

(No Model.)

I. L. HAUSER.
COMBINED BURGLAR ALARM AND CALL BELL.

No. 568,532.

Patented Sept. 29, 1896.

Fig. 1.

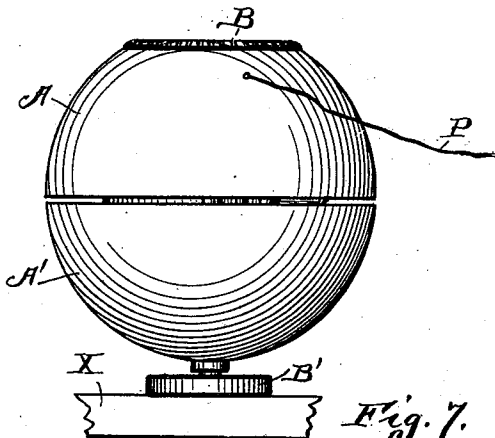


Fig. 2.

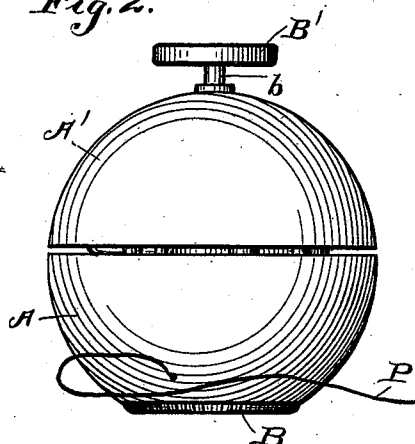


Fig. 7.

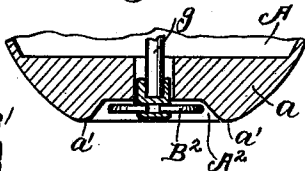


Fig. 3.

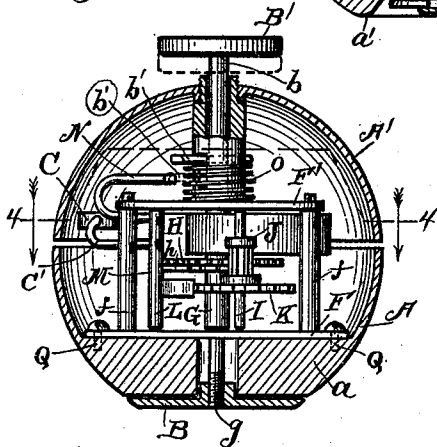


Fig. 4.

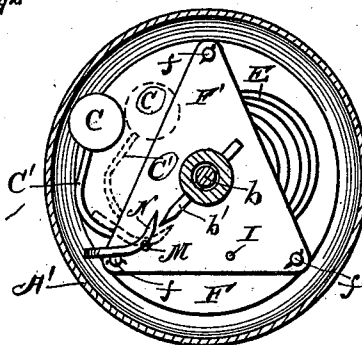


Fig. 5.

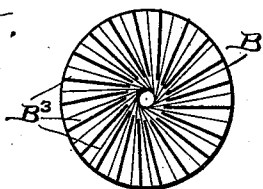


Fig. 6.

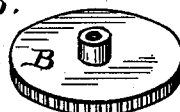


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAIAH L. HAUSER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COMBINED BURGLAR-ALARM AND CALL-BELL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,532, dated September 29, 1896.

Application filed October 26, 1895. Serial No. 567,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAIAH L. HAUSER, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in a Combined Burglar-Alarm and Call-Bell, of which the following, when taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, is a full and complete description sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to make, understand, and use the same.

This invention relates to the class of combined burglar-alarm and call-bells wherein the position of the case or shell thereof relative to the object or thing on which it rests determines whether or not the bell shall ring and an alarm or call be given; and the object of this invention is to obtain a combined alarm and call bell wherein, when properly wound, an alarm or call will be given if the device be raised from its support or overturned thereon.

