



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 746 829 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
18.06.2003 Bulletin 2003/25

(51) Int Cl.7: **G08B 13/08**, G08B 21/00,
H01H 35/02, H01H 35/14,
H01H 9/00, H01H 36/00

(21) Application number: **94921167.6**

(86) International application number:
PCT/US94/03818

(22) Date of filing: **07.04.1994**

(87) International publication number:
WO 95/023392 (31.08.1995 Gazette 1995/37)

(54) **SECURITY ALARM SWITCH**

SICHERHEITSALARMSCHALTER

INTERRUPTEUR DE SECURITE, DECLENCHANT UNE ALARME

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL
PT SE**

(74) Representative: **UEXKÜLL & STOLBERG**
Patentanwälte
Beselerstrasse 4
22607 Hamburg (DE)

(30) Priority: **23.02.1994 US 200143**

(43) Date of publication of application:
11.12.1996 Bulletin 1996/50

(56) References cited:
DE-A- 1 665 595 **US-A- 3 763 484**
US-A- 3 816 680 **US-A- 3 842 377**
US-A- 4 293 860 **US-A- 4 450 326**
US-A- 4 628 160 **US-A- 4 656 458**
US-A- 4 733 324 **US-A- 5 192 839**
US-A- 5 248 861 **US-A- 5 248 959**
US-A- 5 332 992

(73) Proprietor: **WOODS, Randall**
Prescott, AZ 86303 (US)

(72) Inventor: **WOODS, Randall**
Prescott, AZ 86303 (US)

EP 0 746 829 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

Related Applications

[0001] This application is related to US-A-5 332 992, published 26.07.1994.

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention is broadly concerned with an improved magnetic switch assembly of the type used in conjunction with a security system to detect unauthorized entry through doors or windows. More particularly, it is concerned with such a switch assembly which is especially configured to defeat attempted magnetic manipulation of the switch assembly so as to permit opening of the door or window without detection thereof. To this end, the switch assembly includes a pair of adjacent, first and second switch elements mountable within a stationary frame, with a shiftable ferromagnetic body disposed between the elements and movable between spaced upper and lower switch operating positions. The ferromagnetic body is at least shiftable along first and second elongated paths, with each of the paths presenting a longitudinal axis having a transverse orientation with respect to the other path. A magnet is mounted in the movable door or window and is oriented for effecting movement of the body upon opening of the door or window between switch operating positions. In the event that an external magnet is placed adjacent the switch elements during an attempted unauthorized entry, the ferromagnetic body is moved to the lower switch position, thereby, detecting such attempted manipulation.

2. Description of the Prior Art

[0003] Modern-day building security alarm systems make use of door and window switch assemblies which are designed to detect unauthorized opening thereof. For example, one common switch assembly for this purpose includes a pair of magnetic reed switch elements mounted in a door or window frame, with a magnet carried by the adjacent openable door or window. The magnet carried by the door or window hold the reed elements opened or closed (depending on whether the switch is of the normally opened or normally closed variety) when the door or window is closed; when the latter is opened, the reed switch elements change position. These reed switches are conventionally interposed in the overall alarm circuit, so that upon unauthorized opening of the door or window, the switch operation generates an alarm signal.

[0004] One problem with conventional reed switch assemblies of the type described is that they can be readily defeated by simply placing an external magnet adjacent

the door or window frame in proximity to the reed switch elements. This allows the door or window to be opened, but the reed switches do not change their positions, owing to the presence of the magnetic field attendant to the external magnet. As a consequence, an intruder may with impunity open the door or window and gain unauthorized access to the seemingly protected building.

[0005] There is accordingly a real and unsatisfied need in the art for an improved switch assembly which is designed to defeat attempted magnetic manipulation thereof, and to initiate alarm operation even when an external magnet is employed.

Summary of the Invention

[0006] The present invention overcomes the problems outlined above, and provides a magnetic switch assembly for detecting relative movement between first and second adjacent members such as a door or window relative to its circumscribing frame. At the same time, the switch assembly defeats attempted magnetic manipulation thereof.

[0007] Broadly speaking, the switch assembly of the invention includes a pair of adjacent, superposed, upper and lower switch elements for mounting on the first member (e.g., the stationary frame), with the lower switch element presenting a sloped surface. The assembly further includes a shiftable, ferromagnetic body such as a ball which is disposed between the switch elements and movable along the sloped surface between spaced upper and lower switch operating positions. A magnet is also provided for mounting on the second member (e.g., the movable door or window) and is oriented for retaining the ferromagnetic body in its upper switch operating position when the first and second members are in one relative position (e.g., the door or window being closed). However, upon movement of the first and second members to a different position (e.g., the door or window being opened), the body is permitted to shift along the sloped surface to the lower switch operating position where it is retained under the influence of gravity.

[0008] Very importantly, the switch elements are located within the first member for movement of the ferromagnetic body from the upper to the lower switch operating positions, when the members are in the first relative position and an external magnet is applied to the second member in an attempt to magnetically manipulate and defeat the switch assembly.

[0009] In preferred forms, the switch elements are each of concavo-convex configuration, and are generally circular in plan. these switch elements are adapted for respective electrical coupling via wire leads into an overall alarm system.

[0010] The switch assembly of the invention may be configured as normally opened or normally closed. In the first instance, a normally open switch assembly may included a lower switch element presenting an upper-

most convex surface, while the adjacent surface of the upper element is concave; the ferromagnetic ball is adapted in the upper position thereof to rest upon the apex of the lower convex surface, in spaced relationship to the adjacent concavo-convex switch element. Where a normally closed switch assembly is desired, the upper surface of the lower element is again convex, and the adjacent lower surface of the upper element is also convex, but oppositely diverging. In this instance, the ferromagnetic ball in the upper position thereof contacts both of the switch elements, thus closing the switch.

[0011] Another aspect of the invention pertains to a housing including marginal wall structure defining a cavity having spaced apart first and second electrical contacts, and a shiftable ferromagnetic ball or element retained within the cavity. The ferromagnetic element is shiftable between a first position where it simultaneously engages the first and second contacts, and a plurality of second positions where the element is disengaged from the first and second contacts. Additionally, the ferromagnetic element is shiftable along first and second elongated paths of travel each presenting a longitudinal axis; the longitudinal axis of the first or second paths each having a transverse orientation relative to the other path.

