No. 862,667. PATENTED AUG. 6, 1907.

B. SEE.

BURGLAR ALARM.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 15, 1906.

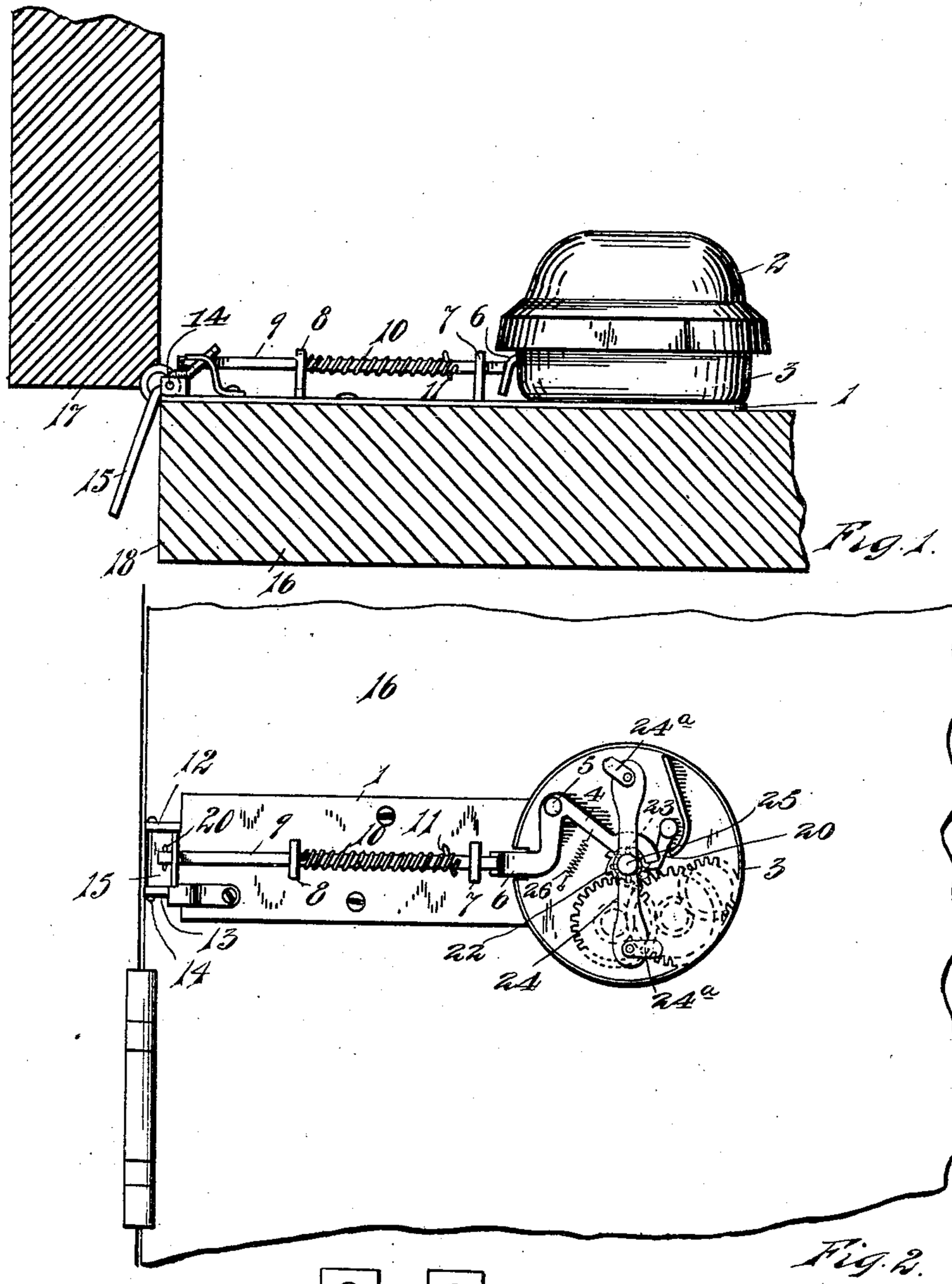

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

C. E. Hay.

H. M. Swan.

INVENTOR

Byron See

By

Parker & Burton.

