G. HANCOCK.

COMBINED BURGLAR ALARM AND DOOR FASTENER.

No. 170,555. Patented Nov. 30, 1875.

Fig 1.

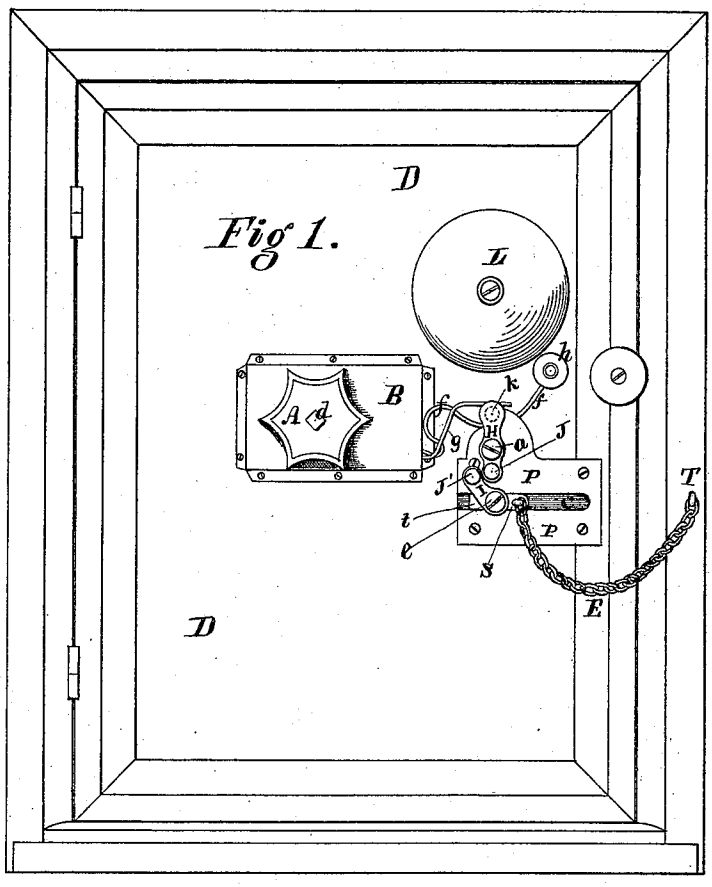


Fig 2.

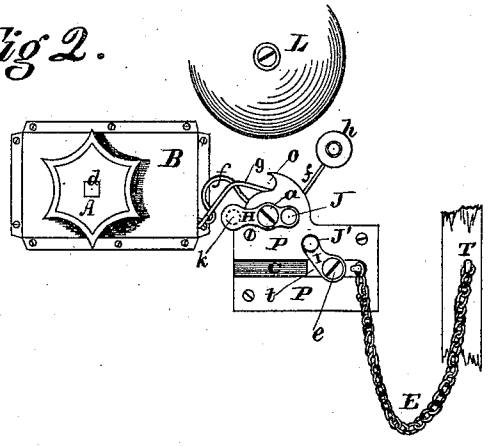
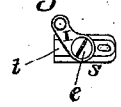


Fig 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HANCOCK, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED BURGLAR-ALARMS AND DOOR-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **170,555**, dated November 30, 1875; application filed November 13, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HANCOCK, of the city and county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and Improved Burglar-Alarm for Doors, Windows, &c., of which the following is a specification, referring to the accompanying drawings making part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 is an inside elevation of a door with my improved alarm applied. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the apparatus, separately showing the parts in other positions respectively in accordance with their mode of operation. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the slide or slide-block S, hereinafter mentioned.

Similar letters mark like parts in all the figures.

My invention consists of the combination of an alarm apparatus with a night-guard chain and slide to a door or window, in such a manner that by opening the door or window, and thereby tightening the chain, the slide is made to spring the alarm, and thus announce the attempt to enter the premises.

In the drawing, S is the slide-block of the night-guard, which slides in the slot C of the plate P, which is screwed on the door D, and E is the guard-chain connecting said slide-block with the side frame of the door by a staple, T. By inserting the slide S, Fig. 3, in the slot C, and opening the door, the slide will be drawn to the end of the slot, and resist the opening of the door farther than to the extent allowed by the length of the chain E. This movement of the slide-block S in the slot C I employ to spring the alarm, which I will proceed to describe. To the slide S I secure a trigger, I, by the screw *e*, so the trigger will turn easily on the screw. Above the trigger I arrange a lever, H, to turn on the screw *a*, passing through the lever into the plate P. The long arm of the lever H has a stud, *k*, on its back side, (shown in dotted lines,) by which said lever is supported in an upright position, as in Fig. 1, by the hooked stop O, formed in the plate P, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower or short arm of said lever is provided with a knob, J, by which the lever is turned into the position shown in Fig. 1. The trigger I is also provided at its free end with a similar knob, J′, for turning the trigger into the position shown in Fig. 1, to trip the lever H and spring the alarm, or to turn the trigger in the opposite direction, so that in sliding in the slot C the trigger will escape contact with the lower end of lever H, and not spring the alarm. The trigger is held in the position shown in Fig. 1 by its resting against the stop *t*—a projection on the slide-block S.

The alarm mechanism is contained in the box B, and may be the same that is in common use in alarm-clocks, consisting of a shaft, *d*, having a coiled spring, which is wound up by the thumb-wheel A, and which carries a second shaft with an escapement-wheel, and an escapement which is rapidly vibrated by the rotation of the escapement-wheel; and a hammer, *h*, is attached to the escapement at the end of a spring-wire, *f*, and, by the vibratory movement of the escapement, is made to strike the bell L with great rapidity and produce a considerable noise for from one to three minutes, or sufficient to awaken people from sleep in the night, or to be heard in a distant part of the house when any attempt is made to open the door.

When the said alarm apparatus is wound up, it is prevented from striking until required to do so by pressing one end of the escapement into the space between the teeth of the escapement-wheel by means of a spring brake-wire, *g*, extending from the escapement-shaft, and lifted and held in such position by the stud *k* on the lever H when said lever is turned into the upright position shown in Fig. 1.

With the several parts in the position shown in Fig. 1, and the alarm apparatus wound up, any attempt to open the door D will first draw the chain tight, and then slide the block S to the end of the slot C, as shown in Fig. 2, in doing which the trigger I will trip and turn down the lever H, liberate the brake-wire *g* and the escapement and escapement-wheel, which is immediately turned rapidly by the mainspring, and the hammer *h* vibrates rapidly against the bell and sounds the alarm. At the same time the guard-chain effectually secures the door from opening in the usual way, so that the intruder can neither enter nor unfasten the door from the outside.

Having described my invention, I wish to

be understood that I do not claim either said alarm apparatus or the safety-guard and slide separately, as both are old and well known.

I claim—

In a combined door-fastener and burglar-alarm, the chain E, secured to the door-frame by the staple T, metallic plate P, having a slot or recess, C, sliding piece S, swing-trigger I, lever H, and knobs J and *k*, the several parts being constructed, combined, and arranged in relation to each other, to operate in connection with the burglar-alarm, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

GEORGE HANCOCK.

Witnesses:

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DAVID HEATON.