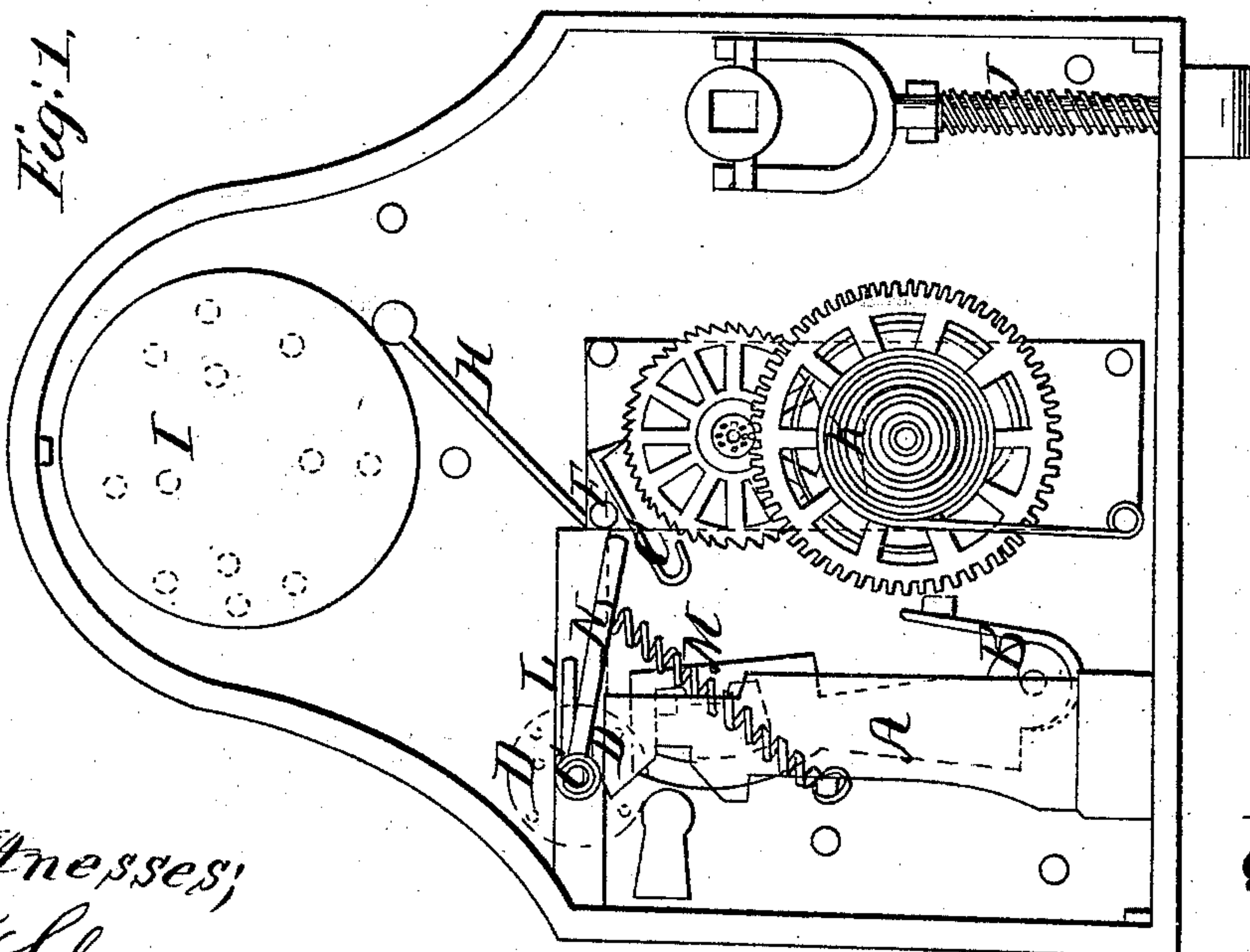
