

A. ILG.

CONTROLLING DEVICE FOR SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFYING PERSONS AT A BUSINESS,
NEGOTIATIONS, AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1913.

1,094,073.

Patented Apr. 21, 1914.

8 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

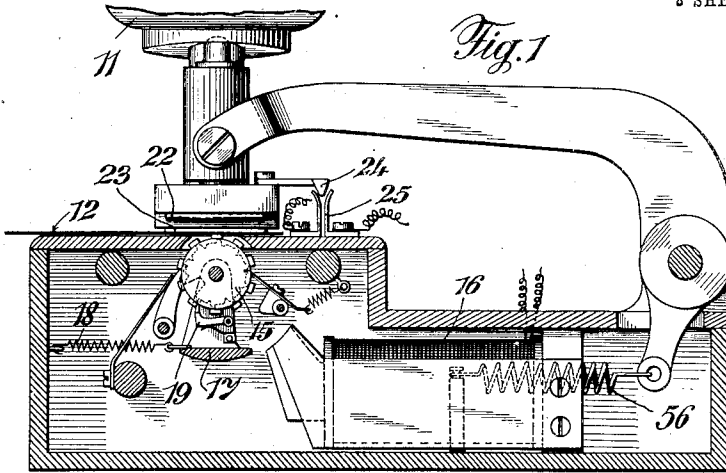
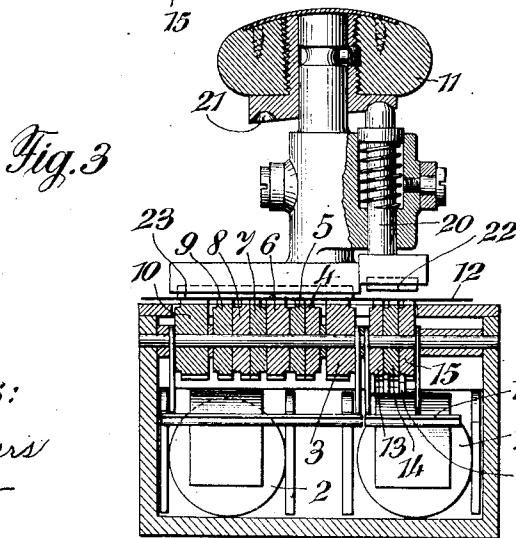
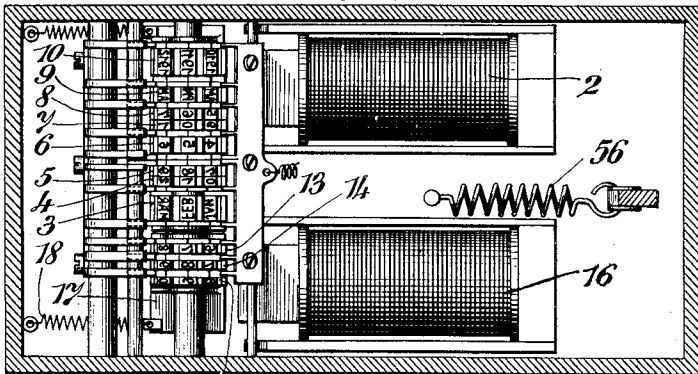