[0012] As those skilled in the art will appreciate, the switch assembly of the invention may be readily interposed within an overall intruder alarm system, the latter including an alarm circuit for detecting the opening of a door or window. In such a case, the described electrical leads are connected within the system, so that upon attempted forced opening of the door or window, with or without use of an external magnet, the alarm will activate.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0013]

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a hingedly mounted door protected by a switch assembly in accordance with the invention, the latter being illustrated partially in phantom and shown interposed within an intruder alarm system;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged, fragmentary vertical sectional view of a door-mounted, normally opened switch assembly in accordance with the invention, and also illustrating attempted magnetic manipulation of the switch assembly via an external magnet;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to that of Fig. 2, but illustrating a normally closed switch assembly in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic representation of an alarm system, with the switch assembly of the invention interposed therein;

Fig. 5 is a view taken along line 5-5 of Fig. 2 and illustrating the upper switch element, with two positions of the internal switch ball depicted in phantom;

Fig. 6 depicts a third embodiment including a relief feature presenting an improved electrical contact in sectional view taken along line 6'-6' of Fig. 7;

Fig. 7 is a top view of the Fig. 6 embodiment depicting a plurality of paths of travel for the ferromagnetic body;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional view of the Fig. 6 embodiment including a different relief feature at a first position where the ferromagnetic body bridges a gap between electrical contacts;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view similar to that of Fig. 8, but having a different surface relief feature;

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary sectional view similar to that of Fig. 8, but having yet another surface relief feature;

Fig. 11 is a sectional view depicting a fourth embodiment of the invention having a substantially planar upper element including a centrally positioned flexible metallic contact;

Fig. 12 is a sectional view of the Fig. 11 embodiment depicting the metallic contact flexed by the ferromagnetic body in a central first position where the body bridges a gap between contacts;

Fig. 13 is a top view of the Fig. 10 embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a left front perspective view of a fifth embodiment that may be utilized to detect entry through a window;

Fig. 15 depicts the Fig. 14 embodiment installed proximal to a magnet on an actual window;

Fig. 16 is a left side sectional view of the Fig. 14 embodiment with the ferromagnetic body pulled upwardly by a magnet to contact a flexible electrical contact;

Fig. 17 is a left side sectional view of the Fig. 14 embodiment with the ferromagnetic body having fallen under the influence of gravity after removal of the magnet;

Fig. 18 is a front sectional view of a sixth embodiment wherein the spherical body is moved by magnetic forces rather than gravitational forces to activate an alarm circuit; and

Fig. 19 is a front sectional view of the Fig. 18 embodiment depicting the spherical body having moved away from an electrical contact to open the switch circuit.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0014] Turning now to the drawings, and particularly Figs. 1-2, a switch assembly 10 is illustrated. The assembly 10 includes an uppermost synthetic resin housing 12 adapted for mounting within a stationary door or window frame 14, as well as a mating synthetic housing 16 which is positioned within the movable door 18. As shown in Fig. 1, the door 18 is of the conventional type, and is mounted on hinges 20 for movement between a closed position and a door opened position.

[0015] Referring specifically to Fig. 2, it will be ob-

served that the upper housing 12 includes a pair of adjacent, superposed, upper and lower switch elements 22, 24, each of generally circular, disc-like, concavo-convex configuration. Specifically, the lower element 24 presents an uppermost convex surface 26, whereas the adjacent element 22 has a concave lower surface 28 in facing relationship to the surface 26. A pair of electrical leads 30, 32 are respectively electrically connected with the upper and lower switch elements 22, 24 as shown.

[0016] A ferromagnetic ball 34 is positioned between the switch elements 22, 24 and is movable between an uppermost rest position illustrated in bold lines in Fig. 2, to a lower, switch closing position depicted in phantom. In the latter position, it will be observed that the ball 34 comes into electrical, switch-closing contact with the elements 22, 24 in the lower position thereof.

[0017] The lower housing 16 includes a magnet 36 which is strategically oriented so that, when the door 18 is closed as shown in Fig. 2, the magnetic field generated by the magnet 36 causes the ball 34 to be retained in the upper, switch open position thereof.

[0018] However, when door 18 is opened, the magnet 36 pulls ball 34 downwardly along the sloped uppermost surface 26 of the lower switch element 24, thereby moving the ball to the lower switch closing position thereof. When the door 18 is fully opened, the ball 34 remains in this lower position under the influence of gravity. Of course, when the door 18 is again closed, the ball 34 is magnetically pulled from its lower position back to the upper, switch open position shown in full lines in Fig. 2, where ball 34 rests at the apex of surface 26.

[0019] As shown in Fig. 4, the switch assembly 10 is adapted for mounting within and as a part of an alarm system 38. The latter includes an alarm control assembly 40 as well as an alarm bell 42 or other perceptible alarm device. As shown, the electrical leads 30, 32 are used to interpose the switch assembly 10 within the system 38. Thus, if the alarm system 38 is armed, any attempted opening of door 18 will close switch assembly 10, and alarm signal will be generated to ring bell 42 (or alert a central station, for example). Again referring to Fig. 2, if an intruder attempts to apply an external magnet 44 to frame 14 to defeat switch assembly 10, this has the effect of initiating alarm operation. That is to say, use of the external magnet 44 moves ball 34 down the sloped surface 26 until the ball comes into the lower switch-closing position thereof. At this point, the alarm system 38 is activated, even though the door 18 is not actually opened. Thus, in such situations the present invention provides the earliest possible warning of attempted forced entry.

