

(No Model.)

W. C. MANYETT.
ALARM LOCK.

No. 380,043.

Patented Mar. 27, 1888.

Fig. 1.

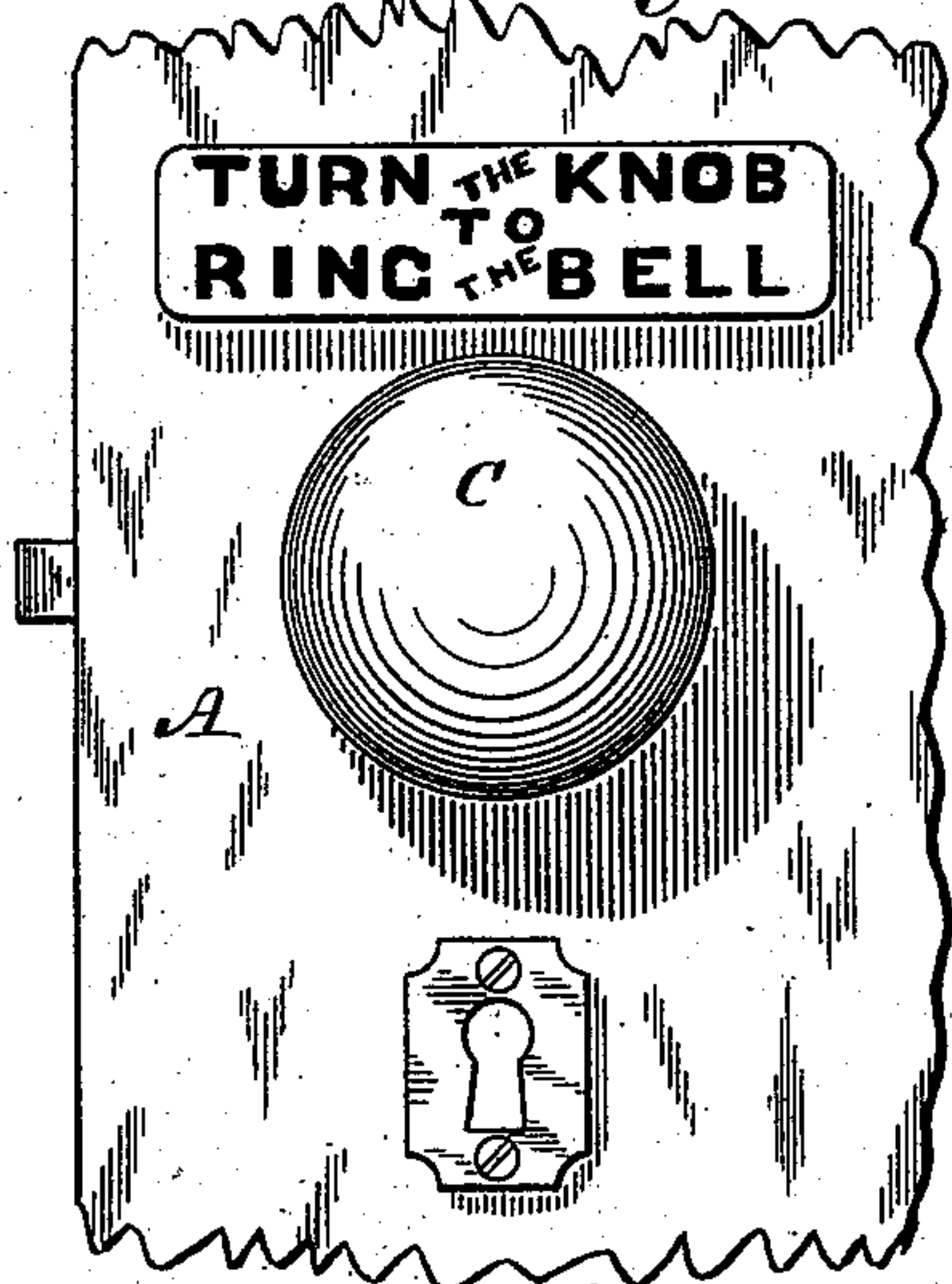


Fig. 2.

