LIPSHUT & JONES.

Alarm Battery.

No. 25,021. Patented Aug. 9, 1859.

Fig. 1.

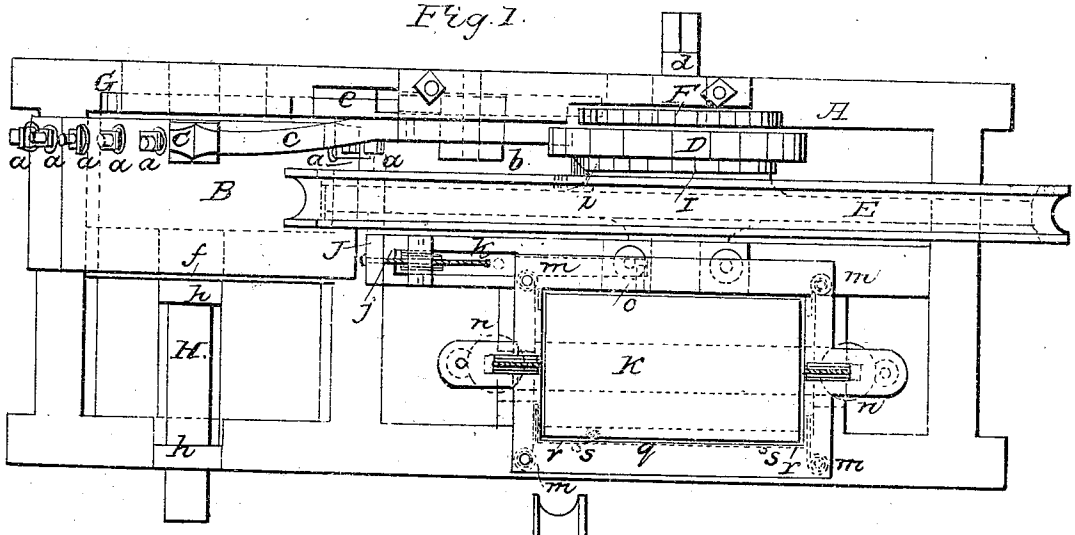
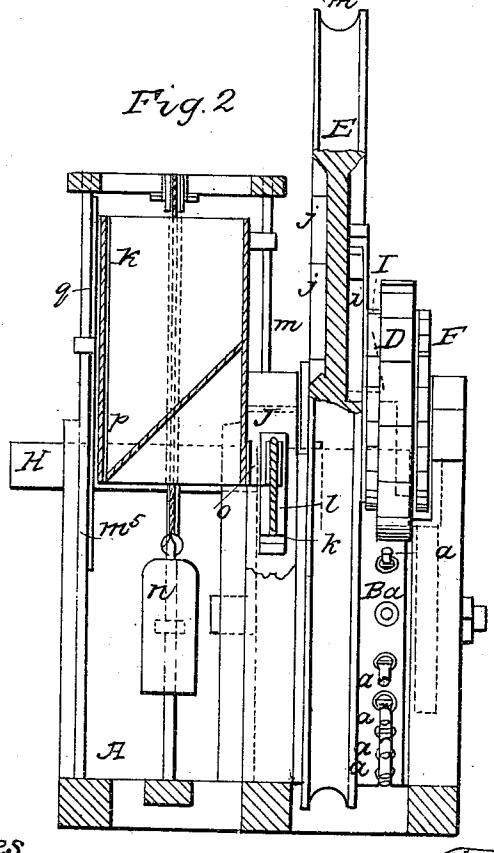


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEO. LIPSHUTS AND DANL. C. JONES, OF BALLSTON SPA, NEW YORK.

SELF-ACTING BATTERY FOR SCARING CROWS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,021, dated August 9, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THEODORE LIPSHUTS and DANIEL C. JONES, both of Ballston Spa, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Battery for Scaring Crows; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a plan or top view of our battery. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same.

Similar letters of reference in both figures refer to corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to arrange a battery with a number of chambers in connection with a gun barrel in such a manner that one of its chambers after the other is made to go off by its own action, and without the aid of man, at regular intervals, and that by these reports crows and other injurious animals are scared away; and this invention consists in arranging a rising and falling box in such a relation to a revolving battery that the same when it is filled with sand sinks down and causes a hammer to discharge one of the chambers of the battery, and the box itself is so arranged that its contents are discharged as it strikes the ground so that it is raised by the action of weights ready for a new charge, and for renewed action.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand, make and use our invention we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Arranged on a suitable bed plate, A, is a revolving cylinder, B, with a number of chambers, and secured on the outside of the cylinder is a series of nipples, *a*, one to each of the chambers, so that when the latter are loaded they can be made to go off by placing percussion caps on the nipples, which can be exploded by the aid of a hammer.

