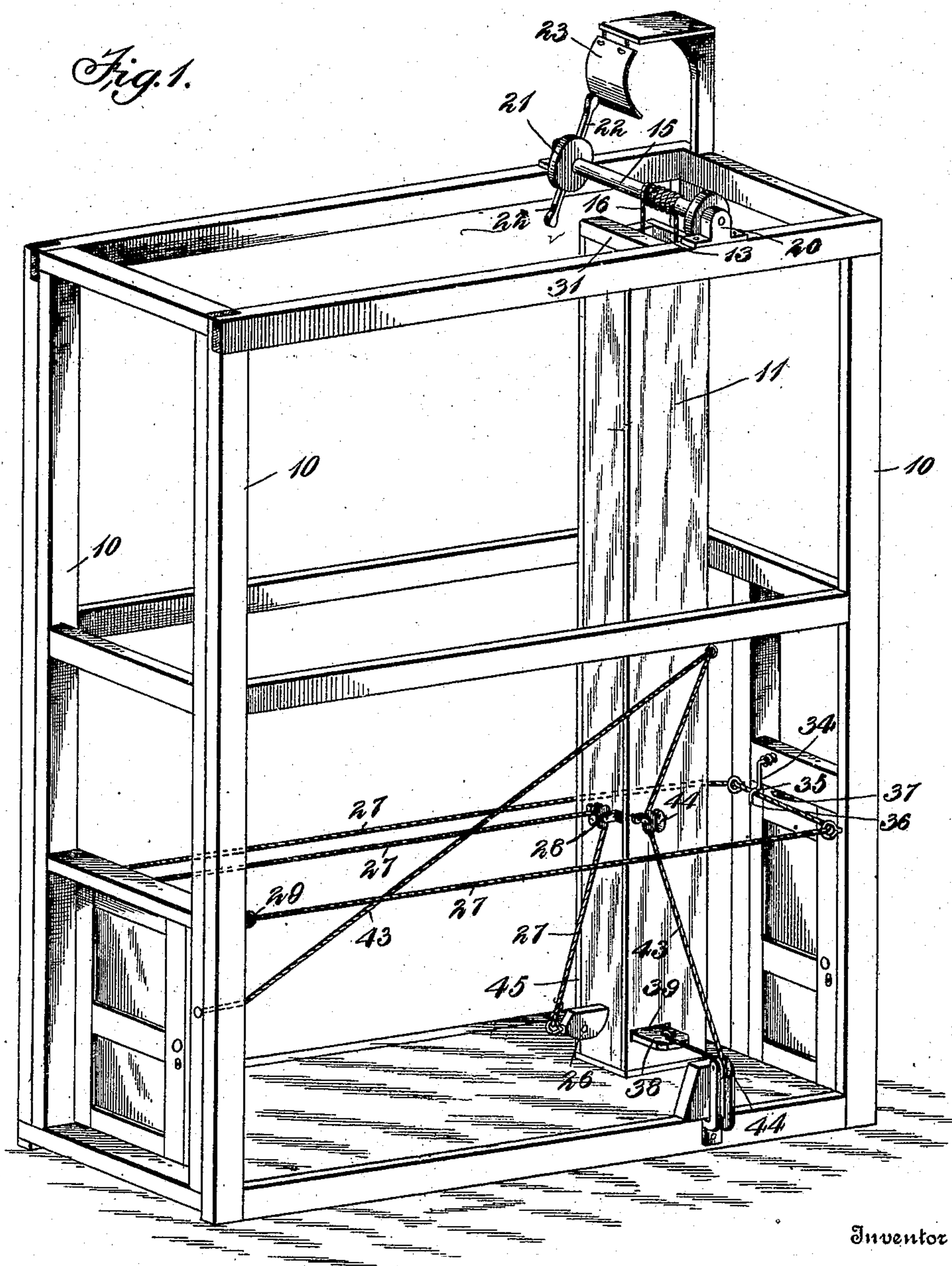


No. 848,062.

PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

O. F. SMITH.
BURGLAR ALARM.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLLIE FRANK SMITH, OF VALLEY HEAD, ALABAMA.

BURGLAR-ALARM.

