H. BERGSTEIN.

Burglar Alarm.

No. 90,809. Patented June 1, 1869.

Fig. 1

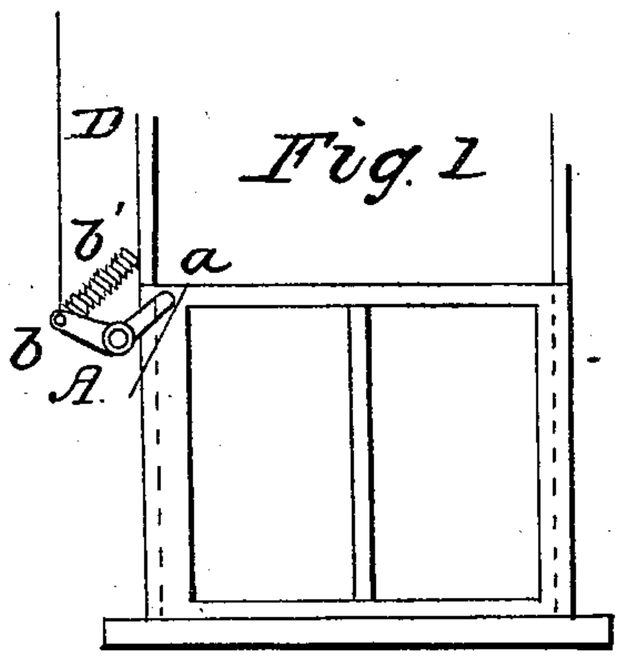


Fig. 2.

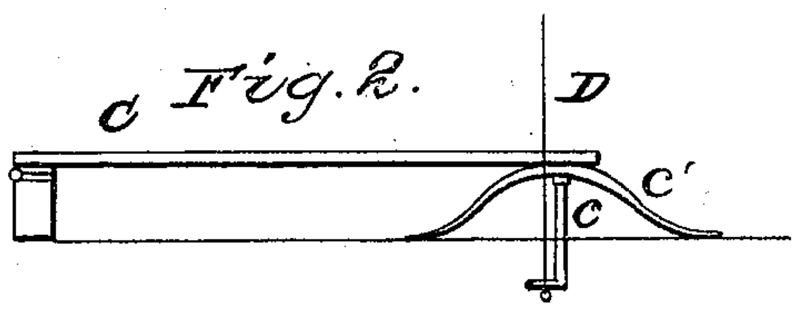


Fig. 3

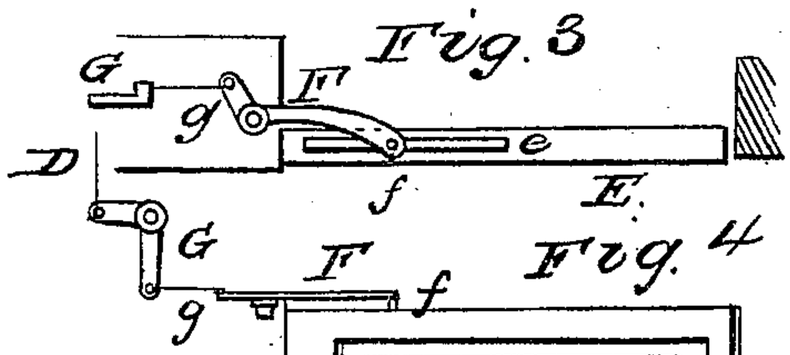


Fig. 4

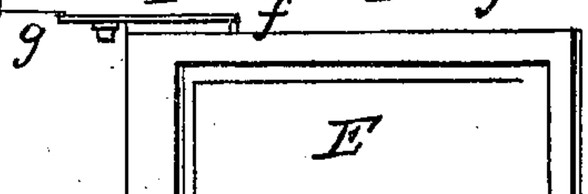


Fig. 5.