[0020] Fig. 3 illustrates a second embodiment of the invention which includes a normally closed switch assembly 46. Specifically, the upper housing 12 within frame 14 includes adjacent disc-like switch elements 48, 50. The lower switch element 50 presents an uppermost concave surface 52, while the upper element 48 presents a lower concave surface 54; it will be noted

that the concave surfaces 52, 54 are relatively divergent, and approach each other at the center of the discs. Magnetic ball 34 positioned between the discs completes the upper portion of the switch assembly. As illustrated, in the upper position of the ball depicted in full lines, the switch is closed. When the door 18 is opened, magnet 36 serves to move the ball 34 downwardly along the sloped surface 52 to the lower switch-open position illustrated in phantom in Fig. 3. Attempted magnetic manipulation of the assembly 46 via external magnet 44 is also defeated in this embodiment. That is, the presence of external magnet 44 simply pulls ball 34 to its lower position, and allows the overall alarm system 38 to appropriately activate and react.

[0021] Fig. 6 depicts a third embodiment of the invention where like numbering is retained for identical components with respect to the Fig. 3 embodiment. The third embodiment includes a normally closed switch assembly 56 having metallic upper switch element 58, downwardly sloping concavo-convex lower metallic switch element 60, dielectric coupling ring 62, and steel ball 34. Upper element 58 forms a cylindrical well defined by horizontally extending bottom member 64 and vertical wall 66. Lower element 60 includes a downwardly sloping concavo-convex bottom wall 68 bounded by vertical side wall 70.

[0022] In Fig. 7, dielectric coupling 62 presents an annular structure holding elements 58 and 60 in a concentric relationship. Coupling 62 may be formed of neoprene rubber, synthetic resin, or similar insulative material. Additionally, ring 62 may be adhered to elements 58 and 60, or may be compressed to frictionally engage the elements. In this manner, ferromagnetic ball 34 may be positioned within peripheral zone 72 of opening 74 formed between elements 58 and 60. Ball 34 is depicted in a first position of electrical contact bridging opposed elements 58 and 60, and may be shifted along numerous transversely oriented elongated paths, e.g., paths P1 and P2, towards a plurality of second positions, e.g., position 76 and 78 where ball 34 is no longer in simultaneous electrical contact with elements 58 and 60.

[0023] A variety of surface relief features, e.g., right angle corner 80 having apex 82 (Fig. 6), for contacting ball 34, may be provided. Fig. 8 depicts relief feature 80a, which is a right-angle corner similar to relief feature 80 except that wall 68 is positioned relatively closer to wall 64 which causes ball 34 to engage wall 66, not apex 82. Fig. 9 depicts yet another relief feature 80b which includes an arcuate ball-engaging contour at the lower portion of circular vertical wall 66. Fig. 10 depicts yet another relief feature 80c, which includes a 45° ball-engaging bevel at the lower portion of circular vertical wall 66.

[0024] In operation, switch assembly 58 is mounted in the manner previously described with a magnet, such as magnet 36, positioned in a door below the switch and proximal to the center portion thereof. The magnet serves to attract and hold ball 34 in continuous electrical

contact with wall 68 and the various relief features, e.g., feature 80. If the door is opened, magnet 36 is pulled away from the switch 56 to release ball 34 from its first position of simultaneous contact with elements 58 and 60, after which ball 34 rolls down sloped wall 68 along a path of travel, e.g., P2, towards one of the second positions where ball 34 is disengaged from contacts 58 and 60 to break the electrical contact and set off an alarm. Similarly, in the event that external magnetic forces are applied to manipulate ball 34 in an attempt to defeat the alarm circuit, ball 34 may be shifted along another path such as paths P1 or P2 to one of the second positions 76 or 78; thereby activating an alarm.

[0025] The various relief features 80, 80a, 80b, and 80c are particularly preferred for various reasons. The open peripheral zone 72 provides space for ball 34 to move therein without risking the ball becoming stuck between walls 64 and 68 in the narrowed central region. Relief feature 80 presents a sharp apex 82, which tends to provide a relatively sharp surface forming a better electrical contact between apex 82, ball 34 and wall 68. Feature 80a does not utilize sharp corner 82 to enhance the electrical contact, but merely presents wall 66 as an abutment to exclude ball 34 from the central narrowed region between walls 64 and 68. Feature 80b excludes ball 34 from the central narrowed region in a similar manner, as does feature 80c.

[0026] Fig. 11 depicts a fourth embodiment of the invention where like numbering is retained for identical components with respect to the Fig. 6 embodiment. Switch 84 includes a first chamber-defining switch element 86; ball 34; and a second, flexible switch element 88.

First switch element 86 includes a substantially flat, circular metallic upper disk 90 having a central aperture 92 for receiving element 88 (see Figs. 11 and 13), and an outer lip 94 at its outer radius. Element 86 also includes a bottom portion 96 having a central, circular, disk-like, concavo-convex, bottom wall 98 presenting an uppermost downwardly sloping surface 100, and a cylindrical vertically rising side wall 102 integrally formed with wall 98 and having a radius sufficient to fit within lip 94. Wall 102 and lip 94 may have a solder connection to form a closed interior chamber 104 for holding ball 34. Element 86 may be connected at any point on the exterior thereof with an electrical lead (not depicted) for incorporating switch 84 into an electrical alarm system.

[0027] Second switch element 88 includes conductive lead 106, which may be connected with the wiring of an electrical alarm system, and is electrically coupled with spring steel rod 108. Rod 108 extends into chamber 104 a sufficient distance to contact ball 34 in a first position simultaneously bridging a gap between rod 108 and wall 98, as depicted in Fig. 12. Rod 108 is held by mounting bracket 110 having a lowermost tubular portion 112 sized to be received within aperture 92, and presenting a central aperture 114 for receiving rod 108. Lower portion 112 is integrally formed with upper portion 116 hav-

ing an increased radiant diameter and continuing aperture 114 for receiving rod 108. Circular rubber grommet 115 frictionally retains bracket 110 within aperture 92.

[0028] Fig. 13 depicts ball 34 having a central first position 118 simultaneously bridging the gap between rod 108 and surface 100, and a plurality of alternative positions, e.g., 120 and 122, where ball 34 is disengaged from contact with rod 108. In the event that switch 84 is removed from proximity of an external magnet (e.g., magnet 36) serving to retain ball 34 in position 118, or if external magnetic forces are applied in an attempt to defeat the alarm circuitry, ball 34 may travel along one of paths P3 and P4, each presenting an axis of elongation having a transverse orientation with respect to the other path and traveling towards a plurality of second positions, e.g., 120 and 122, at the outer perimeter of switch 84 where ball 34 is disengaged from contact with rod 34 and surface 100.

