

J. H. THORP.
Burglar Alarm.

No. 109,971.

Patented Dec. 6, 1870.

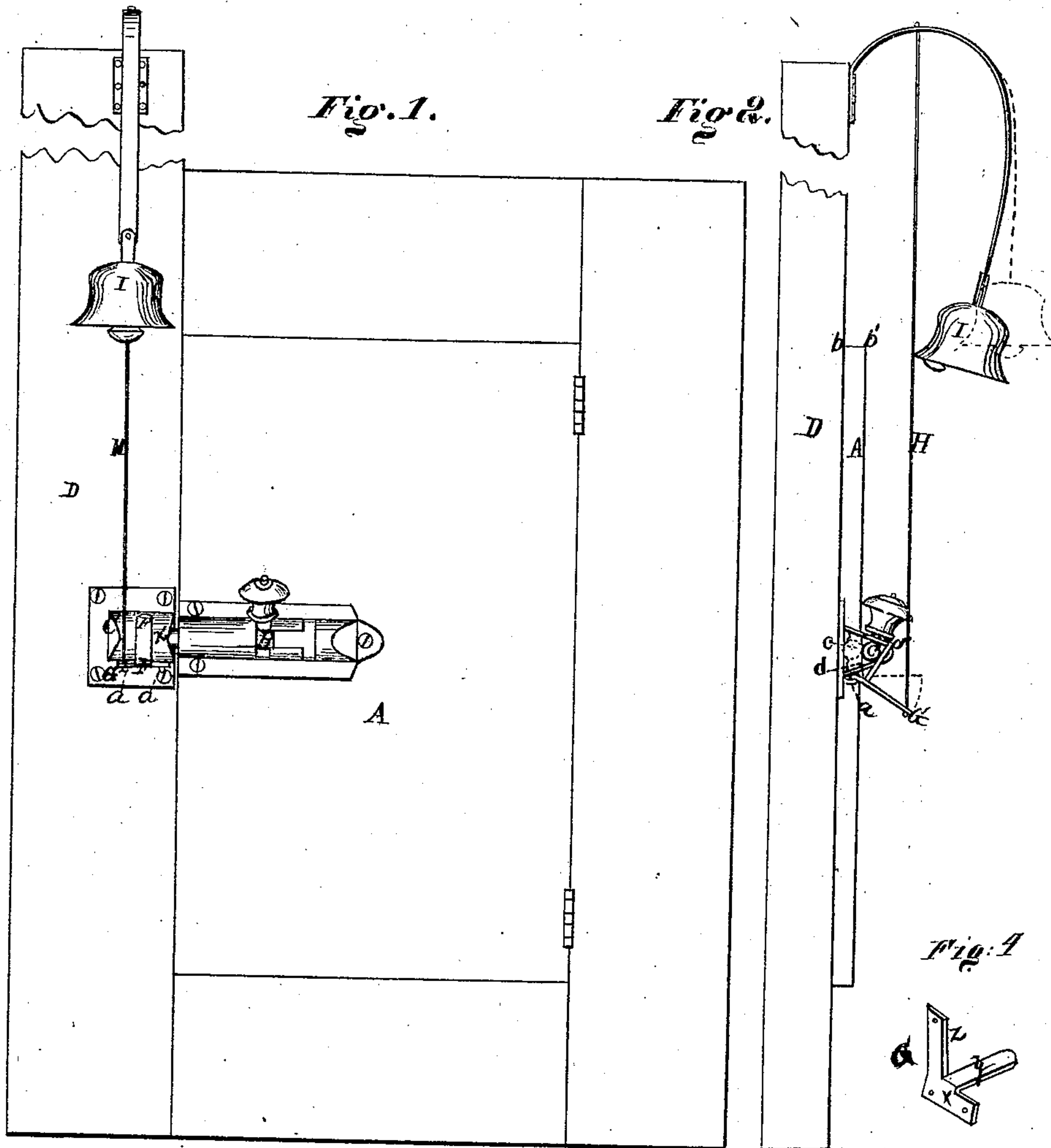
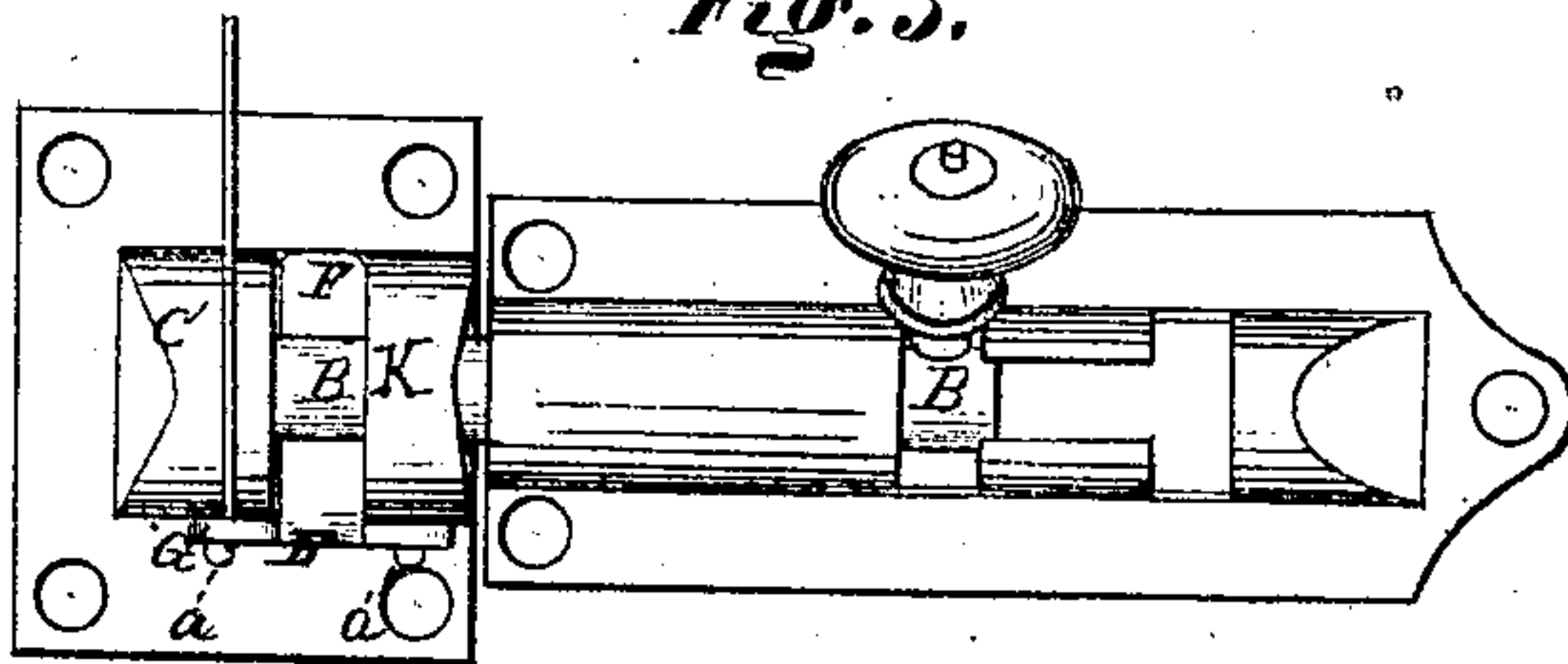


