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Stendig et al.

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[54] **TELEPHONE ALARM SYSTEM**

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[21] Appl. No.: **296,612**

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 209,180, Dec. 17, 1971, abandoned.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **340/220,** 179/5 R, 340/227 R, 340/276, 340/416

[51] **Int. Cl.** **G08b 19/00**

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 179/5 R, 2 A; 340/216, 340/416, 220

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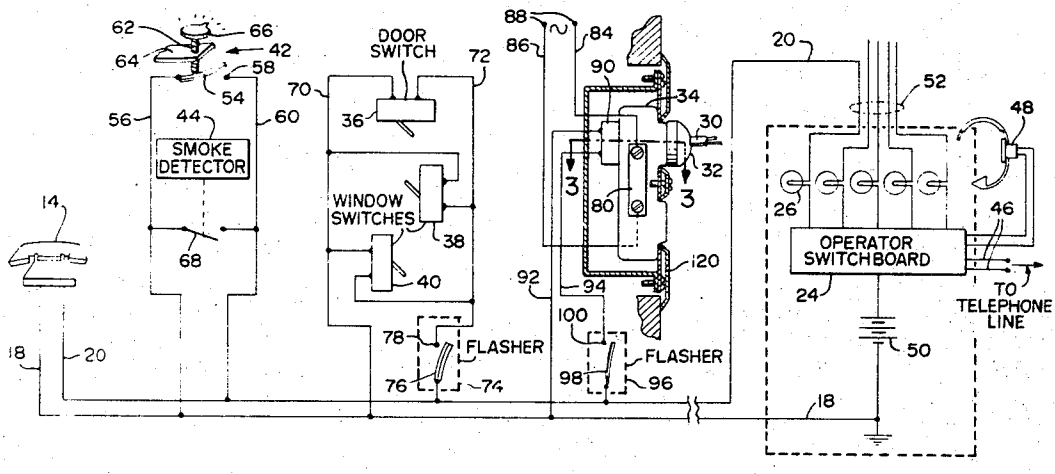
[57] **ABSTRACT**

An alarm system is disclosed having a condition responsive means therein which completes a circuit through a telephone and an auxiliary telephone ringing power supply upon the occurrence of an alarm condition. The circuit includes an interrupter to cause the telephone to ring in response to the alarm condition.

