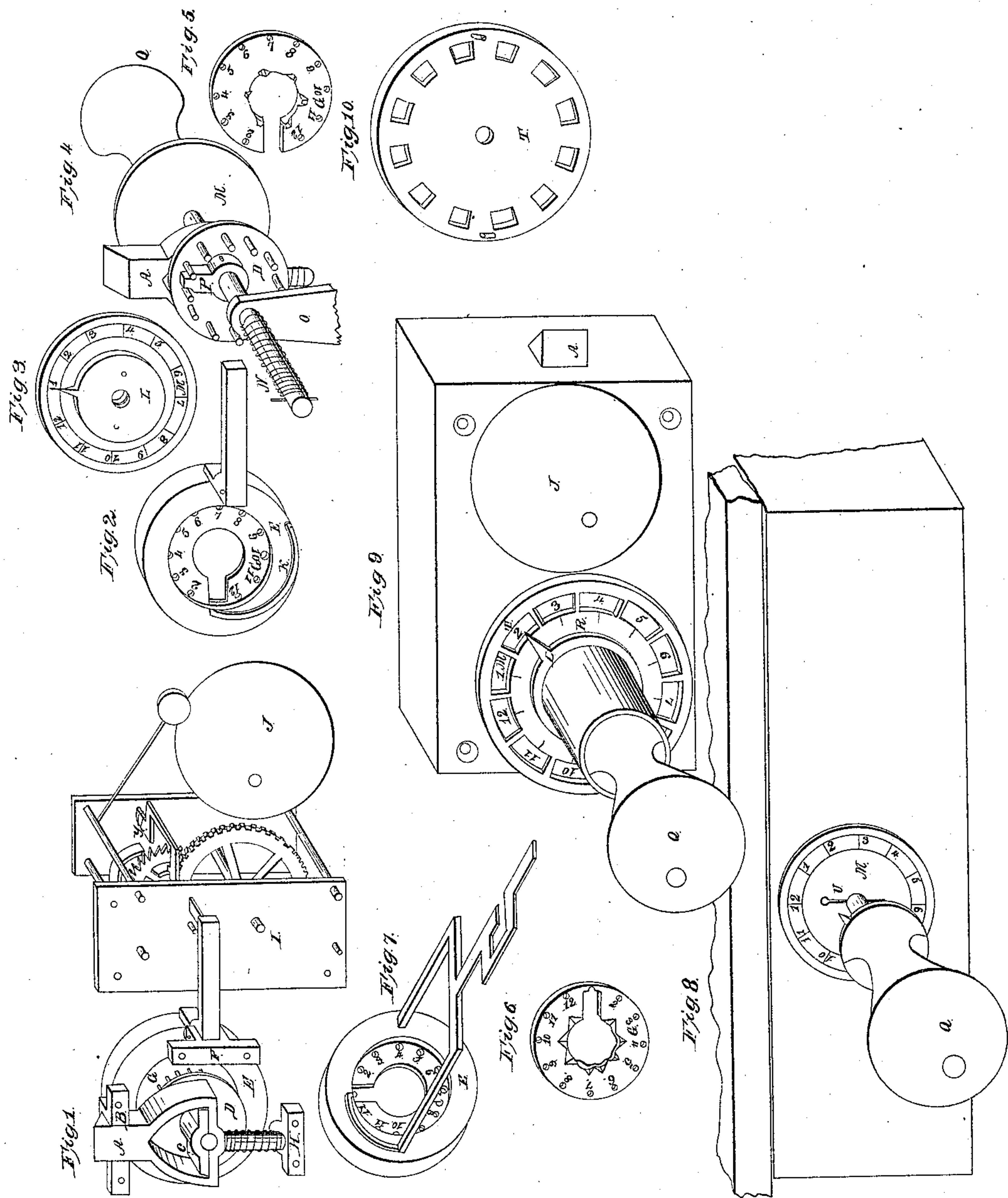


H.L. Hervey,
Alarm Lock,

No 19,926

Patented Apr. 13, 1858.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

H. L. HERVEY, OF WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT.

ALARM-LOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 19,926, dated April 13, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE L. HERVEY, of the town of Windsor, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Thief-Detecting Locks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, the same letters designating like parts in each figure, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical view of the lock. Fig. 2 is an isometrical view of the dial plate, and holder, and alarm lever. Fig. 3, is a view of the dial indicator, and the indicator. Fig. 4, is a view of the handle, and pin wheel for throwing down the bolt. Fig. 5 is a view of a corrugated dial plate. Fig. 6 is another form of corrugated dial plate. Fig. 7, is a view of the dial holder attached to the lever for operating the alarm when the alarm is not set directly behind it. Fig 8, shows the handle and dial indicator, with the handle drawn out and fastened by a large key or pin so that the lock operates as a common bolt without giving the alarm. Fig. 9 is a view of the invention made in a lock for doors, &c., with an illuminated dial attached. Fig. 10, is a view of the illuminated dial, and revolving shield, with the shield closed over the figures.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

In Fig. 1 A is the lock bolt, B is the hasp for the bolt to slide through, C is the piece for drawing the bolt, and is attached to the pin wheel D, the pin wheel D is for the purpose of drawing the bolt, and is provided with pins for the purpose of allowing the piece P, as represented in Fig. 4 to act upon the wheel, and draw the bolt when the handle is turned either to the right or left, E, the dial holder for holding the variable dial and to start the alarm, F is the piece for the dial holder E to hinge on, G is the variable dial by which the number is indicated, by which the drawer can be changed. H is the piece for the bottom of the bolt A to slide in, and for the purpose of guiding it. I is the alarm made similar to the ordinary alarm works of alarm clocks, I do not confine myself to a

bell as I may use a pistol torpedo &c. to give the alarm.