Fig. 2



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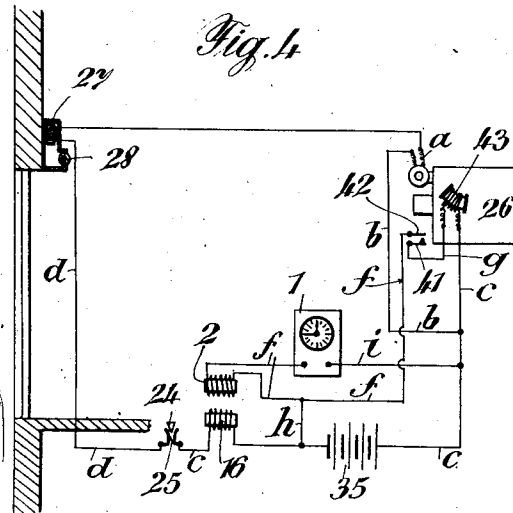
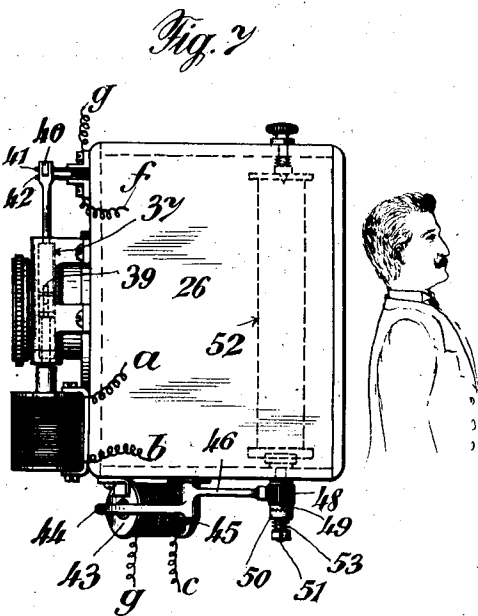
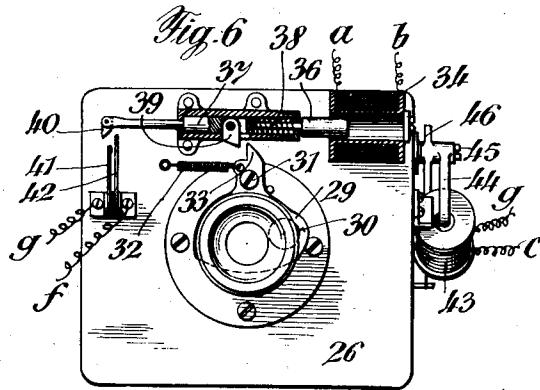
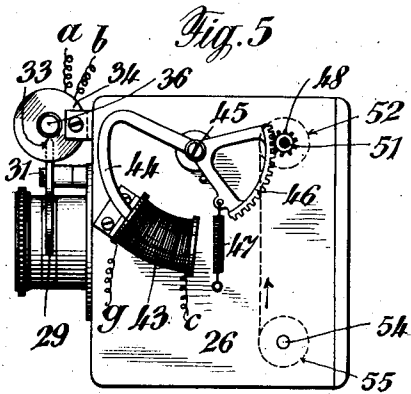
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



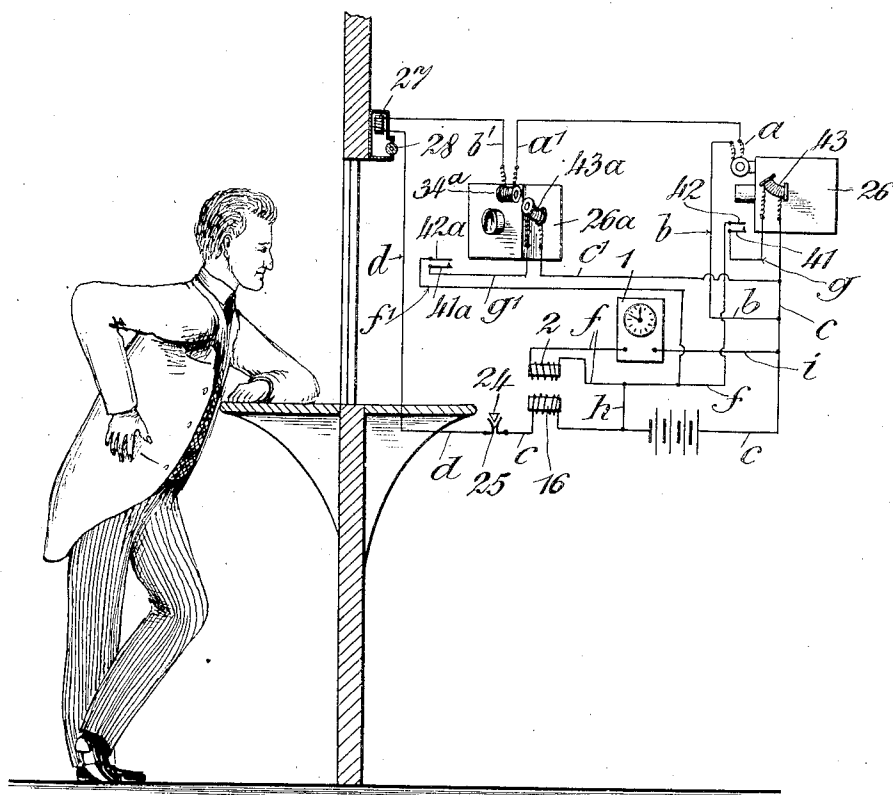
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Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED ILG, OF ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.

