

(Model.)

T. E. KING.

COMBINED SASH FASTENER AND BURGLAR ALARM.

No. 267,224.

Patented Nov. 7, 1882.

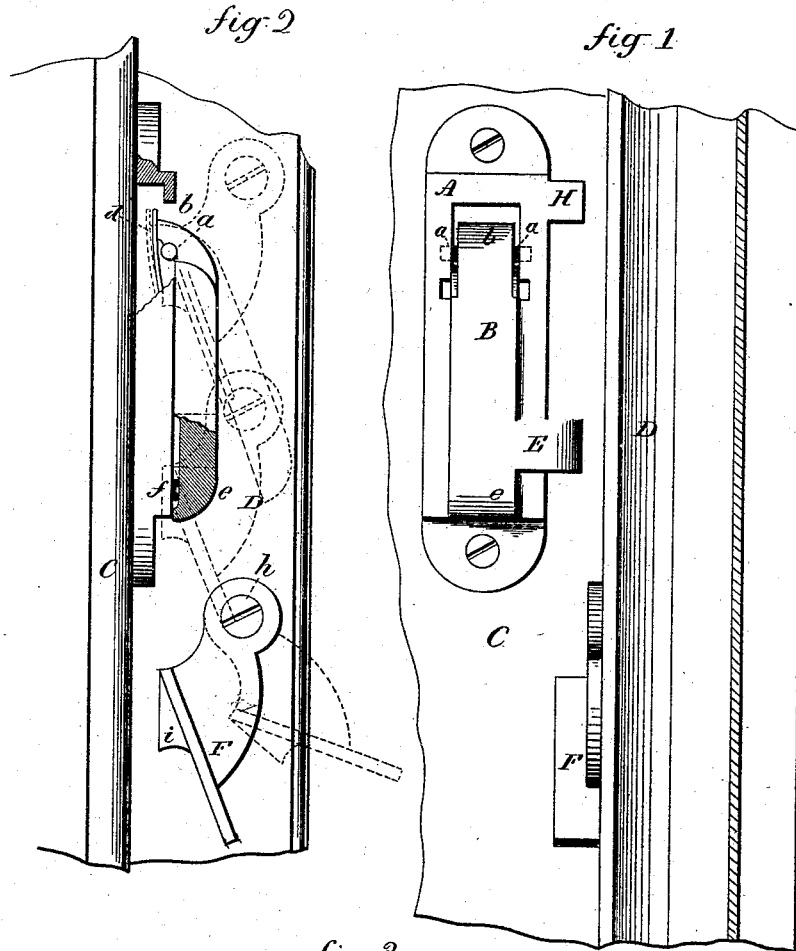
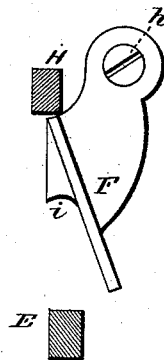


fig 3



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINED SASH-FASTENER AND BURGLAR-ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,224, dated November 7, 1882.

Application filed May 10, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE E. KING, of Westport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Burglar-Alarms; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, a sectional side view, and Fig. 3 a detached view, illustrating the operation.

This invention relates to that class of burglar-alarms which are applied to windows, so that the raising of the sash will sound the alarm, the object being to not only sound the alarm, but also to automatically prevent the raising of the window sufficiently far for a person to enter after the alarm is sounded; and it consists in a spring-hammer constructed to explode a percussion cap or pellet placed beneath it, combined with a cam, which, in passing the hammer, raises it from its anvil and then permits it to fall to cause explosion, and provided with catches, whereby after explosion the sash cannot be moved to any considerable extent either up or down, except from the inside, and as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the base or plate, to which the hammer B is hinged, as at *a*. The tail *b* of the hammer extends beyond the pivot, and within the base a spring, *d*, is arranged to bear thereon, the tendency of the spring being to force the nose *e* of the hammer down upon the anvil *f*, and so that if the hammer be raised from the anvil, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, and then permitted to fall, the spring will give sufficient force to the hammer to explode the percussion cap or pellet which may have been placed upon the anvil. The hammer is secured to the jamb C, near the sash D, as seen in Fig. 1. From the hammer an arm, E, extends toward the sash. On the sash a cam, F, is hung, as at *h*, the surface of the cam inclined, as seen in Fig. 2, and stands in such relative position to the arm E on the hammer, as seen in Fig. 1, that as the sash is raised the incline comes beneath or behind the arm E and throws

the hammer outward, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, until the cam shall have passed above the arm E, as also seen in broken lines, Fig. 2. Then the hammer will escape from the lower end of the cam and be thrown upon the anvil, to cause the explosion of the cap which may have been placed thereon.

This device is arranged so that a slight raising of the sash will produce the explosion, and then, in order that the person outside who has thus raised the sash may not raise it still higher and be able to enter if the alarm should not have produced the desired effect of frightening him away, the cam F engages a stop, H, which projects toward the sash from the plate A, like a hook, as seen in Fig. 3, and thus prevents the sash from being raised beyond that point. If the cam were permitted to pass the arm E on the descent of the sash and be thrown out, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2, it would then be free from the hammer, and the sash could readily be raised from the outside. Therefore, to prevent this possibility, a hook-like shoulder, *i*, is formed on the under side of the cam F, which, as the sash is drawn down, will engage the arm E of the hammer and prevent the descent of the sash or the cam from being thrown outward, so that the sash is held with the two shoulders or hook-like projections on the cam between the two stops H and E, and can neither be raised or lowered.

During the day, or when it is desired to detach the alarm, the cam is turned outward, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, away from or so as to pass the arm E and the stop H. Then the sash may be raised or lowered without any interference with the alarm. Then when it is desired to put the alarm into operation it is only necessary to return the cam.

I am aware that percussion-hammers have been arranged so as to be automatically operated in raising the window-sash, and therefore do not claim broadly such a device; but

What I do claim is—

1. A hammer hung upon the jamb, with an arm projecting therefrom toward the sash, combined with an inclined cam hung to the sash to pass beneath the said arm in the raising of the sash, and raise the hammer and permit it to escape therefrom, and the stop on the jamb above, with which the cam will engage after

the hammer has escaped therefrom, substantially as described.

2. A hammer hung upon the jamb, with an arm projecting therefrom toward the sash, combined with an inclined cam hung to the sash
5 to pass beneath the said arm in the raising of the sash, and raise the hammer and permit it to escape therefrom, and the stop on the jamb above, with which the cam will engage after

the hammer has escaped therefrom, and a shoulder upon the under side of the cam to engage the arm of the hammer in the descent of the sash, substantially as described.

THEODORE E. KING.

Witnesses:

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