Fig. 2 is a view of the dial holder and dial separated from the other parts, G is the movable dial, F is the dial holder, K is the spring for holding the dial in its position, and is attached to the dial holder. The dial G is made so as to revolve in any direction.

In Fig. 3, is shown the outside dial with its index M in the dial with the figures to indicate where to place the index finger L, before pulling on the drawer knob.

In Fig. 4, A is the bolt, D the pin wheel for the purpose of drawing the bolt, M is the outside dial, P is a piece for the purpose of twining the pin wheel when it is drawn back between the pins on the pin wheel, and is fastened to the shaft N. N is the shaft to which the knob O and piece P is fastened, this shaft is provided with a spring, as is represented by the drawing, Fig. 4, for the purpose of drawing the shaft N back after it has been drawn out. O is a standard for supporting the end of the shaft N.

In Fig. 5 G' is a dial differently constructed for the same purpose as dial G in Fig. 2, and is provided with projections, these projections are for the purpose of preventing any person who may be fully acquainted with the way that the whole machine is constructed from opening the drawer without giving the alarm, by turning the knob around until the piece P comes to the slot, when it will easily pass out, and unlock or draw the bolt, but in passing the projections it will give the alarm.

Fig. 6, represents a corrugated dial similar to, and for the same purpose as G' in Fig. 5.

In Fig. 7, E is the dial holder attached directly to the spring-sliding catch, this sliding catch stops the alarm, the same as represented in *y* in Fig. 1. When I use the spring catch *y*, attached in the manner represented, it will be understood that the alarm works are placed directly behind the dial holder instead of at one side as represented in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 8, *b* represents a drawer as it is when under the counter, W represents the edge of the counter, M represents the dial upon the front of the drawer, Q represents the drawer knob drawn out and the pin U passes through the shaft N for the purpose

of holding the piece P which is represented in Fig. 4, between the pins upon the pin wheel D, by this means the lock can be changed from an alarm lock into an ordinary spring lock when it is desirable to make such a change.

Fig. 9, represents a case containing an alarm, and other arrangements, constructed in the same or equivalent manner as represented in Fig. 1 for the purpose of applying it to doors. The dial M is of glass, and is covered by a dial R for the purpose of a guard to prevent the glass from being broken. I make the dial M of glass for the purpose of showing the figures which are painted upon it, to persons of the house who should desire to enter at night, as the light in the hall will allow the figures to be seen from the outside. The dial or guard R is provided with openings as seen in Fig. 10, above described, Q is the door knob, X is the lock case. A is the bolt, and is the same as A in Fig. 1, the only difference is, it moves horizontally instead of perpendicularly, I is the bell represented on the outside of the lock case, but I can place it on the inside of the lock case if I desire to do so. I can make the works larger or smaller than represented if I choose to do so. When I apply it to a lock without changing the main features or principles of the invention, I can use a bolt and key if I wish; the same as used in common locks, in connection with the other work without making any changes in the nature of the invention.

In Fig. 10, T represents a kind of guard that I may find desirable to use, for the purpose of preserving the glass dial, it is represented as cleared, so as to cover the figures on the glass dial.

The operation of this lock is, first raise the spring $\frac{1}{2}$, so that it is clear of the holes in the dial G, then turn the dial, around, so as to bring the opening in said dial in any desired position, then look on the dial G, and see what number of the hole is that the spring K passes into, then shut the drawer, then remember the number. When

it is necessary to open the drawer without giving the alarm, the knob of the drawer must be turned so that the index pointer shall stand at the same number upon the outside dial, as the spring catch K stands on the inside dial, then pull knob Q and the piece P will pass through the slot in dial G, and pass between the pins in the pin wheel D, then turn the knob either right, or left and the bolt will be drawn, so that the drawer can be opened, but, if pulled out when the index hand stands at any other number than that to which it is set, the alarm will be given by means of the dial holder E.

When it is desirable to make this lock a common spring lock, it will only be necessary to draw out the knob, so that the piece P will be between the pins on the pin wheel, then pass a pin into a hole in the knob shaft as represented in Fig. 8. When applied to doors this alarm may be made to substitute the necessity of a door bell.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. The pin wheel D or its equivalent, constructed, and operating as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. I claim, the revolving slotted dial G, either plain, pointed or corrugated on its face, in combination with dial holder E operating, as described, and for the purposes set forth.

3. I claim piece P on the rear end of knob shaft, and working on the face of dial G, or through the slot on dial G for operating the pin wheel as described, and set forth.

4. I claim dial M, illuminated, or not, and index hand L, when arranged, and operating in connection with inside dial G.

5. I claim; the manner of changing the lock into a common spring lock, by means of pin U in the manner set forth.

HORACE L. HERVEY. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

T. G. CLAYTON,
JOS. C. CLAYTON.