

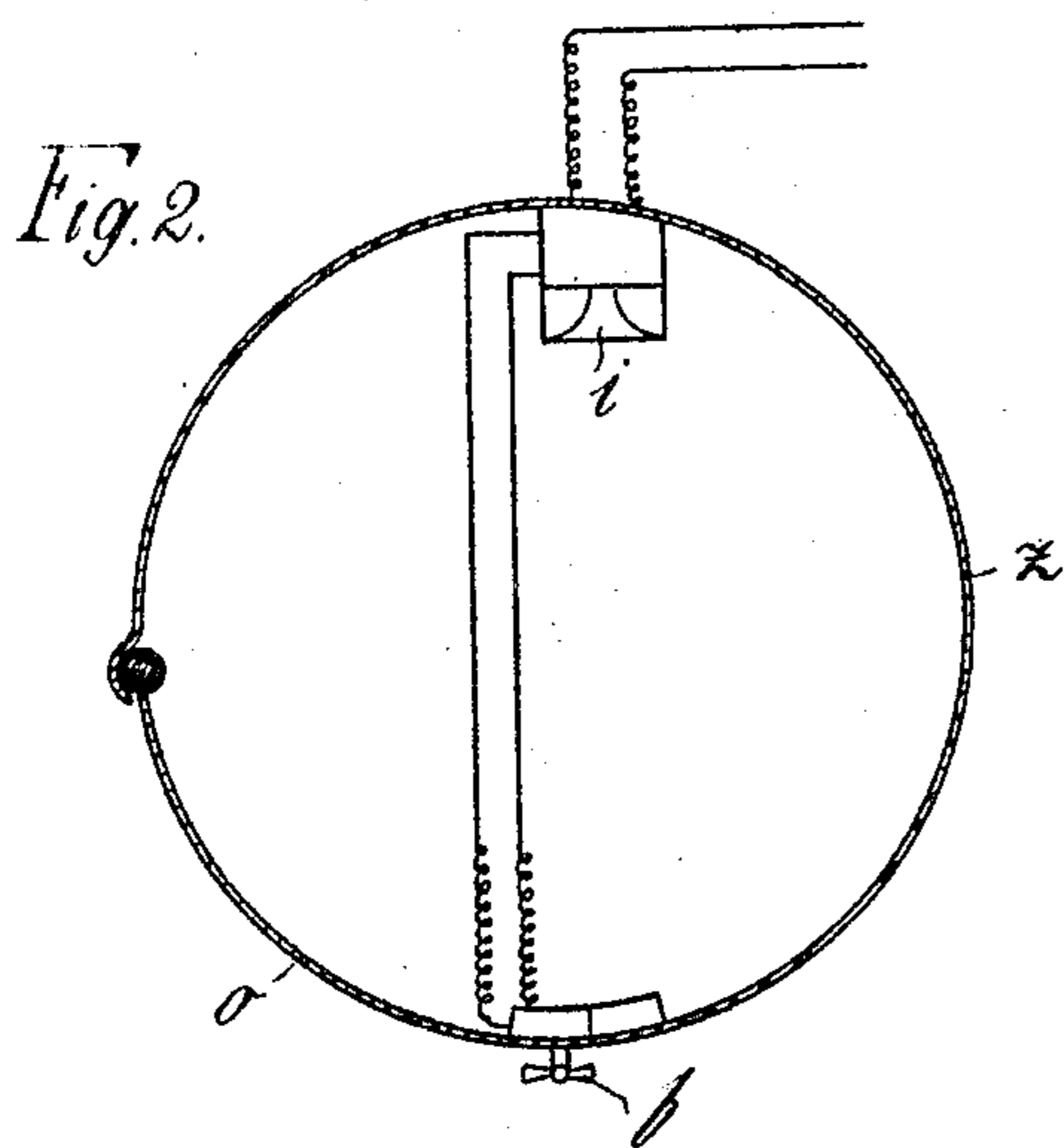
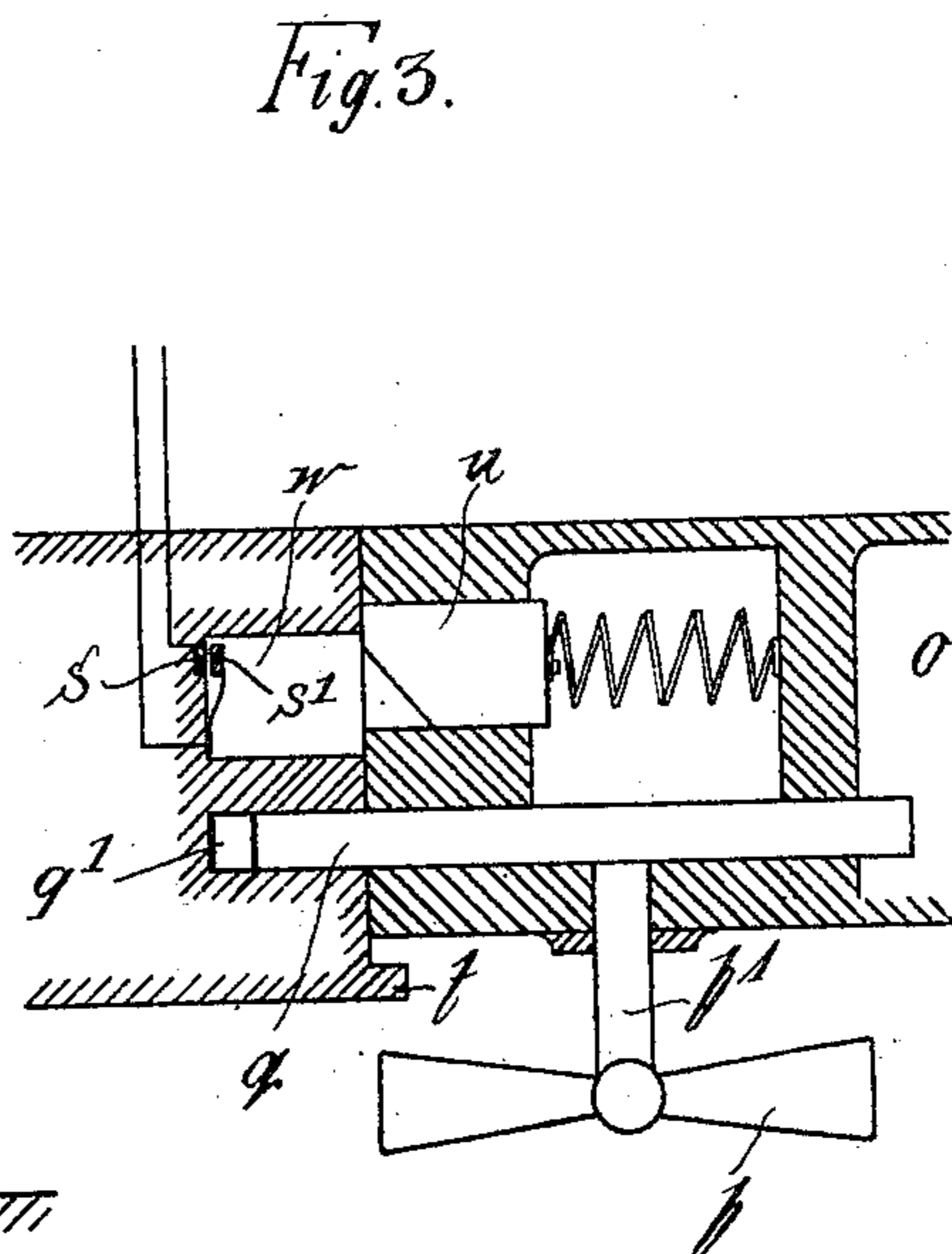
