

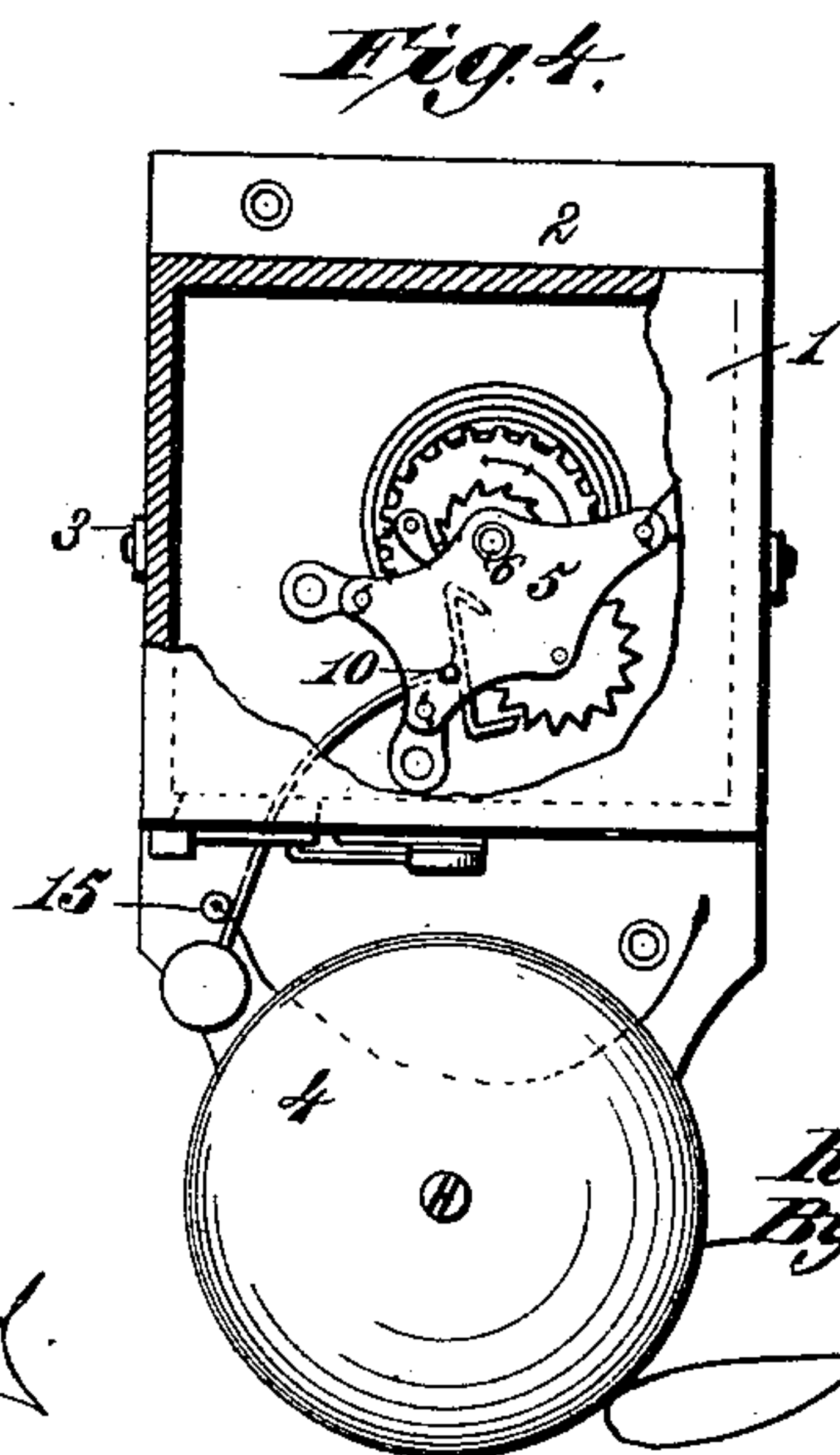