The preferred manner in which I obtain the objects sought by me is well illustrated in the drawings referred to as forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a combined burglar-alarm and call-bell embodying my invention set or placed on a support in position so that an alarm or call will not be given so long as it rests in such position on such support; Fig. 2, an elevation of such combined burglar-alarm and call-bell in the position it automatically assumes when overturned from the position thereof illustrated in Fig. 1, in which position a burglar alarm or call is given; Fig. 3, a vertical sectional view of the combined burglar-alarm and call-bell; Fig. 4, a horizontal sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows; Fig. 5, a bottom plan view of the combined winding handle and disk forming the base on which the device automatically settles to rest when overturned from the position thereof illustrated in Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 a perspective view of such combined winding handle and disk. Fig. 7 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of the machine and of a modification of the combined wind-

ing handle and disk, and Fig. 8 a perspective view of such modified construction of the winding handle and disk.

A reference-letter applied to a given part is used to designate such part throughout the several figures of the drawings wherever the same appears.

A A' are the two parts forming the case of the machine.

B is the winding handle and disk, and B' the stop-disk. Disks B B' are arranged to constitute rests or bases, on one or the other of which the machine rests when placed on any support. When the machine is resting on disk B, (the clockwork hereinafter described being wound to an operative condition,) an alarm or call will be automatically given; but when such a machine is resting on disk B' no alarm or call will be given, even if the clockwork referred to be wound to an operative condition. Part A of the case is weighted, as at *a*, so that when the machine is forced off the part or disk B', as illustrated in Fig. 1, it will automatically overturn and assume the position illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, that is, resting on base B.

The particular shape given the case A A' is so given in view of the automatic assuming by the machine of the position described on base B, such shape being necessary to insure the operation of the device as a burglar-alarm.

The part A' of the case is made of bell-metal and constitutes a bell as well as a part of the case.

C is a bell-hammer actuable by train or clockwork D when spring E of the train is wound and the stop mechanism controlled by stop-disk B' is out of engagement with such train or clockwork.

I prefer to construct a train or clockwork and bell-hammer independent of the part A of the case and to secure it in such part A in the manner illustrated in the drawings, although such construction is not a necessary part of my invention. In such construction F F' are the plates, forming, in combination with posts *fff*, the frame of the train and bell-hammer.

G is the main or spring shaft, to which one

end of spring E is secured, the other end of the spring being secured to the frame of the train in the ordinary manner.

H is the main driving-wheel of the train, placed loosely on the shaft G, and *h* is the ordinary ratchet connection between the driving-wheel H and the shaft G thereof.

I is a rotatably-mounted shaft having pinion J thereon, such pinion engaging with the wheel H and wheel K engaging with escapement L. Escapement L is secured on rock-shaft M, to which rock-shaft the hammer C is secured by the wire C'. To this rock-shaft M there is also secured the wire N, such wire N forming a part of the stop mechanism of the machine hereinafter called a "detent-arm." The connection between wire N of the stop mechanism and stop-disk B' is obtained by mounting such stop-disk B' on the non-rotatable but longitudinally-movable shaft *b*, extending pin *b'* through such shaft *b*, so that such pin forms a lug which, when the shaft *b* is in one of its longitudinally possible positions, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, will engage with detent-arm N and lock the train, and when in the other of its positions will be out of engagement with such detent-arm N and the train D unlocked or released.

O is a spring yieldingly holding shaft *b* in position, so that lug *b'* is not in engagement with detent-arm N. Spring O is not sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the machine. Hence when such machine rests on stop-disk B' on support X, Fig. 1, the shaft *b* is forced longitudinally in against the resistance of spring O and lug *b'* is brought into engagement with detent-arm N. When the machine is lifted from the support X or overturned thereon, spring O forces the shaft *b* longitudinally into position, so that lug *b'* is out of engagement with detent-arm N and the train D is released and (the spring of the train being wound into an operative condition) sounds an alarm and call.

The winding handle and disk B are secured on extension *g* of shaft G.

