

(No Model.)

G. B. LEHY.
BURGLAR ALARM.

No. 396,701.

Patented Jan. 22, 1889.

Fig: 1.

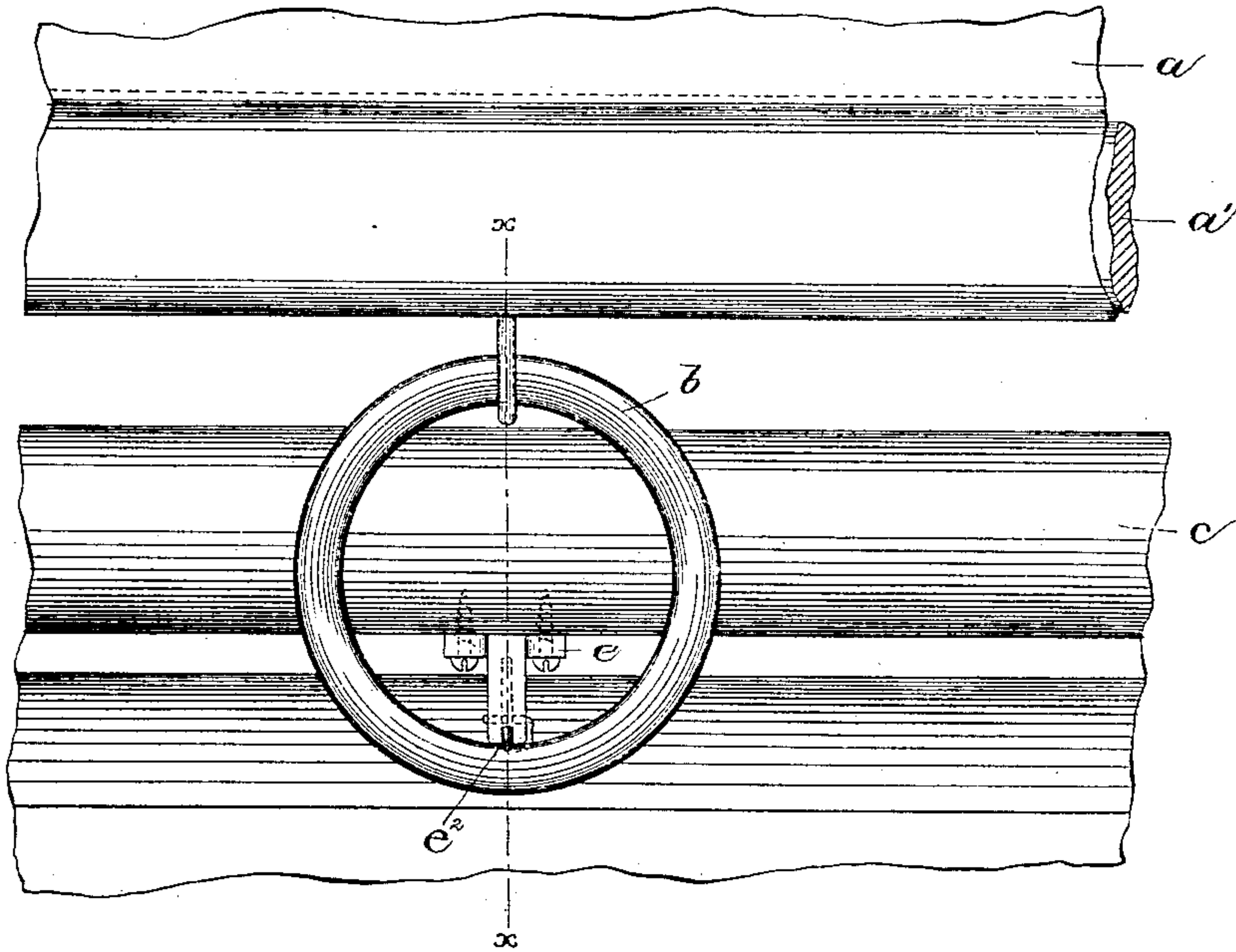


Fig: 2.

