(No Model.)

J. KAMSLER.

ELECTRIC BURGLAR ALARM.

No. 492,330. Patented Feb. 21, 1893.

Fig. 1.

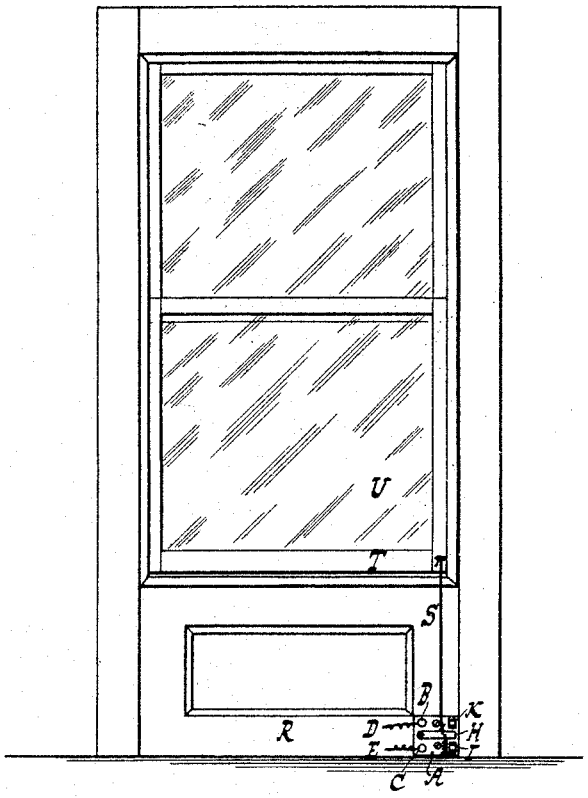


Fig. 2.

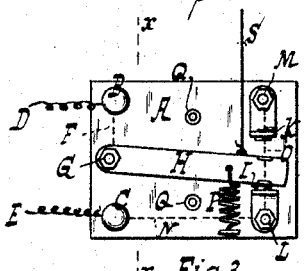


Fig. 4.

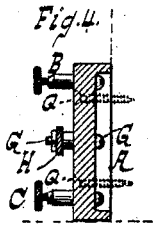
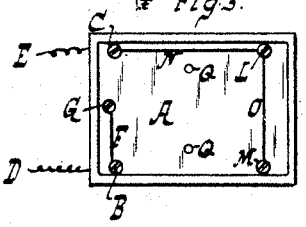


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
William Miller
Edward Wolff.

INVENTOR:
Julius Kamsler
BY
Van Santvoord & Hauff
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS KAMSLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELECTRIC BURGLAR-ALARM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,330, dated February 21, 1893.

Application filed December 15, 1892. Serial No. 455,250. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS KAMSLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Electric Burglar-Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a burglar alarm which is compact in construction and readily applied in place and the invention consists in the novel features pointed out in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which,

Figure 1, shows a face view of the contact mechanism of the alarm in place. Fig. 2, is a face view of the contact mechanism of Fig. 1 enlarged and detached. Fig. 3, is an inverted plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4, is a section along *x x* Fig. 2.

In the drawings the letter A indicates a base or support having the binding posts B C to which are connected the conductors D E connecting in any suitable well known way with a battery and alarm or bell mechanism (not shown). From post B extends a conductor F to the fulcrum G of lever H. The lever H is adapted to touch the contact pieces or posts I K. These contact pieces are secured by screws or fastenings L M near one extremity of the base A and a conductor N connects the posts L C while conductor O connects fastenings L M. The fulcrum G is located near the opposite extremity of base A from the posts I K and the lever H is connected at one of its ends to said fulcrum. The opposite or free end of the lever is adapted to make the connection with the contacts I K and a spring or weight P tends to hold the lever in contact with the piece I. The various parts of the device are thus located within the boundary of base A making a compact structure.

The base A has holes Q through which screws or fastenings can be passed for securing the base to a convenient place as a wainscot or window case R. As the base is adapted to sit flat on its seat and the lever H moves in the plane of the base the latter can be directly fastened in the desired locality such as an exposed face or portion of casing R and no preliminary recessing or cutting is required for providing a seat for said base or play room for the lever so that the device is readily applied in place. From lever H extends a thread or connection S to a window sash T said thread being connected to the sash at one side of the lights or panes U so as to be out of line of view and not readily discoverable, especially from the outside.

When the thread S is connected to the sash T the latter is slightly raised or opened to pull the thread and hold lever H out of contact as seen in Fig. 1 or the thread S might be connected to the sash in such a way as to hold the lever out of contact even when the sash is entirely closed. If now it be attempted to open the sash T to its full extent the thread S will move lever H into contact with post K and as said thread is rupturable or not excessively strong any considerable strain thereon will break the same whereon the spring P will move lever H into contact with post I. Should the thread S be cut the lever H will likewise come into contact with post I. The circuit it will be noticed is closed when lever H touches either of the posts I K.

Of course I do not confine the use of my device to windows as it might be applied elsewhere as for example on doors.

When the alarm is not required the thread S can be detached from the window sash and secured at any fixed point to hold the lever out of contact. In summer time for example it frequently happens that the upper sash is down or open and by slightly raising the lower sash T the lever H is held out of connection. Any person then attempting to enter by climbing in at the upper opening will press upon and push down the lower sash thus causing the lever H to make contact and the alarm to sound.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A burglar alarm for windows and doors, consisting of a flat base plate A provided with opposite contacts I and K, a swinging lever H pivoted at one end, movable in a plane parallel with the base plate and having its opposite end portion located between and adapted to make connection with the contacts on the base plate, a spring acting on the lever to

move it in one direction, and a flexible thread S connected with the lever and adapted to be engaged with a window or door for sustaining the lever free from connection with the contacts on the base plate until said thread is tightened, or loosened or ruptured, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIUS KAMSLER.

Witnesses:
JACOB KAMSLER,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.