

(No Model.)

S. GOULDEN & J. CLARKE.

BURGLAR ALARM.

No. 382,972.

Patented May 15, 1888.

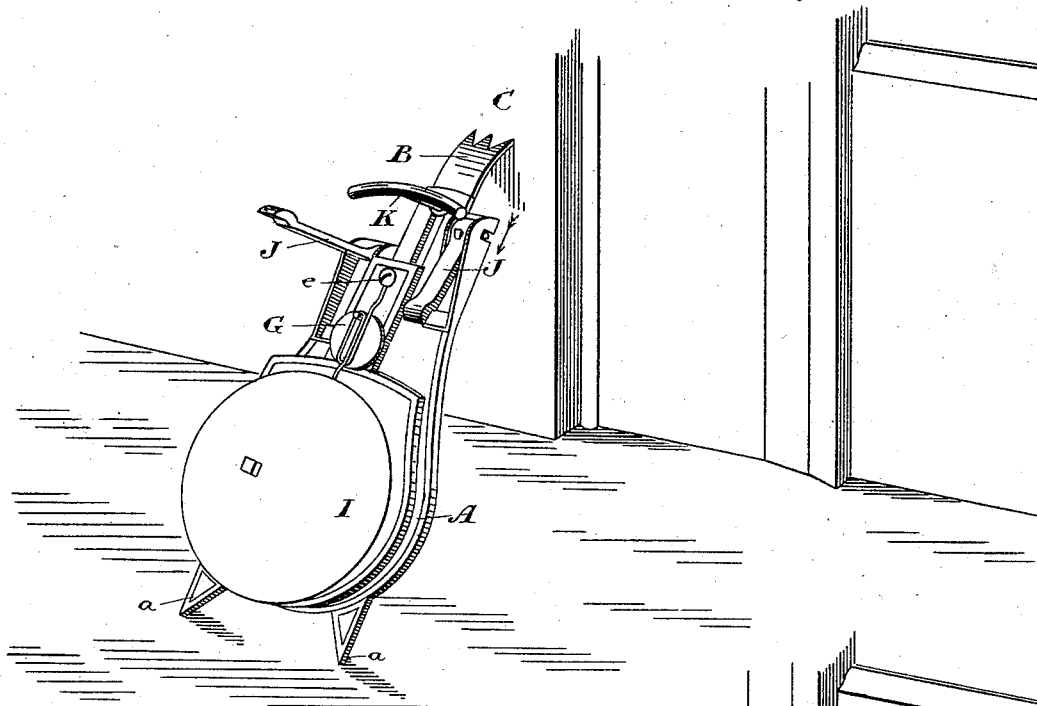


Fig. 1.

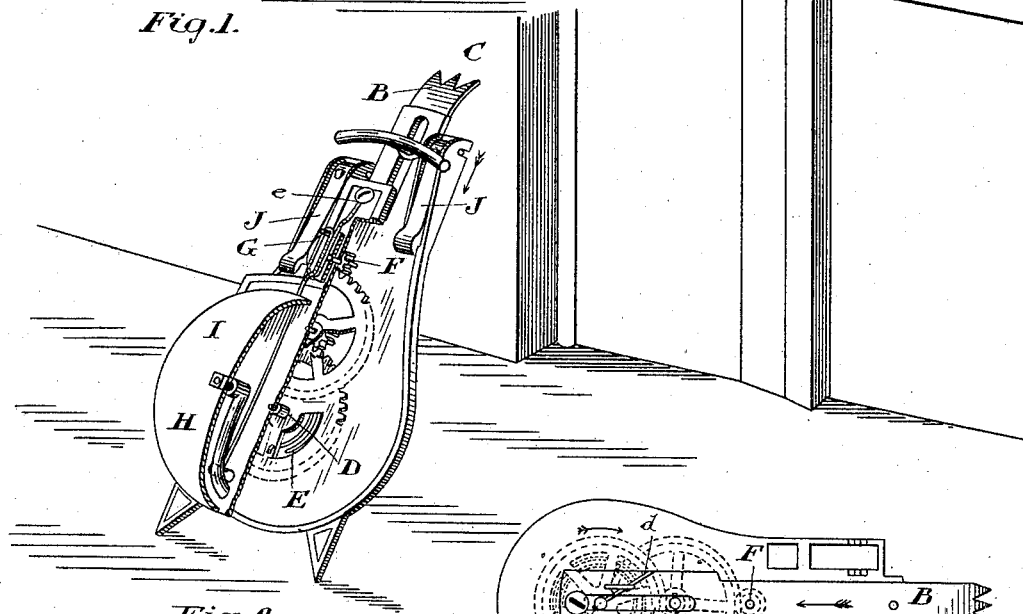


Fig. 2.

