

S. J. Trask,

Alarm Lock.

N^o 14,209.

Patented Feb. 5, 1856.

Fig. 1

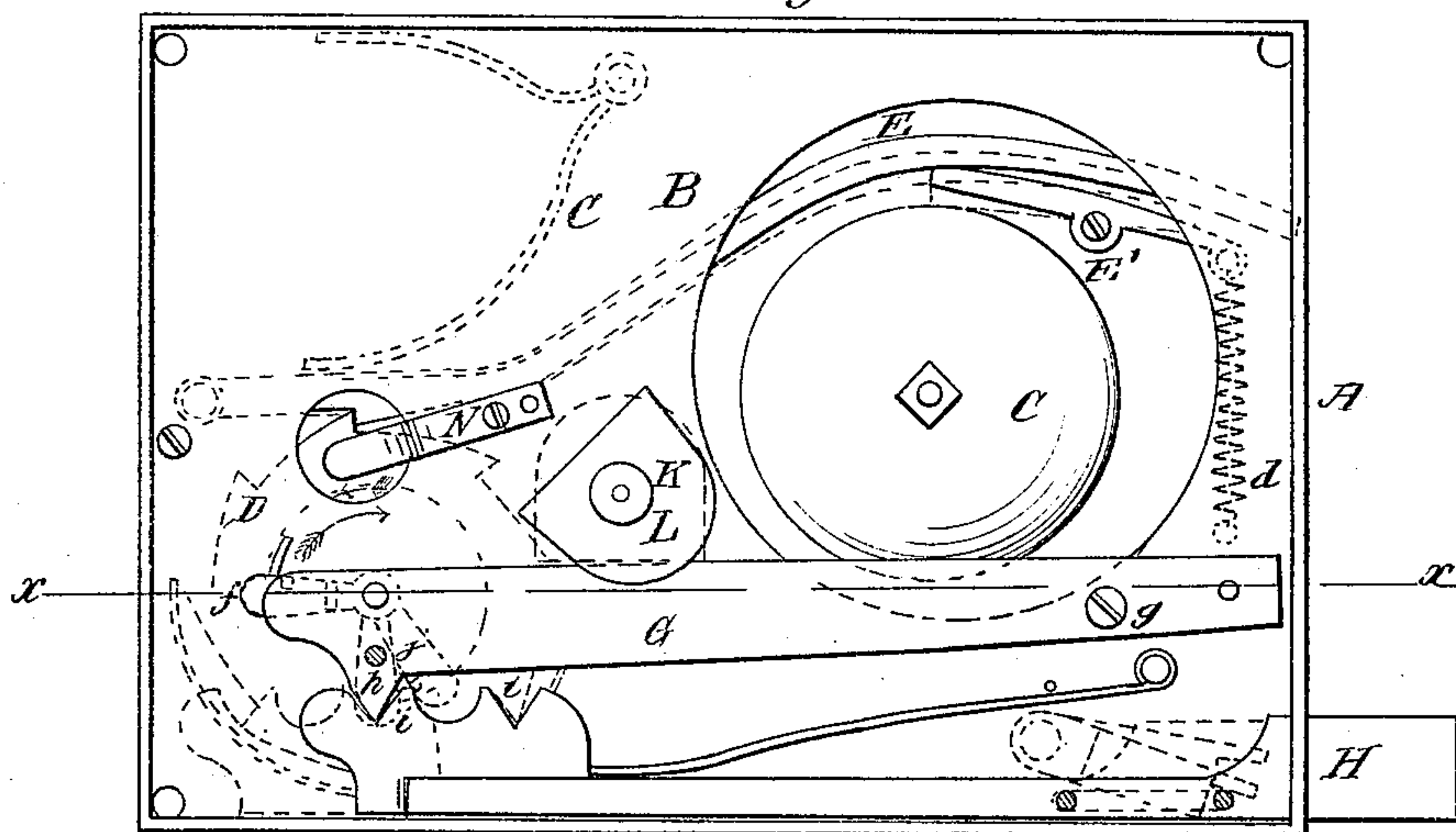
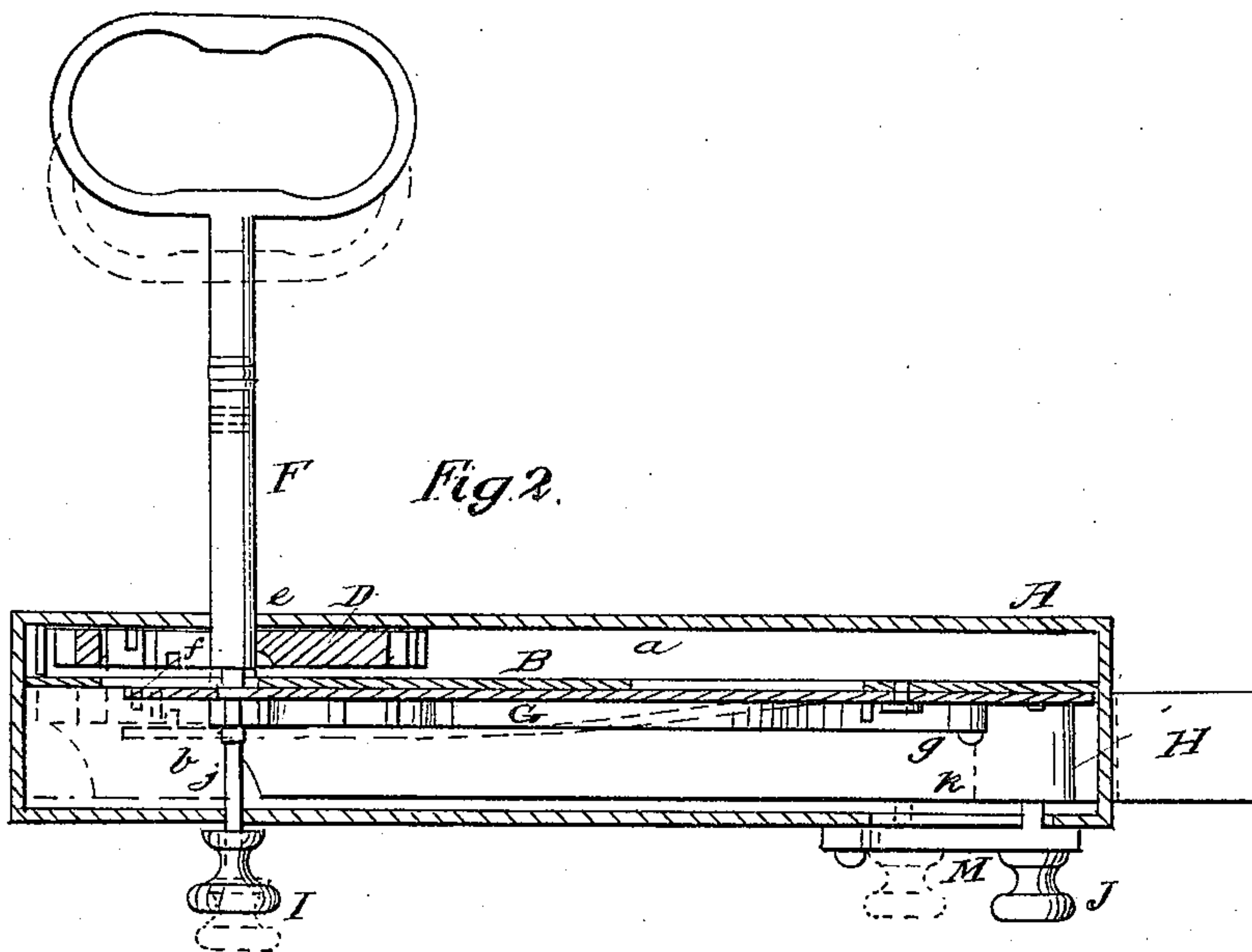


Fig. 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

S. J. TRASK, OF GUILFORD CENTER, NEW YORK.

ALARM-LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,209, dated February 5, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, S. J. TRASK, of Guilford Center, in the county of Chenango and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Alarm-Lock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an interior view of my improvement, the back plate of the lock being removed. Fig. 2, is a horizontal section of ditto, (x) (x) Fig. 1, showing the plane of section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, represents the casing of the lock which is of rectangular form and is divided into two compartments (a) (b) by a longitudinal vertical plate B, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. To the inner side of the front plate of the casing there is attached a bell C.

