No. 632,328. Patented Sept. 5, 1899.

D. L. TAYLOR.

ALARM LOCK.

(Application filed Apr. 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

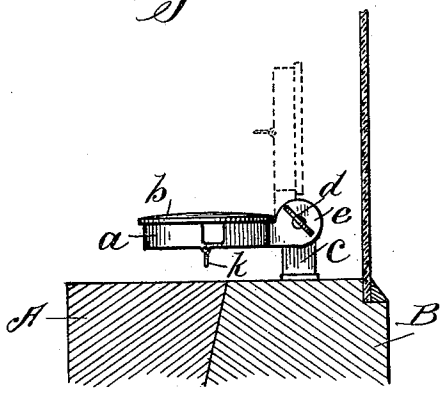


Fig. 2.

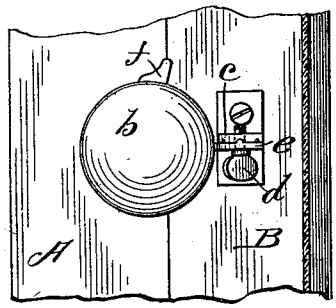


Fig. 3.

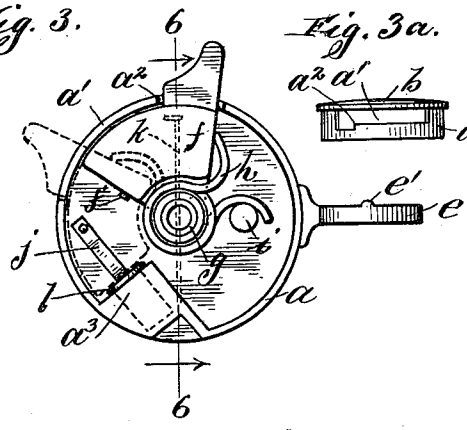


Fig. 3a.

Fig. 4.

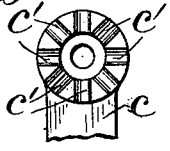


Fig. 5.

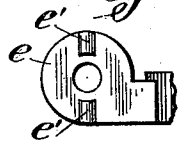


Fig. 8.

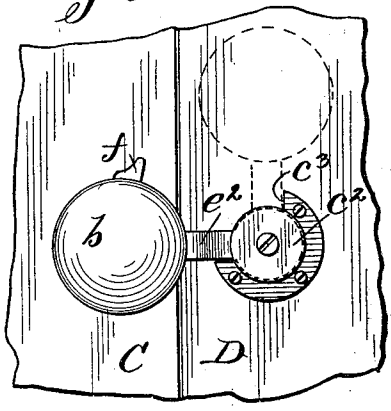


Fig. 6.

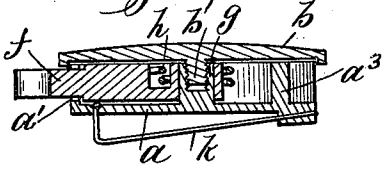


Fig. 7.

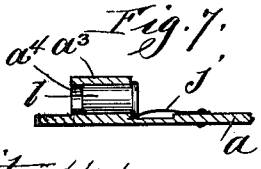


Fig. 10.

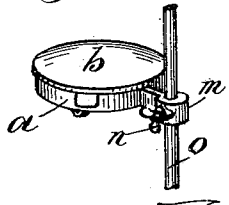
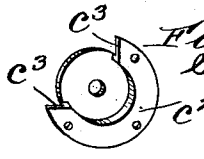


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ALARM-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,328, dated September 5, 1899.

Application filed April 8, 1898. Serial No. 676,880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID L. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Alarm-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This alarm-lock is a small mechanical device to be used on doors, windows, transoms, &c., for the purpose of preventing the said doors, windows, transoms, &c., from being opened and giving alarm in case an attempt is made to do so by the explosive of a blank-cartridge, percussion-cap, or other form of explosive that may be used.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the device on a window. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the device with the cover removed. Fig. 3^a is a side view showing slot where hammer works. Fig. 4 shows section of device for fastening on window. Fig. 5 is opposite side of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation on line 6 6 of Fig. 3, showing interior of device. Fig. 7 is a sectional elevation showing receptacle for cartridge. Fig. 8 is a view showing device in position on a door. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a small casting used to fasten device on sill of a door. Fig. 10 is a perspective view showing device fastened on a rod to be adjusted at side of a window.