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON SEE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

BURGLAR-ALARM.

No. 862,667. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 6, 1907.

Application filed February 15, 1906. Serial No. 301,287.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON SEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Burglar-Alarms, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to burglar alarms; it has for its object an improved spring actuated bell and mechanism for temporarily stopping the action of the bell and for releasing the stop mechanism and allowing the bell to be actuated upon the opening of a door or a window to which the alarm may be fixed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1, shows the device in place on a door. Fig. 2, is a plan view with the gong of the bell removed, and the hammers removed. Fig. 3, shows the post. Fig. 4, shows the lever.

1, indicates a base plate adapted to be secured to the stile of a door; upon this is mounted at one end a bell 2 and a case 3 containing the spring by which the bell hammer is actuated and the chain of gearing between the spring and the bell hammer.

4, indicates a friction brake applied to the shaft of the spring and this brake when in frictional engagement with the shaft of the spring, holds it or stops it from actuating the bell hammer. The brake is in a form of a bell crank lever mounted on pin 5 and is released by pushing the end 6 of the lever. When not under pressure from the end 6 the brake is held against the teeth of the wheel 23, which is fixed to the shaft 25, by the pull of the spring 26.

In order that the end 6 of the lever may be properly actuated, there are on the base 1 a pair of posts 7 and 8; of these, the post 7 is provided with a hole through which a push rod 9 engages; the post 8 is provided with a slot through which the push rod 9 engages. The push rod 9 engaging through the hole in the post 7 and through the slot in the post 8 is surrounded by a spiral spring 10 which engages between the post 8 and a pin 11 against which the spring abuts; the spring by its tension tends to push the rod 9 against the end 6 of the bell crank lever 4 and to release the hammer actuating mechanism. The exact type of hammer is not material, that shown herein comprising a lever 24 mounted at its center on the top of the shaft 25, being adapted to rotate with it; on its ends are loosely pivoted loose hammer pieces 24[a] which strike, as they pass, against projecting portions of the inner or concave surface of the bell.

On the end of the base 1 are posts 12 and 13 which support the pivot 14 upon which swings a lever 15 that extends into the opening between the door 16 and the jam 17. The pivot 14 is located entirely forward from the edge 18 of the door and the posts 12 and 13 which support it are also entirely forward from the edge of the door. The lever 15 above the pivot 14 bends forward and upward and this end of the lever is provided with a slot 19 in which engages the end of the push rod 9; the push rod 9 is held in place by a pin 20. This end of the push rod 9 and the end of the lever 15 with which the push rod 9 engages, are both capable of movement toward the door and permit the door 16 to swing on its hinges to a nearly open position or until the bell 2 engages against the casing or the wall, nevertheless, the lever extends far enough to afford the requisite movement.

Upon closing the door, the door and casing together force the end 15 toward the edge face of the door 16 and draw the push rod 9 out of engagement with the bell crank lever, and the bell crank lever 4 now engages as a brake against the shaft of the spring and prevents the spring although wound, from ringing the bell. As soon as the door is opened, to release the lever 15 even to a slight degree, the spring 11 is brought into action and the brake is drawn away from its contact position with the shaft and the bell sounds an alarm.

When the actuating spring within the case 3 is being wound up and placed under tension, the gain in tension made at each turn or fraction thereof is held from loss by backslipping by the engagement of the point of the pawl 20 in the teeth of the wheel 22 which is fixed to the shaft; the pawl 20 is resiliently pressed thereagainst by the leaf spring 21.

What I claim is:—

1. In an alarm, the combination of a bell hammer, a brake lever therefor, a push rod engaging the brake lever, and a spring actuating the push rod, and a lever having a bent arm adapted to engage between the door and casing, substantially as described.

2. In a bell alarm, in combination with a bell and brake for the hammer actuating mechanism, a push rod mounted in a slotted post and engaging through a slot in a lever pivoted to oscillate between the door and casing, said oscillating lever being provided with a slot through which the push rod engages, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof, I, sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

BYRON SEE.

Witnesses:
CHARLES F. BURTON,
MAY E. KOTT.