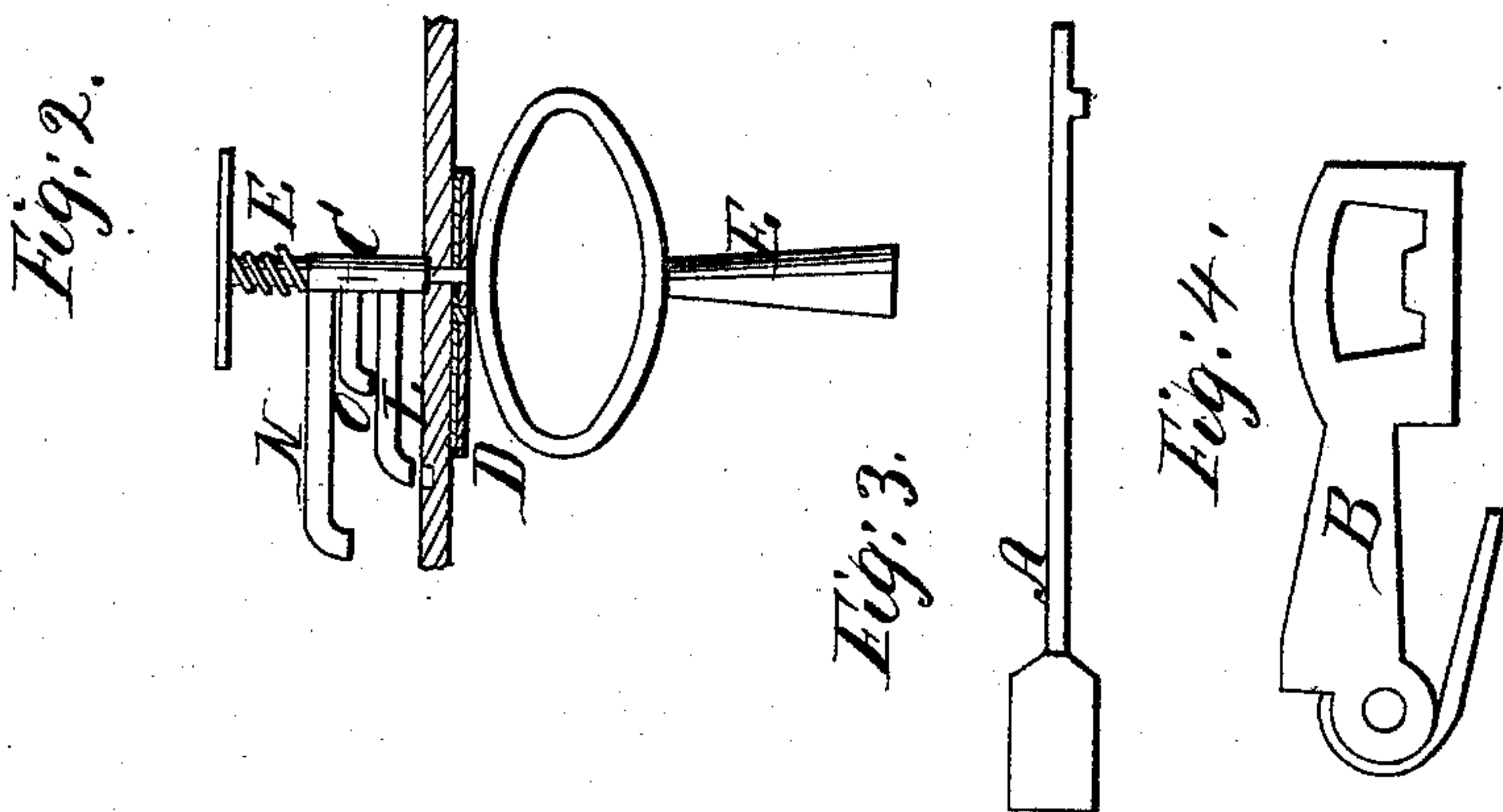


