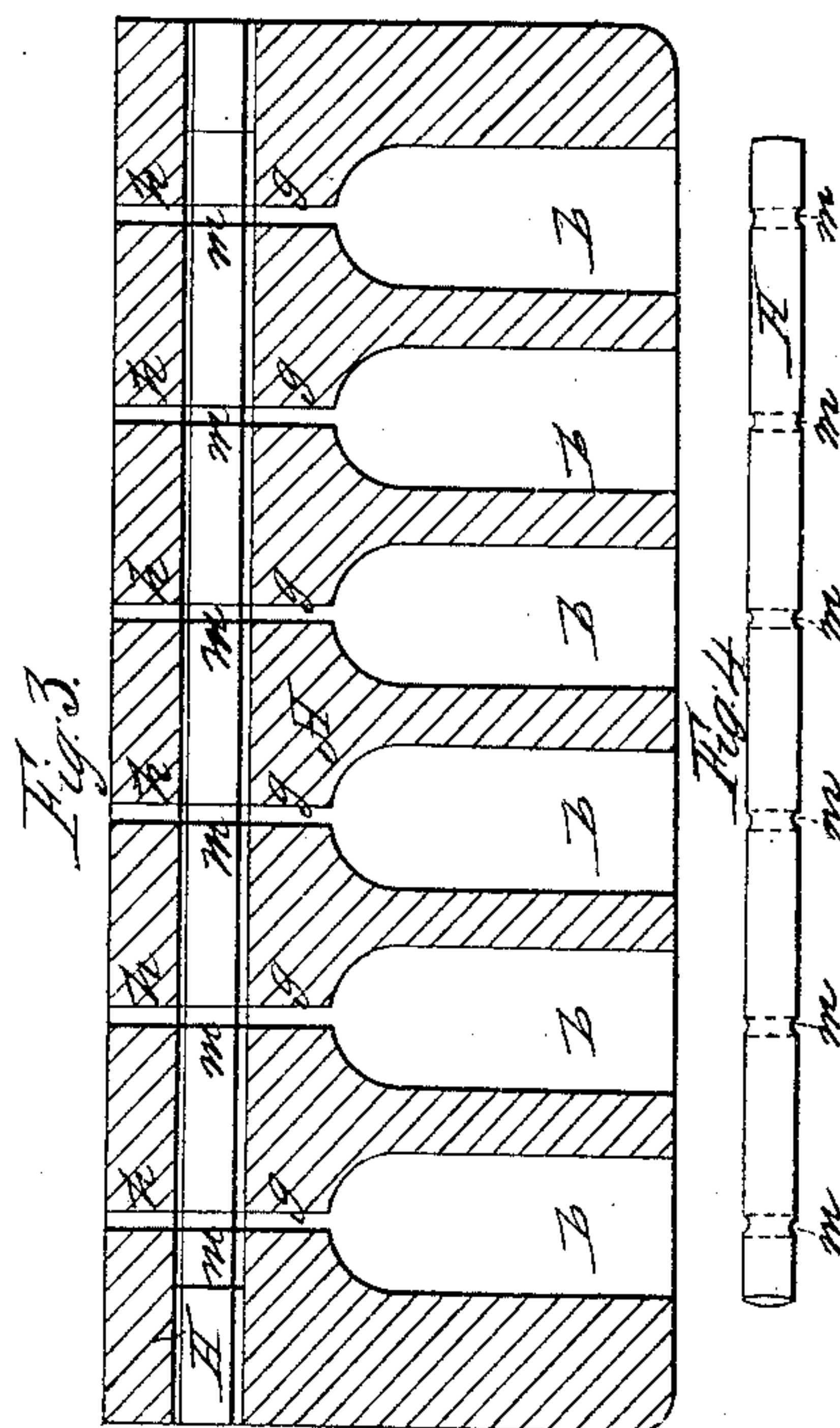