D, represents a ratchet or notched wheel which is secured within the compartment (a) of the lock, and E, is a lever, one end of which is made to bear upon the periphery of the wheel D, by means of a spring (c) shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The opposite end of this lever bears upon a lever E', which serves as a hammer to the bell C, as will be presently shown, the lever E', having a spiral spring (d) attached to it, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The wheel D, is placed opposite the key hole (e) in the front plate of the casing A, and has an aperture made through it to receive the key F.

The partition plate B, has a key hole (f) made through it, which key hole is placed at right angles with the key hole (e) in the front plate of the casing. The key hole (e) being in a vertical and the key hole (f) in a horizontal position. To the inner side of the partition plate B, there is attached a flat spring G, one end of which covers the greater portion of the key hole (f) a small portion of the outer end of the key hole (f) not being covered by the spring. The opposite end of the spring is attached by a bolt (g) to the partition plate B, as shown in Fig. 1. The spring G, has a projection (h)

on it near the end which covers the key hole (f) and this projection fits in one of a series of notches (i) in the back part of a sliding bolt H, as plainly shown in Fig. 1.

The spring G, has a rod (j) attached to it, which rod passes through the inner plate of the casing A, and has a knob I, upon it. The bolt H, also has a knob J, attached it which knob works in an oblong slot (k) in the inner plate of the casing.

K, represents an arbor or spindle which passes through the casing A. The ends of this arbor or spindle have knobs upon it and a semi-circular plate L, is attached to the arbor or spindle directly over the spring G.

To the inner plate of the casing there is attached a button M, by which the movement of the bolt H, may be stopped or prevented from being operated from the outer side of the casing when desired.

N, is a spring attached to the inner side of the partition plate B. The end of this spring bears upon the inner side of the wheel D, as shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, the lock is represented in a locked state, and in order to withdraw the bolt H, the key F, is inserted in the key hole (e) in the outer plate of the casing and into the wheel D, and as the key is turned the wheel D, will also be turned and the wheel will operate the levers E, E', and cause the bell C, to be struck or sounded, the lever E', acting upon the bell. When the key hole is in line with the key hole (f) in the partition plate B, the key is shoved through the key hole (f) and the point or end of the rod of the key passes into a hole in the spring G, and said spring is shoved outward from the plate till the projection (h) on said spring is freed from the notch (i) in which it rested and the key being again turned its bit will act upon the bolt H, and slide or draw it back, thus unlocking the lock. To withdraw the key F, it is turned so that the bit will be in line with the key hole (f) then the bit is drawn into the aperture or hole in the wheel D, said wheel turned till the aperture and bit are brought in line with the key hole (e) in the outer plate of the casing, the bell being operated whenever the wheel D, is turned.

The lock may be unlocked from the inner side without a key by operating the spring

G, by means of the knob I, so as to free the projection (*h*) from the notch (*i*) and moving the bolt by the knob J.

- 5 The button M, serves as a catch to prevent the bolt being operated from the outer side of the lock or door, even with a key, it serves the purpose of a night latch. The plate L, when turned in a certain position will overlap the spring G, and prevent its
10 being shoved out, the plate B, thus serving as a check and giving additional security.

What I claim as new in alarm locks, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The use of the spring G, and rod (*j*) when used in connection with the plate L 15 arranged and operated in the manner set forth.

S. J. TRASK.

Witnesses:

LAMAN INGERSOLL,
RICHARD VONDUSEN.