[0029] In operation, switch 84 is mounted above a door in the manner depicted in Fig. 1, with magnet 36 centrally positioned beneath switch 84. When the door is closed, magnet 36 pulls ball 34 into contact with rod 108, which may flex responsively as depicted in Fig. 12. In this position, where ball 34 closes the gap between surface 100 and rod 108, the alarm circuit is closed to indicate that the door is shut. Upon opening the door, or upon attempted external magnetic manipulation, ball 34 may roll along one of exemplary paths P3 and P4 down surface 100 to one of the extreme outer second positions 120 and 122 shown in Fig. 11, thus breaking the closed circuit to indicate that the door is open.

[0030] Fig. 14 depicts a fifth embodiment of the invention where like numbering has been retained for identical components with respect to the Fig. 11 embodiment. Switch 124 may be mounted for use at the side of a window, and includes a closed cylindrical shell 126 coupled with switch element 88 as previously described.

[0031] As depicted in Fig. 16, shell 126 includes a tubular side wall 128 having aperture 130 for receiving switch assembly 88, top wall 132, and bottom wall 134, which combine to form a closed interior chamber 136 for retaining ball 34. Element 88 is received within wall 128 in a manner which is identical to that described for disk 90 of the Fig. 11 embodiment, except rod 108 extends into chamber 136 in a horizontal orientation. Ball 34 is depicted (Fig. 16) in a first position of electrical contact bridging the gap between rod 108 and wall 128, but may travel along paths P5, P6, and P7. Path P5 (Fig. 14) travels along a width dimension W of sufficient dimension to allow vertical passage of ball 34 between rod 108 and wall 128 along elongated paths P6 and P7 each having transverse orientations with respect to path P5.

[0032] In operation, switch 124 may be mounted within an upright wall, such as wall 138 proximal to window 140 (see Fig. 15), which holds magnet 142. Fig. 16 depicts ball 34 in a first position simultaneously contacting wall 128 and rod 108 to form a closed circuit where mag-

net 142 retains ball 34 in a position to indicate that the window is closed. Fig. 17 depicts ball 34 having fallen with the force of gravity along downward path P7 upon the removal of magnet 142 from the proximity of wall 128 to open the circuit, thus, indicating that the window has been raised. In the event that external magnetic forces are applied from outside window 140, ball 34 may shift along path P5 to disengage from simultaneous contact with rod 108 and wall 128, thereby triggering an alarm.

[0033] Fig. 18 depicts a final embodiment including switch assembly 144, switch element 88, switch element 146, magnet 148, and magnet 150, where like numbering has been retained with respect to the Fig. 14 embodiment. Switch element 88 is constructed as previously described. Switch element 146 is a cylindrical shell having end walls 152 and 154 connected by tubular sidewall 156 to form interior chamber 158 for retaining ball 34. A top wall 156 is apertured to receive switch element 88 as previously described. Element 146 is identical to shell 126, except that 146 is designed for installation with rod 108 in a vertical position.

[0034] Switch assembly 144 is designed for horizontal installation, with switch elements 88 and 146 preferably being positioned in the uppermost portion of a door jam. Magnet 148 is preferably placed in the door at a position that will be aligned directly underneath switch element 88 when the door is closed. Magnet 148 is larger than magnet 150, and will pull ball 34 away from magnet 150 towards a central first position contacting switch elements 88 and 146 to close the electrical circuit when the door is closed. When the door is open, magnet 148 is removed from proximity with ball 34, and magnet 150 pulls ball 34 away from element 88, thus opening the circuit in the position depicted in Fig. 19 to indicate that the door is open.

Claims

1. A magnetic switch assembly for detecting relative movement between first and second adjacent members and for defeating attempted magnetic manipulation of the switch assembly by an external magnet, comprising:

switch means for mounting on one of said members and including
 a housing supporting a pair of spaced switch elements;
 a ferromagnetic body within said housing and movable therein between a first switch closed position wherein said body is in simultaneous contact with said pair of spaced switch elements and a second switch open position wherein said body is out of said simultaneous contact; and
 means for biasing said ferromagnetic body into

one of said first and second positions; and
 a first magnet for mounting on said second member and oriented for retaining said ferromagnetic body against the bias of said biasing means in the other of said first and second positions when the first and second members are in relative adjacency,
 said biasing means being operable for moving said body to said one of said first and second positions upon relative movement between the first and second members,
 said switch means being configured for changing state to trigger an alarm if an external magnet is deployed in an attempt to manipulate the switch assembly.

2. The switch assembly of claim 1, said biasing means comprising a second magnet mounted on said first member adjacent said housing.
3. A magnetic switch assembly for detecting relative movement between first and second adjacent members, and for defeating attempted magnetic manipulation of the switch assembly so as to permit said relative movement without detection thereof, said switch assembly comprising:

a housing for mounting on said first member and including side marginal wall structure defining a cavity, a first electrical contact positioned within said cavity and between opposed portions of said side marginal wall structure, and a second electrical contact spaced from said first contact;

a shiftable ferromagnetic element within said housing cavity and configured for simultaneous engagement with first and second contacts to present a first switch position;

a housing cavity being configured for permitting movement of said element from said first switch position to a plurality of second switch positions wherein the element is out of simultaneous engagement with said first and second contacts, said element being movable between said first and second switch positions along at least first and second elongated paths of travel each presenting a longitudinal axis, the longitudinal axis of said first and second paths being transverse relative to each other;

magnetic means for mounting on said second member for, when the first and second members are relatively stationary in a desired position, retaining said element in one of said first and second switch operating positions and, upon relative movement between the first and second members, permitting said element to shift along said first path of travel to the other of said switch operating positions;

said housing and element being cooperatively configured for, when the first and second members are in said desired position and an attempt is made to magnetically manipulate the switch assembly, movement of the element along said second path to other switch operating positions thereof, whereby to defeat said attempted magnetic manipulation.

