

A. ZUKOR.
BURGLAR ALARM.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1912.

1,046,533.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

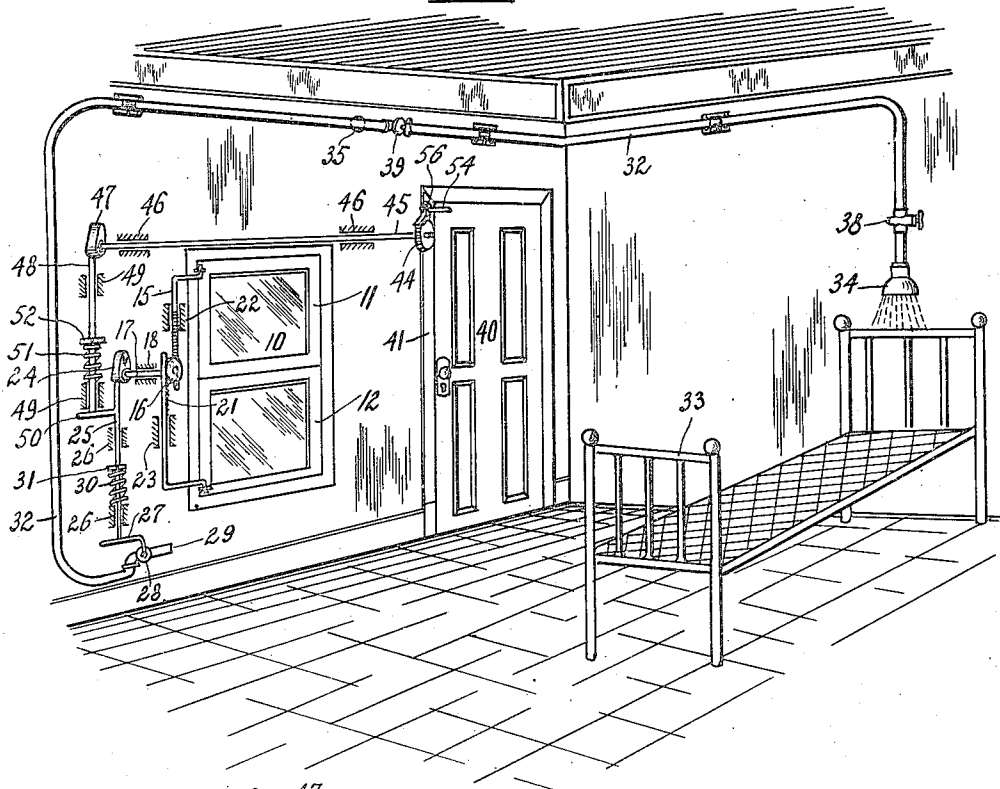
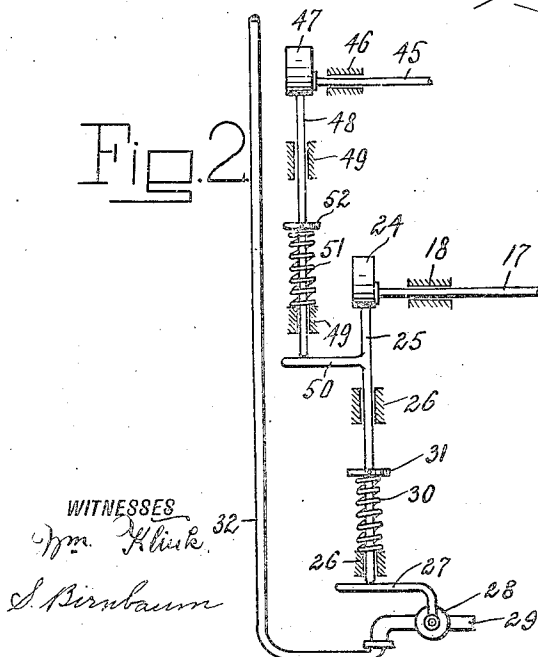
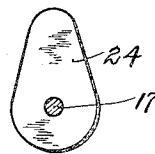


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
Jm. Klink
S. Birnbauer

Fig. 3.