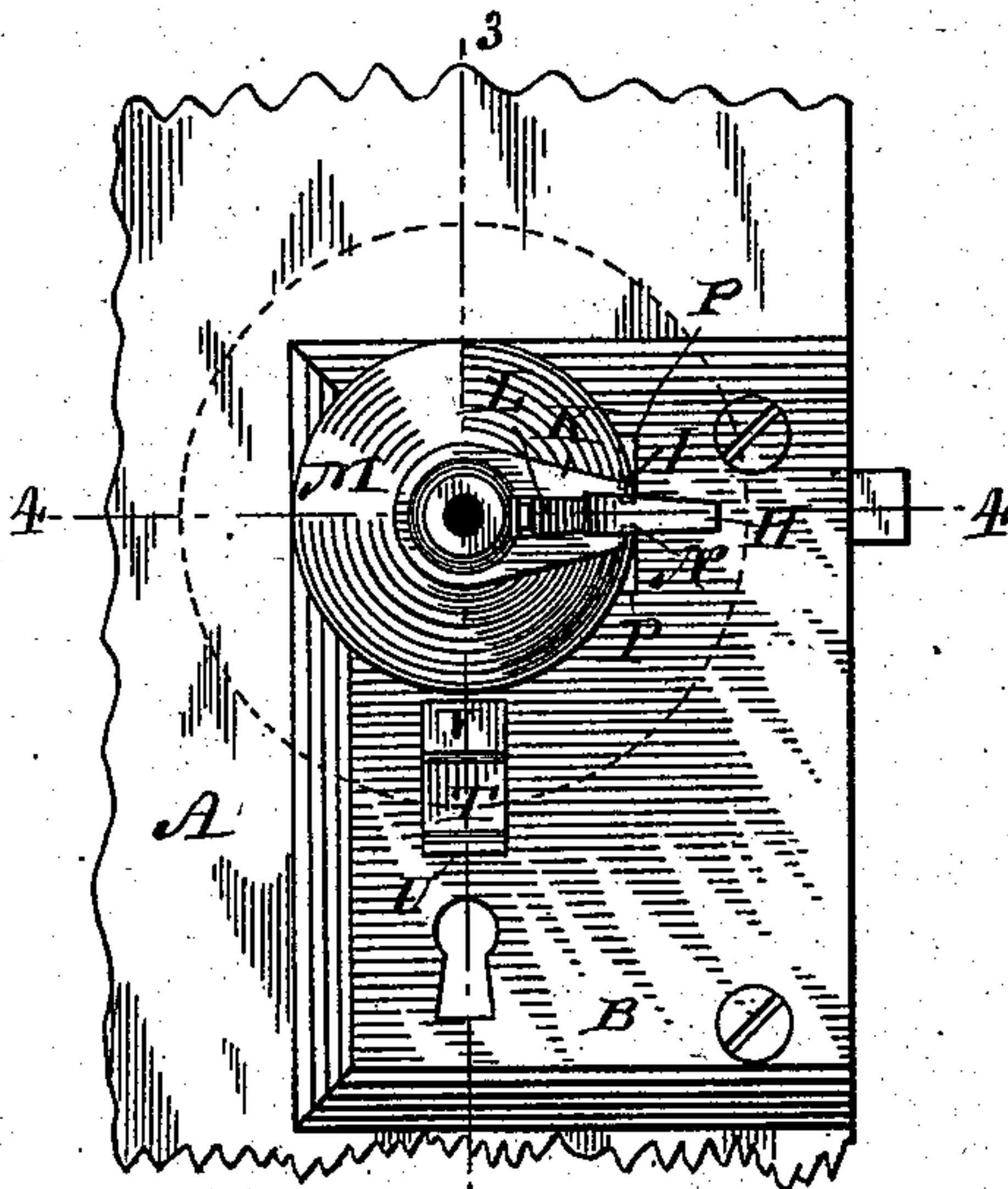


Fig. 3.