12 Claims, 6 Drawing Figures



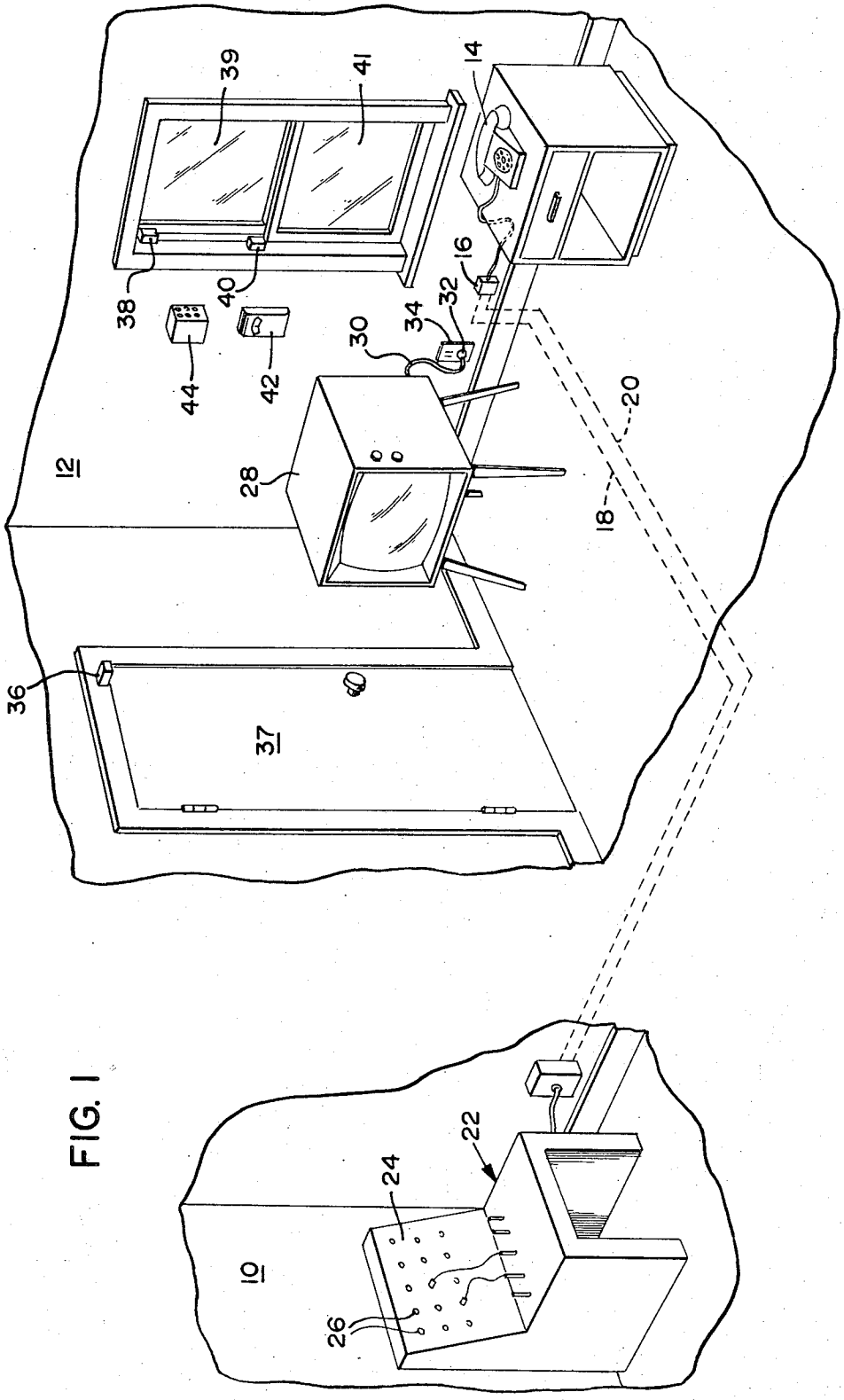


FIG. 1

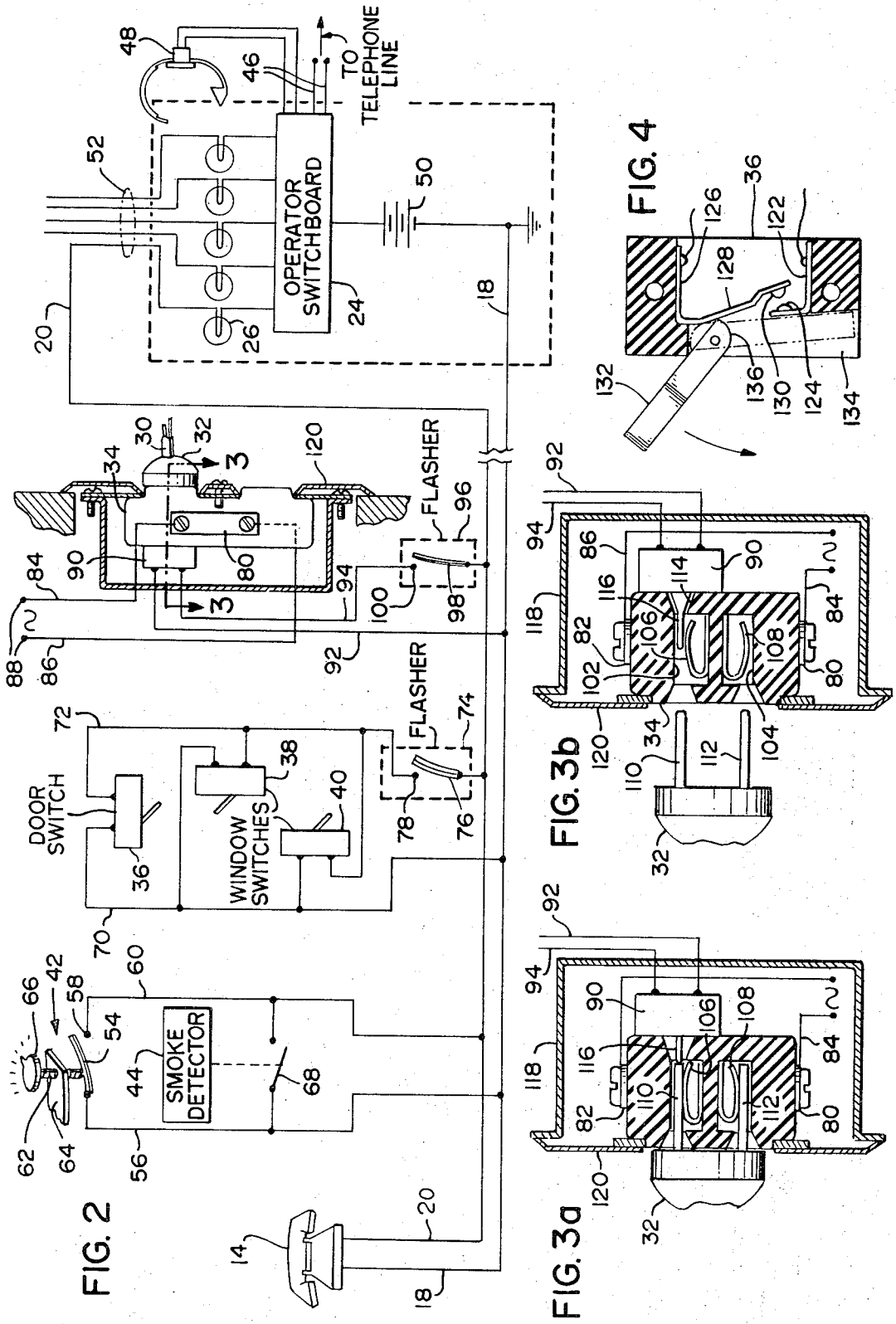


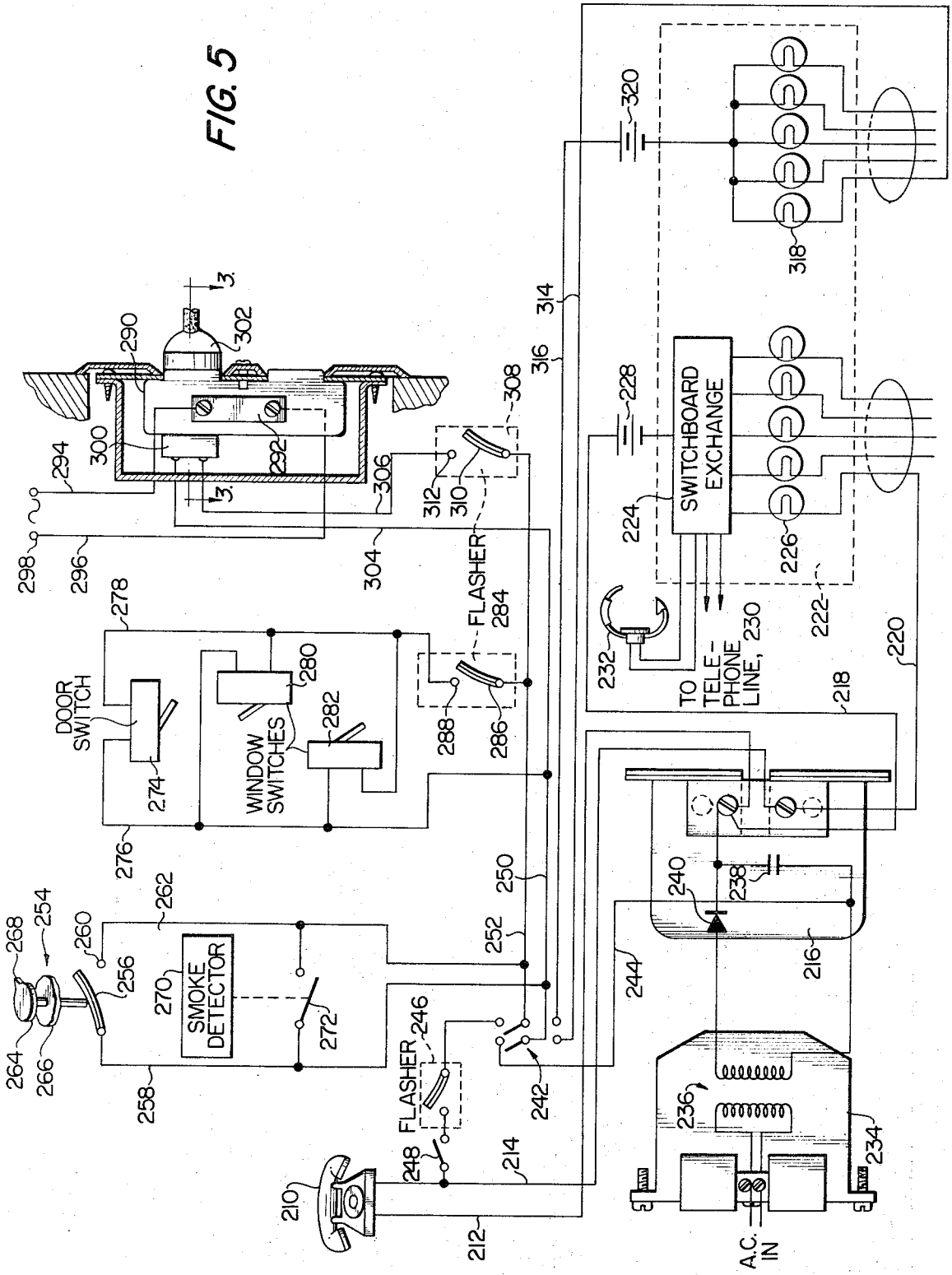
FIG. 2

FIG. 3a

FIG. 3b

FIG. 4

FIG. 5


SWITCHBOARD EXCHANGE
TO TELE-PHONE LINE, 230
DOOR SWITCH
WINDOW SWITCHES
SMOKE DETECTOR
FLASHER
FLASHER
A.C. IN

TELEPHONE ALARM SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This is a continuation-in-part of copending application Ser. No. 209,180 filed Dec. 17, 1971.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention:

The present invention pertains to security systems and more particularly to a security system especially suited for use with a telephone system to provide distinct alarm indications of unauthorized entry, burglary, fire and/or smoke from a number of spaced points or locations within an area serviced by the telephone system.