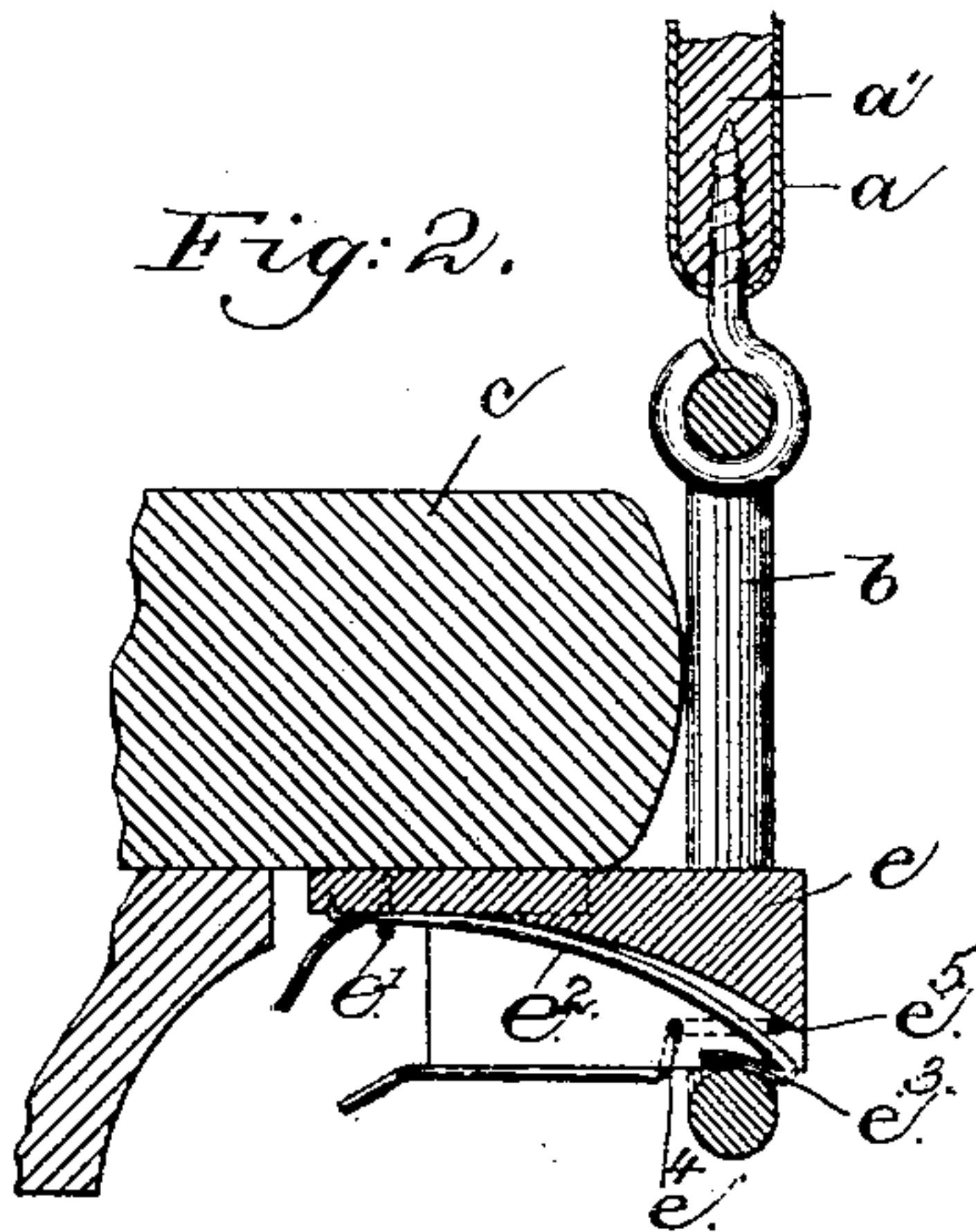


Fig: 3.

