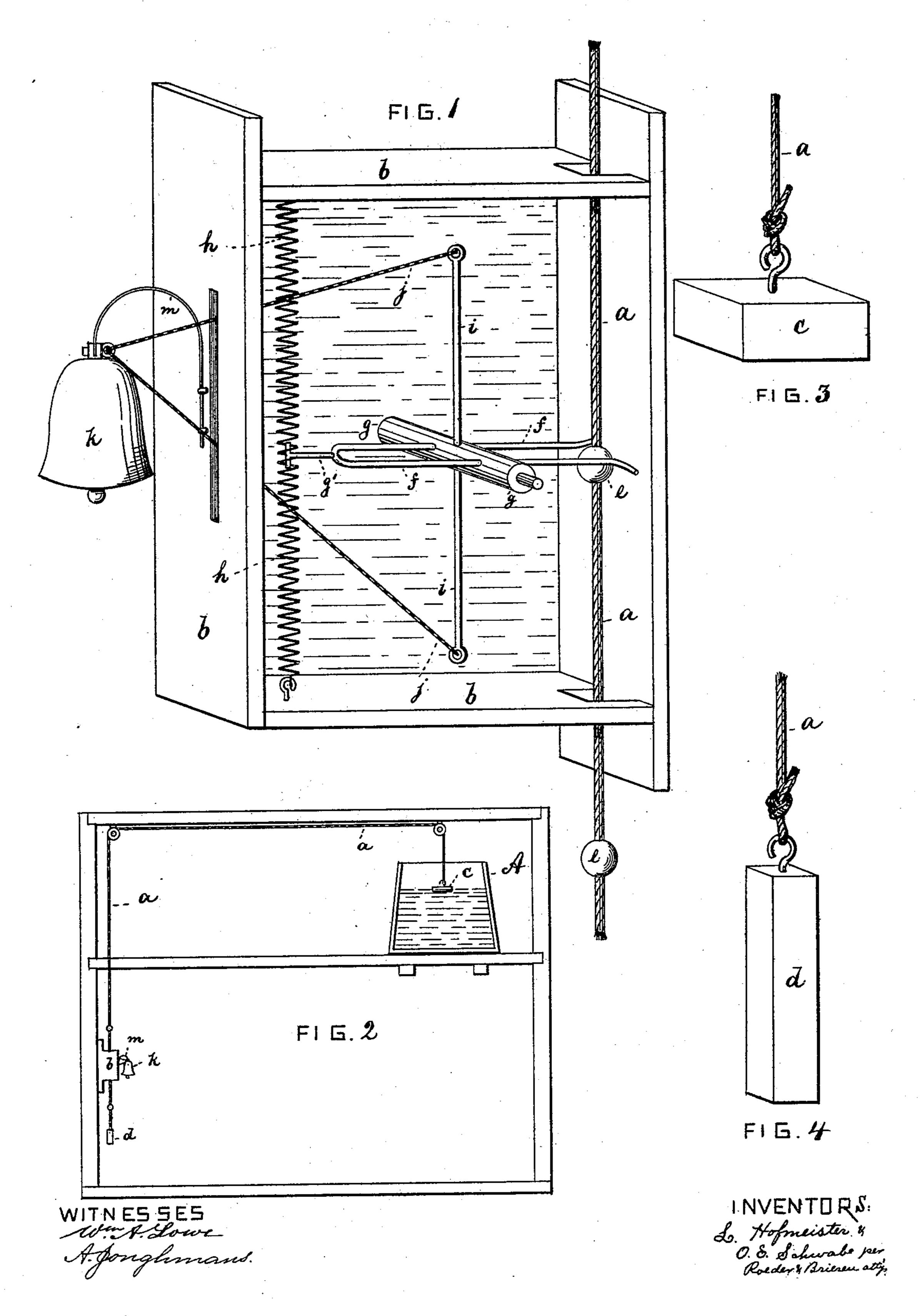
(No Model.)

L. HOFMEISTER & O. E. SCHWABE.

OVERFLOW ALARM.

No. 395,830.

Patented Jan. 8, 1889.



United States Patent Office.

LOUIS HOFMEISTER AND OTTO E. SCHWABE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y..

OVERFLOW-ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,830, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed July 31, 1888. Serial No. 281,595. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Louis Hofmeister and Otto E. Schwabe, both of the city of New York, N. Y., have invented an Improved Overflow-Alarm, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an alarm which sounds automatically if the liquid in a tank is at its maximum or minimum height.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement, more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved overflow-15 alarm. Fig. 2 is a vertical section showing the same in connection with a tank. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the float, and Fig. 4 a detail view of the weight.

The letter a represents a rope passing through a casing or box, b, and provided on top with a float, c, and at the bottom with a weight, d, the float being somewhat heavier than the weight. Upon the rope a there are affixed two (more or less) balls or projections, e.

Across the box b there is hung a rock-shaft, g, through which extends a U-shaped stop, f, the shanks of which are at such a distance apart that the balls e can pass through them, but not without first imparting motion to the stop and rocking the shaft.

The shaft g is connected by rod g' to a spiral spring, h. Through shaft g there extends also a rod, i, secured at the top and bottom by wires j to a bell, k, suspended from a spring, m. The operation of the device is as follows: The float c is introduced into the tank A and will rise with the liquid therein. The weight d will, as the tank is filled, draw the rope a downward, and when the maximum height of liquid is attained one of the balls e will be in line horizontally with the stop f. On passing through the fork of the stop the

ball e will press the same downward, thus rocking shaft g. The motion of shaft g will 45 by rod g' cause a contraction of upper part of spring h. As soon as ball e has cleared stop f, the spring h will be free to suddenly expand. This will cause the rocking of shaft g, and by it the rod i will be oscillated, thus 50 causing the lower wire, j, to ring bell k. If the liquid in the tank A falls, the float c, being heavier than weight d, will draw the rope a upward. Thus the operation will be repeated, as described, with the exception that 55 the ball e passes through the fork f from the bottom instead of from the top, and that the upper instead of the lower wire, j, will ring the bell.

What we claim is—

1. The combination of a rock-shaft with a bell, a spring, and a stop, all three of which are connected to said rock-shaft, and with a rope having a series of projections that are adapted to engage the stop and rock the shaft 65 against the action of the spring, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a rock-shaft with a bell and with a rod *i*, and wires *j*, that connect the bell to the rock-shaft, and with a 70 spring, *h*, and stop *f*, also connected to the rock-shaft, and with a rope, *a*, having projections *e*, that are adapted to engage stop *f*, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a rock-shaft with a 75 bell, k, spring h, and U-shaped stop f, connected to said rock-shaft, and with a rope having projections e, adapted to engage the stop, and having a float and a weight secured to opposite ends, the bell k being suspended 80 from spring m, substantially as specified.

LOUIS HÖFMEISTER. OTTO E. SCHWABE.

In presence of— F. v. Briesen, Henry E. Roeder.