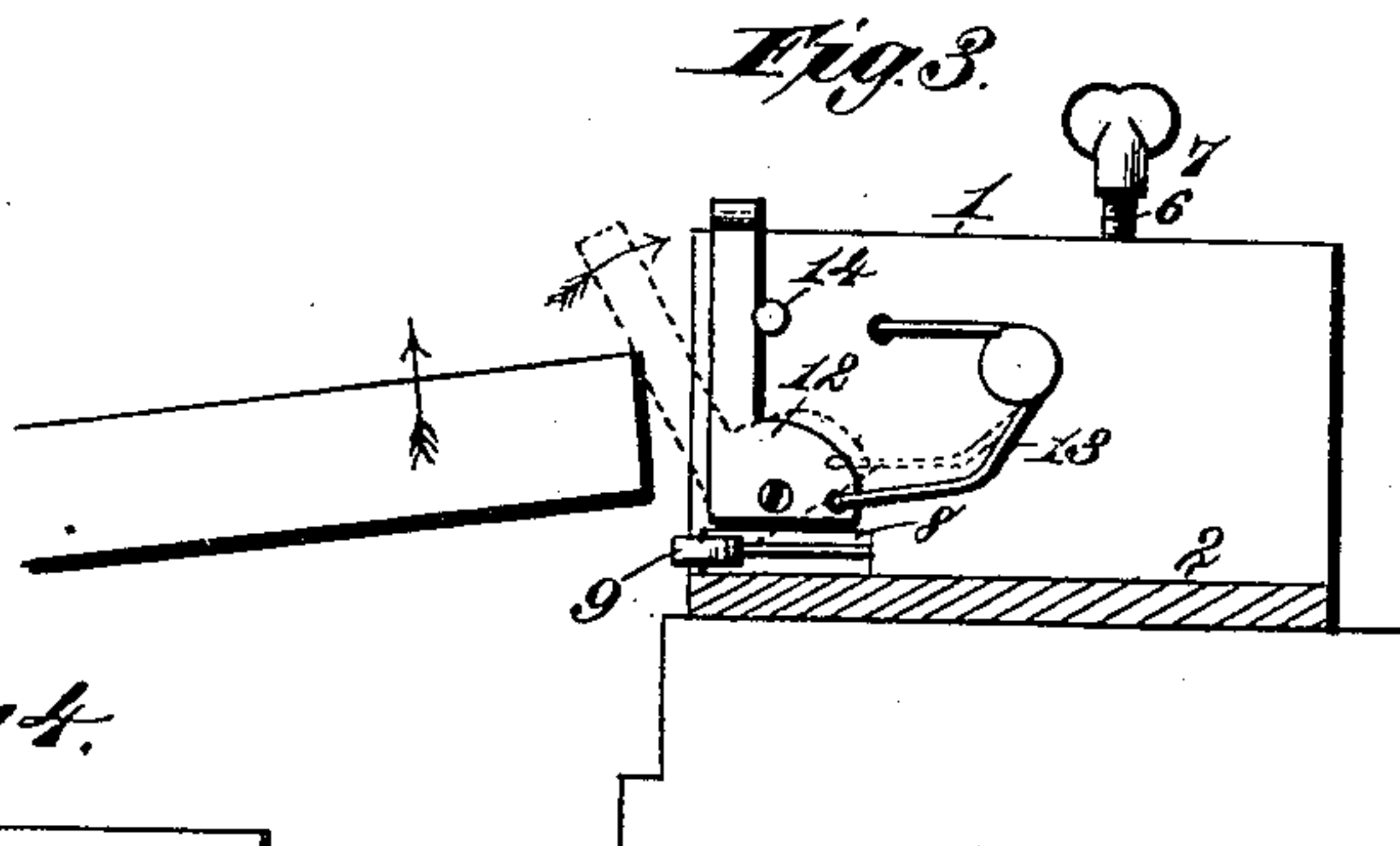
