F. W. BROCKSIEPER.
Door-Bell.

No. 208,289. Patented Sept. 24, 1878.

Fig. 1

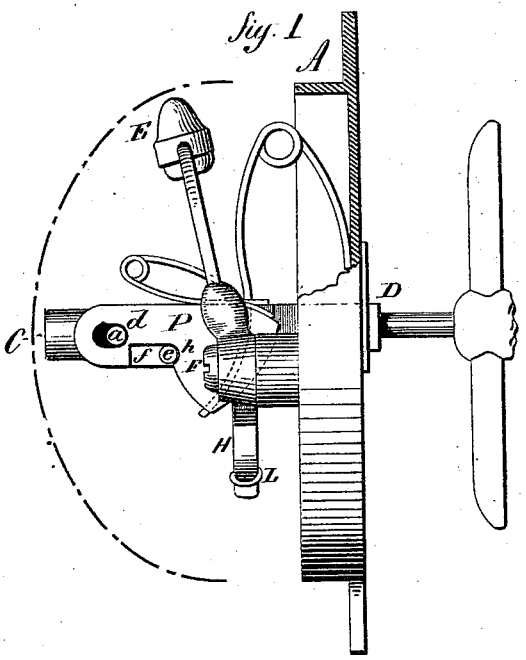


Fig. 2

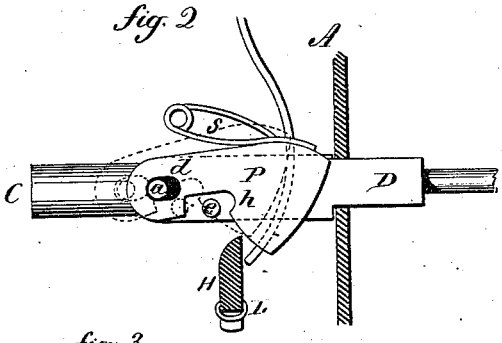
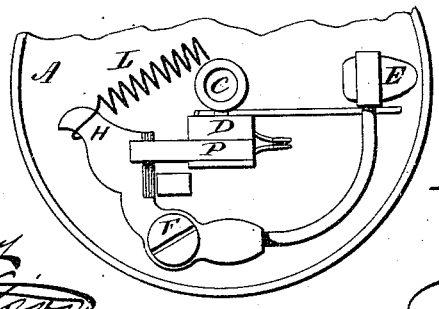


Fig. 3



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK W. BROCKSIEPER, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SARGENT & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR-BELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,289**, dated September 24, 1878; application filed April 3, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK W. BROCKSIEPER, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Door-Bells; and I 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, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a sectional side view in the normal condition; Fig. 2, the same as in action; Fig. 3, plan view of the mechanism.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of door-bells designed to be attached directly to the door, but may be applied to the operation of bells in different positions; and it consists in the operative mechanism, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A is the base; C, the center-post, to which the bell is attached; D, the pull-spindle, by means of which the hammer is actuated; E, the hammer, hinged to the base, as at F, and from which an arm, H, extends toward the center, and to which the actuating-spring L is applied. On the spindle D the striking-lever P is hung to a stud, *a*, the lever being constructed with a longitudinal slot, *d*, to sit on over the said stud *a*, and thus allow a limited longitudinal movement to the spindle without action upon the lever, or of the lever without the action of the spindle. On the spindle D is a second stud, *e*, and in the side of the lever is a recess, *f*, the bottom of which is of hook shape, as at *h*, and so that when the stud *a* rests on the bottom of the slot *d* the stud *e* rests in the hook-shaped notch *h*, as seen in Fig. 1. The free end of the lever P is inclined, and in its normal condition overhangs the arm H, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3; hence when the spindle is pulled the inclined end of the lever is held against the arm H by the hook-shaped notch *h* and the stud *e*, so that it forces the arm H backward, turning the hammer until the arm escapes off the point of the lever P, then free, and the hammer strikes its blow.

So soon as the point of the lever P escapes from the arm H of the hammer the lever P is free to fall away from the stud *e*, as seen in Fig. 2, and there offering not the slightest resistance to the turn of the hammer, which it would do were the lever P still to remain rigid on the spindle.

After the hammer has escaped, the spindle is allowed to return, and the lever, hanging free upon the stud *a*, rides over the arm H, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, until it passes above it; then the spring S, which bears lightly upon the lever P, returns it to its position over the arm H, as seen in Fig. 1, ready for a second operation.

I am aware that it is not new to construct the pull of a bell with a hinged or movable trip. Hence I do not claim, broadly, such construction; but

What I do claim as new and useful, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in a door-bell, of the hammer, bell, and pull-spindle with the lever P, hung on the pull-spindle, substantially as described, and so as to allow an independent longitudinal movement of either the spindle or lever, and means, substantially such as described, to positively engage the said lever with the spindle during its striking operation, and so as to be forced therefrom after striking, substantially as described.

FREDRICK W. BROCKSIEPER.

Witnesses:
J. H. SHUMWAY,
H. A. KITSON.