2. Description of the Prior Art:

People in this and other countries are becomming increasingly concerned about personal safety and the security of their homes and businesses. This concern can be appreciated from the number of presently available electronic security systems which range in sophistication from simple door-tripped alarm devices to complex computer-monitored networks and which are all, in some degree, enjoying widespread commercial acceptance. More than the individual, the businessman realizes that it is becomming economically necessary to purchase and/or lease security systems of this type in order to prevent or at least deter the high incidence of burglary and unlawful entry which he now faces. Motel owners, for example, face an unusually difficult challenge in this regard since a potential thief can easily check in, drive away from the motel office to the door of his room, disconnect and remove the television set in privacy, and abscond undetected within a matter of minutes.

Past activity in this field has outlines certain minimal criteria which must be met in the design of an effective security system. For instance, the system must be capable of promptly detecting an unauthorized entry, and more importantly, the theft of expensive appliances such as televisions, radios and the like. The system must also be capable of concealment both to prevent evasion and, in the case of motels, hospitals, etc., to avoid calling attention to the existance of a crime threat. It is also critical that the system design be simple and foolproof to minimize the occurrence of false alarms, to reduce initial cost and maintenance outlays, and to reduce the wiring necessary to install the system in existing facilities.

The prior art, as exemplified by U. S. Pat. No. 3,114,904, No. 3,411,150, and No. 3,484,775, is generally cognizant of security systems utilizing alarm indications upon the theft of an electrical appliance. However, systems of this general type have not proven fully satisfactory since they are complex and expensive, tend to require frequent maintenance, utilize recognizable, non-conventional components and thus may be easily detected and avoided by a thief, and do not provide integrated protection for unauthorized entry, burglary, fire and/or smoke.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to construct a security system utilizing a standard telephone to alert the premises in the event of a crime (e.g., burglary) and/or a disaster (e.g., fire).

The present invention is summarized in an alarm system including a condition responsive means having a pair of terminals and a condition responsive switch therebetween, a telephone ringing current supply serially connected with the pair of terminals of the condition responsive means, and means connecting the lines of a telephone across the serially connected condition responsive means and current supply to thereby enable the telephone to ring as an alarm indication upon closure of the condition responsive switch.

Another object of this invention is to provide a security system capable of providing alarm indications at either a local telephone or a remotely located switchboard.

Still another object of this invention is to construct an inexpensive, concealed security system capable of providing alarm indications of burglary, unauthorized entry, fire and/or smoke.

Another object of this invention is to construct a security system in which the removal of a standard two-prong a.c. plug from a conventional a.c. wall receptacle may be monitored in concealment over local telephone lines.

This invention has a further object in that a concealed security system is used with a local telephone system to alert the telephone operator of the occurrence of a crime (e.g., burglary) and a disaster (e.g., fire) by distinct alarm signals.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiment when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a diagrammatic view in partial perspective of a motel illustrating the use of a security system according to the present invention;

FIG. **2** is a schematic diagram partially in block form of a preferred embodiment of the security system of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3***a* is a sectional view of a monitored receptacle of the security system with a conventional plug inserted therein;

FIG. **3***b* is a view similar to FIG. **3** with the plug removed from the receptacle;

FIG. **4** is a sectional view of a trip-switch of the security system; and

FIG. **5** is a schematic diagram partially in block form of another embodiment of a security system according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention has general utility for protecting any number of buildings or facilities such as motels, factories, offices, hospitals and private residences and is shown and described herein in connection with a motel for exemplary purposes only. Referring to FIG. **1**, there is shown diagrammatically a central office **10** of a motel or hotel having a plurality of individual rooms **12** each including a conventional telephone **14** which is connected through a wall-box **16** and a pair of leads **18** and **20** to an operator's console **22** located in the office **10**. The operator's console may be of any suitable design and includes a control panel or switchboard **24** which may be provided with appropriate telephone switches or plug cords to enable the operator to

interconnect the line pair for each room to outside telephone lines or to other inside line pairs as required. The particular structural configuration of the various switching networks of console **22** is well known and thus need not be described in detail for the sake of brevity.

Control panel **24** is also provided with a bank of lamps **26** each corresponding to a room or individual telephone extension to provide a visual indication each time the handset of one of the telephones **14** is lifted from the cradle.

In each of the rooms **12**, any number of electrical appliances may be provided such as a television set **28**. Television set **28** receives operating potential via power line **30** which is terminated in a standard two-prong a.c. plug **32** adapted to cooperate with an a.c. outlet **34**. Also located in each room **12** is a door trip-switch **36** mounted to the frame of door **37** such that the switch will be tripped to an electrically closed position whenever door **37** is opened. Likewise, a window trip-switch **38** is disposed on the frame of upper window section **39** and a second window trip-switch **40** is similarly located relative to lower window section **41**. A thermostat **42**, which may be adjustably preset to respond to a predetermined excessive temperature, may be mounted in any desired location on the wall of room **12** and is preferably attached above telephone wall-box **16** as illustrated. Similarly, a smoke detector **44** is located on the wall of room **12** above wall-box **16**. It is noted that smoke detector **44** may be of any suitable type, such as an electrostatic particle detector, adapted to detect the presence of smoke within room **12** and close a set of electrical contacts in response thereto. Since smoke detectors of this general type are well known, the structural details of detector **44** will not be described herein for the sake of brevity.