The mechanical portion for exploding the said cartridge, &c., is contained in a small circular receptacle or disk of shallow depth, as is illustrated by Figs. 1 and 3 by letter *a*. That portion which is represented by the letter *e* in Figs. 1 and 3 and the letter e^2 in Fig. 8 and the letter *m* in Fig. 10 is cast with and is a solid portion of the disk marked with letter *a*.

Fig. 1 represents the alarm-lock in position as applied to a closed window, giving a side view, while Fig. 2 gives a view from above, looking down. Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the letter A represents the upper portion of a lower window-frame, and the letter B represents the lower portion of the upper frame and to which the standard (marked with the letter *c*) is firmly fastened with screws. Fig. 4 is an illustration of the upper portion of the standard *c*, while Fig. 5 is an illustration showing that portion of *e* which comes in contact with *c*. That portion marked *e'* is raised and is made to fit firmly in the hollow or grooves marked *c'* in Fig. 4, and the two are held firmly together by means of a thumb-screw, as shown in Fig. 1 marked by the letter *d*, thus enabling one by loosening the said thumb-screw to raise the disk to a perpendicular position, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, allowing the lower sash to be raised or the upper sash to be lowered without hindrance. Fig. 8 is an illustration showing the manner in which it is applied to prevent the opening of a door. The letter D represents the door-frame, and the letter C represents the door. That portion or arm marked e^2, which was hereinbefore mentioned, ends in a circular form and is made to fit into the hollow underneath the separate piece marked c^2, (see Fig. 9,) which is firmly fastened to the door-frame by small screws on the outer edge, while a larger screw passing through the center of the circle acts as a pivot, allowing the lock to be raised to a perpendicular position when not in use. (See dotted lines, as shown in Fig. 8.)

c^3 in Fig. 9 illustrates the surface upon which the arm e^2 rests, the upper one inclining slightly past the perpendicular, thus preventing its falling when not in use.

Fig. 10 is another form of fastening for a window. *o* represents a rod which reaches from the upper to the lower portion of the upper sash near the glass and is held firmly in place by small metal sockets held by screws. By loosening the set-screw *n* the lock can be raised or lowered to any given point and firmly fastened. The windows can then be raised or lowered to that point and no farther without danger of springing the alarm.

Fig. 3 is a view of the mechanical arrangement, as shown, when the cover *b* has been removed. *f* is the hammer which is actuated by the spring *h*. The hammer swings on a post *g* in the center of the disk *a*. The said post *g* and the post *i* and also that portion marked a^3 are cast with and are a solid portion of the disk marked *a*. The spring *h* is anchored to the post *i*, passing in a coil around the post *g*, the end passing out beyond and resting against the back of the hammer in such a manner as to force it forward until it rests against that portion of the disk marked

a^3, which contains the chamber holding the cartridge marked l, the said cartridge being held in position by small spring marked j, which is more fully shown in Fig. 7, which is a sectional side view, a showing the bottom of the disk to which the spring j is fastened, a^4 the chamber holding the cartridge l. In Fig. 3 the dotted lines show the position of the hammer f and the spring h in the act of coming in contact with the cartridge l, f' showing the point cutting into the rim of the cartridge, causing the explosion. The hammer f as shown in Fig. 3 is drawn back into the position it rests, while the alarm is set and held there by that portion of the hammer which extends beyond the circle of the disk through the opening a', which is more fully shown in Fig. 3^a, dropping below or behind that point marked a^2, from which position it is forced by the trigger k, which extends through the back of the disk a. By referring to Fig. 6 a full and complete view is given, and which is shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3. Fig. 1 shows it in position to spring the alarm should an attempt be made to open the window, and in Fig. 8 the trigger is operated the same by the door opening against it, forcing the hammer from its position. In Fig. 6 the position of the spring h is more fully shown as it encircles the foot of the hammer f, which swings on the pivot or post g. The cover b is held in position by b', which screws into the center of the post g.

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

The combination with the casing a having the peripheral rim and the center post g concentric thereto, of a spring-pressed hammer f journaled upon said post and moving in a slot provided in said peripheral rim, a projection being provided in the wall of said slot to engage and hold said hammer, the releasing device k, and the cover b having a threaded post b' engaging a tapped hole in said post g, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID L. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:
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