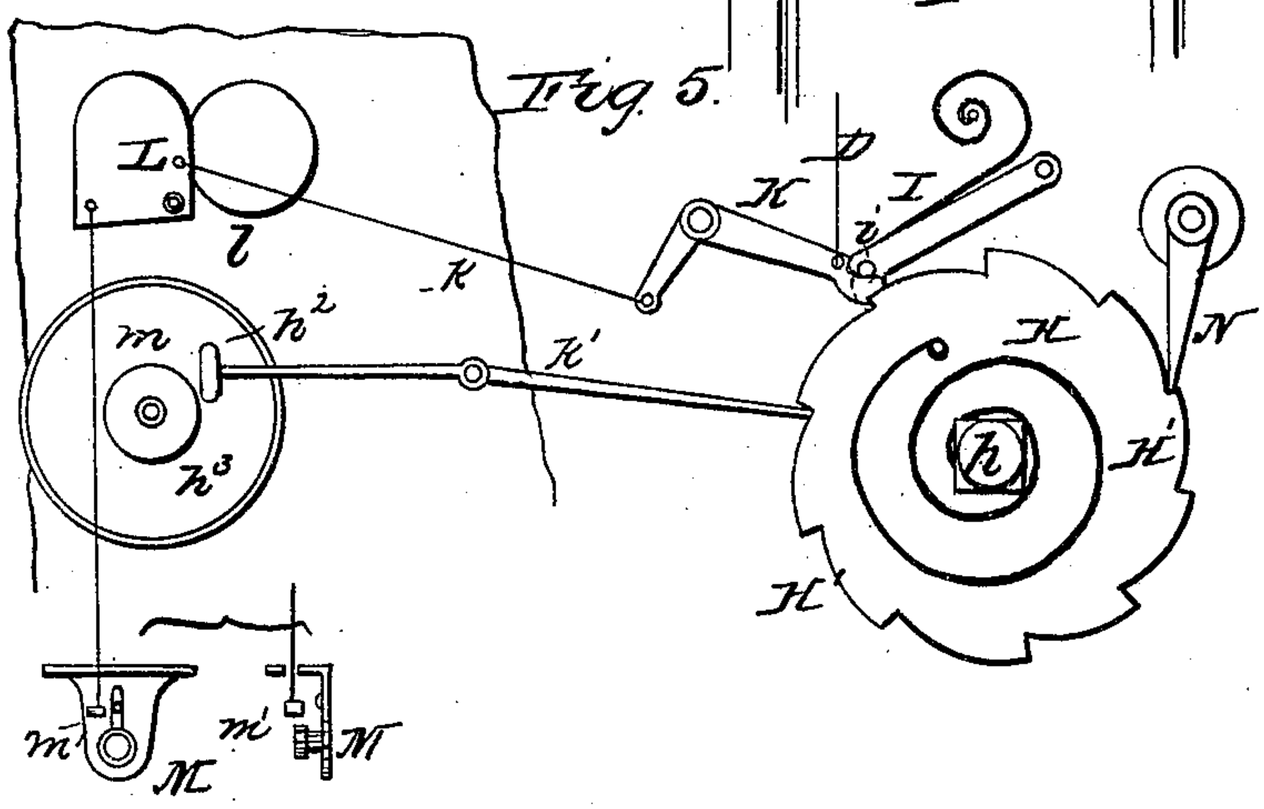
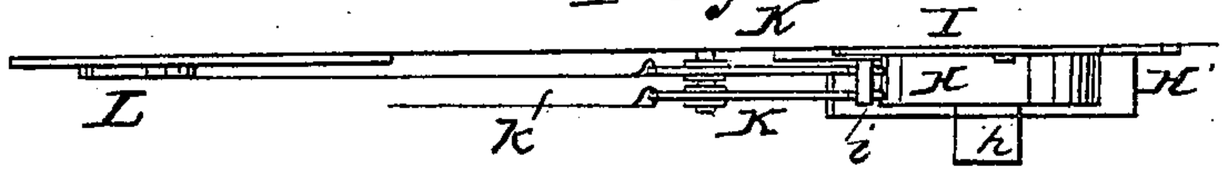


Fig 6



WITNESSES

Wm. H. Krothel.

Robert Burns.

INVENTOR

H. Bergstein

by his Attys.

Randolph & Krothel

United States Patent Office.

HENRY BERGSTEIN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Letters Patent No. 90,809, *dated June* 1, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN BURGLAR-ALARM.

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, HENRY BERGSTEIN, of San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco, and State of California, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Burglar-Alarms; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of this invention is in use of an alarm-clock, placed where its alarm-signal shall be observed, in connection with certain indicator-devices, placed at the usual points of ingress into buildings, such as windows and doors, said indicator-devices being arranged to send a signal, and operate the alarm-clock, whenever an entry is forced, or otherwise unduly made at said points of ingress.

To enable those skilled herein to make and use my said invention, I will now fully describe the same, referring to the accompanying

Figure 1 as an elevation, showing the indicator-attachment to a window, and

Figure 2 as an elevation, showing the indicator-attachment under the flooring, contiguous to a door or entrance.

Figures 3 and 4 are, respectively, plan and elevation, showing the attachment to a door.