Referring to FIG. **2**, which is a schematic diagram of the security system of FIG. **1**, the switchboard **24** of the operator's console **22** is connected to at least one leased public telephone line **46** and includes a suitable headset **48** to enable the operator to monitor the telephones **14** in each room **12**. Each of the lamps **26** is connected through switchboard **24** to a source of operating potential such as battery **50** which is returned to ground as shown. Lamps **26** are all normally connected with battery **50** with the connection therebetween controlled by switchboard **24** such that the operator, for example, may disconnect or by-pass each lamp to connect any of the telephones **14** directly with an outside line **46** or another inside line pair **18-20** as desired.

Each of the lamps **26** is also connected with line **20** of a respective one of the line pairs for telephones **14** via a cable **52**, with line **18** from all of the telephones connected in common. In this manner, the lifting of the handset of any one telephone **14** completes a current path between lines **18** and **20**, as is well known, to enable energization of the lamp **26** corresponding to the room where that telephone is located. The operator thereafter responds to the call by connecting headset **48** across lines **18-20** for the indicated room telephone and acknowledging the caller's request.

Thermostat **42** includes a bimetal **54** connected to a lead **56** and having one end fixed in place and the other end movable relative thereto with heat. A fixed contact **58** connected to a lead **60** is adapted to cooperate with bimetal **54** to provide a heat-responsive switch. Bimetal **54** is disposed such that it is normally remote from contact **58** to form an open circuit and responds to an increase in heat to engage contact **58**. The temperature at which bimetal **54** engages contact **58** is preselectable by a screw **62** which is threadedly mounted in a support member **64** and is adapted to engage an intermediate point on the surface of bimetal **54** for repositioning the same relative to contact **58**. A knob **66** is affixed to the upper end of screw **62** for cooperation with a calibrated scale.

Smoke detector **44** is operatively connected with a set of contacts **68**, with the contacts normally open, as shown, and adapted to be closed by the smoke detector **44** whenever smoke is present in room **12**. Contacts **68** are connected between leads **56** and **60** in parallel with thermostat **42**, and leads **56** and **60** are in turn connected with telephone lines **18** and **20**, respectively, in parallel with the telephone **14**.

The door trip-switch **36** is connected between a pair of leads **70** and **72**, with window switches **38** and **40** connected in parallel thereacross. Lead **70** is directly connected with telephone line **18** and lead **72** is connected with telephone line **16** through a flasher device schematically shown at **74**. Flasher **74** may be of any suitable type which has a preselected frequency of operation and, for example, may include a bimetal **76** which is normally in engagement with a fixed contact **78** and is adapted to move away from contact **78** upon self-heating.

Power receptacle **34** of the security system of the present invention includes a pair of contact terminals **80** and **82** which are connected by lines **84** and **86**, respectively, to a source of alternating current represented schematically by terminals **88**. Affixed to a rear surface of receptacle **34** is a single-pole, single-throw microswitch **90** which is responsive to insertion and removal of plug **32** and will be described more fully below. Microswitch **90** is connected in parallel with telephone **14** by leads **92** and **94** which are respectively connected with lines **18** and **20**, the latter connection being through a flasher **96**. Flasher **96** is similar to flasher **74** and includes a self-heating bimetal **98** which cooperates with a fixed contact **100**; however, flasher **96** operates at a frequency which is different from that of flasher **74**.

Referring to FIGS. **3***a* and **3***b*, receptacle **34** includes a pair of spaced, parallel plug-prong receiving slots **102** and **104** and a pair of contact blades **106** and **108** which are partially folded over upon themselves to extend partially into slots **102** and **104**, respectively. Contact blades **106** and **108** are electrically interconnected internally of the receptacle **34** with terminals **82** and **84** to feed operating potential from source **88** to plug **32** via prongs **110** and **112**.

Slot **102** of receptacle **34** extends completely therethrough by means of an aperture **114** in a rear wall of the receptacle. As shown in FIGS. **3**a and **3**b, microswitch **90** has an actuating arm **116** extending therefrom and is mounted on receptacle **34** such that arm **116** extends through aperture **114** into slot **102**. Arm **116** is biased outwardly of switch **90** and is adapted to be engaged by prong **110** of plug **32** and moved linearly thereby along the elongated axis of slot **102**. Also, microswitch **90** is constructed such that it assumes an open state whenever plug **32** has been inserted into the receptacle **34** as is shown in FIG. **3***a* and is actuated to a closed state upon removal of the plug **32** as is shown in FIG. **3***b*.