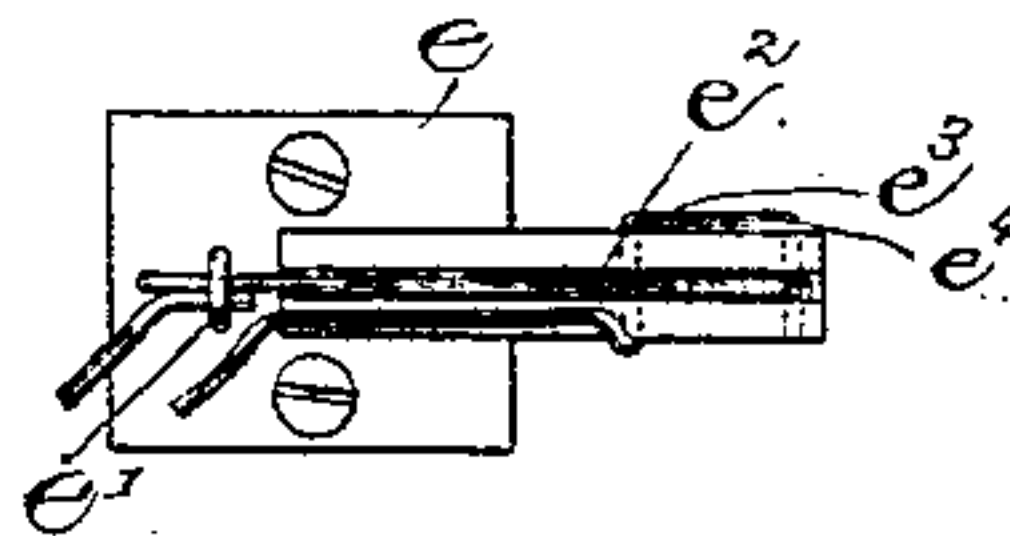


Fig: 4.