G. Jacobs,
Alarm Lock.

N^o 66,090.

Patented June 25, 1867.



Witnesses;
F. Lehmann
Robt. Green

Inventor.
Geo. Jacobs
Per
J. H. Alexander
attys.

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE JACOBS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Letters Patent No. 66,090, dated June 25, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN BURGLAR-ALARM LOCKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE JACOBS, of Washington city, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Burglar-Alarm Locks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, true, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the internal construction of my lock.

Figure 2 represents a side view of the setting arrangement with the key used for this purpose.

Figure 3 is a view of one side of the bolt.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the bolt-attachment.

Letter A, figs. 1 and 3, represents the bolt of my lock, which is provided near its inner end with a small projection for the purpose of catching in the slot in the bolt-attachment B, and also has an opening in one side so as to receive the key and allow it to be thrown in and out.

Letter B, as shown in fig. 4, represents the bolt-attachment, by which the bolt is prevented from slipping backwards and forwards, and is placed immediately under the bolt A, as shown in fig. 1. At its outer end it is perforated for the purpose of allowing it to work upon a pivot, and is also provided with an elongated spring, so as to give it a reciprocating motion. At its inner end there is a slot, having two small chambers or recesses, for the purpose of receiving the projecting part of the bolt A. As the key is turned to either lock or unlock the door it presses back the device B until the bolt is entirely free from the recess, when it moves on to the next one, where it again catches.

Letter C, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, represents an upright movable pivot, having a coiled spring, *e*, around its top, and three projecting arms, of different lengths, the uses of which will be fully shown hereafter.

Letter D, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, represents a circular movable plate, which is pivoted to the outside of the lock, and is perforated in a number of places, for the purpose of confusing and misleading those who do not understand its construction and arrangement. Although there are a number of holes in this plate there is but one of them which is intended to be used, and that one, when the plate is in its proper place, should be immediately over the movable pivot C, so that when the key is inserted into this hole it will press the pivot inwards.

Letter E, fig. 2, represents the key by which the clock-work K is wound. Upon the top or handle of this key is placed a small upright projection, which is used to set the alarm.

Letter F represents a movable pivot, to which is attached the double-acting pawl G, and the alarm hammer H.

Letter I represents the bell, which is of a semicircular shape, and upon which the hammer H, when in motion, sounds the alarm. Immediately under this bell the frame of the lock is perforated (as shown by red lines in fig. 1) in a number of places, so as to allow the sound to escape more freely.

Letter J represents a common door-latch.

The *modus operandi* of my lock is as follows: The door is first locked; the clock-work K is then wound up by means of the key E; the circular plate D is then turned until the key-hole is immediately under the pivot C, when the projection upon the handle of the key is inserted to its full length, which raises the pivot from its bed far enough to disengage the lower arm L from the hole or cavity in the bed of the lock. Attached to the longest of the three arms is a coiled spring, M, for the purpose of drawing the arms towards the pawl G and the bolt A. As soon as the pivot C is raised from its position, the coiled spring M draws the longest arm N around until it rests against the double-acting pawl in such a manner that it prevents it from working; and the shortest of the arms O until it rests against the end of the bolt A. The alarm is now set. As soon as a person unlocks the door, in turning back the bolt A, it strikes against the arm O and causes the pivot to turn backwards, which releases the pawl G from the arm N, when the alarm immediately begins to sound. After the alarm has once been set in motion it cannot be stopped in any manner until the spring has unwound itself. The coiled spring *e*, around the top of the pivot C, then presses downwards until the lower arm L again catches in the frame of the lock, when it is ready to be wound up again.

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

1. The employment of arms L N O, for the purpose of holding and letting off the alarm arrangement, substantially in the manner set forth.
2. In combination with the above I claim the sliding pivot C and spring e, substantially as set forth and for the purposes described.
3. The circular plate D, provided with deceptive holes, in combination with arms L N O, operating substantially as specified.
4. I claim the arrangement of bolt A, arms L N O, spring M, sliding pivot C. and plate D, substantially for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I set my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Witnesses:

T. H. ALEXANDER,
F. A. LEHMANN.