Receptacle 34 and switch 90 are mounted in a conventional wall-box 118, and a cover plate 120 is suitably secured to the receptacle to close box 118 in the conventional manner. It can be appreciated that the existance of microswitch 90 cannot be detected without removing plug 32 and wall plate 120 since plug 32 is of conventional design and the outward appearance of receptacle 34 is identical to that of any ordinary, unprotected or unmonitored outlet.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, door trip-switch 36 includes a hollow rectangular body in which is mounted a first L-shaped contact member 122 having a contact 124 disposed on the end of the shorter arm thereof and a second L-shaped contact member 126 having a resilient contact arm 128 which carries a contact 130 on an offset distal end for cooperation with contact 124. A lever 132 is pivotally mounted onto the body of the switch for movement between a standby position as illustrated and a tripped or released position (shown in dashed lines) within a rectangular channel 134. As can be seen in FIG. 4, lever 132 has a camming surface 136 formed at its proximal end to coact with contact arm 128 such that contacts 124 and 130 are separate from each other when lever 132 is in its standby position and move into engagement with lever 132 is rotated into the channel 134. Due to the construction of camming surface 136 and channel 134, once lever 132 is moved slightly in the direction of the arrow in FIG. 4, it snaps into the channel to close contacts 124 and 130 and cannot be readily reset due to its recessed position when tripped in channel 134. It should be understood that the details of switch 36 shown in FIG. 4 are merely exemplary of the general type of switch which may be utilized in the security system of the present invention and that switches 38 and 40 may be of similar construction.

The security system embodiment of FIG. 5 is similar to that of FIG. 2 in that each motel room contains a telephone 210 having lines 212 and 214 connected to terminals of a wall box 216 located on a wall near the telephone 210. The terminals of the wall box 216 have a pair of outgoing lines 218 and 220 which terminate at a switchboard 222 located at a central office. The switchboard 222 includes a switchboard exchange 224 and a plurality of lamps 226 which are individually illuminated by current flow from a source of operating potential such as battery 228 whenever a switch (not shown) is closed by lifting the handset of telephone 210 to thereby provide a visual indication to the switchboard operator. The switchboard 222 is connected to at least one set of public telephone lines 230 which are selectively connectable to telephone 210 through the switchboard exchange 224. The switchboard 222 additionally includes a suitable headset 232 to enable the switchboard operator to monitor the telephones 210 in each motel room.

An a.c. power receptacle box 234 which is preferably mounted on a wall in the motel room near the wall box 216 contains a transformer 236 therein having its primary winding energized from the a.c. lines powering the receptacle. The transformer 236, which forms a part of an auxiliary telephone ringing power supply, has a secondary winding coupled to a capacitor 238, which is the output of the auxiliary telephone ringing power supply, through a rectifying diode 240, with both capacitor 238 and diode 240 being located within wall box 216. The capacitor 238 has one side connected to phone line 214 through a terminal of the wall box 216 and the other side connected to a contact of a double pole double throw switch 242 through line 244. An adjacent contact of the double pole double throw switch 242 is coupled back to phone line 214 through an intermittent line interrupter or flasher 246 and a telephone handset responsive switch 248. The interrupter 246 is preferably of the thermal responsive type like flashers 74 and 96 but it may be any other suitable type capable of intermittently opening such as a motor driven type. The double pole double throw switch 242 includes a pair of common or armature contacts having a pair of lines 250 and 252 coupled thereto which have a plurality of diverse condition responsive systems connected thereacross.

A thermostat 254 which may be of the type described in FIG. 2, is normally mounted on a wall of the motel room and includes a bimetal 256 connected to a lead 258 and having one end fixed in place and the other end movable relative thereto in response to the application of heat. A fixed contact 260 connected to a lead 262 is adapted to cooperate with bimetal 256 to provide a heat-responsive switch. Bimetal 256 is disposed such that it is normally remote from contact 260 to form an open circuit and responds to an increase in heat to engage contact 260. The temperature at which bimetal 256 engages contact 260 is preselectable by a screw 264 which is threadedly mounted in a support member 266 and is adapted to engage an intermediate point on the surface of bimetal 256 for repositioning the same relative to contact 260. A knob 268 is affixed to the upper end of screws 264 for cooperation with a calibrated scale.

Smoke detector 270, which also may be of the type described in FIG. 2, is normally wall mounted like the thermostat and is operatively connected with a set of contacts 272, with the contacts normally open, as shown, and adapted to be closed by the smoke detector 270 whenever smoke is present in the motel room. Contacts 272 are connected between leads 258 and 262 are in turn connected with lines 250 and 252 respectively.