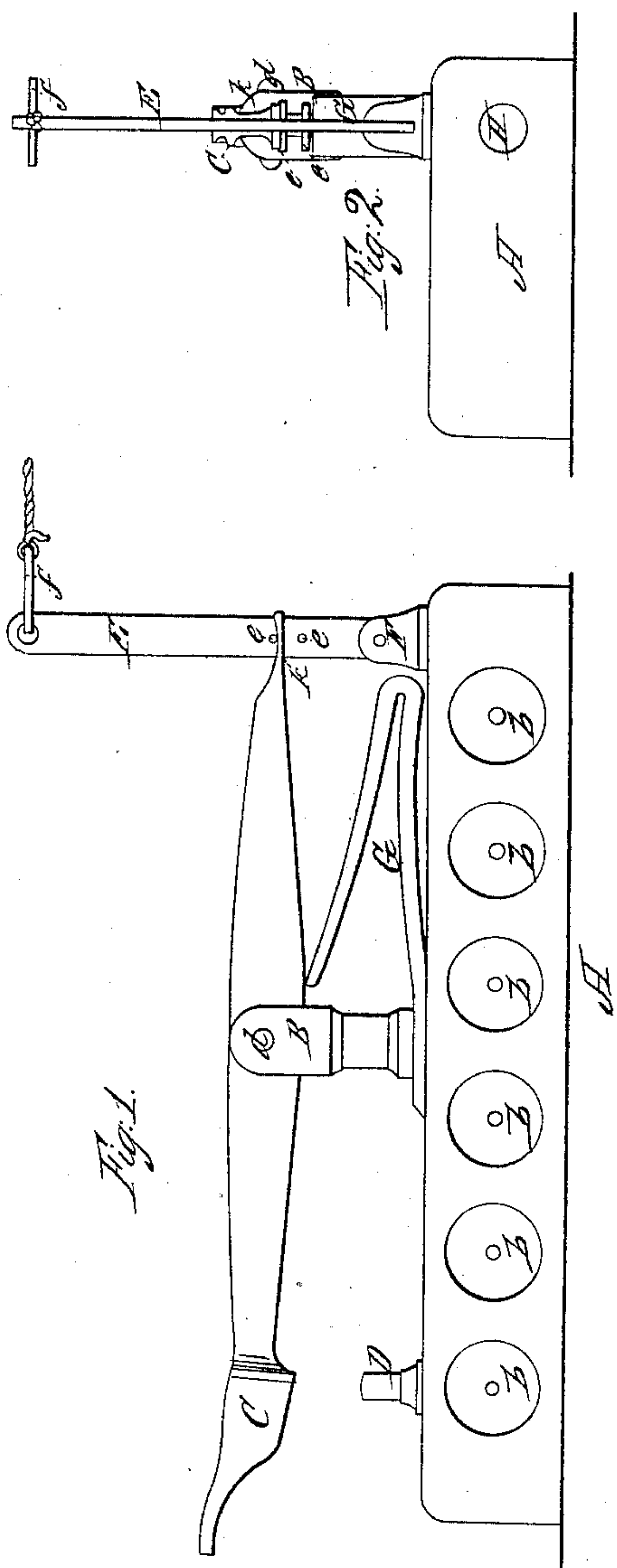


