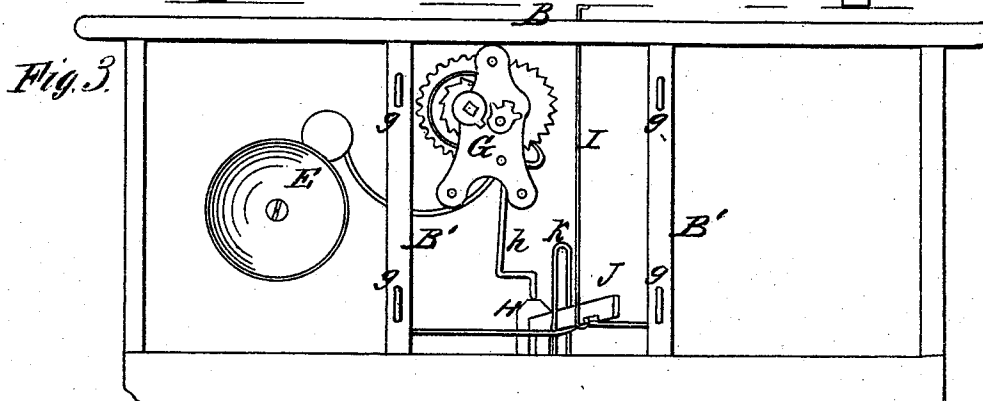
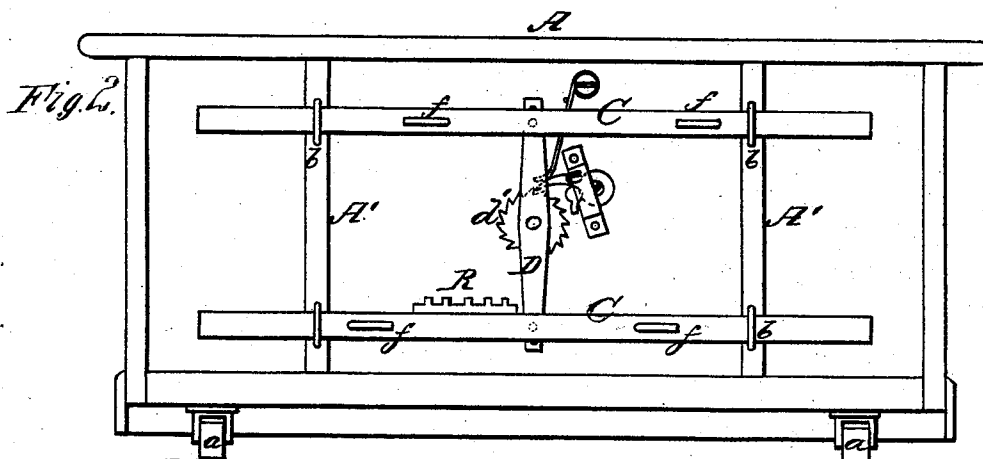
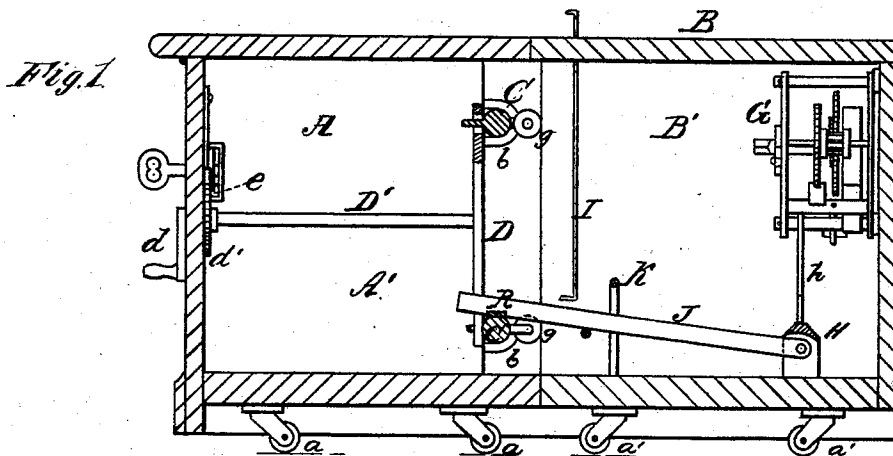


J. GRIMES.
Burglar-Alarms.

No. 152,104.

Patented June 16, 1874.



WITNESSES
E. H. Bates
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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH GRIMES, OF NORTH GROVE, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BURGLAR-ALARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **152,104**, dated June 16, 1874; application filed April 25, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH GRIMES, of North Grove, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Burglar-Alarm Cases; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of a sectional view of my burglar-alarm case, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view of Fig. 1.

This invention has relation to an improvement on the store-counters for which I made application for Letters Patent on the 23d day of April, 1874; and it consists in certain novel mechanism combined with said counters, and constructed in such manner that after they are moved together any attempt to separate them will cause an alarm to be sounded, thereby protecting from thieves any valuables which may be inclosed in the counters, as will be hereinafter explained.

In the annexed drawings, A designates the front counter, and B the back counter, both of which are mounted on castor-wheels *a*, so that in case of fire the two counters can be readily rolled out of the store. The front counter A is provided with two horizontal bars, C C, which are guided by staples *b*, fixed into the rear edges of two partitions, A' A'; and these bars are connected together by means of a bar, D, secured on one end of a rod, D'. This rod D' extends forward and through the front of the counter, and has a hand-crank, *d*, on its front end. Inside of the counter a ratchet-wheel, *d'*, is keyed on rod D', with which a pawl, *e*, engages. This pawl *e* can be released from its ratchet-wheel by means of a key. Each bar C is provided with hooks *f f*, which can be made to enter eyes *g g* on the front edges of partitions B' B' in the back counter B, and thus secure the two counters together. When they are thus secured, the pawl *e* will engage with the ratchet-wheel *d'* on the actuating-rod D', and lock the parts securely in position. In the space between the two partitions B' B' in the back counter B I arrange a train of wheels, which are actuated by a spring, and provided with a ham-

mer for striking a bell, E. This wheel-work, which is designated by letter G, is to be wound up by a key, and it may be similar to the alarm mechanism of a clock. The escape-ment-arm *h* of this alarm is bent, as shown in Fig. 3, and when the alarm is wound up the lower end of this arm *h* bears upon the apex of a movable stand, H. This stand H has a latch, J, pivoted to it, which latch passes freely through a vertical staple, K, rising from the bottom of the counter B, which staple serves as a fulcrum for the latch when the latter is moved laterally. The notched portion of the latch lies in a rack, R, which is secured to the lower bar C when the counters are together, and so engages with this rack that any attempt to move the counters apart will slide the stand H from beneath the escape-ment-arm *h*, and allow the alarm to be sounded. Before moving the counters together, the post or stand H must be adjusted beneath the arm *h*, and the alarm mechanism wound up. The latch J is then lifted, and held up by a vertically-movable hooked rod, I, which is passed down through the top of the counter B. When the counters are brought together, and fastened by means of the hooks and eyes, as above described, the hooked rod I is moved so as to allow the latch J to drop and engage with the teeth of the rack R.

It will be seen from the above description that a safe, or any object inside of the counter, cannot be reached without giving an alarm. In practice, the counters may be lined with metal.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the two portable counters A and B, of suitable construction to hold and carry goods, as described, of a locking device and an alarm mechanism, operating together, for the purpose set forth.

2. The rack R on lower arm C, in combination with the lever J, staple *k*, and removable block H, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH GRIMES.

Witnesses:

GEORGE E. UPHAM,
FRANK J. MASI.