INVENTOR
Arnold Zukor
BY
Sigmund Herzog
his ATTORNEY

A. ZUKOR.
BURGLAR ALARM.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1912.

1,046,533.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

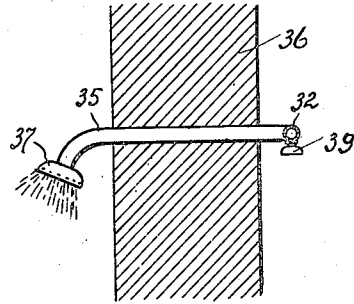
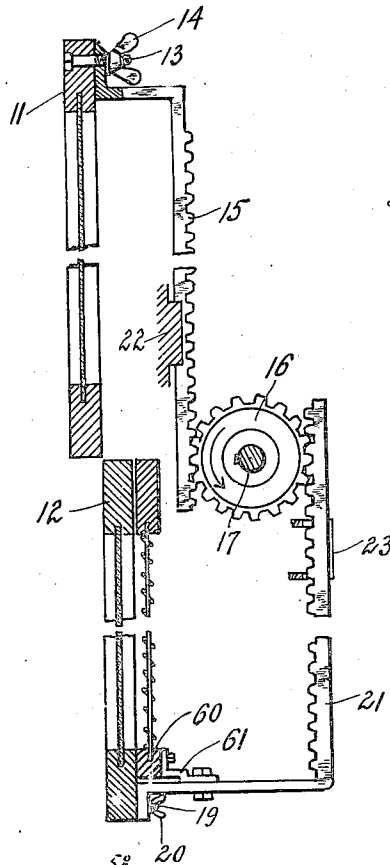
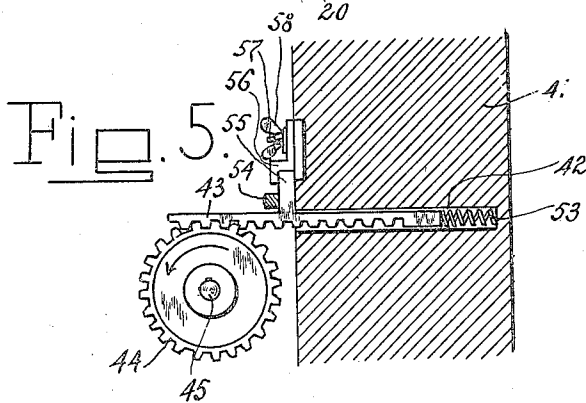


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES.
Jm. K. L. K.

S. Bornbaum

INVENTOR
Arnold Zukor
BY
Sigmund Herzog
his ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLD ZUKOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO ISIDORE
NEWMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BURGLAR-ALARM.

1,046,533.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

Application filed July 22, 1912. Serial No. 710,900.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLD ZUKOR, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burglar-Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to burglar alarms.

Devices of this type usually produce an audible alarm in that they actuate, for instance, an electric or other bell, operate a whistle, etc. It is obvious that persons of defective hearing are liable not to perceive the sound of the bell, and sometimes persons asleep are not awakened even by the very intense sound of a bell or whistle.

One of the objects of the present invention is to obviate these defects, and to provide a burglar alarm which can be readily adapted to a door or window, in such a manner that the opening of the door or window will produce an alarm in the form of a water spray issuing from a spray nozzle, which is arranged above the bed occupied by the person to be awakened by the opening of a door or window in the house.

With these and other objects in view, which will more fully appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the combination, arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter fully described, pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that many changes may be made in the size and proportion of the several parts and minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

One of the many possible embodiments of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 illustrates diagrammatically the invention as applied for use; Fig. 2 is an enlarged front elevation of the means for actuating a cock inserted into the water pipe; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a detail of construction shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the actuating means as applied to a window; Fig. 5 is a cross section taken through the jamb of the door with the alarm actuating means in operative po-

sition thereon; and Fig. 6 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a further detail of construction.

In the drawings, the numeral 10 indicates a window, having an upper sash 11 and a lower sash 12. To the upper rail of the sash 11 is detachably fastened, for instance by means of a bolt 13 and a wing nut 14, a downwardly extending vertical rack 15, the teeth of which mesh with those of a gear 16, which is keyed or otherwise attached to a shaft 17, suitably journaled in a bearing 18, the latter being attached to a wall of a room. In a suitable manner is fastened by a bolt 19 and a wing nut 20 to the lower rail of the lower sash 12 an upwardly extending vertical rack 21, in mesh with the gear 16. The racks 15 and 21 are guided in their movement by guards 22 and 23, respectively, and engage the gear 16 upon diametrically opposite portions thereof so that, upon the downward movement of the sash 11 or upon the upward movement of the sash 12, the said gear will rotate in the same direction, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

To the end of the shaft 17 is secured a cam 24, adapted to actuate a substantially vertical rod 25, which is slidably arranged in guides 26, 26, the lower end of said rod bearing against the actuating lever 27 of a faucet 28, which is mounted upon a water pipe 29. A spring 30, bearing against the lower guide 26 and against a washer 31, which is attached to the rod 25, tends to hold the latter continuously in engagement with the cam 24. From the faucet 28 leads a pipe 32 along the walls of the room to a bed 33, and terminates in a spray-nozzle 34, which is arranged a substantial distance above the bed. From the pipe 32 branches out a pipe 35, leading through the wall 36 of the building and terminating outside of the building in a spray-nozzle 37 for a purpose hereinafter to be described. A cock 38 is arranged immediately above the spray-nozzle 34, and a cock 39 in rear of the pipe 35.