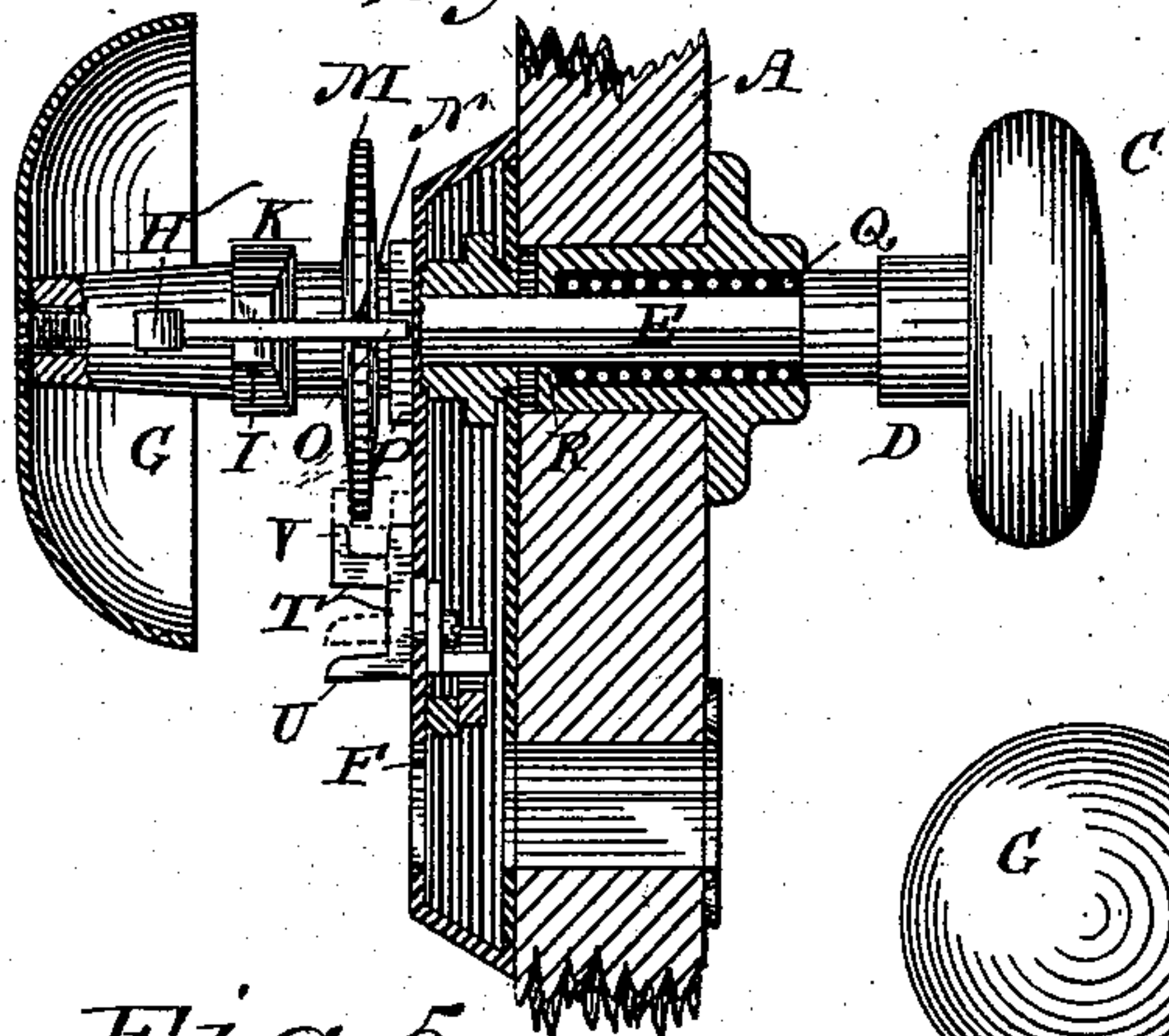


Fig. 4.

