

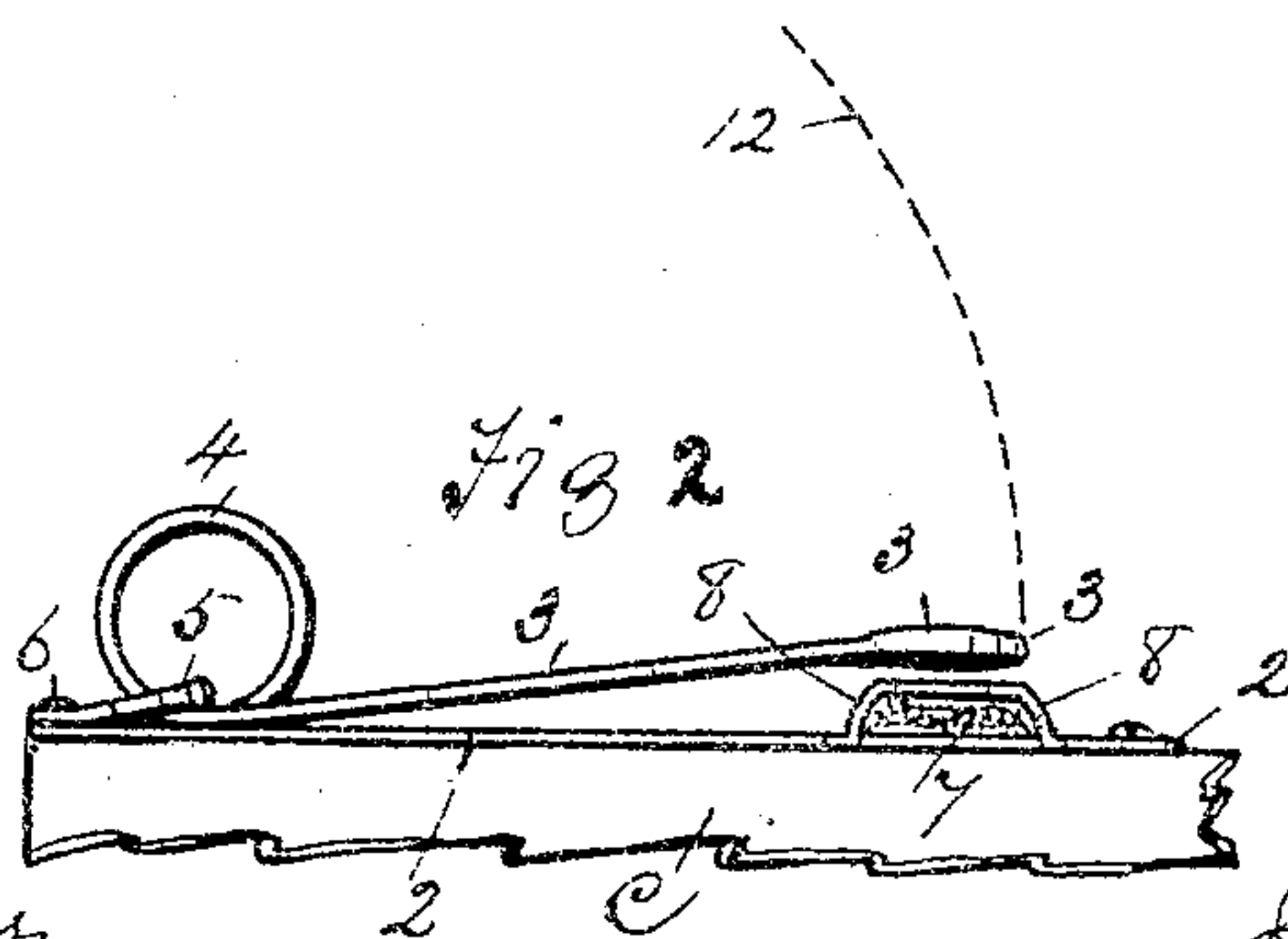
