

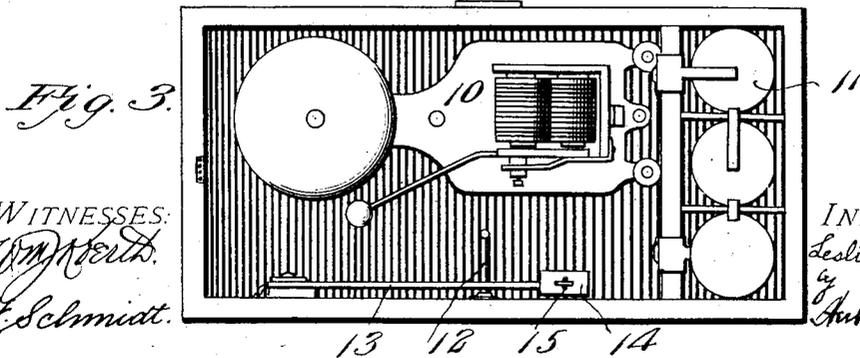
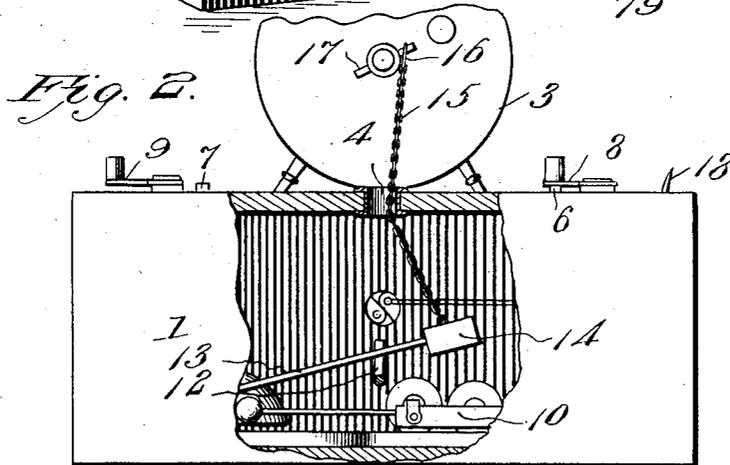
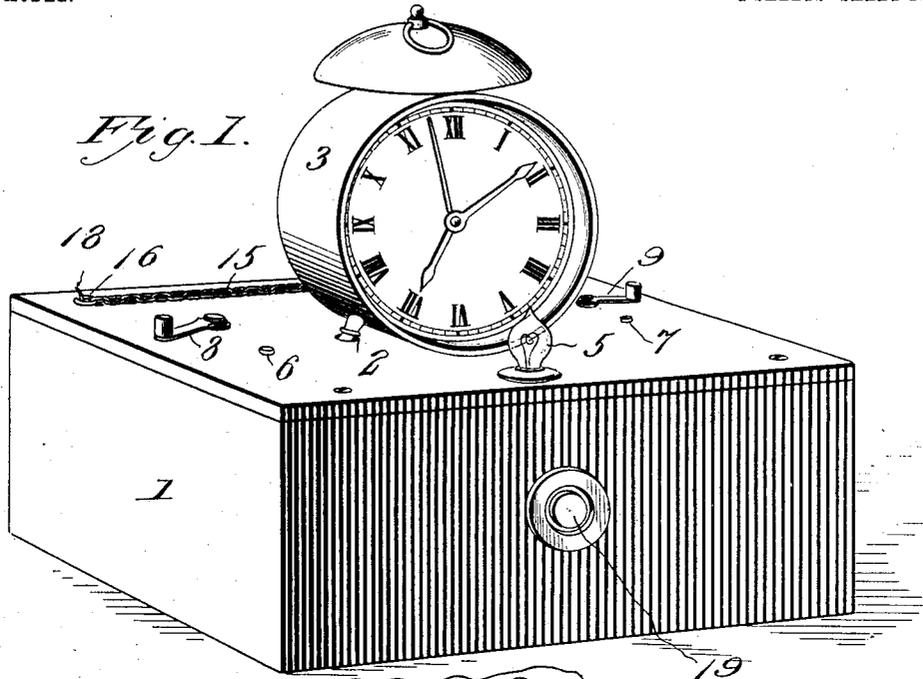
No. 753,240.

PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

L. H. CUSHMAN.
ELECTRIC ALARM CLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
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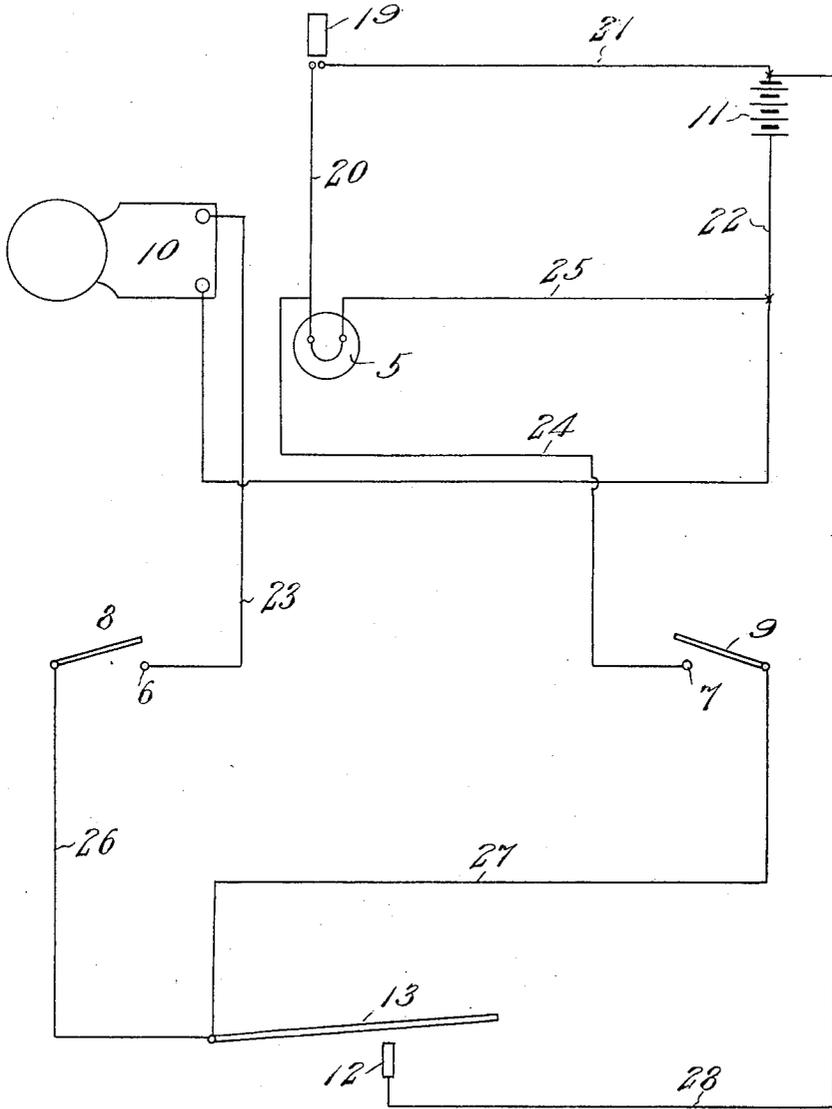
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESLIE HOLBROOK CUSHMAN, OF LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

ELECTRIC ALARM-CLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,240, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed February 17, 1903. Serial No. 143,751. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LESLIE HOLBROOK CUSHMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lakewood, in the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Alarm Attachments for Clocks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in electric alarms and lighting attachments for clocks; and its object is to provide a device of simple and inexpensive construction having means whereby either or both an electric alarm and an incandescent light may be thrown into circuit at a predetermined time by the use of an alarm-clock of ordinary construction.

A further object is to provide means whereby the lamp may be lighted when desired by depressing a button of ordinary form.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in providing a casing within which is arranged an electric bell, a battery, and the circuit-closing lever. An incandescent lamp is mounted upon the casing, and switches are also located thereon, and these, as well as the lamp and bell, are suitably connected electrically with the battery.

A flexible strip is secured to the circuit-closing lever and is adapted to be detachably fastened to the spindle of the alarm-wind of a clock.