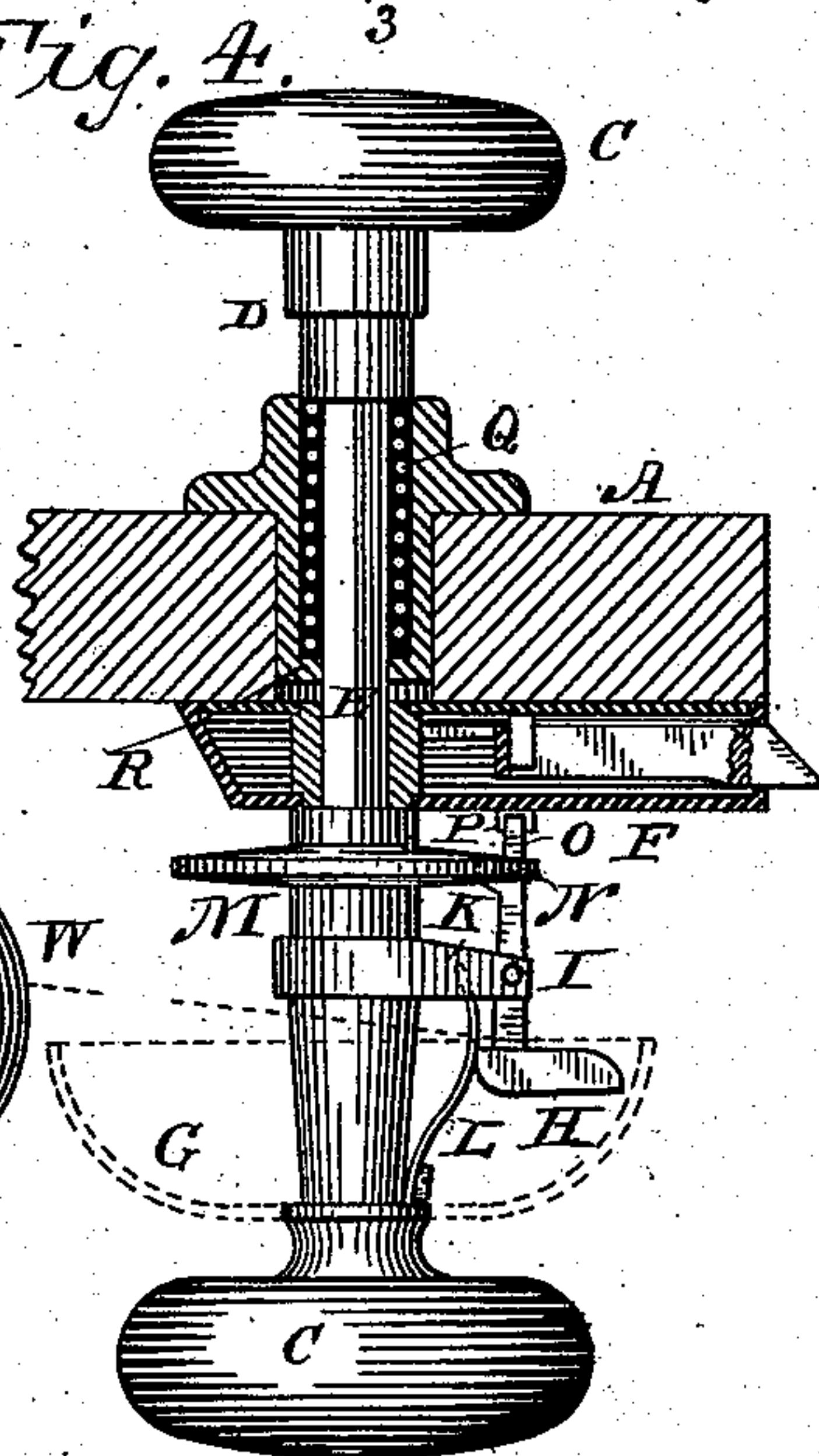


Fig. 5.