4. The switch assembly as set forth in claim 3, said side marginal wall structure including a rectangular box.
5. The switch assembly as set forth in claim 3, said shiftable ferromagnetic body including a steel sphere.
6. The switch assembly as set forth in claim 3, said first electrical contact including a flexible metallic reed.
7. The switch assembly as set forth in claim 6, said second electrical contact including a downwardly sloping surface on said side marginal wall structure.
8. The switch assembly as set forth in claim 7, including said first position located at the center of said downwardly sloping surface, and said second positions located outwardly away from said center.
9. The switch assembly as set forth in claim 3, said first electrical contact including a first metallic reed, said second electrical contact including a second metallic reed having a downwardly sloping surface.
10. The switch assembly as set forth in claim 9, said first metallic reed including an abutment for preventing said body from shifting to a central position between said first and second reeds.

Patentansprüche

1. Magnetische Schalteranordnung zum Erkennen einer relativen Bewegung zwischen einem ersten und einem zweiten Teil, die unmittelbar benachbart sind, und zum Vereiteln einer versuchten magnetischen Manipulation der Schalteranordnung durch einen externen Magneten mit:

einer Schaltereinrichtung zum Montieren an einem der Teile und umfassend ein Gehäuse, das ein Paar beabstandeter Schalterelemente trägt; einen ferromagnetischen Körper in dem Gehäuse und darin zwischen einer ersten Position geschlossenen Schalters, in welcher der Körper sich in gleichzeitigem Kontakt mit dem Paar

beabstandeter Schalterelemente befindet, und einer zweiten Position geöffneten Schalters bewegbar, in welcher der Körper sich außer dem gleichzeitigen Kontakt befindet; und eine Einrichtung zum Vorbelasten des ferromagnetischen Körpers in eine der ersten und der zweiten Position; und einem ersten Magneten zum Montieren an dem zweiten Teil und ausgerichtet, um den ferromagnetischen Körper gegen die Vorbelastung der Vorbelastungseinrichtung in der anderen der ersten und der zweiten Position zu halten, wenn das erste und das zweite Teil sich in unmittelbarer relativer Nachbarschaft befinden,

wobei die Vorbelastungseinrichtung betrieben werden kann, um den Körper auf eine relative Bewegung zwischen dem ersten und dem zweiten Teil hin in die eine der ersten und der zweiten Position zu bewegen,

wobei die Schaltereinrichtung zum Ändern des Zustandes ausgestaltet ist, um einen Alarm auszulösen, wenn ein externer Magnet in einem Versuch eingesetzt wird, die Schalteranordnung zu manipulieren.

2. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Vorbelastungseinrichtung einen zweiten Magneten umfasst, der an dem ersten Teil unmittelbar benachbart zu dem Gehäuse montiert ist.
3. Schalteranordnung zum Erkennen einer relativen Bewegung zwischen einem ersten und einem zweiten Teil, die unmittelbar benachbart sind, und zum Vereiteln einer versuchten magnetischen Manipulation der Schalteranordnung, um die relative Bewegung ohne deren Erkennung zu erlauben, wobei die Schalteranordnung umfasst:

ein Gehäuse zum Montieren an dem ersten Teil und eine erste seitliche Randwandstruktur, die einen Hohlraum bildet, einen ersten elektrischen Kontakt, der in dem Hohlraum und zwischen gegenüberliegenden Bereichen der seitlichen Randwandstruktur angeordnet ist, und einen zweiten elektrischen Kontakt aufweisend, der von dem ersten Kontakt beabstandet ist;

ein verlagerbares ferromagnetisches Element in dem Gehäusehohlraum und zur gleichzeitigen Anlage an einem ersten und einem zweiten Kontakt ausgestaltet, um eine erste Schalterposition zu bilden;

wobei ein Gehäusehohlraum ausgestaltet ist, um eine Bewegung des Elementes aus der ersten Schalterposition in eine Vielzahl zweiter Schalterpositionen zu erlauben, in welchen das Element sich außer gleichzeitiger Anlage an

dem ersten und dem zweiten Kontakt befindet, wobei das Element zwischen der ersten und den zweiten Schalterpositionen entlang zumindest einer ersten und einer zweiten längsverlaufenden Bewegungsbahn bewegbar ist, welche jeweils eine Längsachse aufweisen, wobei die Längsachsen der ersten und der zweiten Bahn quer relativ zueinander verlaufen; eine magnetische Einrichtung zum Montieren an dem zweiten Teil, um das Element, wenn das erste und das zweite Teil relativ stationär in einer gewünschten Position sind, in einer der ersten und der zweiten Schalter-Betriebspositionen zu halten und es dem Element auf eine relative Bewegung des ersten und des zweiten Teils hin zu erlauben, entlang der ersten Bewegungsbahn in die andere der Schalter-Betriebspositionen verlagert zu werden;

wobei das Gehäuse und das Element zusammenwirkend für eine Bewegung des Elementes entlang der zweiten Bahn in andere Schalter-Betriebspositionen davon ausgestaltet sind, wenn das erste und das zweite Teil in der gewünschten Position sind und ein Versuch unternommen wird, die Schalteranordnung magnetisch zu manipulieren, um dadurch die versuchte magnetische Manipulation zu vereiteln.

4. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 3, wobei die seitliche Randwandstruktur ein rechteckiges Gehäuse umfasst.
5. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 3, wobei der verlagerbare ferromagnetische Körper eine Stahlkugel umfasst.
6. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 3, wobei der erste elektrische Kontakt eine flexible metallische Kontaktzunge umfasst.
7. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 6, wobei der zweite elektrische Kontakt eine nach unten geneigte Oberfläche an der seitlichen Randwandstruktur aufweist.
8. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 7, welche umfasst, dass sich die erste Position in der Mitte der nach unten geneigten Oberfläche befindet und dass sich die zweiten Positionen nach außen entfernt von der Mitte befinden.
9. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 3, wobei der erste elektrische Kontakt eine erste metallische Kontaktzunge aufweist und wobei der zweite elektrische Kontakt eine zweite metallische Kontaktzunge mit einer nach unten geneigten Oberfläche aufweist.