B³ B³ are serrations on the disk B.

P is a string or cord secured to part A of the case of the machine, by means of which such machine can be attached to any desired object.

The modification illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 consists in the substitution of winding-handles B² on shaft G for the winding handle and disk B hereinbefore described and the making of recess A² in part A of the case of the machine, so that such handle B² is contained therein when turned into the position thereof illustrated in Fig. 7, and when so turned the machine will rest on the base *a* of such part A instead of on the disk B, (the machine being overturned on its support.)

Q Q are screws by means of which the train D is attached to part A of the case.

The operation and manner of use of the combined burglar-alarm and call-bell are: The spring E is wound by the turning of han-

dle and disk B, (on handle B²), and the machine is placed on support X so as to rest on stop-disk B'. String P may be secured to any article or thing so that movement of such article or thing relative to the machine will overturn such machine, or the machine may be placed in position to be overturned by the opening of a door or window or other thing. When properly resting on stop-disk B', the movement of the article or thing, or door, or window, will overturn the machine, and as soon as the weight thereof is off of the stop-disk B' spring O will force shaft *b* longitudinally outward, disengaging lug *b'* from stop detent-arm N and an alarm or call will be given. To use it as a call-bell, it is simply necessary to wind the spring of the train and rest the machine on the stop-disk B'. When a call is to be made, the machine is raised from off its support, when the bell will ring until replaced in position on its support and on stop-disk B'.

The serrations B³ B³ tend to cause disk B to remain stationary, and thus shell or case A A' will rotate on and around the shaft G while an alarm is being sounded.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a two-part case, one part thereof having a weighted base and the other part consisting of a bell and such case having a clock-train secured in the weighted part of the case, of a longitudinally-movable shaft extending through and beyond the bell part of the case, a disk on which the machine can be rested on the outer end of the longitudinally-movable shaft, a spring yieldingly holding the shaft extended beyond the case and so that the detent-arm of the train is out of engagement with a lug on the inner end of the longitudinally-movable shaft, such lug arranged to engage with the detent-arm and lock the train when the shaft is forced in from its extended position, such spring not being of sufficient tension to hold the shaft extended when the weight of the machine is on the disk; substantially as described.

2. The combination of a two-part case, one part thereof having a weighted base and the other part consisting of a bell, with a clock-train and a hammer actuated by the train in the weighted part of the case, and a longitudinally-movable shaft extending through the bell part of the case, a disk on the shaft, stop mechanism between the movable shaft and the clock-train, means for yieldingly holding the longitudinally-movable shaft in an extended position with the stop mechanism out of engagement, and means for automatically forcing such shaft into position, with the stop mechanism in engagement, by the weight of the machine; substantially as described.

3. The combination of a clock-train, a bell, a hammer actuable by the train, a lug yieldingly held out of engagement with the train

by being mounted on the inner end of a longitudinally-movable shaft the outer end of such shaft extending through and beyond the bell part of the case, and a spring holding the shaft yieldingly in an extended position, a disk on the outer end of the longitudinally-movable shaft on which disk the machine can be placed, and the lug thereby forced into engagement with the train by the weight of the machine, and means for winding the clock-train spring; substantially as described.

4. The combination of a two-part case, one part thereof having a weighted base and the other part consisting of a bell with a clock-train the shaft of the spring whereof extends through the weighted part of the case, a disk on the end of the shaft, on which disk the

machine automatically settles to rest when overturned, a bell, a hammer actuated by the train, a lug on a longitudinally-movable shaft yieldingly held in an extended position so that such lug is out of engagement with the train, a disk on the outer end of the longitudinally-movable shaft on which disk the machine can be rested and such lug thereby forced into engagement with the train until such machine shall have been overturned from such position on the disk of the longitudinally-movable shaft or raised from off its support; substantially as described.

ISAIAH L. HAUSER.

In presence of—

F. L. BROWN,
CHARLES TURNER BROWN.