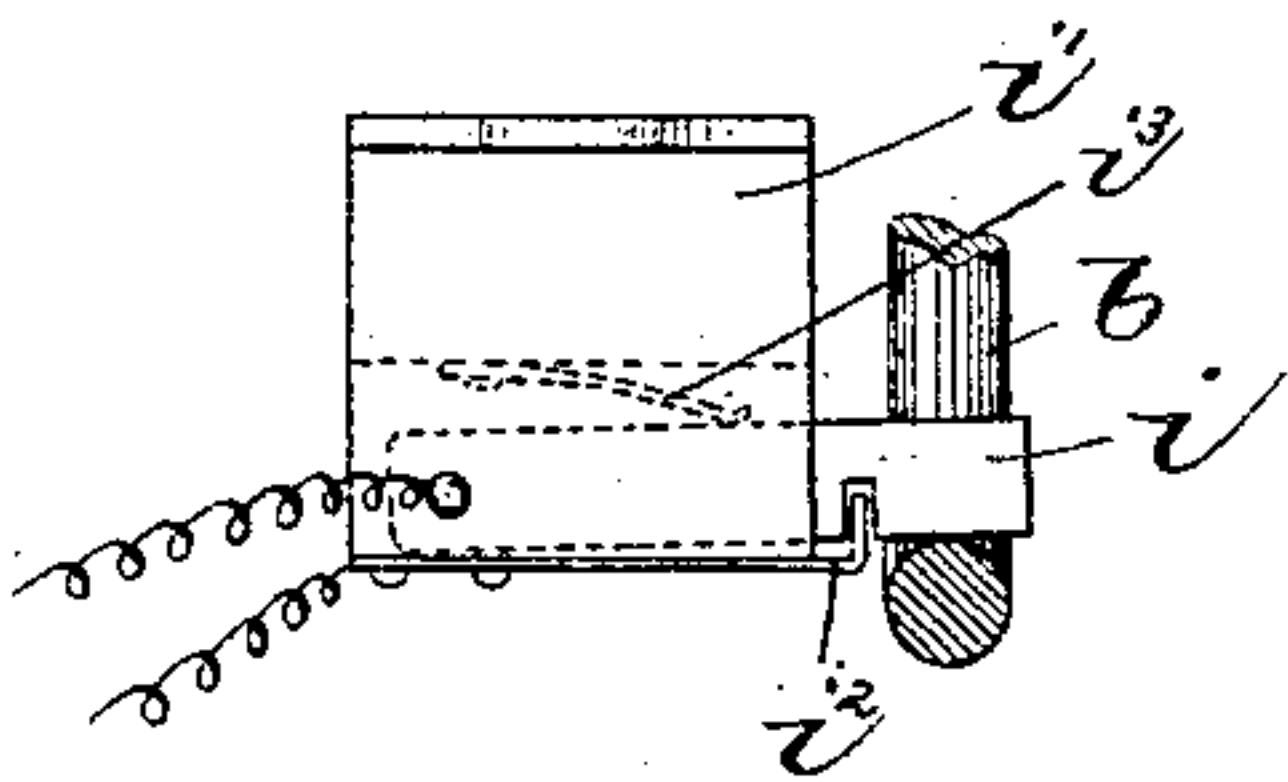
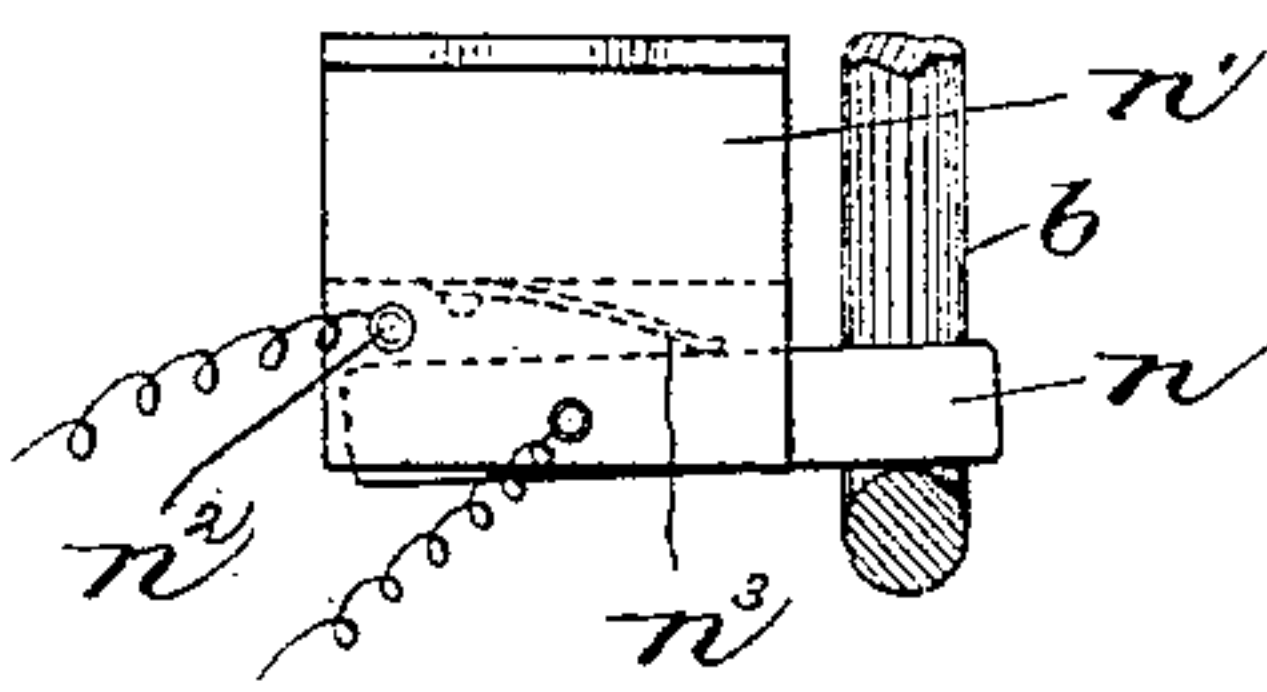