10. Schalteranordnung nach Anspruch 9, wobei die erste metallische Kontaktzunge einen Anschlag aufweist, um den Körper daran zu hindern, in eine zentrale Position zwischen der ersten und der zweiten Kontaktzunge verlagert zu werden.

Revendications

1. Ensemble d'interrupteur magnétique pour détecter un déplacement relatif entre des premier et second éléments adjacents et pour faire échouer une tentative de manipulation magnétique de l'ensemble d'interrupteur au moyen d'un aimant externe, comprenant:

des moyens formant interrupteur destinés à être monté sur l'un desdits éléments et incluant un boîtier supportant une paire d'éléments de commutation espacés;

un corps ferromagnétique situé dans ledit boîtier et déplaçable dans ce dernier entre une première position de commutation fermée, dans laquelle ledit corps est simultanément en contact avec ladite paire d'éléments de commutation espacés, et une seconde position de commutation ouverte, dans laquelle ledit contact simultané n'existe pas avec ledit corps; et des moyens pour solliciter ledit corps ferromagnétique dans l'une desdites première et seconde positions; et

un premier élément destiné à être monté sur ledit second élément et orienté de manière à retenir ledit corps ferromagnétique à l'encontre de la sollicitation dudit moyen de sollicitation dans l'autre desdites première et seconde position lorsque les premier et second éléments sont adjacents de façon relative,

lesdits moyens de polarisation pouvant être actionnés de manière à déplacer ledit corps pour l'amener dans l'une desdites première et seconde positions lors d'un déplacement relatif entre les premier et second éléments, lesdits moyens de commutation étant configurés pour changer d'état pour déclencher une alarme si un aimant externe est déployé en vue de manipuler l'ensemble d'interrupteur.

2. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 1, lesdits moyens de sollicitation comprenant un second aimant monté sur ledit premier aimant au voisinage dudit boîtier.
3. Ensemble d'interrupteur magnétique pour détecter un déplacement relatif entre des premier et second éléments adjacents, et pour empêcher une tentative de manipulation magnétique du dispositif d'interrupteur de manière à permettre ledit déplacement

relatif sans détection de ce dernier, ledit ensemble d'interrupteur comprenant:

un boîtier destiné à être monté sur ledit premier élément et comprenant une structure de paroi marginale latérale définissant une cavité, un premier contact électrique disposé dans ladite cavité entre des parties opposées de ladite structure de paroi marginale latérale, et un second contact électrique distant dudit premier contact;

un élément ferromagnétique déplaçable situé dans ladite cavité du boîtier et configuré pour venir en contact simultanément avec des premier et second contacts pour présenter une première position de commutation;

une cavité du boîtier étant configurée de manière à permettre le déplacement dudit élément depuis ladite première position de commutation pour venir dans une pluralité de secondes positions de commutation, dans lesquelles l'élément est simultanément écarté desdits premier et second contacts, ledit élément étant déplaçable entre lesdites première et seconde positions de commutation le long au moins desdits premier et second trajets allongés de déplacement présentant chacun un axe longitudinal, les axes longitudinaux desdits premier et second trajets étant transversaux l'un par rapport à l'autre;

des moyens magnétiques destinés à être montés sur ledit second élément pour retenir ledit élément dans l'une desdites première et seconde positions d'actionnement de l'interrupteur, lorsque les premier et second éléments sont fixes de façon relative dans une position désirée, et lors du déplacement relatif entre des premier et second éléments, permettre que ledit élément se déplace le long dudit premier trajet de déplacement jusqu'à l'autre desdites positions de fonctionnement de l'interrupteur; ledit boîtier et ledit élément étant configurés en coopération pour permettre le déplacement de l'élément le long dudit second trajet vers l'autre position d'actionnement de l'interrupteur, lorsque les premier et second éléments sont dans ladite position désirée et qu'une tentative est faite pour manipuler magnétiquement l'ensemble d'interrupteur, en empêchant de ce fait ladite tentative de manipulation magnétique.

4. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ladite structure de paroi marginale latérale inclut une boîte rectangulaire.

5. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit corps ferromagnétique déplaçable inclut une sphère d'acier.

6. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit premier contact électrique inclut un relais à lame métallique flexible.

5 7. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit second contact électrique inclut une surface inclinée vers le bas située sur ladite structure de paroi marginale latérale.

10 8. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 7, comprenant ladite première partie située au centre de ladite surface inclinée vers le bas, et lesdites secondes positions situées extérieurement en étant écartées par rapport audit centre.

15 9. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 3, dans lequel ledit premier contact électrique inclut un premier relais à lame métallique, ledit second électrique inclut un second relais à lame métallique possédant une surface inclinée vers le bas.

20 10. Ensemble d'interrupteur selon la revendication 9, dans lequel ledit premier relais à lame métallique inclut une butée pour empêcher que ledit corps se décale vers une position centrale entre lesdits premier et second relais à lame.