Figure 5 is an elevation, and

Figure 6 is a sectional plan, showing the general arrangement of the alarm-devices, and the signal-devices, for indicating the locality from which the original alarm proceeded.

The said drawings represent one form of devices, which act together to produce the result indicated, as in the nature of this invention.

In arranging my indicator-device, in connection with a window, I place the bell-crank lever A in the sash, so as to be invisible, the inner end *a* of the bell-crank being placed so that the window-sash, when being raised, will force it upward.

The alarm-wire B, connected with the other end *b* of the bell-crank A, then communicates the signal, and sets the alarm in operation, as hereinafter indicated.

A spring, *b'*, is used to return the bell-crank to its first position, when not under action by the window-sash.

In order to arrange the door-sill, or that part of the floor immediately within the door, so that any unauthorized entrance shall be signalled, I hinge, or otherwise pivot such part of the floor C, supporting the forward end on the spring-tappets *c*, which are held up by springs *c'*.

The weight of the person on the floor-piece C, presses down the tappets *c*, thereby drawing down the alarm-wire D, and communicating with the alarm-clock.

The springs *c'* return the floor-piece C to its first position, on release from the weight.

In order that the opening of the door E may be signalled, I form a groove, *e*, in the upper edge thereof, and arrange therein the tappet *f* of the bell-crank lever F, said lever being pivoted in the door-frame.

A link-bar, *g*, connected with the end *f'* of the lever F, operates the lever G, from which, again, an alarm-wire may carry the signal to the alarm-clock.

In all of said arrangements of devices, the devices themselves are so placed, that the person making ingress cannot discover their position, or arrangement generally, as indicated in the drawings.

The alarm-wires run to the alarm-clock. This is more fully shown in figs. 5 and 6.

The motive-power is in the spring H, coiled about the shaft *h*, which is wound up similarly to watches.

A ratchet-wheel, H', on said shaft, operates (when it is revolving) the alarm-lever h^1, which has the knocker h^2, striking the bell h^3.

When the alarm is "set," a pawl, I, holds the ratchet-wheel H', preventing its rotation.

The pawl I is lifted by a lever, K, which operates upon the pin *i* of the pawl I.

The lever K is lifted by the alarm-wire D, and there will usually be a number of said alarm-wires, each going to a window or door, or other place of ingress of a building.

Each alarm-wire then has its own lever K, and all the said levers K operate to lift the pin *i* of said pawl I, thereby releasing the alarm from its detent, and, through the ratchet-wheel H', operating the alarm-lever h^1, and sounding an alarm on the bell, or gong h^3.

In order to indicate the locality from which the alarm has originally proceeded, I connect the end of the lever K (and each one thereof) by a wire or cord, *k*, with a signal-board, L, which has upon its face a mark, or inscription, (not shown in the drawings,) indicative of the locality to which the wire D runs, and from which, in case said wire is operated, the alarm has proceeded.

The signal-board L is hinged at *l*, and remains behind the casing (so as not to disclose the mark, or inscription upon its face) until drawn forward by the wire *k*, operated by the lever K and the wire D, as aforesaid.

The card, or board L, in being drawn forward, discloses its signal, and thus indicates the locality from which said alarm has proceeded.

In order to reset the board L, I draw the same back to its first position, by the wire or cord *m*.

This, in drawing forward the board L, has been raised, its head *m'* being then near the projecting ledge of the hand-slide M. If now the hand-slide M is drawn down by hand of the operator, the projecting ledge draws the head *m'* and the cord *m* down, thus bringing the board L to its original position.

It will be observed that there may be any number of such cords *m*, but that only the one drawn up by the sounding of an alarm, will be in position for draw-

ing down by the hand-slide M. Thus one hand-slide may operate any number of signal-boards, without interference of the several parts with each other.

When the alarm is not to be sounded, the detent-bar N is set to engage the teeth of the ratchet-wheel H′, as indicated in fig. 5; otherwise, said detent-bar N is moved out of engagement with the teeth aforesaid.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim, is—

1. The lever A, spring *b′*, and wire D, when arranged, as described, in relation to a window-sash, and combined with the alarm-device I H′ h^1 h^3, in the manner described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The hand-slide M, signal-board L, wire *k*, and lever K, when combined and arranged with each other, and with the alarm-device I H′ h^1 h^3, as described, for the purpose set forth.

In witness of said invention, I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of—

HENRY BERGSTEIN.

Witnesses:

GEO. P. HERTHEL, Jr.,

M. RANDOLPH.