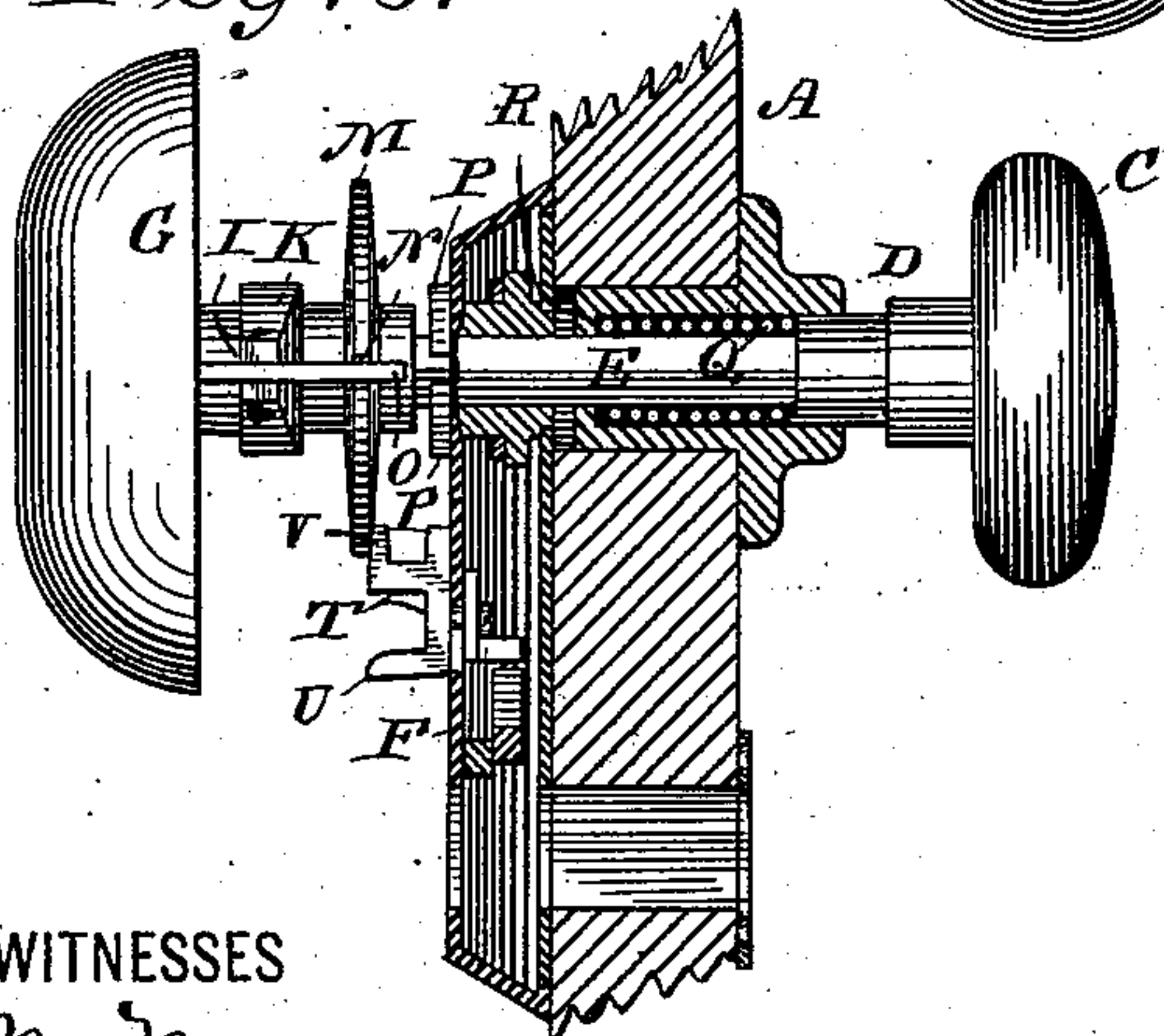
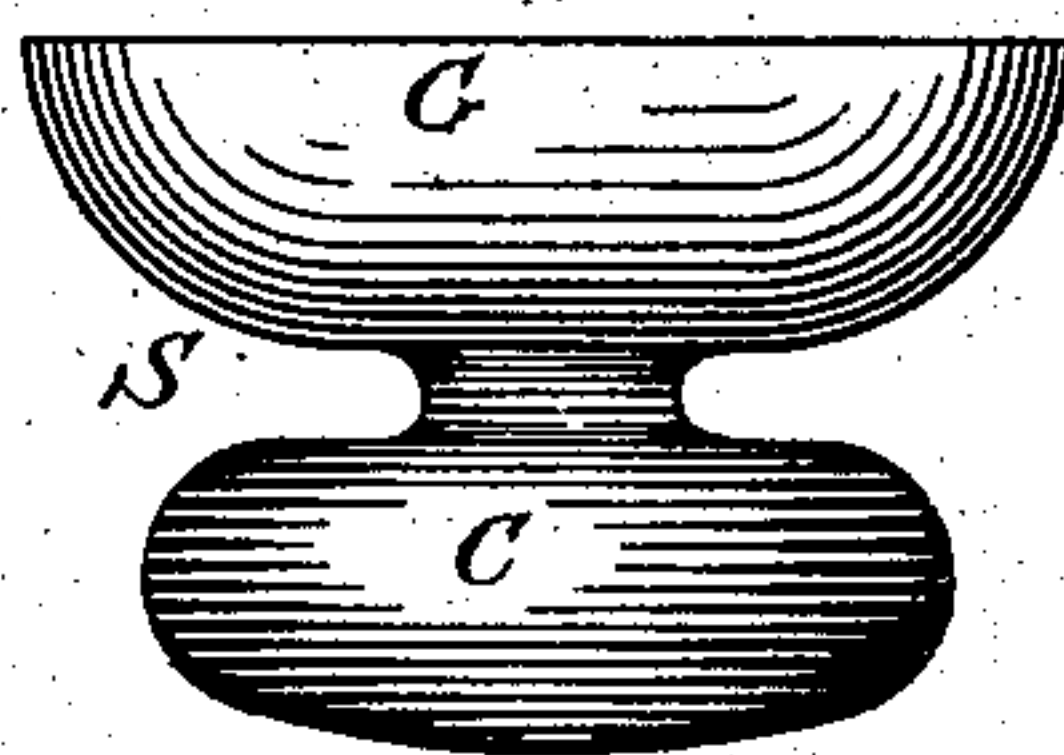