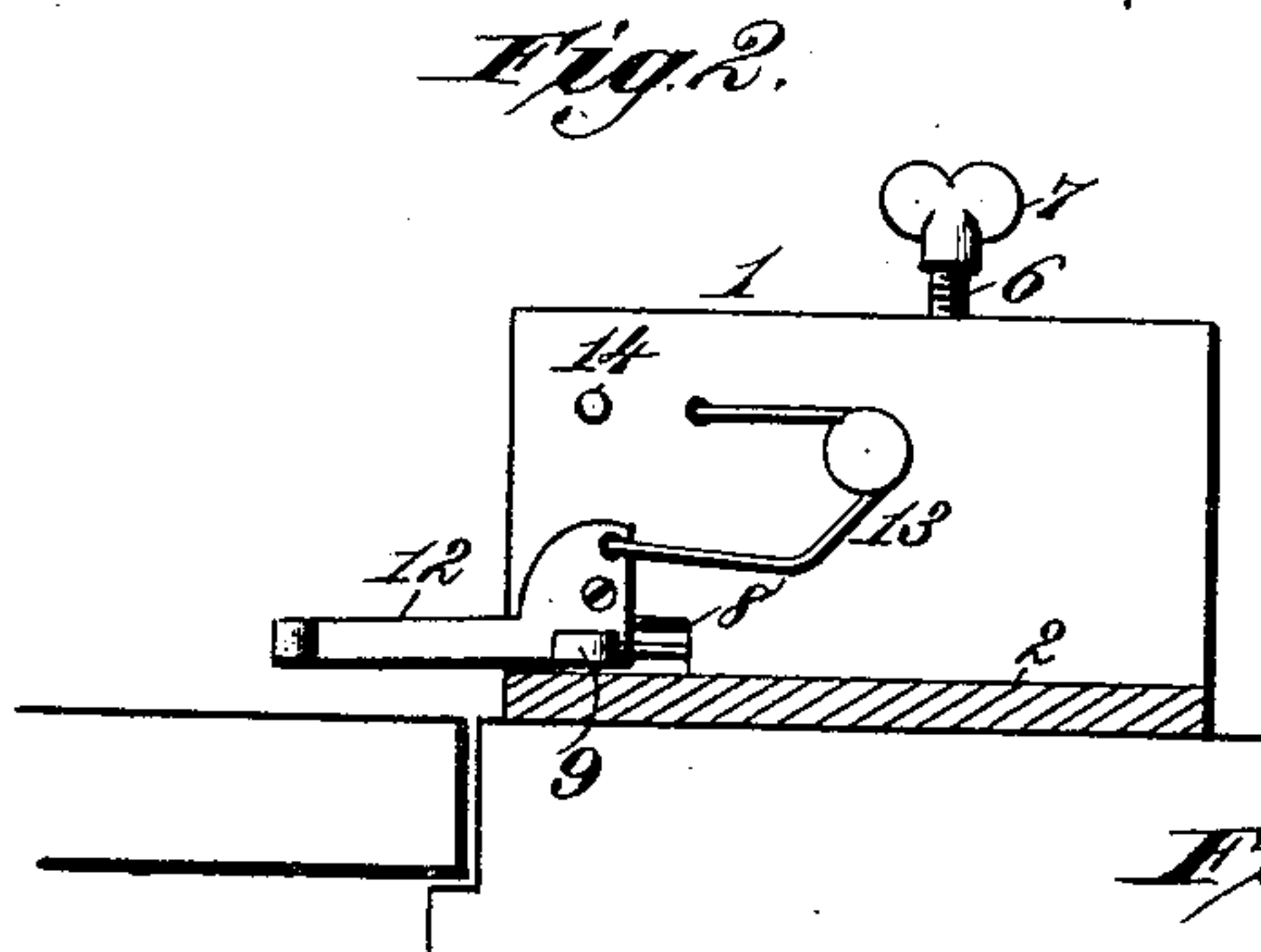