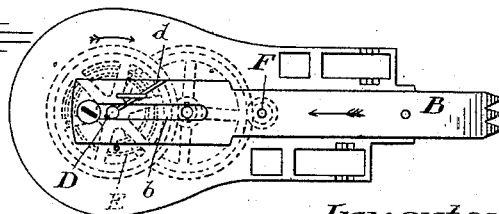


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.

J. Edw. Maybee.
J. M. Jackson.

Inventors.

Samuel Goulden.
Joseph Clarke.
By Daniel C. Ridout & Co.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL GOULDEN AND JOSEPH CLARKE, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

BURGLAR-ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,972, dated May 15, 1888.

Application filed February 4, 1888. Serial No. 262,986. (No model.) Patented in Canada March 1, 1888, No. 28,567.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL GOULDEN, jeweler, and JOSEPH CLARKE, merchant, both of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have jointly invented a certain new and Improved Burglar-Alarm, (for which we have obtained a patent in the Dominion of Canada, No. 28,567, dated March 1, 1888,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to design a simple burglar-alarm which may be carried by travelers, readily and easily applied, and which will give a sufficient alarm should the door to which it is applied be tampered with; and it consists, essentially, of a plate provided with suitable feet and arranged to support a bell and its ringing mechanism, a longitudinally-sliding bar being connected to the plate and bell mechanism in such a manner that the longitudinal movement of the bar will cause the bell to ring and caps to be exploded, substantially as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved burglar-alarm applied to a door. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but partially in section, and showing the position of the mechanism when the bar is pushed in. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan showing the connection between the bar and the spindle of the movement for ringing the bell.

In the drawings, A represents a plate provided with feet *a*, designed to rest upon the ground when the end of the bar B is rested against the door C it is intended to protect.

On reference to Fig. 3 it will be noticed that the spindle D of the movement for ringing the bell extends through a slot, *b*, made in the bar B, and that a pin, *d*, fixed to the spindle D extends through an eye attached to the bottom of the bar. It therefore follows that the longitudinal movement of the bar B will cause the spindle D to move on its center. The spindle D is provided with a spring, E, designed to turn the spindle in the direction indicated by arrow, so that the normal position of the bar B is that shown in Fig. 3.

When the alarm is placed in the position in which it is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, any opening of the door pushes the bar B back in the direction indicated by arrows, which movement,

owing to the connection described, will cause the spindle D to move on its center, and as it is geared, as shown, to the spindle F, a very short movement of the bar B will cause the spindle F to make several revolutions. On the top of this spindle F we affix a crank-disk, G, which is connected to the bell-hammer arm H, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. This bell-hammer arm is pivoted at *e*, so that the revolving of the crank-disk G will cause the hammer to strike the bell I. The end of the bar B and the points of the feet *a* are made so that they will force their way into the door and floor when the pressure is directed against them. Consequently the greater the pressure against the door C the more securely will the alarm be fixed in position, and as the slightest inward movement of the bar B will cause the spindle F to revolve and agitate the bell-hammer, any attempt at opening the door will be instantly noticed.

As a further means of alarm we pivot on the plate A two spring-hammers, J, designed to be knocked down one after the other by the T-bar K, which is attached to the bar B and moves with it. In Fig. 1 the bar B has been moved in sufficiently to knock one hammer J down, while in Fig. 2 it has been moved in far enough to knock both hammers down, the falling of the hammers being arranged to explode caps, so that in addition to the ringing of the bell the occupant of the room will be alarmed by the explosion of the caps.

From this description it will be seen that our alarm can be easily made, can be readily carried in a satchel, and can be placed in position without the slightest difficulty.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. A plate provided with suitable feet and arranged to support a bell and its ringing mechanism, in combination with a longitudinally-sliding bar adjustably connected to the bell mechanism, and a crank-disk in the connection between the bar and the bell mechanism, whereby the longitudinal movement of the bar will cause the bell to ring, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A plate provided with suitable feet and arranged to support a bell and its ringing mechanism, and spring-hammers J, pivoted upon the plate, in combination with a longitudinally-sliding bar connected to the bell mechanism,

ism in such a manner that the longitudinal movement of the bar will cause the bell to ring, and a T-bar, K, connected to the said bar, arranged to strike the spring-hammers on the longitudinal movement of the bar, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A plate, A, provided with suitable feet, *a*, a bar, B, adjustably connected to the said plate and having a slot, *b*, made in it, through which the spindle D projects, and is connected to the bar B by the pin *d*, as described, in combination with the bell-hammer arm H, pivoted at *e*, and operated by the crank-disk G, connected to the spindle F, which is geared to the spindle D, deriving motion therefrom upon the longi-

tudinal adjustment of the bar B, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The plate A, provided with suitable feet, *a*, and having pivoted upon it the spring-hammers J, in combination with the bar B, having attached to it the T-bar K, arranged to strike the spring-hammers J upon the longitudinal adjustment of the bar B, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, January 17, 1888.

SAMUEL GOULDEN.
JOSEPH CLARKE.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
C. H. RICHES.