Fig: 5.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEOFFREY B. LEHY, OF MEDFORD, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO BERNICE J. NOYES, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BURGLAR-ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,701, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed April 14, 1888. Serial No. 270,693. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEOFFREY B. LEHY, of Medford, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Burglar-Alarms, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object to construct a burglar-alarm for shades and curtains and the like; and it consists in the combination, with a ring, loop, or other pendant attached to a spring-actuated or spring-controlled shade or curtain, of a pivoted circuit-changing lever engaged by said ring and held in its abnormal position; also, in the combination, with a ring, loop, or other pendant attached to the spring-actuated shade or curtain, of a pivoted lever to control the operation of an alarm, said lever being engaged and held in its abnormal position by said ring, loop, or other pendant; also, in the combination, with the spring-actuated or spring-acting circuit-changing device adapted to be engaged by a ring, loop, or other pendant attached to the curtain, to be thereby held in its abnormal position, of a guard or holder for said circuit-changing device; also, in details of construction to be hereinafter more fully pointed out.

Figure 1 shows in front elevation a burglar-alarm embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the burglar-alarm shown in Fig. 1, taken on dotted line $x x$; Fig. 3, an under side view of the burglar-alarm shown in Fig. 2; Figs. 4 and 5, modifications to be referred to.

The shade or curtain a , its lower base-bar, a' , the ring b , or it may be a loop or other pendant, and the window-sill c , are all as usual. To the under side of the window-sill c the circuit-changing device, which forms the essential feature of my invention, is secured. The circuit-changing device, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, consists of a block, e , fixed to a base-plate, e' , by which the device may be secured to the under side of the window-sill c . The block e is slitted at its under side, within which slit is secured a spring-acting strip of metal or wire, e^2 , having its outer or free end

bent as at e^3 . The normal tendency of the spring-acting strip e^2 is to protrude from the slot, bearing against the metallic bar or strip of wire e^4 . For greater surety, as will be hereinafter described, I have provided two such bars, $e^4 e^5$, although I have herein shown them as made of one and the same strip of wire, it being bent, as best shown in Fig. 3, to traverse the block e twice and then extend rearwardly along the underside of the block.

The device, when secured to the under side of a window-sill, c , is adapted to protrude a sufficient distance to receive the ring b , and by the spring action of the shade or curtain (it being understood that a spring-actuated or spring-controlled shade or curtain is employed) the strip e^2 is lifted free from the bar e^4 , or between the bars $e^4 e^5$.

The operation is as follows: If by any means the shade or curtain is moved after it has been duly locked and fastened, the ring will slip off the block e , and hence the strip e^2 by its spring-like action strikes the bar e^4 . If the shade or curtain is tampered with, the tendency is to move the ring b outward slightly and the strip or lever e^2 will be moved to strike the cross-bar e^5 .

It is designed that the device shall be connected in an electric circuit, and when the strip or lever e^2 is in this intermediate position the circuit is opened; but when it is allowed or caused to strike or come in contact with either cross-bar $e^4 e^5$ the circuit will be closed and the alarm sounded.

In Fig. 4 the lever i is pivoted within the block i' and normally held in contact with the contact-spring i^2 by a spring, i^3 . The lever i protrudes sufficiently for engagement with the ring or other pendant of the curtain.

In Fig. 5 the lever n is pivoted to the block n' and normally held in engagement with the cross-bar n^2 by the spring n^3 .

The operation of the circuit-changing devices in Figs. 4 and 5 is substantially the same as that shown and described in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

I claim—

1. In a burglar-alarm, the circuit-changing lever receiving upon it and being held in its abnormal position by the pendant of a spring-

actuated curtain or shade, substantially as described.

2. In a burglar-alarm, the spring-controlled circuit-changing lever, combined with the
5 slitted guard within which it is placed, said lever receiving upon it and being held in its abnormal position by the pendant of a curtain or shade, substantially as described.

3. In a burglar-alarm, the spring-controlled
10 circuit-changing lever, bent as at e^2 , to receive the pendant of a curtain or shade, combined with the slitted block e , within which the said lever is made movable, and the contact against which the said lever normally bears,
15 substantially as described.

4. In a burglar-alarm, the circuit-changing lever normally resting on a contact and receiving the pendant of a curtain or shade, by which it is moved into and held in its abnormal position, substantially as described. 20

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEOFFREY B. LEHY.

Witnesses:

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B. DEWAR.