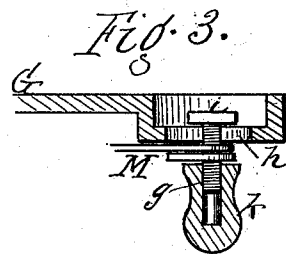
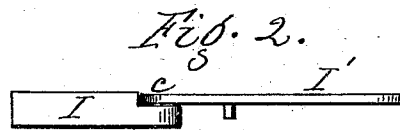
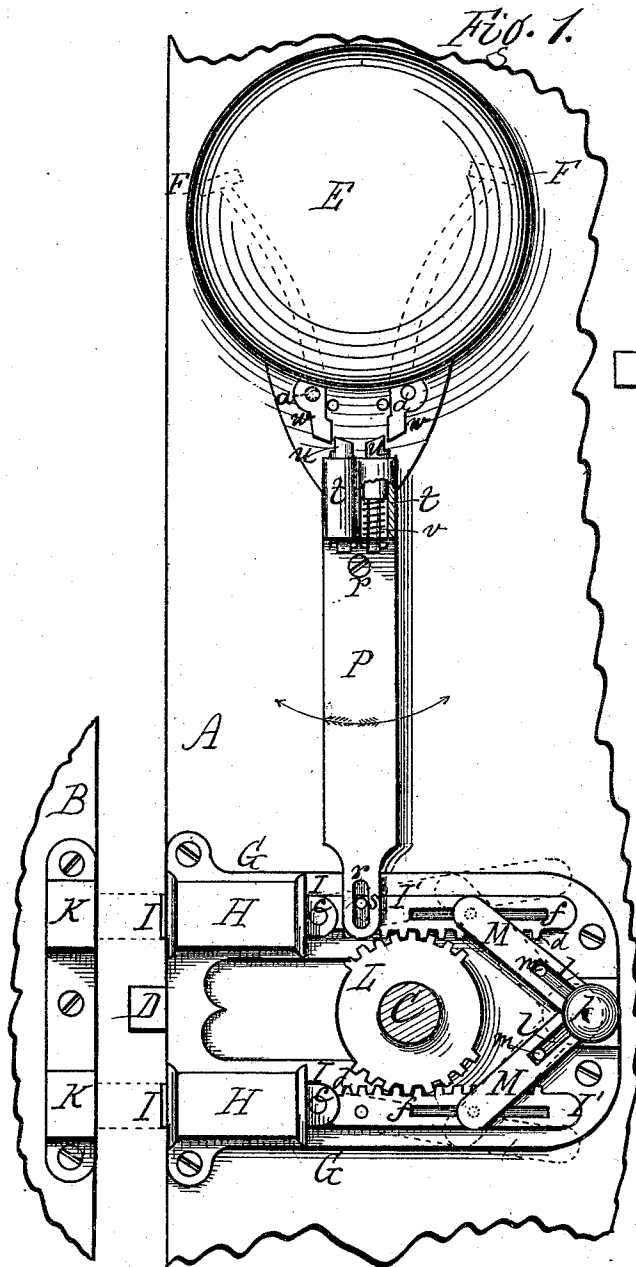


J. P. KISLINGBURY.
BURGLAR-ALARMS.

No. 178,243.

Patented June 6, 1876.



Witnesses.
E. B. Scott
Jacob Spahr

Inventor.
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. KISLINGBURY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BURGLAR-ALARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,243**, dated June 6, 1876; application filed April 8, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. KISLINGBURY, of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Combined Door-Bolts and Burglar-Alarms; 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 accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improvement applied to a door. Fig. 2 is a plan of one of the double-acting bolts. Fig. 3 is a detail view.

My improvement relates to those alarms which are operated by the door-knob.

The invention consists of double-acting bolts, interposed between the alarm and the knob, which shoot into the jamb as the ordinary lock-bolt retracts, thereby always keeping the door bolted. It also consists in a connection between the double-acting bolts and the alarm, whereby the latter is sounded, and of other parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described.