A door trip-switch 274 is connected between a pair of leads 276 and 278, with window switches 280 and 282 connected in parallel thereacross. The door and window switches which are affixed to inner door and window frames respectively in the motel room, may be of the type shown in FIG. 4. Lead 276 is directly connected with line 250 and leas 278 is connected with line 252 through a flasher device schematically shown at 284 which may be of the type described with respect to FIG. 2.

A power receptacle 290 of the security system of the present invention which may be of the type shown in FIGS. 3a and 3b includes a pair of electrically insulated contact terminals 292 which are connected by lines 294 and 296, respectively, to a source of alternating current represented schematically by terminals 298. Affixed to a rear surface of receptacle 290 is a single-pole, single-throw microswitch 300 which is responsive to insertion and removal of plug 302. Microswitch 300 is connected by leads 304 and 306 to lines 250 and 252, the latter connection being through a flasher 308. Flasher 308 is similar to flasher 284 and includes a self-heating bimetal 310 which cooperates with a fixed contact 312; however, flasher 308 operates at a fre-

quency which is different from that of the flasher **284.**

The double pole double throw switch **242** has two remaining contacts which have a pair of lines **314** and **316** extending therefrom back to the switchboard **222.** Lines **314** and **316** are connected to one of a plurality of lamps **318** mounted on the switchboard **222** through a power supply shown as a battery **320,** the remaining lamps being similarly connected to other room alarm systems which have not been shown for the sake of clarity.

In operation of the system of FIG. **2,** normally all of the switches in the system are open and telephone **14** is not in use. Thus, lines **18** and **20** are open and lamp **26** is deenergized. Should one desire to place a call, the removal of the telephone handset connects lines **18** and **20** of the caller's room to complete a current path from ground through battery **50,** switchboard **24,** lamp **26** corresponding to that room, and telephone **14** back to ground. The operator at console **22** is therefore notified of the removal of the handset by the energized lamp **26** and thereafter connects headset **48** with lines **18** and **20** to receive instructions from the calling party.

A similar sequence follows in the event of a fire or usually high temperature in the room since the thermostat **42** or smoke detector **44** detects such condition and again shorts out lines **18** and **20.** However, following the ignition of lamp **26** in response to actuation of thermostat **42** or smoke detector **44,** the operator upon responding to the signal from lamp **26** hears no sound whatsoever because of the short circuit across the telephone line. Thus, the operator would immediately recognize that a fire or smoke exists in the particular identified room.

In the case of an unauthorized entry, one or more of switches **36, 38** and **40** would be tripped thereby connecting flasher **74** across the telephone lines **18** and **20.** The current from battery **50** would thus flow through the flasher which causes a periodic interruption of the short across lines **18** and **20** such that lamp **26** blinks on and off at a recognizable frequency. The operator is in this way immediately signalled of the occurrence of an unauthorized entry. Likewise, removal of the plug **32** of television **28** from the receptacle **32,** from the position shown in FIG. **3***a* to that shown in FIG. **3***b*, releases actuating arm **116** which moves into slot **102** causing switch **90** to become closed. This results in the connection of flasher **86** across the telephone line producing periodic energization of lamp **26** at a rate recognizably different from the rate of flasher **74.** The operator is thus readily apprised of the unauthorized removal of the television set **28** from the room.

In operation of the security system embodiment of FIG. **5,** the double pole double throw switch **242** will either be positioned to enable the local telephone **210** or the remote switchboard **222** as the alarm indicator upon the occurrence of an alarm condition. The operation will first be discussed with the remote switchboard **222** connected into the system by the double pole double throw switch **242,** that is, with the common or armature contacts connected to the lowermost contact pair having lines **314** and **316** connected thereto. All of the switches in the system are normally open except for the telephone handset responsive switch **248** which remains closed until the telephone handset is removed from its cradle. However, this switch is functionless when the remote switchboard **222** is selected to provide the alarm indication due to an open circuit existing in the line having the phone switch therein.

Should a motel room occupant desire to place a call, the removal of the telephone handset connects lines **212** and **214** of the caller's room to lines **220** and **218,** respectively, to complete a current path through battery **228,** switchboard exchange **224,** lamp **226** corresponding to that room, and back to telephone **210.** The operator at the switchboard **222** is therefore notified of the removal of the handset by the energized lamp **226** and thereafter connects headset **232** with lines **218** and **220** to receive instructions from the calling party.

With each of the condition responsive circuits connected to the switchboard, in the event of a fire or unusually high temperature in the room the thermostat **254** or smoke detector **270** detects such condition and closes switches **256** and/or **272** to thereby short out lines **250** and **252** completing the circuit to lamp **318** to appraise the switchboard operator of trouble by its being illuminated continuously during the trouble.