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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ALARM-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 380,043, dated March 27, 1888.

Application filed January 13, 1888. Serial No. 260,603. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. MANYETT, of Warrenton, in the county of Fauquier and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Alarm-Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce an alarm mechanism for an ordinary door-lock operated by knobs and spindle which is adapted to give warning at all times of any attempt to enter surreptitiously, and is also adapted to serve as a door-bell whenever desired.

My invention consists in the peculiar construction and organizations of parts constituting an alarm, which I will first describe in detail by reference to the accompanying drawings, and then succinctly specify in my appended claims.

I am aware that heretofore it has been proposed to ring a bell by the act of turning a door-knob in the ordinary way to unlatch a latch; but I go beyond that and provide means by which persons having a right to enter need not sound the alarm, while those having no right, especially at night, cannot possibly turn the knob without sounding the alarm. In other words, I provide for sounding the alarm whenever it needs to be sounded, and never at any other time. I also provide for adjusting parts of the alarm mechanism by the act of turning the key to unlock the lock, (which burglars sometimes do from the outside,) so that the door cannot then be unlatched by turning the knob without sounding the alarm. I thus provide against the dangers from skillful lock-picking from the outside.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is an outside view of a section of a door. Fig. 2 is an inside view of a similar section of a door, the bell being removed from the lock. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section similar to that of Fig. 3, showing the outside knob and connected parts pushed in; and Fig. 6 shows the knob and bell combined or secured together and detached from the other parts.

Referring to the letters upon the drawings in aid of a description in detail of my invention as illustrated, A indicates a door, B a

lock, C an ordinary door-knob, D its shank, E a spindle, F a lock-case, and G a bell.

All the parts thus far designated are of ordinary construction, and may be varied in construction according to the varying styles of door-locks in common use, which are generally divided into mortise-locks and case-locks.

H indicates the bell-hammer, pivoted at I upon an arm, K, projecting from the knob-shank.

L designates a spring for actuating the bell-hammer.