A represents a fragment of a door, and B a corresponding fragment of the jamb or casing. C is the spindle of the ordinary door-knob. D is the ordinary lock-bolt or latch. E is the alarm-bell, which may be attached to the door in any desired position. The alarm is struck by two hammers, F F, pivoted upon studs *a a*, and resting inside the bell in any ordinary manner. No other mechanism is required in the bell. G is a plate attached to the door in line with the lock. H H are cases or sockets forming a part of the plate. I I are the double-acting bolts, which run through the cases and shoot into the keepers K K of the jamb. I' I' are arms of the bolts. They are pivoted at *c c* to the ends of the bolts, and are provided with a series of teeth or cogs, *d d*, on their inner edges. L is a gear, attached fast to the knob-spindle, and engaging with the two toothed arms, as shown in Fig. 1. This gear may be toothed all the way around, or only on the two opposite sides, as shown.

It will be seen that, as the knob is turned, the two bolts I I will be thrown, one forward and the other back, the action being reciprocal.

M M are two links, having studs or pins at their ends, which rest in longitudinal slots *f f* of the rack-bars I' I'. Their opposite ends meet at an angle, and are secured upon a screw-bolt, *g*. The screw-bolt slides in a slot, *h*, Fig. 3, of the case, and has a shoulder, *i*, on the inside, and a clamping-nut, *k*, upon the outside. Each of the links M has a slot, *l*, which rests over a stationary pin, *m*.

When the screw-bolt *g* is drawn back in the slot *h*, as shown in full lines, Fig. 1, the links are depressed, so that the rack-bars I' I' fall into engagement with the gear L, and the double-acting bolts I I can then receive motion from the door-knob; but when the screw-bolt is pushed forward, as shown in dotted lines, the rack-bars are then elevated from engagement with the gear L, and the door-knob then runs free. This is owing to the running of the links on the fixed pins *m m*. The links can be clamped in either position by the nut *k*.

During the night the rack-bars are placed in engagement with the door-knob, as above described, in which case the bolts I I are alternately thrown into and out of their keepers by turning the knob in opposite directions. These bolts act in conjunction with the ordinary lock-bolt, inasmuch as the latter cannot be withdrawn from its keeper before one or the other of the double-acting bolts will be thrown into engagement with the jamb.

The invention above described is designed to afford additional security against burglars and tramps, by employing a device which is positive and sure in its engagement. The ordinary lock-bolt or latch alone is very insecure. During the day the rack-bars are thrown out of engagement, thereby allowing the door to be opened and closed without impediment.

The form of the plate G is such that the bolts are made right and left by simply inverting the plate. If desired, the plate may be made in the form of an inclosing-case, like an ordinary lock-case. P is a rock-arm or connection extending from the bolt-work up to the alarm. It is pivoted at *p* to the door, and at the lower end it has a slot, *r*, which rests over a pin, *s*, of the upper rack-bar I'. As the rack-bar is thrown the rock-arm will be

correspondingly rocked. At the top are two boxes, *t t*, in which rest bolts *u u*, thrown up by coiled springs *v v*. The upper ends of these bolts rest between the tangs *w w* of the bell-hammers. The tops of the bolts are made inclined downward toward the center, and the ends of the tangs *w w* are made correspondingly inclined. As the rock-arm is rocked in one direction or the other the bolts will strike the hammers, and spring the same as they pass from under them. On the return the spring-bolts will yield and pass under the hammers and center themselves again.

This device is very simple, and obviates much of the mechanism in common burglar-alarms. It is effective against burglars and tramps.

I do not claim, broadly, a swinging arm and a spring-bolt for sounding the alarm.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the gear *L* and double-acting bolts *I I*, of the pivoted rack-

bars *I' I'*, arranged to be connected with or disconnected from the said gear, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the pivoted rack-bars *I' I'*, of the links *M M*, sliding screw-bolt *g*, and clamping-nut *k*, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with the door-bolts *I I* and the two hammers *F F*, the rock-arm *P*, connected with the door-bolts by a slot and pin, and provided at its upper end with the spring-bolt *u u*, the tops of said spring-bolts being beveled inward to allow them to center between the hammers, as shown and described, and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN P. KISLINGBURY.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
E. B. SCOTT.