The invention also consists in the further novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing an alarm-clock in position upon my improved attachment. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation partly broken away to show the arrangement of some of the parts of the device and showing the manner in which the circuit-closing lever is adapted to be connected to the alarm-wind. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the attachment with the top thereof removed. Fig. 4 is a diametrical view showing the manner of wiring the device.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 is a casing of any suitable form hav-

ing recesses 2 in the top thereof, adapted to receive the legs of an alarm-clock 3 of any suitable form. An aperture 4 is arranged in the top of the casing, at the rear thereof, and an incandescent lamp 5 is also located upon said casing, at the front thereof. Contacts 6 and 7 are secured upon the top of the device, adjacent to the ends thereof, and switches 8 and 9 are mounted adjacent to these contacts, as shown, and are adapted to be brought into position thereover. Within the casing, and preferably upon the bottom thereof, is an electric bell 10, and a battery 11 is also suitably arranged within the casing. A bracket 12 extends inward from one of the side walls of the device, and a circuit-closing lever having a weight 14 at the end thereof is pivoted at one end and is held normally removed from the bracket by means of a flexible strip 15, which is provided with a ring 16, adapted to be placed upon one of the ears 17 of the alarm-wind of the clock. This strip 15 extends upward through the aperture 4, and the ring 16 is of such size as to prevent its passing through the aperture. A lug or pin 18 is arranged upon the casing, at one side thereof, so as to hold the lever in raised position without connecting the ring 16 with the clock.

A push-button 19 is suitably located in the front of the casing, and one of the wires, 20, thereof extends to the lamp 5, while the other wire, 21, is connected to one of the poles of the battery 11. A wire 22 runs from the other pole of the battery to the bell 10, and this bell is connected to the contact 6 by means of a wire 23. Wire 20 is connected to contact 7 by a wire 24, and a wire 25 extends from the lamp 5 to the wire 22, before referred to. The lever 13 is electrically connected to each of the switches 8 and 9 by means of wires 26 and 27, while the bracket 12 is connected to the wire 21 by a wire 28.

It will be understood that when the lever 13 is removed from contact with bracket 12 the lamp 5 will be lighted by pressing the button 19 inward, so as to complete a circuit through the battery 11 and wires 21, 22, 25, and 20. If it is desired to sound the bell 10 at a desired time, the alarm of clock 3 is set

accordingly and ring 16 is detached from lug 18 and placed in engagement with one of the ears 17 of the alarm-wind. Switch 8 is then placed upon the contact 6, and when at the desired time the alarm in the clock is sounded and the ears 17 revolve the strip 15 will drop into aperture 4 and permit weighted lever 13 to fall into contact with the bracket 12. A circuit will then be promptly established from bell 10 through wires 23 26 28, battery 11, and wire 22. Should it be desired to merely light the lamp 5 at a desired time, the device is set in the manner above described, but switch 9 is placed upon its contact 7, and switch 8 is removed from its contact. When the parts are arranged in this manner and lever 13 drops upon bracket 12, a circuit is established from battery 11 through wires 28 27 24, the lamp, and wires 25 and 22.

When it is desired to both sound the bell and light the lamp, both switches 8 and 9 are placed upon their contacts, and the dropping of the lever will cause circuits to be established to the lamp and bell, respectively, as above described.

It will be seen that by means of this device the face of the clock can be readily illuminated at any time by depressing the button 19. By setting the electric alarm it is obvious that the same will be sounded at a predetermined time and cannot be stopped until the switch 8 is removed from its contact or until the battery has become exhausted. Moreover, by placing the two switches 8 and 9 upon their respective contacts not only will the alarm be sounded, but the lamp will be simultaneously lighted and the time indicated by the clock can be readily distinguished. The

device is extremely simple and inexpensive and is both durable and compact.

In the foregoing description I have shown the preferred form of my invention; but I do not limit myself thereto, as I am aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make all such changes as fairly fall within the scope of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

In an attachment of the character described, the combination with an apertured casing having an incandescent lamp thereon, contacts, and switches adapted to bear upon the contacts, of an alarm in the casing, a source of electricity in the casing, a bracket, electrically connected to the source, a pivoted lever above and adapted to contact with the bracket, said lever being electrically connected with the switches, a weight upon the lever, a flexible strip secured to the weight and extending through the aperture in the casing, said strip being adapted to engage the alarm-wind of a clock and support the lever, electrical connections between the contacts and the bell and lamp respectively, electrical connections between the source and the alarm and lamp, respectively, and a circuit-closer between the lamp and source.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LESLIE HOLBROOK CUSHMAN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. POLHEMUS,
F. W. TODD.