For the protection of the door a similar device is used, as shown in detail in Fig. 5 of the drawings. The door is indicated by the numeral 40 and its jamb by the numeral 41. In the jamb is formed a recess 42, in which is slidably arranged a rack 34, meshing with a gear 44, which latter is

keyed to a shaft 45. This shaft is rotatably mounted in bearings 46, 46 and carries upon its end a cam 47, adapted to actuate a rod 48, slidably arranged in guides 49, 49 and bearing against a substantially horizontal extension 50 upon the rod 25 above mentioned. A spring 51, bearing against the lower one of the guides 49 and against a washer 52 upon the rod 48, tends to force the latter into engagement with the cam 47. In the recess 42 is arranged behind the rack 43 a spring 53, the latter having a tendency to move the rack 43 outward and to rotate thus the gear 44 and the shaft 45 upon which said gear is mounted. Near to the upper edge of the door is attached a plate 54, which is adapted to engage an upwardly extending projection 55 upon the rack 43, to keep thereby the spring 53 in its compressed state and thus the rack 43 from actuating the gear 44. A keeper 56 is attached by means of a bolt 57 and a wing nut 58 to the jamb in engagement with the projection 55 upon the rack 43. This keeper is brought into the position shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings in daytime, that is when it is not necessary to protect the door, in which case obviously the door can be opened and the rack 43 will be retained against the action of the spring 53 in its recess. When it is intended to protect the door, of course, the keeper 56 is swung about 90° upward, that is to say out of engagement with the projection 55 upon the rack 43.

The operation of this device is as follows: To bring the parts of the alarm into their operative positions, first the cocks 38 and 39 are set to open a communication between the faucet 28 and the spray-nozzle 34. The racks 15 and 21 are attached by the wing nuts 14 and 20, respectively, to the upper and lower sashes of the window. The keeper 56 is then disengaged from the projection 55 upon the rack 43, whereby the device is ready for operation. It is to be observed that at daytime, or at times when the house is not to be protected by the alarm, the racks 15 and 21 are disengaged from the sashes of the window. If the sashes of the window are lowered or raised from outside by unauthorized persons, rotation will be imparted to the gear 16 and thus to the shaft 17, whereby the cam 24 will act upon the rod 25, which in turn will repress the operating lever 27 of the faucet 28, causing thereby a flow of water toward and to the spray-nozzle 34. Alarm is thus given. Should the door be opened, the plate 54 will be removed from the projection 55 of

the rack 43, permitting thereby the spring 53 to act and to rotate the gear 44. The rotation of the gear 44 causes an angular movement of the cam 47 and a shifting movement of the rods 48 and 25, which result in an opening of the faucet 28. After the person is awakened, the flow of the water can be stopped by turning the cock 38 in the proper direction. If the person leaves the house at daytime, the cock 39 is closed and the device applied to the window only. If then the window is opened, water will flow through the pipe 32 into the pipe 35, and through the spray-nozzle 37 to the outside of the building, indicating thereby the entrance of unauthorized persons into the building.

For further protection, a sash 60 may be slidably arranged in the window frame. This sash is connected by means of a bracket 61 with the rack 21. The sash 60 is covered by an iron lattice-work. The raising of the sash 60 will actuate the gear 16 in the manner above described.

What I claim is:—

1. A burglar alarm comprising a water pipe terminating in a spray-nozzle leading from a supply of water, a faucet provided with a lever pivoted thereto for actuating its plug, said faucet being inserted into said pipe for controlling the flow of water there-to, a rod shiftably arranged upon the wall of a room bearing against said lever, a cam adapted to shift said rod, a gear operatively connected to said cam, and a rack meshing with said gear adapted to impart rotation to the latter by the opening of a device closing an entrance to the room.

2. A burglar alarm comprising a water pipe terminating in a spray-nozzle leading from a supply of water, a faucet provided with a lever pivoted thereto for actuating its plug, said faucet being inserted into said pipe for controlling the flow of water there-to, a rod shiftably arranged upon the wall of a room bearing against said lever, a cam adapted to shift said rod, a gear operatively connected to said cam, and a rack meshing with said gear carried by a device closing an entrance to the room and adapted to impart rotation to said gear by the opening of said device.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1912.

ARNOLD ZUKOR.

Witnesses:

SIGMUND HAYOF,
ISIDOR NEWMAN.