O. F. FOGELSTRAND.
Door-Bells.

No. 212,676. Patented Feb. 25, 1879.

Fig. 1.

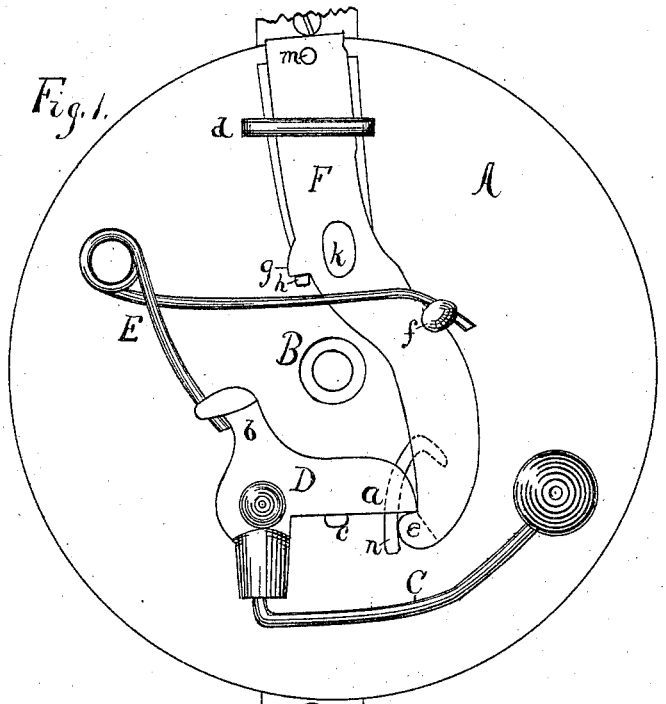
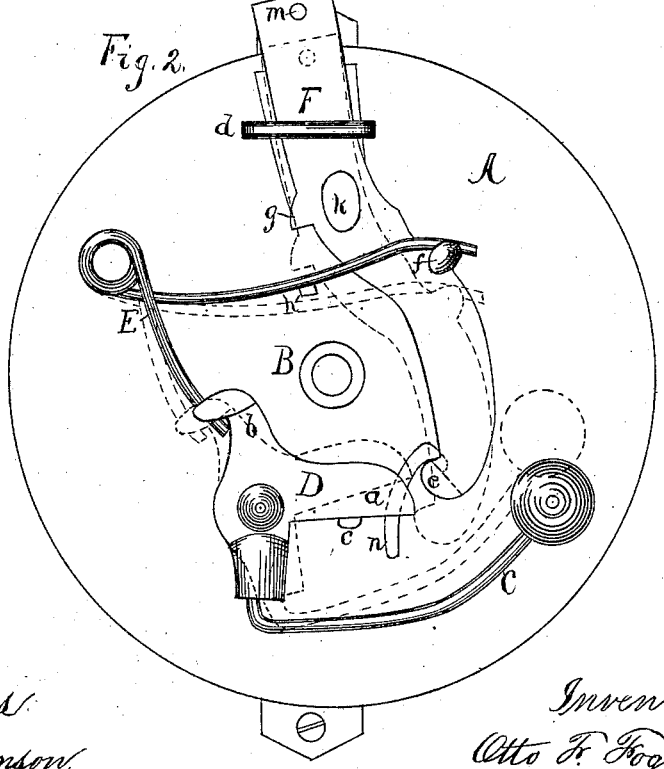


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
W. B. Thomson.
P. J. Markley

Inventor
Otto F. Fogelstrand
By James Shepard Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO F. FOGELSTRAND, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOOR-BELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,676**, dated February 25, 1879; application filed November 29, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO F. FOGELSTRAND, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Door-Bells, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists in the peculiar construction of the tripping-latch, and in the combination of said latch with various other parts, all as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a door-bell striking mechanism which embodies my invention, the bell proper being removed in order to better show the parts. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same with the parts represented in a different position.

A designates the base-plate, provided with a central post, B, by which to secure the bell proper so as to cover the base-plate and the striking mechanism, as in ordinary door-bells.

C designates the hammer, secured to the hammer-tail D, the latter being pivoted to the base-plate, and having two arms, *a b*, the arm *a* of which bears against a stop, *c*, and the upper corner of which is rounded or beveled off, as shown. The other arm, *b*, receives the power of the spring E through one of its arms, which extends under a hooked lug on the arm *b* of the hammer-tail, in order to prevent accidental displacement of the spring.

A sliding latch, F, is slipped under the loop *d* on the plate A, directly over the post B, and extends downward through the middle portion of the plate to near the post, when it is offset, and extends downward by the side of the central post, B, and with its hook *e* on its lower end hooked over the end of arm *a* of the hammer-tail. The end of the latch below its hook *e* is rounded off, to assist its return movement after being pulled upward. This latch is provided with a lug, *f*, around which the other arm of the same spring, E, which bears against the hammer-tail, extends and acts to force the latch endwise, and also to press its lower hooked end sidewise toward the arm *a* of the hammer-tail.

Upon one edge of said latch there is a lug or shoulder, *g*, which engages a stop, *h*, on the plate. A hole, *k*, is made in the latch opposite or in front of a slot in the plate, so that an ordinary bell-lever (not shown) may, when the bell is secured to a door, be passed through said latch to lift it endwise, and another hole, *m*, is made in the end of said latch, so that, instead of operating it directly by a lever, a wire may be inserted through the end of the latch and carried to any ordinary bell-pull to operate said latch.

Just under the end of the arm *a* of the hammer-tail, upon the plate A, there is a curved way or guide, *n*, the parts of the same which are behind other parts being indicated in broken lines. The lower hooked end of the latch bears against said guide. In Fig. 1 the parts are represented as at rest in the position into which the springs will return them whenever they are moved. When the latch is lifted or moved endwise by any means the lower hooked end lifts the hammer-tail into the position shown by broken lines in Fig. 2, and the latch into the position represented by full lines in said Fig. 2; but before reaching said position the guide throws the lower end of the latch to one side far enough to disengage it from the hammer-tail when the hammer is forced against the bell by the full power of the spring. When the latch is released the spring forces it back to its former position, and in doing so its beveled or rounded lower end strikes the end of arm *a*, and is thrown to one side far enough to pass said arm, as indicated by broken lines in Fig. 2.

Although I have described the latch as partially held in place and thrown endwise by the same spring which acts upon the hammer, it is evident that the same form of latch might be made to operate by means of an independent spring to throw it endwise and another to press its lower end sidewise toward the hammer-tail without any change of the latch and hammer.

By making the offset in the latch the bell may be placed in the middle of the door, upon one side, and the lever-handle, which operates the latch, upon the opposite side of the door, and also in the middle, from side to side.

After the castings are obtained, they require but little, if any, fitting, whereby the device is produced at a very small cost.

I claim as my invention—

1. The base-plate bearing stops *c h* and guide *n*, in combination with the hammer-tail and sliding latch, the lower hooked end of which bears against the guide, and a suitable spring or springs to return the parts to their proper position, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the base-plate bearing stops *c h* and guide *n*, the hammer and hammer-tail, the sliding latch having hooked end bearing on the guide, and a single spring, one arm of which bears upon the hammer-tail and the other arm presses the latch both endwise and sidewise, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

OTTO F. FOGELSTRAND.

Witnesses:
JAMES SHEPARD,
WILL. B. THOMSON.