M is an escutcheon-disk, within one side of which is a slot, N, for the arm O of the bell-hammer.

P P are inclined trip-studs standing in the path of rotation of the lower end of the bell-hammer arm, so that whenever the knob is turned in either direction one of these studs will throw back the bell-hammer against the force of its spring and then release it, when the spring will cause the hammer to strike the bell and thus sound the alarm. The parts are so adjusted that the bell-stroke will be given before the knob is turned far enough to unlatch the latch, so that a burglar would be scared away by the alarm he had sounded before he unlatched the latch.

As it would be inconvenient to always have an alarm sound whenever the knob was turned and an authorized person desired to enter, I provide for throwing the bell-striking devices out of engagement or adjustment by a slight pressure inward upon the outer-knob. By that means the end of the bell-hammer arm is pushed beyond and out of contact with the trip-studs, as illustrated in Fig. 5. A spring, Q, is secured around the spindle, being shouldered against the end of the knob-shank at one end, and secured, as illustrated at R, or otherwise, at the opposite end. This spring permits the shank and knobs and attached parts to be pushed inward easily, as just described, and then will automatically restore them to their original position. A person can, therefore, push in the knob from the outside, turn it in either direction, and unlatch the latch without ringing the bell with entire convenience. The bell itself may serve as the inside knob, or a knob may be secured on outside the bell, as indicated at S, Fig. 6.

Now, in order to serve several useful pur-

poses, I provide a slide, T, at one side of or beneath the knob-shank and in proper relation to the escutcheon-disk M, so that it may engage it upon one side or the other, as may be desired. This slide works in a slot in the lock-case, as shown in the drawings, and is provided with a friction-spring, or otherwise, in any usual way, constructed so as to have a little frictional resistance, in order that it may stay in one position or another when in place. It is provided with a thumb-piece, U, for its convenient manipulation, and with a catch or support, V. This part V may either be entirely out of engagement with the escutcheon-disk or it may be slid underneath it, as shown in Fig. 5, or it may be slid up so as to catch over it, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. When it is out of engagement with the escutcheon-disk, the lock cannot be locked by turning the key without throwing the slide forward, so as to clamp over the escutcheon-disk and hold the alarm mechanism in operative position, so that if the latch is turned the alarm must be sounded. Then, should the key be turned to unlock the lock-bolt, the slide will not be thrown back, but will retain its position, clamping over the escutcheon, so that a burglar skillful in picking locks, even though he should succeed in throwing back the lock-bolt, would not place the alarm mechanism in a position to be inoperative for sounding the alarm. As soon as he partly turned the knob, and before he had turned it far enough to unlatch the latch, the bell would be struck.

Instead of locating the bell on the lock it might be located at a distance, and its hammer connected by means of a wire (very much as in case of ordinary door-bells) to the escutcheon-disk, or other rotary part of the lock mechanism, as sufficiently indicated at W, Fig. 4, for present purposes.

With respect to locks now in use on doors, my invention can readily be applied to them by connecting a bell and escutcheon-disk to the inner knob-shank, and by fastening a plate carrying a slide, T, and trip-lugs on the door or lock-case in the proper position. Thus my invention is applicable either to new or to old locks, the latter already applied to doors. The bell may also be sounded whenever it is desired to call an attendant to the front door, and thus it may serve as an ordinary door-bell for use of all persons legitimately approaching the entrance, either day or night.

What I claim to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination, with spring-actuated knobs, shank, and spindle adapted to be pushed inward from one direction, of a bell, a spring-actuated hammer, and trip-lugs for engaging with one arm of the hammer, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with spring actuated knobs, knob-shanks, and spindle adapted to be pushed inward from one direction, of an escutcheon-disk and a slide adapted to engage with the disk to resist both the inward and outward movement of the spindle and knobs, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a sliding knob-shank, of a bell, a spring-actuated hammer, a slotted escutcheon-disk, the trip-lugs adapted to engage the arm of the hammer, and the slide for engagement with the escutcheon-disk, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WILLIAM C. MANYETT.

Witnesses:

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