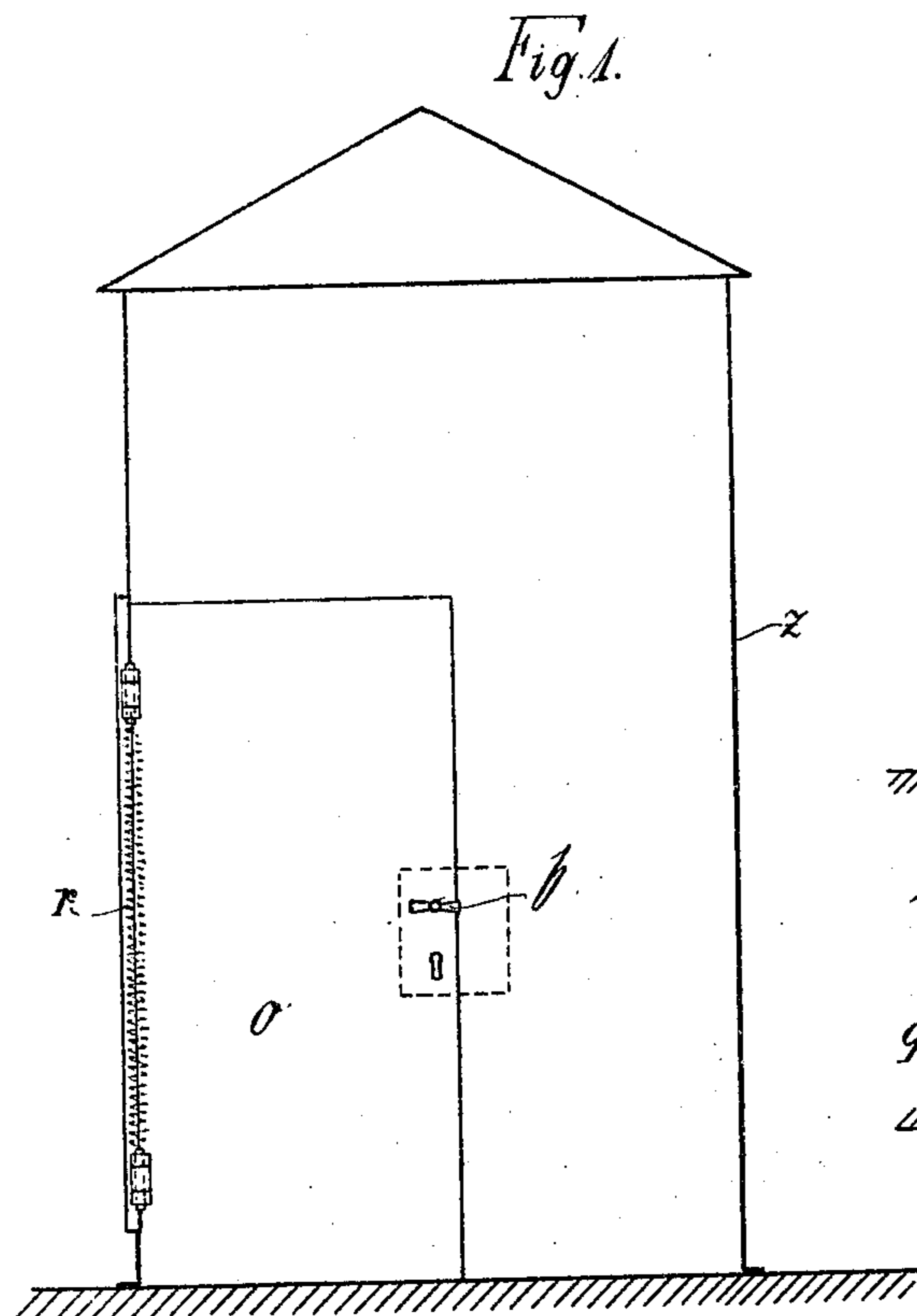
No. 798,466.