30

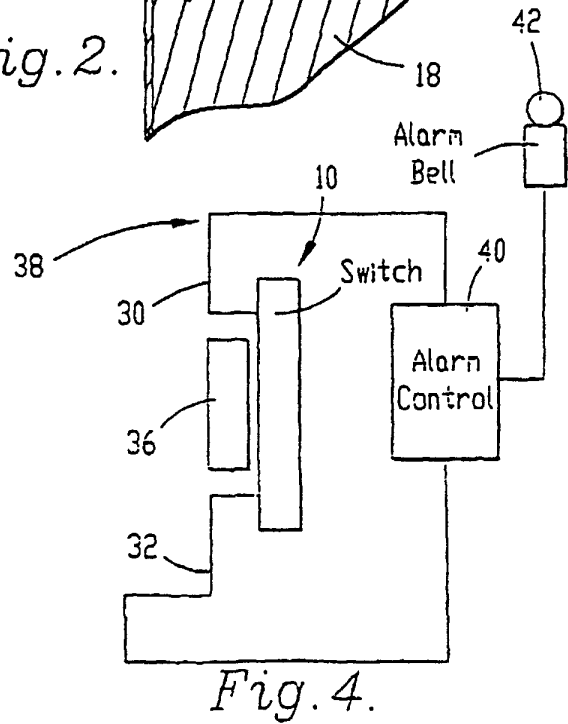
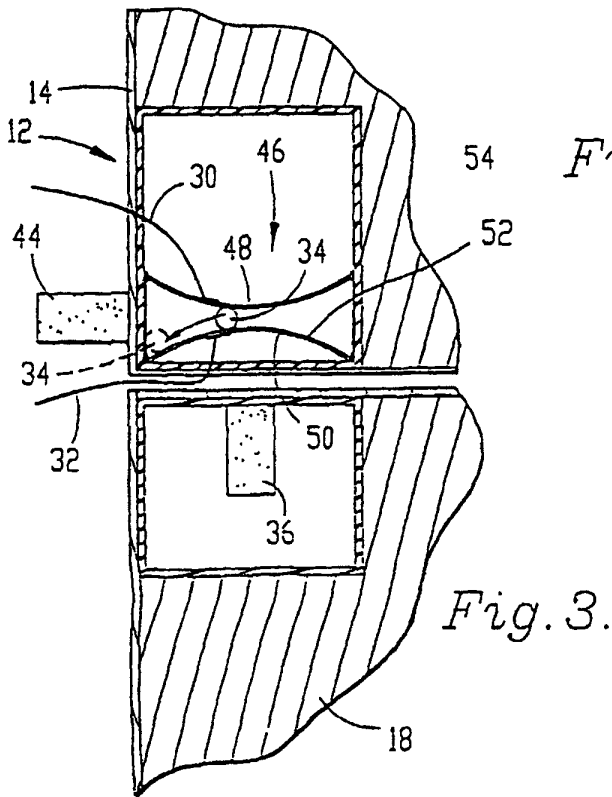
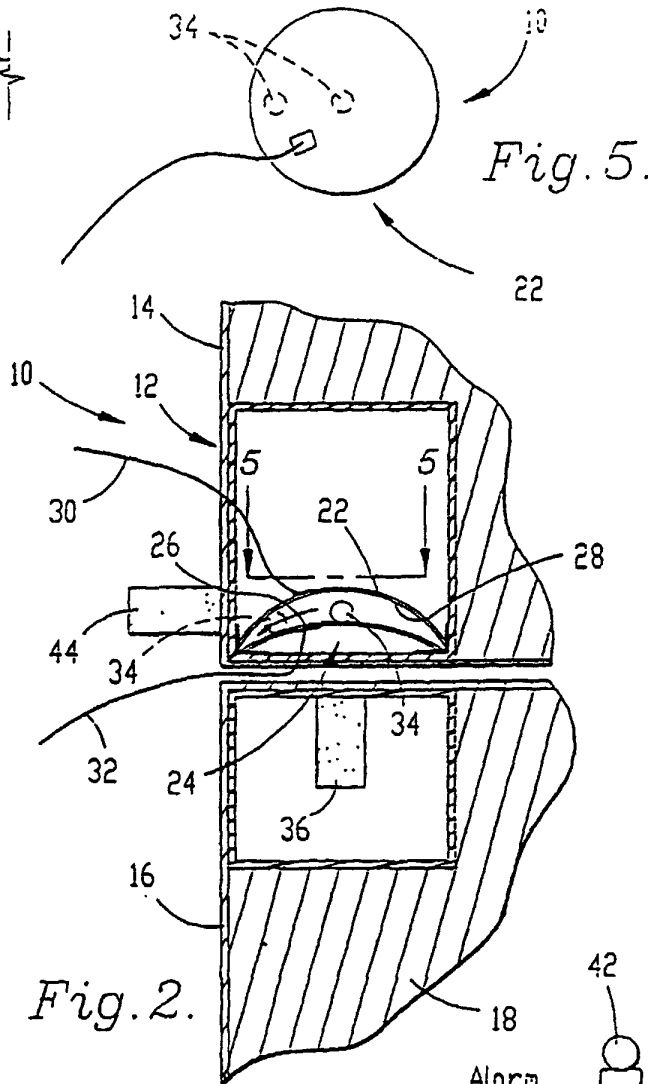
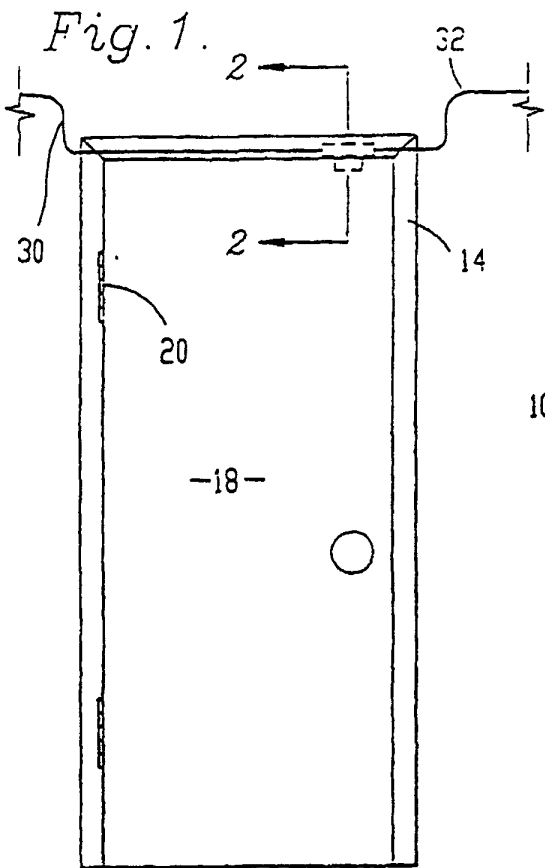
35

40

45

50

55



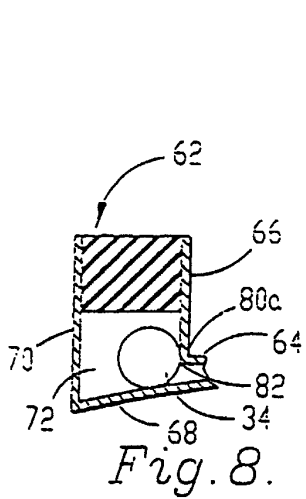


Fig. 8.