C is the hammer, the handle, *c*, of which is hinged between two standards, *b*, and the hammer is operated by means of a ratchet wheel, D, which strikes against the back end of the handle and which is rigidly attached to an arbor, *d*, which is rotated by means of a grooved pulley, E, on which a cord or rope is wound, from which a weight is suspended, which is heavy enough to raise the hammer against the action of a spring which is placed under the same and which imparts the necessary force to the blows of the hammer when the same is released from the ratchet wheel, D, and at the same time the weight suspended from the pulley, E, acts on a lever, *e*, by means of a ratchet wheel, F, which is attached to the arbor, *d*, and the lever, *e*, by pressing against a ratchet wheel, G, which is secured to the revolving cylinder, B, turns the latter and by these means a fresh barrel is brought under the hammer whenever the same is raised and ready to descend. The cylinder, B, and the ratchet wheel, G, both rotate freely on an arbor, *f*, and a barrel H is secured in two standards, *h*, in such a height that is registers with the chambers in the cylinders as the same is rotated.

The pulley, E, rotates freely on the arbor, *d*, and a spring pawl, *i*, is attached to its side, which engages with a ratchet wheel, I, so that the pulley may be rotated in one direction without operating the hammer, if the weight is to be wound up, but if the weight is free to act on the pulley it (the pulley) rotates in the other direction, and it causes the arbor, *d*, together with the ratchet wheel, D, to rotate so that the cylinder, B, is turned and the hammer raised. The pulley, E, is provided with teeth or cogs, *j*, which engage with a dog, J, which consists of a hinged arm, which is pressed toward the teeth by a weak spring, and a lever, *k*, connects with said dog by means of a cord, *l*, so that by depressing the lever the dog is withdrawn from the cogs, *j*, and the pulley, E, is free to follow the action of the weight.

The lever, *k*, is operated by means of a rising and falling box, K, which is suspended from standards, *m*, by means of weights, *n*, which are heavy enough to raise the box when empty, but when it is filled with sand it descends, and a nose, *o*, which projects from the side of the box, depresses the lever, *k*, and causes it to withdraw the dog, J, from the cogs in the pulley E.

One of the sides of the box is provided with an aperture, *p*, close down to its bottom, and the bottom is made to incline toward this aperture, so that when the same is left open the contents of the box escape freely through it. This aperture, however, is covered up by a plate, *g*, which slides up and down in guides, *r*, and rods, *s*, are

secured to the same, which project beyond the edges of the box above and below, so that these rods strike the bed plate, A, as the box descends, whereby the plate, *g*, is pushed up so as to open the aperture, *p*, and if the box rises again the upper ends of the rods strike against one of the cross bars which connect the top ends of the standards, *m*, and the plate, *g*, is depressed so as to close the aperture, *p*.

The operation is as follows:—This battery as it has been described is intended to be inserted into the body of an image representing a human figure, the head of which is filled with sand, and which communicates with the rising and falling box, K, so that the sand from the head runs into the box. When the box is filled the weight of the sand overcomes the weights, *n*, and the box sinks down, thereby releasing the dog, J, so that the pulley, E, rotates, and the hammer, C, is caused to discharge one of the chambers in the revolving cylinder, B. As the box descends the plate, *g*, is raised and the sand contained in the box escapes through the aperture, *p*, so that the box is raised up again by the action of the weights, *n*. By this operation the plate, *g*, is depressed as above explained, and the aperture, *p*, is closed and the box is now ready to receive a new charge.

It will be readily understood that the supply of sand to the rising and falling box can easily be regulated so as to cause the same to descend at regular intervals of given length, say, once in fifteen minutes, or once in an hour, or in two hours, as the will or fancy of the operator may dictate, so that the chambers of the revolving cylinder are discharged at shorter or longer intervals, and that the battery continues to operate for the whole twenty-four hours of the day, or during the night only.

Instead of arranging the pulley, E, so that it acts on a revolving cylinder, with chambers, it may be made to act on a bell so that the same is caused to ring whenever the pulley, E, is free to follow the action of the weight which is suspended from the same and in this case it is only necessary to keep up the supply of sand in order to make the action of our machine continuous.

What we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

The rising and falling box, K, arranged with the slide, *g*, and aperture, *p*, and operating in combination with the dog, J, and pulley, E, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

THEODORE LIPSHUTS.
DANIEL C. JONES.

Witnesses:
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