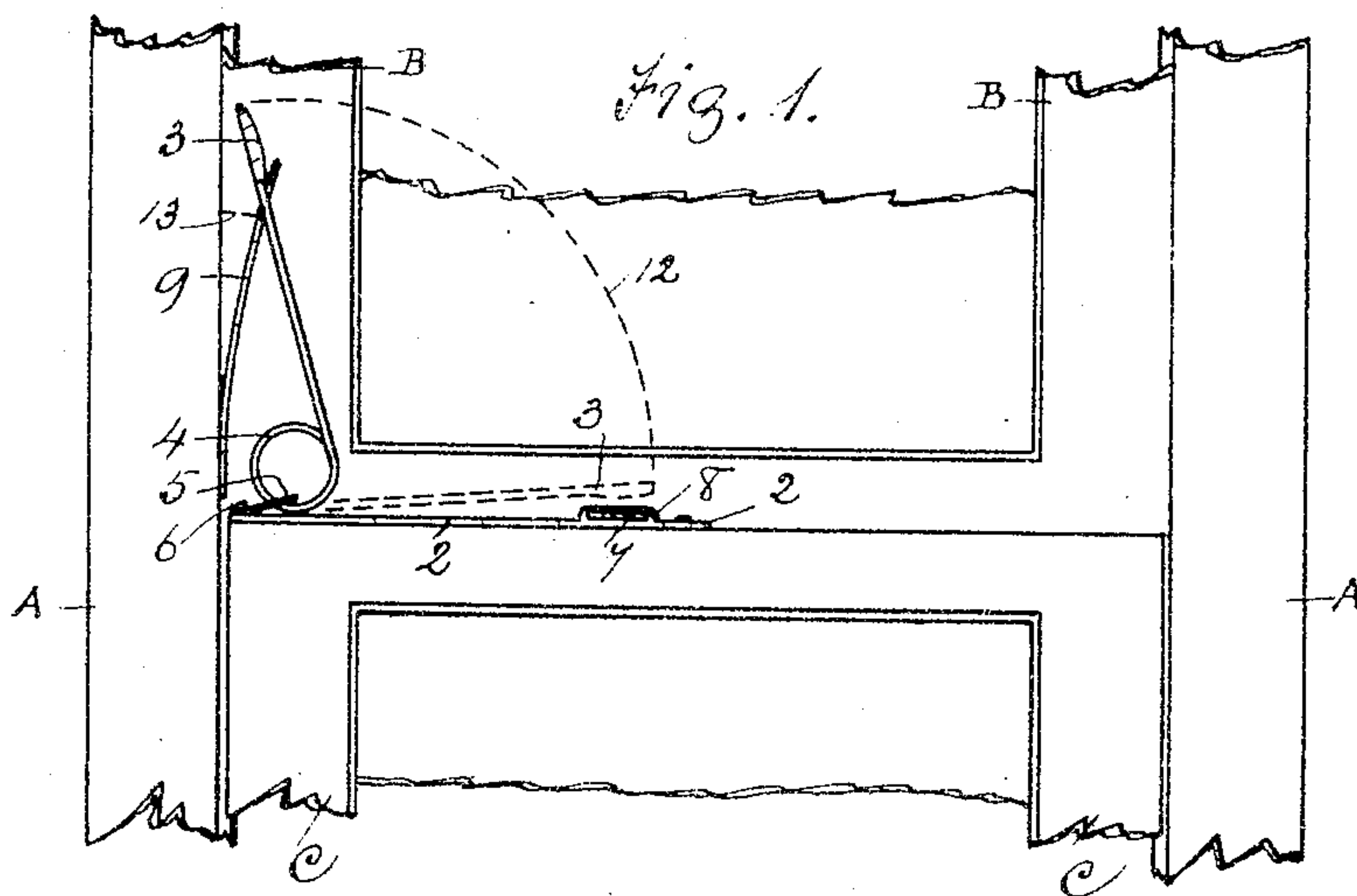
No. 779,450.