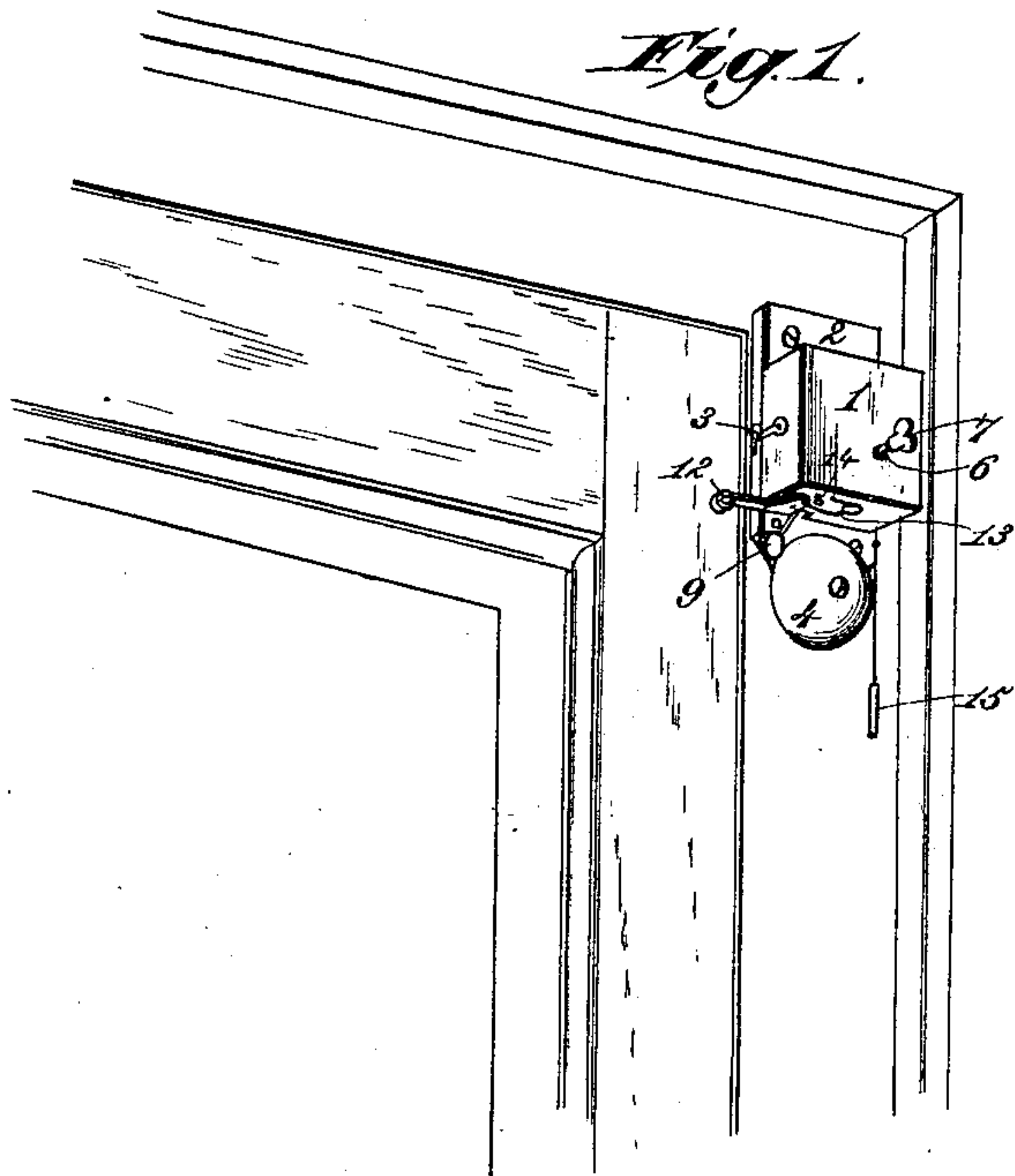
(No Model.)