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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JAMES H. THORP, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 109,971, dated December 6, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN ALARM-ATTACHMENTS.

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, JAMES H. THORP, of New York City, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Alarm-Attachments for Doors and Windows; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a view of the door and bolt with the alarm-attachment.

Figure 2 represents an end view of the alarm.

Figure 3 represents a view of the bolt with its end over the lever that causes the alarm.

Figure 4 represents a perspective view of the lever that operates the alarm.

The nature of my invention relates to that class of alarms that is operated by the bolt or lock of a door, and consists, mainly, in the construction of the keeper which secures the end of the bolt, and the lever which is hinged on the outer part of the same.

A in the drawing represents a door, having on its inside an ordinary sliding bolt of any suitable description.

D represents the door-frame, and to which is attached the bolt-keeper C.

This keeper or nose is made larger than the door-bolt, and is provided with a cross-slot, F, as will be hereinafter set forth.

G represents a lever, having three angles, as shown in fig. 4.

The lower angle x of this lever is hinged to the under part of the keeper C, as shown at $a a$, fig. 1, thus allowing the angle y to lie in the slot F of said keeper.

The other angle z extends a short distance outward, and is connected by a wire, H, to an alarm, I, of any suitable description, which is secured upon the door-frame or wall of the premises.

To operate the alarm, the bolt B on the door is passed into the keeper C, under the angle y of the lever G, which lies in the slot F, so that when the door is pushed inward the bolt presses against the angle y , carrying downward the angle z , and causing the wire H to sound the alarm I.

When it is desired to bolt the door so as to not cause the alarm to be made in cases of sickness or other causes, the bolt B is passed upon the top of the angle y , which leaves the door slightly ajar, and indicates by its position that the alarm will not sound.

I am fully aware that a bolt-keeper having a lever which causes the alarm by the pressure of the door-bolt against the lever is not new.

What I claim is—

The combination of the enlarged keeper or nose C with cross-slot F, hinged lever G with angles $x y z$, and the door-bolt B, all constructed and operating substantially as set forth.

JAMES H. THORP.

Witnesses:

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