No. 848,062.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed December 18, 1905. Serial No. 292,228.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLLIE FRANK SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Valley Head, in the county of Dekalb and State of Alabama, have invented new and useful Improvements in Burglar-Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to burglar-alarms, and has for its object certain novel features of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

Referring specifically to the drawings, 10 denotes the framework of a building in which the alarm is placed. At a suitable location inside the building is placed a shaft 11, containing a partition 12, which divides the shaft into passages 13 and 14, respectively. At the top of the shaft is a drum 15, on which a rope 16 is wound. One end of the rope extends into the passage 14 and carries a weight 17, and the other end of the rope extends into the passage 13 and carries a weight 18. The weight 18 is lighter than the weight 17 and is connected to the end of the rope 16 by a light cord 19 for a purpose to be described hereafter. The drum 15 is mounted in suitable bearings 20 and is fitted with a tappet-wheel 21, the arms 22 of which when the drum is rotated strike a bell 23, located in the path of said arms.

The rope 16 is so arranged that when the alarm is set the heavy weight 17 is at the top of the passage 14, while the light weight 18 is at the bottom of the passage 13, being held by a trigger. The trigger comprises a pin 24, which extends through an opening in the wall of the shaft and into a socket 25 in the weight 18. To the trigger is pivoted a cam-shaped plate 26, one end of which plate is connected to a rope 27, the cam-surface being in contact with the wall of the shaft when the trigger is placed into the socket 25. The trigger-rope 27 passes over suitable guide-pulleys 28 and across the doors, windows, or other parts of the building to be protected, the end of the rope being made fast at any suitable place, as at 29. A pull on the trigger-rope withdraws the pin 24 from the socket 25 and releases the weight 18, whereupon the weight 17 drops to the bottom of the passage 14. A torpedo 30 will be placed at the bottom of said passage,

which will be exploded when struck by the weight. At the top of the passage 13 is a cross-beam 31, under which a second torpedo 32 is placed, which will be struck by the ascending weight 18. The rope 19, connecting this weight to the rope 16, will be made quite weak, so that when the weight strikes this beam it will break and cause the weight to drop down to the bottom of the passage 13, where another torpedo 33 is placed, which will also be struck by said weight. In the meantime the drum 15 is revolving, which causes the arms 22 to sound the bell 23.

To enable a person to leave the building without actuating the alarm, I employ the following arrangement: A spring-arm 34 is placed above the door. This arm has a horizontally-extending portion 35, at the end of which is a downwardly-extending portion 36. The door carries a staple 37. Upon leaving the house the person places the trigger-rope 27 upon the horizontal part 35, which holds it above the door and enables the latter to be opened. The trigger-rope will be sufficiently slack to enable this to be done without actuating the alarm. When the door closes, the staple 37 strikes the part 36, which tilts the arm 34. The rope then slides off the part 35 and under the staple 37, after which the door cannot be opened without actuating the alarm in the manner heretofore set forth. To prevent the trigger-rope from being cut, that portion which extends across the doors and windows can be a wire cable or chain.

To enable the occupant of the house or some other authorized person to enter without actuating the alarm, I employ a sliding plate 38, which extends through an opening 39 in the wall of the shaft 11 and across the passage 13 above the weight 18. The plate works in guide-grooves 40 in the wall of the shaft and the partition 12. The plate has a narrow opening 41, which when it is above the weight 18 prevents the ascent thereof, although the trigger is released. The plate also has an opening 42, which is sufficiently wide to enable the weight to pass there-through. The plate is operated by means of a rope 43, which passes over suitable guide-pulleys 44 and extends to the outside of the building through a hole in the frame, the free end of this rope being concealed in any suitable manner. A pull on this rope pulls the plate 38 outwardly, so that the narrow opening 41 is above the weight 18, which is then held from ascending when the trigger 24 is

pulled out by the opening of the door. The shaft 11 is provided with a door 45, so that access can be had to the weights therein.

I claim—

5 1. An alarm comprising a shaft, a drum at the top thereof, a tappet-wheel on the drum, a bell in the path of said wheel, a rope wound on the drum and extending into the shaft, weights attached to both ends of the rope,
10 one of said weights being heavier than the other, a trigger engaging the lighter weight for holding the other weight elevated, a cam-shaped plate pivoted to the trigger and in contact with the wall of the shaft, and means
15 for actuating the cam to withdraw the trigger.

2. An alarm comprising a drum, a tappet-wheel mounted thereon, a bell in the path of

said wheel, a rope wound on the drum, a weight on each end of the rope, one of said 20 weights being heavier than the other one, releasable means engaging the lighter weight for holding the other weight elevated, and a sliding plate extensible over the lighter weight, and having an opening to permit the 25 passage thereof, said opening having a contracted portion extensible over the weight to prevent its ascent.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 30 two subscribing witnesses.

OLLIE FRANK SMITH.

Witnesses:

E. N. JONES,

ALT CARMICHAEL.