

R. FYFE.
BURGLAR ALARM.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 11, 1911.

1,050,637.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

Fig. 1.

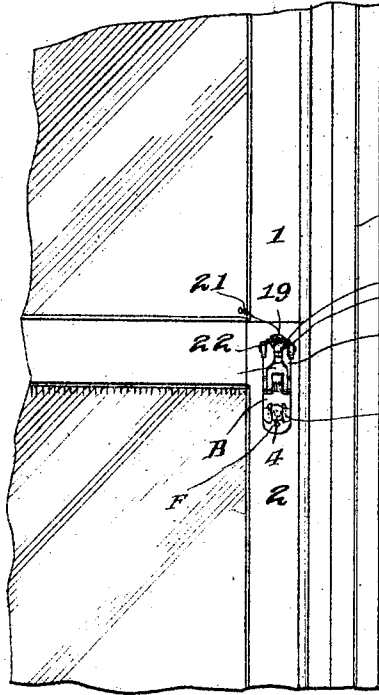


Fig. 2.

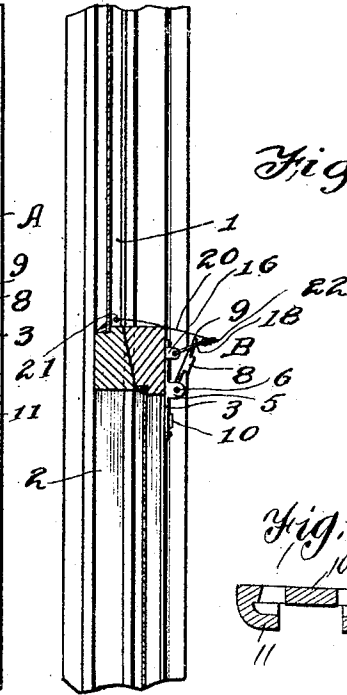


Fig. 5.

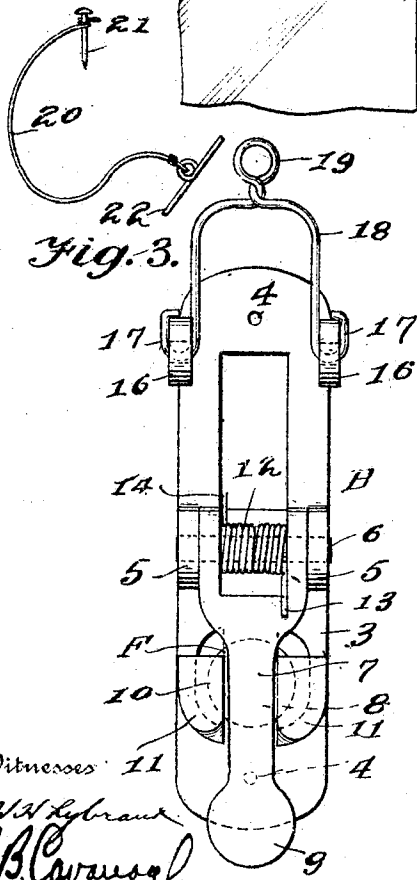
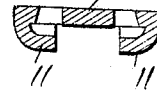
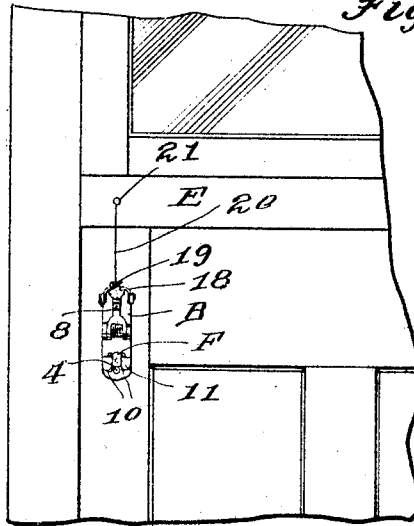


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BURGLAR-ALARM.

1,050,637.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

Application filed November 11, 1911. Serial No. 659,793.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT FYFE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Burglar-Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to certain novel and useful improvements in burglar alarms, and has particular application to a device of the class described designed to be attached or fastened to a window or door, transom or other opening, so that should the window or door be forced by a person making an unlawful entrance, a cap such as a paper or a detonating cap will be discharged, thereby giving an alarm.

