J. H. GUEST.

Circuit Controllers for Burglar-Alarms.

No. 196,445. Patented Oct. 23, 1877.

Fig. 2.

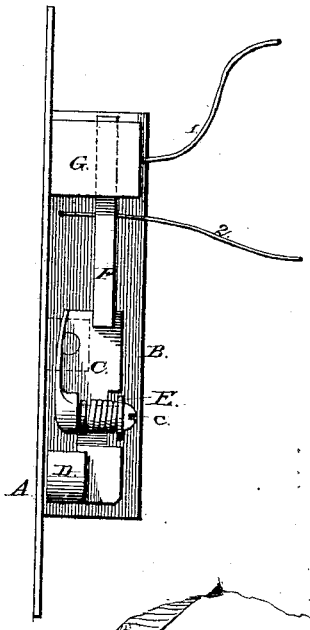


Fig. 1.

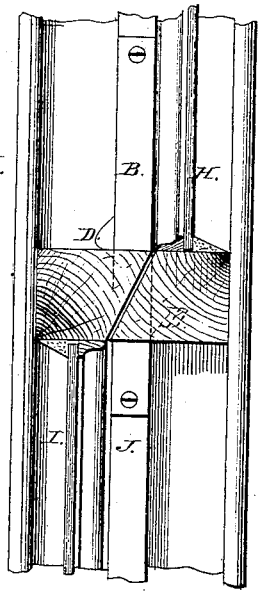


Fig. 3.

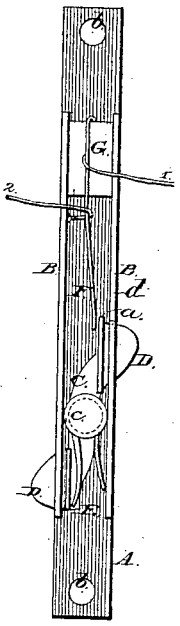


Fig. 6.

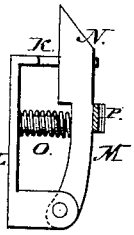


Fig. 4.

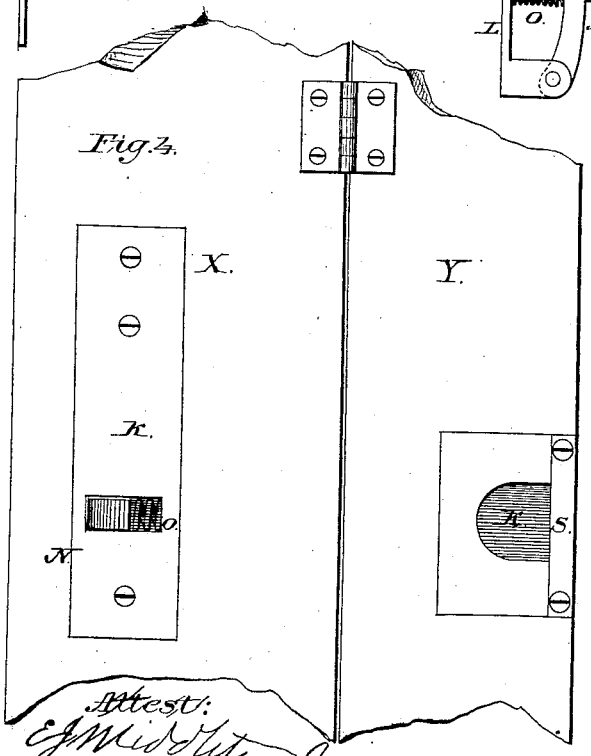
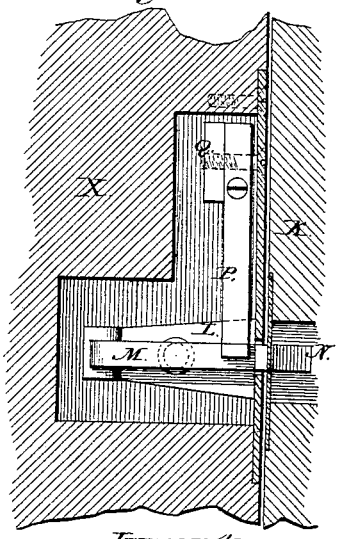


Fig. 5.