R. H. UMBENHAUR.

BURGLAR ALARM.

No. 386,045.

Patented July 10, 1888.



Witnesses:  
*Robert Emmett,*  
*J. A. Rutherford.*

Inventor:  
*Richard H. Umbenhaur.*  
By *James L. Norris.*  
*Norris.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD H. UMBENHAUR, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO LEROY COATS,  
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## BURGLAR-ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,045, dated July 10, 1888.

Application filed May 8, 1888. Serial No. 273,236. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD H. UMBENHAUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Burglar-Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an inexpensive and reliable burglar-alarm that will be simple in construction, compact and portable, and readily applied in any desired situation, whereby it will be adapted for use by travelers as well as permanent householders. This object I accomplish by the features of construction and combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, in which—

Figure 1 represents the application of my improved burglar-alarm to the frame of a door. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view showing the device set for operation. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the locking-plate thrown back by an opening door to release the vibrating hammer and sound an alarm. Fig. 4 is a partly-sectional view showing the gong-hammer held inoperative by means of a pin.

The numeral 1 designates a casing, which is detachably connected to a back piece or base, 2, by means of hooks 3 or other suitable fastenings. This back piece or base, 2, as shown, extends beyond the casing 1, and is provided with openings for the passage of screws, by which the device can be attached to the frame of a door or window.

On the outside of the casing 1 is a gong, 4, that may be supported by the base or back piece, 2, as shown.

The casing 1 incloses a clock-train, 5, which is preferably attached to the base or back piece, 2, but may be otherwise supported within the casing. The winding barrel or shaft 6 of this clock-train projects through the front of the casing for attachment of a key, 7, by which the mechanism is wound up for action. In one wall of the casing is a slot, 8, through which projects a gong-hammer, 9, that is attached to the pallet-shaft 10 or other convenient part of the clock-train escapement.

It is obvious that the gong 4 and slot 8 may be located either above, below, or to either side of the casing 1, according to the position in which the alarm is to be used, the slot 8 in all cases being arranged in such relation to the gong 4 that the vibrations of the hammer 9 will cause it to sound a continuous alarm under the action of the clock train or actuating mechanism.

A locking-plate, 12, is pivoted to the outside of the casing 1 near the edge of the slot 8 in such position that it can be turned so as to partially cover the slot and prevent vibration of the gong-hammer when the clock-train is wound. While in this position, however, a portion of the locking-plate 12 projects beyond the casing 1 in contact with the closed door or window-sash and in such position that the act of opening the door or window-sash will push back the locking-plate 12, thereby wholly uncovering the slot 8 and permitting the gong-hammer to vibrate and sound an alarm under the action of the clock-train.

To the locking-plate 12 is attached a spring, 13, by which it is normally retained in the position to which it may be thrown either across or adjacent to the gong-hammer slot. A stop-pin, 14, prevents the locking-plate 12 from being thrown back too far when acted on by the door or window-sash. If it is desired to prevent the alarm from sounding while the clock-train remains wound, the locking-plate 12 may be turned back, so as to not be struck by the opening door or window, and a pin, 15, be inserted into the base or back board adjacent to the gong-hammer 9, so as to keep it from vibrating.

The operation of the alarm and the manner of applying and using it will be readily understood. In order to set the alarm it is only necessary to wind the clock-train and turn the locking-plate 12 so as to project beyond the alarm-casing. Any attempt to open the door or window will push back the locking-plate 12, thereby releasing the hammer 9 and sounding a continuous alarm. During the day or when the alarm is not required it can be made inoperative by inserting the pin 15 and turning back the pivoted locking-plate 12, as already explained.



This alarm is simple, compact, and portable, involves little or no trouble in its application, and may be conveniently carried by travelers for use in hotels. For attachment to  
5 the frames of either right or left hand doors it is only necessary to attach the device in an upright or in an inverted position, as the case may be. It may also be attached to window-  
10 blinds in either an upright or inverted position, and for attachment to window-sashes it can be placed horizontally without requiring any change in construction or operation.

What I claim is—

15 In a burglar alarm, the combination of a casing having a slot, a vibratory gong-ham-

mer projecting through said slot, a gong to be struck by the hammer, and a swinging locking-plate pivoted outside the casing adjacent to the slot therein to partially cover said slot and hold the hammer from vibration while said  
20 locking-plate is turned to project into the path of an opening door or window, substantially as described.

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

RICHARD H. UMBENHAUR.

Witnesses:

JAMES L. NORRIS,

JAMES A. RUTHERFORD.