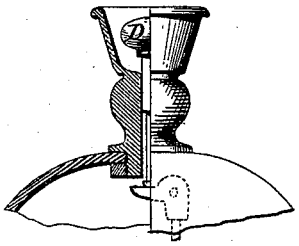


fig. 3



Witnesses.

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By atty-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY AND HENRY STRATTON, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO BRADLEY AND HUBBARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CALL-BELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,191**, dated July 25, 1876; application filed July 10, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NATHANIEL L. BRADLEY and HENRY STRATTON, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Call-Bells; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional side view; Fig. 2, the guard detached; and in Fig. 3, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of call-bells which are sounded by means of a vertical central spindle.

In the usual construction the head of the piston is left exposed, and it frequently occurs that a person reaching over the table will strike the head of the piston and sound the bell, thereby causing an inconvenience, and often a source of great annoyance, this being the only objection raised to this class of bells.

The object of this invention is to overcome this difficulty; and it consists in a guard extending up so as to protect the piston, and prevent its being depressed, except intentionally.

The general construction of the bell is well known. On the base A the gong B is arranged, and within the bell the hammer C is hung so as to be sounded by pressing on the piston-head D. The best construction for the guard is that shown detached in Fig. 2. From a collar, E, a loop or yoke, F, extends from one side up, over, and down upon the other side. The collar E is placed upon the gong, and secured by the piston-base G, as seen in Fig. 1.

This forms a protection over the piston, so that it cannot be depressed except by placing the finger intentionally within the guard, and the yoke also serves as a convenient handle for moving the bell.

While the construction before described is believed to be the best, the yoke or guard may extend from the base, as denoted in broken lines, instead of from the top of the gong; or the guard may be formed in cup shape surrounding the piston-head, as seen in Fig. 3, and so that the top of the head lies below the upper edge of the cup.

We claim—

1. In combination with that class of call-bells known as "piston-bells," a guard extending above the head of the piston, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the gong and piston-base and piston of a call-bell, the yoke or guard extending over the head of the piston, and constructed with a collar as a means for securing the guard between the piston-base and the gong, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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