Attest:
E. J. Middleton Jr
Wm. R. Young

Inventor:
J. H. Guest

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. GUEST, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CIRCUIT-CONTROLLERS FOR BURGLAR-ALARMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **196,445**, dated October 23, 1877; application filed January 18, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. GUEST, of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Circuit-Controllers for Burglar-Alarm Telegraphs, of which the following is a specification:

Prior to my invention, in attaching electric burglar-alarms to windows, it has been necessary to provide a circuit-controller (by which term I designate any contrivance for either closing or breaking a circuit when the window is disturbed) for each sash. This necessitated two cuttings into the frame, and much labor in getting the wires properly placed.

The first object of this invention is to produce a single controller, which can be placed on the parting-strip, and which will be operated by the movement of either sash.

The second object is to produce a circuit-controller for doors which may be readily applied, and which shall be simple, cheap, and safe.

To this end the invention consists in the improvements set forth and claimed in this specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the same.

In such drawings, Figure 1 shows a side view of a part of a window-frame with my improved controller applied to the parting-strip J. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view, and Fig. 3 a bottom view, of such controller. Fig. 4 is a view of a part of a door and jamb with my controller for doors applied. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the controller for doors, and Fig. 6 a view of a detail thereof.

The frame in which I prefer to inclose the window-controller consists of a base having sides B. The base A is of the width of the parting-strip, and it and the sides are so proportioned that the controller may be applied by simply cutting away a part of the parting-strip equal to the length of the sides B. The base A is provided with holes *b b*, to allow the passage of holding-screws or nails. Pivoted to the base A, at *c*, is a lever, C, having suitably-shaped projections or ears D D, one at each end, which pass through apertures in the sides B B, projecting as shown. A coiled or other spring, E, is arranged to normally so hold the lever that the projections D D are beyond the sides B B. In one end, between the sides, is fixed an insulating-block, G, to or in which is fastened a spring, F. One wire, 1, of an electrical circuit leads to this spring, while the other, 2, is attached to the metal framework. If the controller is to be used in an open circuit, the spring F is placed so that it is to the rear of and away from the end *a* of the lever C. If upon a closed circuit, then the end of the spring may be brought to the front of the end *a;* or a pin may project inwardly from one side, say at point *d*, so that the spring shall normally lie thereon; or two springs may be used normally in contact, one to be pressed away when the lever is moved. There are many ways in which the arrangement shown may be fitted to be used with a closed circuit; but the above examples are sufficient to show that I intend it to be used on either an open or closed circuit.

From this description and the drawings it is evident that if either the sash I or H be moved, the lever C, by the force exerted on one of the ears D D, will be moved, forcing it into or out of contact with the spring F, according as the circuit is open or closed, as before explained.

In the door-controller K is a suitable metallic base, from which rises an arm, L, bent over at right angles at the top. Pivoted to and hanging from this top is a lever, M, whose lower end is beveled off, and projects through a slot in the base-plate K. Underneath the lever M is a spring, O. At the other end of the base is an insulating-block, Q, to which is attached a spring, P, whose free end is adjacent to the lever M.

When the circuit to be used is an open one the end of the spring P is over the lever M, as shown in Fig. 5. If the circuit is closed the end of the spring will be underneath M.

This device may be let into the door, or it may be let into the jamb. Into whichever portion it is let, in the other portion a small recess, K, is made, upon one edge of which is fastened a plate, S. These parts are so arranged and adjusted that when the door is closed the beveled edge N takes against S and is pressed inward. This carries the lever M

into or out of contact with P, according to whether the circuit is open or closed.

If the door should be tampered with, the part N being no longer against S, the lever M is forced outward by the spring, and the circuit closed or broken, as the case may be.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a circuit-controller for windows, adapted to be applied to the parting-strip, and to be operated by either sash, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a suitable base, of a spring and single lever, having buttons projecting upon either side of the base, the movement of either sash operating the lever through one or the other of the buttons, substantially as set forth.

3. The door circuit-controller, consisting of the combination of the base K, lever M, spring P, and strip S, substantially as set forth.

J. H. GUEST.

Witnesses:

E. J. MIDDLETON, Jr.,

WM. P. YOUNG.