In the case of an unauthorized entry, one or more of the switches **274, 280** and **282** would be tripped thereby connecting flasher **284** across the lines **50** and **52.** The current from battery **320** would thus flow through flasher **284** which causes periodic interruption of the short across lines **257** and **259** such that lamp **318** blinks on and off at a recognizable frequency. The operator is in this way immediately signalled of the occurrence of an unauthorized entry. Likewise, removal of the plug **302** from the receptacle **290,** from the position shown in FIG. **3***a* to that shown in FIG. **3***b*, releases actuating arm **340** which moves into slot **324** causing switch **300** to become closed. This results in the connection of flasher **308** across lines **250** and **252** producing periodic energization of lamp **318** at a rate recognizably different from the rate of flasher **284.** The operator is thus readily apprised of the unauthorized removal of the applicance connected to plug **302** from the room.

In the event that the local telephone **210** is to be utilized as the alarm condition indicator, the double pole double throw switch **242** is changed to engage the common or armature contacts with the uppermost pair of contacts. Closure of any of the condition responsive system switches will again short lines **250** and **252** to now complete a circuit through the normally closed telephone handset responsive switch **248** and interrupter **246** to pre-charged capacitor **238** and back to the telephone **210** through lines **212.** The heating of the interrupter **246** due to current flow therethrough from capacitor **238** will cause it to temporarily open to thereby cause the telephone to ring. The frequency of operation of the interrupter **246** is an optional matter but it is preferable less than that of flashers **284** and **308** such that these higher frequency flashers will dominate when an unauthorized entry or plug removal closes the condition responsive circuits through either of them. Accordingly, if the telephone rings at the frequency of interrupter **246,** this ringing will then only be associated with the fire and/or smoke detector which has no flasher comparable to flashers **284** and **308,** and ready identifications of each alarm condition is possible. Thus, the capacitor **238** tends to discharge through this circuit causing intermittent opening and closing of the interrupter **246** or either of flashers **284** and **308** as discussed above and effecting an intermittent ringing of

the telephone in accordance therewith. The capacitor **238** is continually replenished by the a.c. supply through transformer **236** and diode **240** to provide a continuous supply of voltage for ringing telephone **210** upon the occurrance of interrupter **246** opening.

Thus, it can be appreciated that the security system according to the present invention is capable of readily and accurately notifying, either by a local telephone or remote switchboard monitor, as to the occurrence of various alarm conditions at any number of spaced locations.

The present invention has a number of distinct advantages in that the receptacles present the outward appearance of a conventional, unmonitored a.c. outlet, do not require the use of other than a standard two-prong a.c. plug and do not rely upon the lateral flexure of one or both of the contact blades for actuation of an alarm switch; that the microswitches are structurally independent unit from the receptacles and thus may be replaced separately therefrom the event of a failure; that alarm signals for fire and smoke and for burglary or unauthorized entry and distinct and readily identifiable; and that a complete or integrated security system is simple, reliable and compatible for use with local telephone systems to reduce or minimize wiring.

The present invention has added advantages in the use of a local telephone as an alarm indicator; and in the provision of the alternate alarm circuits to enable either an alarm over a local telephone or over a remotely located switch board.

Inasmuch as the present invention is subject to many variations, modifications and changes in detail, it is intended that all matter contained in the foregoing description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. In a telephone system including an operable telephone, an alarm system comprising:

a condition responsive switch means which closes in response to an alarm condition;

an auxiliary telephone ringing power supply;

means connecting the telephone in a series circuit with the condition responsive switch means and the auxiliary telephone ringing power supply to thereby establish current flow therethrough during closure of the condition responsive switch means; and

intermittent interrupter means connected in said series circuit for intermittently open circuiting same during closure of the condition responsive switch means to thereby ring the telephone as an alarm indication.

2. The invention of claim **1** wherein the auxiliary telephone ringing power supply includes a capacitor serially connected with the condition responsive switch means and a rectifier means for charging the capacitor.

3. The invention of claim **2** including an energized a.c. receptacle box connected to the rectifier means for charging said capacitor.

4. The invention of claim **3** including an isolation transformer for transmitting a signal from the a.c. receptacle box to the rectifier means.

5. The invention of claim **4** wherein the isolation transformer is retained by said receptacle box.

6. The invention of claim **2** including a telephone wall box located proximate the telephone and wherein the capacitor and rectifier means are contained within said telephone wall box.

7. The invention of claim **1** wherein the intermittent interrupter is a thermally responsive type which opens upon being heated to a predetermined temperature due to current flow therethrough.

8. The invention of claim **1** including a remotely positioned alarm condition monitor, and switch means for selectively connecting the condition responsive switch means to the remotely positioned alarm condition monitor.

9. The invention of claim **8** wherein the switch means disconnects the condition responsive switch means from the telephone ringing current supply.

10. The invention of claim **8** wherein the remotely positioned alarm condition monitor includes a power supply and an illuminable indicator.

11. The invention of claim **10** wherein the remotely positioned alarm condition monitor is a telephone switchboard which includes means for selectively connecting the telephone to outside telephone lines.

12. The invention of claim **1** including another condition responsive switch means in parallel with said condition responsive switch means, and a thermally responsive interrupter in series with said another condition responsive switch means.

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