(No Model.)

# J. G. BATTERSON.

## BURGLAR ALARM.

No. 310,242. Patented Jan. 6, 1885.

Fig. 1.

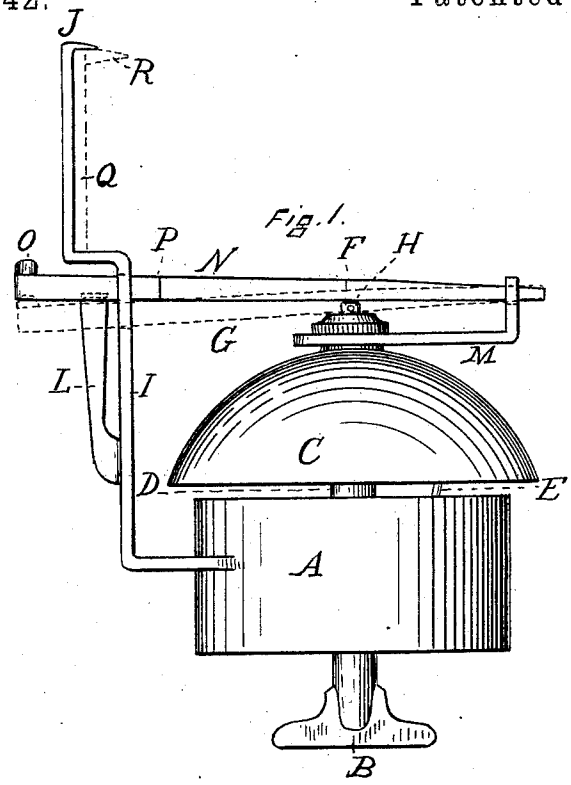



Fig. 2.

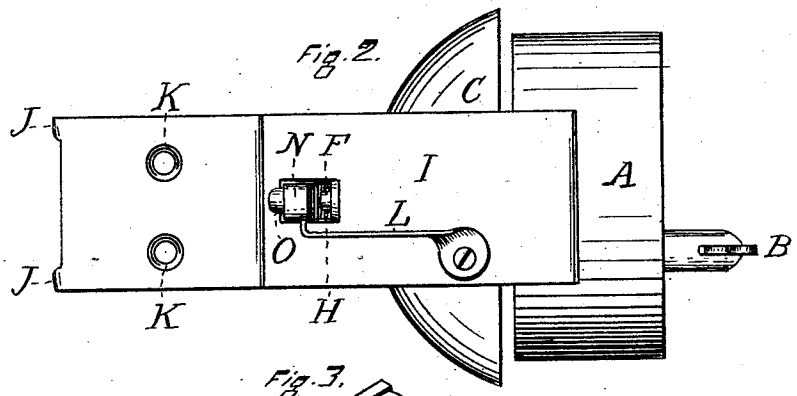
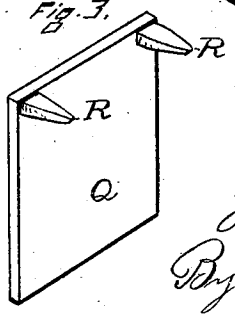



Fig. 3.




Witnesses.
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BURGLAR-ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 310,242, dated January 6, 1885.

Application filed April 9, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Burglar-Alarm, of which the following is a specification, and is illustrated by the accompanying sheet of drawings.

This burglar-alarm is adapted to be attached to a door or window, and then to be so adjusted that opening the door or window will set clock-work into motion, which clock-work will then ring a bell until the clock-work is run down.

Figure 1 in the drawings is a plan view of the apparatus as attached to the right-hand jamb of a door. Fig. 2 is a view of the left-hand side of the apparatus so attached. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a re-enforcement plate for use when the space between the edge of the door and the door-jamb is larger than usual.

A is a clock-case.

B is the key which winds up the clock-work.

C is the bell mounted upon a hollow standard, D, which standard projects from the side of the clock-case. E is the striker of the bell.

F is a rod which reciprocates within the hollow standard D.

G is a washer which encircles the rod F.

H is a pin which passes tightly through the rod F, and, by striking against the washer G, limits the inward movement of the rod F.

The clock-movement within the case A is not shown in the drawings, because that movement, together with the parts A to H, inclusive, are all old and well known, having been long used in the described form as a table call-bell. Indeed the drawings, as far as they relate to the parts A to H, were copied from an old table call-bell which was formerly supported on a suitable stand in an upright position. That call-bell was operated by pressing down the rod F, which rod so operated on the clock-work within the case A as to cause the striker E to rapidly and repeatedly strike the bell C, and to continue to do so till the rod F was released or the clock-works ran down. When the rod F was released from downward pressure, a spring within the case A forced it up again, and thus stopped the ringing of the bell.

I have taken the old apparatus indicated by the letters A to H, inclusive, and by adding the parts now to be described have produced my new and useful burglar-alarm.

I is an arm rigidly attached to the case A. This arm has a square perforation about midway of its length and of its width, and it has one or more prongs, J J, for fastening it to a door-jamb. It may also have screw-holes K K, for a more permanent fastening by screws. This arm I is also provided with an offset, which forms a confronting shoulder that faces the prongs J J, thereby forming a recess or mortise for holding a re-enforcement piece, for a purpose hereinafter described.

L is a spring attached to the arm I, for a purpose hereinafter explained.

M is an arm rigidly held between the bell C and the washer G, and having an angular projection perforated for the loose reception of the right-hand end of the bar N, the left-hand end of which passes through the perforation in the arm I, and the extreme left-hand end of which is furnished with the knob O. The bar N also has the shoulder P, to prevent its withdrawal toward the left from either perforation in which it rests.

Q is a re-enforcement plate having the prongs R R.

The mode of attachment is as follows: A door being opened, the pronged end of the arm I is placed horizontally within the right-hand-side door-jamb, if the hinges of the door are on the left-hand side, and the bar N, being in the higher position, is pushed toward the right as far as the knob O will allow it to pass. Then the door is closed, and in closing it forces the prongs J J into the wood of the door-jamb, and thus those prongs sustain the weight of the apparatus. Then the bar N is drawn back to the upper position shown, and the clock-work is wound up by the key B. Where the door is so shrunken that the space between its edge and the jamb is larger than usual, the re-enforcement plate Q is placed firmly in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and its prongs are forced into the wood of the jamb when the door is closed.

The mode of operation is as follows: Any opening of the door forces the bar N to its dotted position, where it is caught and held by the spring L. That movement of the bar N presses

the rod F, and thus sets off the clock-work and the alarm. The alarm will continue to sound till the clock-work runs down, even if the opening of the door throws the apparatus out of its fastenings and down to the floor.

I am aware that what I term "clock-work bells" have heretofore been patented for use upon doors, in connection with letting-off bars or catches, and in one instance in connection with a spring interposed between the letting-off bar and the door. Such bells are hereby disclaimed.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a clock-work bell, the arm I, for supporting said bell, the bar N, having a swinging movement within the arm I, means for supporting that end of the bar which is opposite said arm I, and the spring L, for catching and holding the bar N in position when it has been moved by the door, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of a clock-work bell, the arms I and M, and the setting-off bar N, having both a swinging and longitudinal movement within said arms, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the bell-supporting arm I, having prongs J J, and a confronting shoulder, as shown, with the re-enforcement piece Q, fitted in between the prongs J and confronting shoulder, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:
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