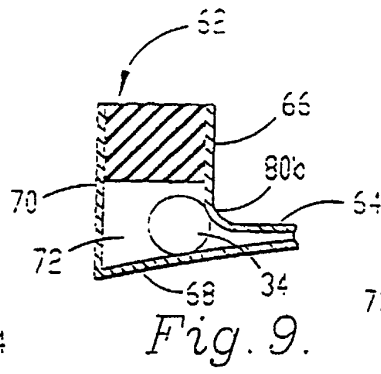


Fig. 9.

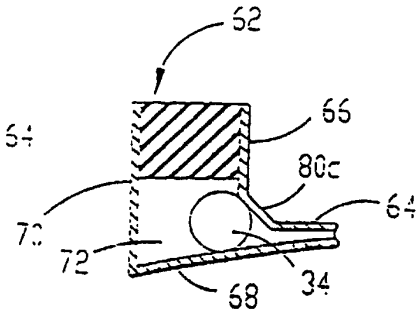


Fig. 10.

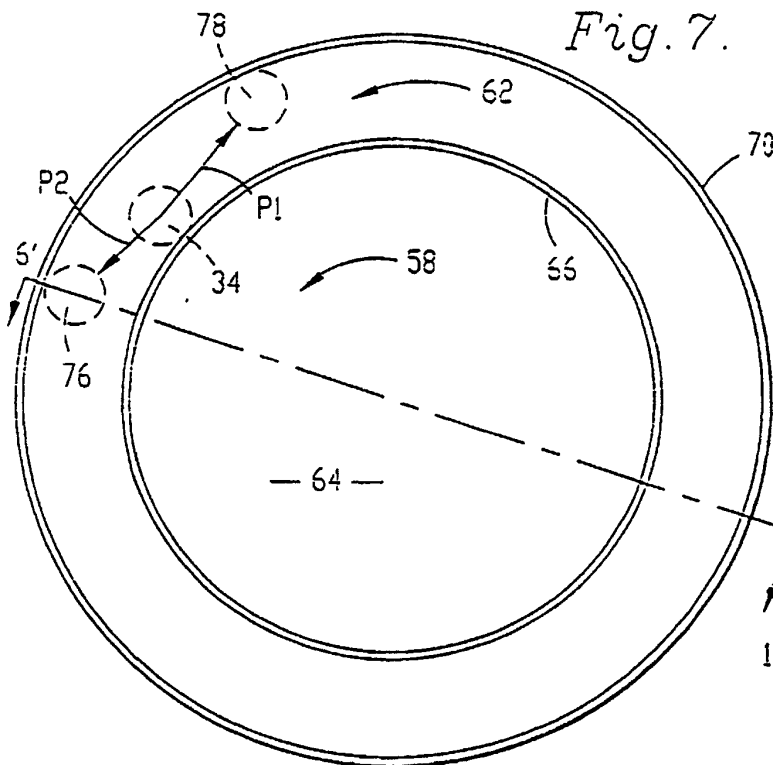


Fig. 7.

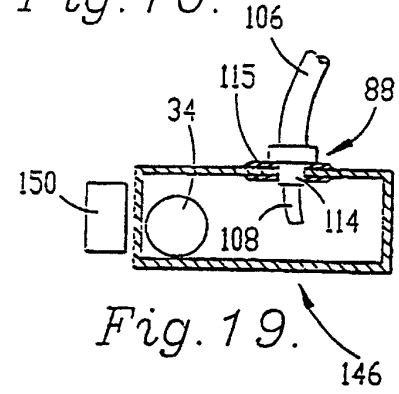


Fig. 19.

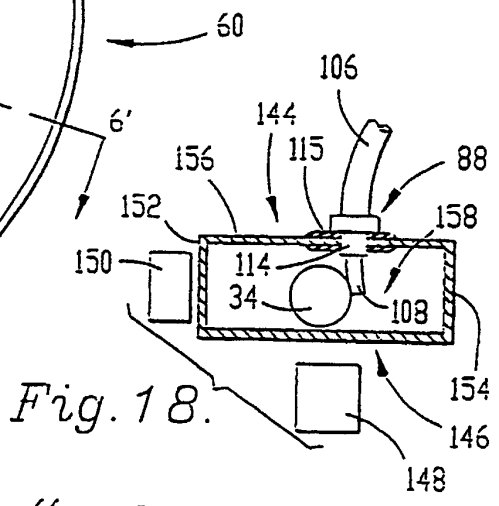


Fig. 18.

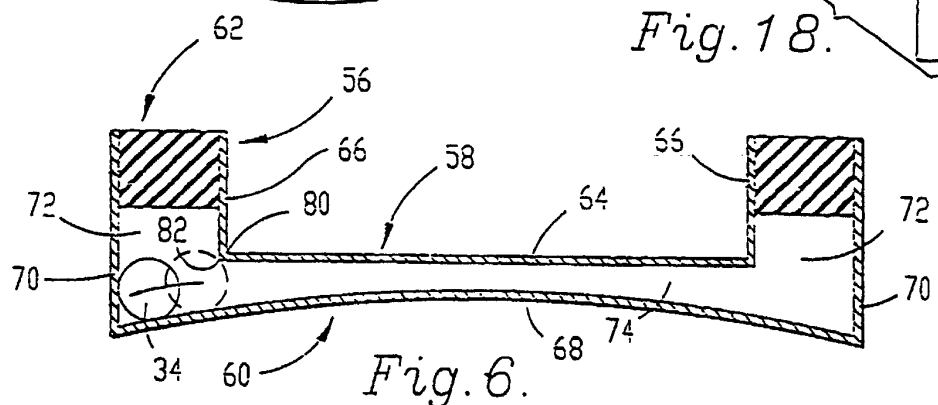


Fig. 6.