J. G. BOLEN.
ALARM GUN OR MAGAZINE.

No. 8,439.

Patented Oct. 21, 1851.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BOLEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BURGLAR-ALARM.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,439, dated October 21, 1851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JNO. G. BOLEN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Instrument for
5 Detecting Burglars, &c., which I denominate the "Bolens Alarm Gun or Magazine"; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of said machine or instrument, together with its appurtenances and the mode of preparing and
10 operating the same.

In the construction of said machine I group together several firing chambers or some equivalent thereto, by piercing a
15 metallic slab with perforations which form so many distinct calibers, as shown in the annexed drawing; in which—

Figure 1, exhibits a side elevation, Fig. 2, an end do, and Fig. 3, a horizontal cut
20 section view, Fig. 4, exhibits a longitudinal view of the fuse required for igniting the charges contained.

Similar letters of reference indicate the same parts throughout said drawings.

25 The mechanism of said instrument is constructed as follows, see Fig. 1. The magazine A with its perforations or calibers *b*. Near the center, and back corner of A is vertically fixed the standard B, horizontally
30 through the top of which, in a corresponding mortise is suspended upon a fulcrum pin *d*, the hammer lever C, the hammer ends of which is made to fall vertically upon the nipple or cone D, which is fixed
35 vertically into said magazine connecting with the first left hand barrel; while the lever end of said hammer extends from said fulcrum to the right hand back corner of said magazine, having its end fork shaped, it being
40 separated by a horizontal slot, into which the vertical sear or discharging lever E is arranged to play in and out freely, said lever is provided with cross pins, *e*, fixed
45 horizontally in, and projecting from opposite sides of the same, under which pins the prongs of the hammer lever is held, when the machine is in a cocked position. The bottom end of the lever E, plays upon a fulcrum pin in the vertical stud F. The
50 upper end of said lever is provided with a clevis or ring *f*, into which the discharging line is secured in the usual manner. Between the standards B and F, and on a line with, and under the lever end of the hammer C, is horizontally fixed the mainspring
55 G, its lower limit being fixed to the upper

surface of A, by the foot of standard B, and its upper one bearing against the under side of the lever C. Horizontally through the back corner of the magazine and on a
60 line with the breech end of the barrels a small perforation H, is made through and through so as to range on a line with the prime holes *g*, of said calibers, which lead into said perforations or fuse chamber from
65 whence they continue through and out at the back side of the magazine, in a direct line with said loading chambers, where they are termed vent holes as designated by the letter *h*. The object of piercing the fuse in
70 connection with the vent holes is to prevent the fuse from becoming the abutment to the explosive force of the charge through the priming hole, which, without said perforations and vent holes, the chambers would
75 be liable to discharge simultaneously. In this "fuse chamber" I insert my fuse, which is a simple paper cylinder charged with the ordinary slow match composition, fitting
80 closely and rammed firmly in the same after which (before loading the barrels) said fuse is pierced through from the priming holes *g*, to the opposite vent hole *h* in each barrel (see Figs. 3 and 4,) by means of a priming
85 wire, in order that the powder from each charge may communicate with the fuse, which may be so compounded as to ignite the charges consecutively as required. The perforations through said fuse are indicated
90 by the letter *m*. The fuse being thus inserted and pierced as above described I next proceed to lute up closely the outer orifices of the vent holes, also the muzzle end of the fuse chamber with bees wax, putty, or any other water proof luting. I then proceed
95 to charge the barrels of the magazine with blank cartridge, or plain powder and wadding, and then fix a percussion cap upon the nipple D, and in case the machine is to be placed where it is exposed to moisture, I se-
100 cure the muzzles of my barrels and lower rim of the cap with the same water proof luting said magazine is then placed in any convenient locality in the apartment or place to be guarded. A line, rod, or wire,
105 is now attached to the ring *f*, from which it is extended and attached to some leading line &c. which is connected with doors, windows, &c. or other places of ingress, or accessible passages, in said manner as to be-
110 come deflected or strained by the movement of, or passing in the same, which deflection

or straining of said lines &c. must necessarily draw back the upper end of the discharging lever E, and thereby draw off, or disengage the cross pins e, from the forks of
5 said levers, the hammer end of which falls (propelled by the force of the spring G,) upon the cap upon the cone D, by which means the magazine is fired, as before described.

10 Although there is but little apparent novelty in this machine, it is obviously a useful instrument for the purposes designed. It being cheap compact, and effective, occupying but little room, and easily managed.

It is not intended as a destructive weapon, 15 but simply as an alarm, and detection of thieves, burglars, &c.

My claims in the above described invention, I shall confine to a group or train of barrels, or firing chambers in combination 20 with the pierced fuse, and bent holes, constructed, prepared, and operated essentially in the manner, and for the purposes above set forth and described.

JNO. G. BOLEN.

Witnesses:

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