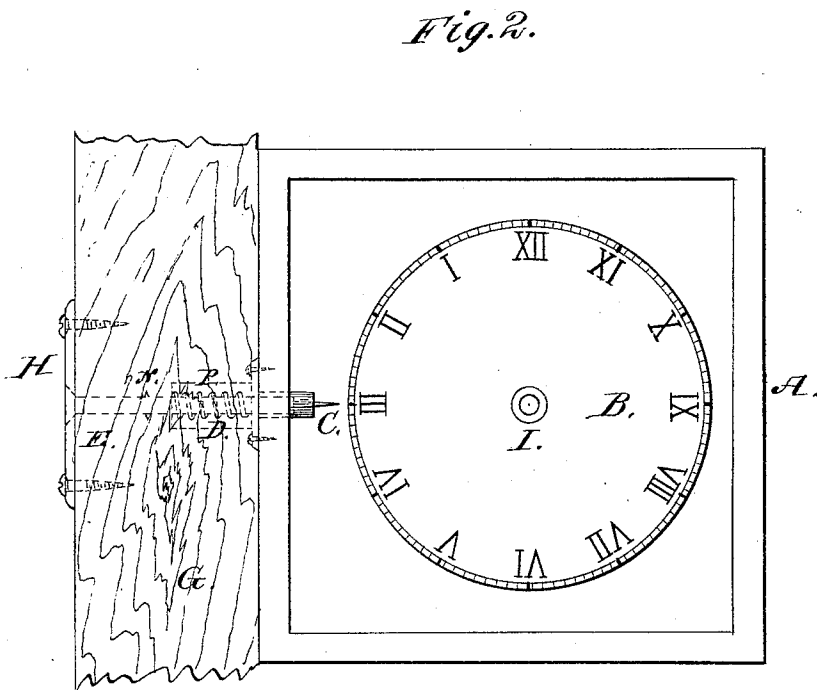
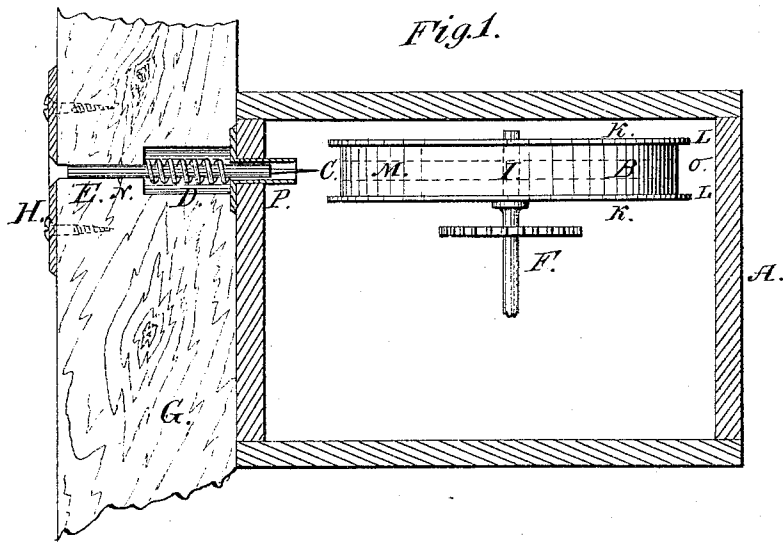


G. A. SCHULTZ.
WATCHMAN'S DETECTOR.

No. 172,182.

Patented Jan. 11, 1876.



Witnesses:

Lyman L. Parkes
" "
Gab Felsenthal.

Inventor:

G. A. Schultz

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV ADOLPH SCHULTZ, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATCHMEN'S DETECTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,182**, dated January 11, 1876; application filed July 23, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV ADOLPH SCHULTZ, of the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and in the State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Machine, Apparatus, or Instrument known as a Watchman's Detector or Controller, called "Schultz's Watchman's Detector;" and it consists in a roller, flanged for the purpose specified hereafter, and having one of its sides marked to form a dial-plate, said roller being mounted and arranged with reference to the door and spring-puncher, as set forth and claimed; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to accompanying drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon, making the same a part of this specification.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation as follows, viz:

Figure 1 shows the side view, and Fig. 2 shows the top or face view, of my watchman's detector.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, represents the case of any common clock; F, Fig. 1, the hour-wheel of the clock; I, Figs. 1 and 2, the extension of the hour-wheel; B, Figs. 1 and 2, my dial roller or wheel; B, Fig. 2, shows the dial side—*i. e.*, the top or face side of the dial-roller. The under or lower side is plain. The dial-roller B, Fig. 1, has flanges K K on the top and bottom edges to keep a strip of paper between. One end of the paper is first pressed down on the two small pins or points L L, between the flanges K K, passing between the flanges, round the dial-roller, and the other end is pressed down over the pins L L over the first end.

The dial-roller B, Fig. 1, has a space, M, all around its circumference or edge O, to allow the needle, pin, or point C to pass into through the paper on dial-roller.

The dial-roller B, Fig. 1, is attached to I, the extension of the hour-wheel F, of any

common clock, of which A represents the case, and the dial-roller B revolves like the clock's hour-hand.

G, Figs. 1 and 2, represents the door or clock-case, or any object through which the puncher, pusher, or needle E and C passes. H, Figs. 1 and 2, represents a plate, or the hole for a key to pass to the puncher or needle E, or through which the puncher or needle E passes to be operated on. E, Figs. 1 and 2, is the puncher, pusher, or needle, with a pin or sharp point, C, at its interior end.

When the puncher or needle E is pressed upon it drives the pin or sharp point C into the paper on the dial-roller B.

The puncher or needle E and the pin or sharp point C may be of two separate parts, or of one piece.

D, Figs. 1 and 2, is a spring, to enable the puncher or needle E and C to return to its original position after being operated, ready to be used again. The spring D can be worked so as to contract or extend when used. N, Figs. 1 and 2, is a stop on the puncher E. P, Figs. 1 and 2, is a regulator and fastener for the puncher E, to regulate the puncher E, and to fasten the puncher E to the door, or to the clock-case, or to any object to which the watchman's detector is attached.

By the relative position to the figures on the face of the dial-roller B of the holes or impressions made in the paper on the dial-roller B by the pin or point C of the puncher E while the clock is revolving, the dial-roller B will show the hour when made, and the number of holes or impressions in the paper so made will show how many times the instrument has been used.

The hour of the day is shown by the relative position of the pin or point C of the puncher E to the figures on the dial-roller B, while the clock revolves the dial-roller B.

My dial-roller and my puncher—*i. e.*, my watchman's detector—can be made of any kind of hard metal or material.

I am aware that, broadly, it is not new to use a dial in connection with a registering de-

vice to detect the absence of a watchman, and I do not, therefore, broadly claim such device; but,

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

In a watchman's detector, applied to door G, with spring-puncher, arranged as shown, the dial-roller B, flanged and adapted to re-

ceive a strip in space M, and having one side marked to constitute a dial-plate, substantially as specified, and arranged upon shaft I of the hour-hand, as set forth.

Louisville, Kentucky, June 26, 1874.

G. A. SCHULTZ.

Witnesses:

LYMAN L. PARKS,
G. FETSENTHAL.