PATENTED AUG. 29, 1905.

E. STOLL.

SIGNALING DEVICE FOR USE IN CASE OF FIRE OR ACCIDENT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1905.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL STOLL, OF HANOVER, GERMANY.

SIGNALING DEVICE FOR USE IN CASE OF FIRE OR ACCIDENT.

No. 798,466.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

Application filed April 4, 1905. Serial No. 253,898.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL STOLL, a citizen of Germany, residing at Hanover, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Signaling Devices for Use in Case of Fire or Accident, of which the following is a specification.

In order to prevent the improper use of fire and accident signaling devices, these devices or apparatus for calling up the central station have heretofore sometimes been arranged in a compartment so that the mechanism of the alarm apparatus could only be actuated after the door of the compartment had been closed and locked. The person thus automatically locked up in the compartment could then only leave it after the door had been opened from the outside by a third party.

The object of this invention is to considerably simplify these apparatus by using a latch establishing, after the closing of the door of the cell, an electric contact which operates the signaling apparatus at the central station or releases the locking device of a calling-up apparatus contained in the compartment or chamber.

A construction according to this invention is illustrated, by way of example, in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a signal-station embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a horizontal section thereof, and Fig. 3 a detail of the signal-actuating mechanism.

The compartment or chamber *z* has, preferably, the shape of a column for posters and can be used as such for advertising purposes. It strikes the eye, therefore, and can be recognized from afar, more particularly if there be on the roof of the chamber or compartment some striking indicator device adapted to be lighted at night.

The door *o* of the compartment is opened by turning the handle *b*, the spindle *b'* of which pushes back the latch *q*. After the door has thus been opened the person wishing to signal can enter the compartment. The signaling to the central station can, however, only take place after the door, controlled by

a spring *r*, Fig. 1, has been closed. This spring tends to swing the door slightly beyond the original closing position—namely, up to the stop *t*, Fig. 3. In this closing position of the door a spring-controlled latch *u* of the door, Fig. 3, can engage with the recess *w* in the wall of chamber *z*. When this spring-latch enters said recess, it will push a first contact *s'* against a second contact *s* to close the circuit of the alarm, and at the same time the telephone *i*, Fig. 2, is made operative in the well-known manner. The person in the compartment can now talk to the central station and give the information desired. He cannot, however, leave the compartment until he is released by an official, who releases the spring-latch *u* by means of a key and opens the door.

The distance between the bolt *q* and the latch *u* is greater than the distance between the keeper *q'* of the bolt and the recess *w*. In this way the parts *u w* are out of alignment when the parts *q q'* are in alignment, and vice versa. The consequence is that when the door is bolted the latch is open and that when the latch is closed the door is unbolted.

What I claim is—

1. In a signal apparatus, a chamber having a recess, an electric contact in the recess and a keeper, combined with a door having a latch adapted to engage the recess and close the contact, and a bolt adapted to engage the keeper, substantially as specified.

2. In a signal apparatus, a chamber having a recess, an electric contact in the recess and a keeper, combined with a door having a latch adapted to engage the recess and close the contact, and a bolt adapted to engage the keeper, all being so constructed that the distance between the recess and keeper is different from that between the latch and bolt, substantially as specified.

Signed by me at Hanover, Germany, this 22d day of March, 1905.

EMIL STOLL.

Witnesses:

H. HANSEN,
LEONORE RASCH.