PATENTED JAN. 10, 1905.

J. WAGNER.

AUTOMATIC WINDOW OR DOOR ALARM.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 23, 1903.



Witnesses.

William Jochen
L. E. George

Inventor.

James Wagner

By John H. Hendry, Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WAGNER, OF HAMILTON, CANADA.

AUTOMATIC WINDOW OR DOOR ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,450, dated January 10, 1905.

Application filed November 23, 1903. Serial No. 182,262.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WAGNER, a citizen of Canada, residing at Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Automatic Window or Door Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in automatic window and door alarms, in which automatic spring mechanism is secured to the framework of a window and sash and also the same mechanism adapted to a door-frame and door and of automatic construction.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a device on a window and door that when the window or door is slightly opened an alarm is sounded; second, to afford facilities for so adjusting the device that said window and door may open freely and fully without sounding any alarm. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the joining part of the upper and lower sash of a window as viewed from the interior of the house, the windows being closed and the alarm device set to sound an alarm when the lower sash is slightly raised. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail elevation of the alarm device on the window-sash as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings with the spring-hammer in normal position—that is, non-operative.

Similar characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings the window-frame is indicated by A, the upper window or sash by B, and the lower window or sash by C.

I will here describe the alarm device as connected to a window. The plate 2 of the automatic alarm device is secured to the top of the lower sash C, as shown in Fig. 1 and 2 of the drawings, and has a coiled spring-hammer 3, the coil-spring part of the hammer being designated by 4 to fully comprehend the same. The said coil-spring 4 is secured to the plate 2 by means of the bent bar 5, which passes through the coil 4, and the ends of said bent bar 5 are secured to the plate 2 and to the sash C by means of screws 6 or

otherwise fastened to said plate 2; but the plate 2 must be secured to the sash C. The end 3 of the hammer is solid and somewhat weighted to give a solid blow to the ammunition-cap 7, which is inserted in and retained in openings formed by the two raised parts or bridges 8 of the plate 2. The bridges 8 are formed in the plate and allow the ammunition-cap to pass through that the cap may find a lodgment and be retained therein on a solid bearing formed on the face of the plate 2.

It will be noticed that the hammer 3 is smaller than the width between the bridges 8 and that the hammer may strike the cap between said bridges when brought down upon said cap.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings is shown a spring-bar 9, the lower part of which is secured to the inner side of the frame A. Said lower part may be flush with said frame in order to allow the lower sash C to be raised, but must of necessity be secured thereto. The upper part of the spring retaining-bar 9 extends through the opening 10 of the hammer 3 to retain said hammer in position to operate—that is, to strike the cap 7. When the lower sash C is slightly raised upward, the hammer 3, together with its plate 2, is also raised. Consequently the solid part 3 of the hammer slides from the retaining-bar 9, said bar finds its place against the frame A by its inherent resiliency, and the hammer 3 by its inherent resiliency strikes the cap 7 and causes a loud report or alarm. The course of the hammer is marked by broken arc 12, and the course of the retaining-bar is marked by broken arc 13, in Fig. 1 of the drawings. When the sash C is again lowered to closed position, the hammer 3 assumes the position as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and to set the same for alarm purpose the hammer must be brought upward and the retaining-bar inserted to position between the sides of the hammer and in contact with the solid part 3, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an automatic alarm, a stationary plate, bridges formed on the plate to retain an ammunition-cap on the plate, a hammer com-

prising steel wire sides with coil-springs inwardly extending therefrom, the ends of the spring extended on the plate the opposite end of the hammer weighted and adapted to strike the
5 cap between said bridges, an opening formed through the hammer between the sides thereof, a retaining-bar extending through said coils and secured to said plate and means in

said opening for holding the hammer in set position, substantially as described and set forth.

JAMES WAGNER.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. HENDRY,
A. McPHERSON.