In carrying out my invention, it is my purpose to provide a device which will embody in its construction a cap holding plate or portion and a spring actuated hammer, the tendency of the spring being normally to throw the hammer into firing position. Furthermore, I provide suitable means for holding the hammer in cocked or elevated position, ready to be released when the door or window is open.

It is also my purpose to provide a device of the class described, which will embody the desired features of simplicity, cheapness and efficiency.

With the above-recited objects, and others of a similar nature in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, set forth in and falling within the scope of the appended claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a view of a window, showing my device applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation, showing the hammer in elevated or cocked position ready to be discharged. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the device. Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of the door and transom, showing the manner of applying the device thereto. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view through the base plate showing the lugs of the cap pan for retaining the cap in position.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings in detail, the letter A designates a window of which 1 is the upper sash and 2 the lower sash.

My alarm device is indicated as an entirety by the letter B and comprises a base plate 3 preferably of approximately rectangular form and having apertures 4—4

for the passage of screws or other means by which the device is secured.

In Fig. 1, I have shown the device as applied to the top portion of the lower sash. Extending upward at each side of the base plate and at approximately the center thereof, are the lugs 5—5 carrying the pivot bolt 6 upon which is pivotally mounted the hammer 7, the latter having a striking projection or portion 8, while the numeral 9 indicates a lip forming the end portion of the hammer and projecting beyond the striking surface. The base plate is preferably provided with a cap, pan or rest 10, while the numerals 11—11 indicate small lugs or ribs for retaining the cap in position.

The numeral 12 indicates a spring coiled about the pivot pin and having one of its free ends 13 bearing against the hammer, while the opposite end 14 bears against the base plate. It will be seen that the normal tendency of the spring is to force or throw the hammer into firing or discharging position. At the rear end of the base plate are the lugs 16—16 to which are connected the ends 17—17 of the wire yoke 18, the latter terminating in an eye portion 19. The yoke is adapted to be thrown or hooked over the lip at the end of the hammer for the purpose of holding the latter back in position ready to fire and against the tension of the spring.

The numeral 20 indicates a wire, cord or chain, one end 21 of which is fastened in Fig. 1 to the bottom of the upper sash, the opposite end of the wire being provided with a short cross bar 22 which is adapted to be slipped through the eye at the end of the yoke.

In Fig. 4, the device is secured to the door D while one end of the wire is fastened to the transom E.

From the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the construction and manner of employing the invention will be readily apparent.

A detonating or other cap F is applied upon the firing pan, and the hammer forced backward against the tension of the spring and held in such position by means of the yoke. The cross bar is now run through the eye at the end of the yoke, so that the latter is connected to such wire which, as above mentioned, is in turn secured to the door or

window. Should an attempt be made to enter through the door or window, by opening the same, the pull or tension upon the wire or cord will draw the yoke from its locking position, thereby causing the spring to act and cause the hammer to fly backward, striking and discharging the cap, thereby giving warning or frightening away the intruder.

10 It will be noted that I have provided an exceedingly simple yet efficient form of alarm which may be readily placed upon windows, doors, transoms or other openings.

It will further be understood that during the day or at times when it is not desired to set the alarm, it may be disconnected from the eye of the yoke so that the door or window may be moved without causing the device to discharge.

20 I claim:—

A device of the class described comprising a base plate, a cap pan mounted thereon and provided with ribs to retain a detonat-

ing cap within the pan, a pair of spaced parallel lugs extending from said base plate, a pivot extending between said lugs, a hammer upon said pivot, a spring encircling the pivot and bearing at one extremity upon the hammer and having its opposite extremity in engagement with the base plate and normally tending to throw the hammer into firing position, a yoke pivoted to the base plate and adapted to engage the hammer to hold the same in elevated or cocked position, and a flexible element adapted to be fastened at one extremity to the object to be protected, a cross bar connected to the opposite extremity of said flexible element and detachably associated with said yoke.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT FYFE.

Witnesses:

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