CONTROLLING DEVICE FOR SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFYING PERSONS AT A BUSINESS, NEGOTIATIONS, AND THE LIKE.

1,094,073.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 21, 1914.

Application filed March 25, 1913. Serial No. 756,753.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED ILG, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland, residing at Zurich, Switzerland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Controlling Devices for Subsequently Identifying Persons at a Business, Negotiations, and the like; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The usual communication with banks, authorities, businesses, police, pawnbrokers' shops and the like, possesses the drawback, that at transactions of values, at buyings and sales and the like by unknown persons, some time after the business was settled these persons cannot be identified or only with difficulty.

The object of the present invention is to provide a controlling device which allows a subsequent identification in a simple manner. This is so attained that the unknown person, who has performed the important action, is automatically photographed, while the time and a successive number are printed by means of a known time stamp automatically controlled by a clock on the document serving as the basis of the action, and means are provided that the same number becomes visible also on the photograph. Preferably the number stamp will be so connected to the time stamp, that the number stamp can be stopped and the shutter of the photographic automaton is released only if the number stamp is put into action, so that the time stamp can be used without the number stamp, in which case the photographic camera does not act.

By the controlling device according to this invention at important actions, final arrangements of businesses and the like with unknown persons, the document forming the basis of the action, for instance a bill, a receipt, a check, a ticket, etc., will be provided with the exact time (year, month, day, hour and minute, morning or afternoon) and with

a number which corresponds with that on the photograph, whereby the subsequent identification becomes possible.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate by way of example a form of construction of the controlling device according to this invention, Figure 1 is a vertical section through the stamp. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same partly in section. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross section. Fig. 4 illustrates diagrammatically the device. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the photographic apparatus. Fig. 6 is a front view and Fig. 7 a plan view of the same. Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic view of a modified form of the device.

A time stamp is automatically adjusted by a clock 1 (Fig. 4), which construction is known and therefore only generally described in the following. By this clock 1 an electromagnet 2 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4) is excited every minute, whereby there are switched a disk 3 which carries the stamps for the months, also two disks 4 and 5, which carry the dates, a disk 6, which carries the hours, two disks 7 and 8, which carry the minutes, a disk 9 which carries the notes "A. M." and "P. M.", and a disk 10, which carries the years. By depressing the knob 11, the time stamp may be pressed on an inserted piece of paper 12, for example on securities. By the side of the time stamping device there is arranged a number stamp, comprising the disks 13, 14 and 15, which are independent from the action of the electromagnet 2, and are switched by a special electromagnet 16, which by closing the circuit attracts the armature 17, whereafter the operation is performed by the pawl 19 at the backward movement of the armature by the action of spring 18. The electromagnet 16 is excited, if the knob 11 can be turned so that the vertically displaceable pin 20 is engaged by the lowest face of a grooved cam 21 formed on the underside of the knob. The printing plate 22 of the pin 20 is then at the same level as the printing plate 23 of the time stamp. On moving the pin 20 downward by pressure on the knob a contact 24 rigidly connected with the pin 20 (Figs. 1 and 4) projects between two contact springs 25, where-

by the circuit of the electromagnet 16 is closed, the shutter of a photographic camera 26 is opened and a switching electromagnet 27 of a numbering mechanism 28 is cut in. The shutter of the photographic camera has a plate 29 which is provided with an opening 30 and mounted to turn about a pivot 31. A spring 32 tends to retain the plate in closing position. The plate has a projection 33. A solenoid 34 is connected by a wire *a* to one end of the windings of the switching electromagnet 27, the other end of which being connected by a wire *d* to one of the springs of the contact 25. The other end of the winding of the solenoid 34 is connected by a wire *b* to a battery 35. The core 36 of the solenoid is rigidly connected to a plunger 37, which is acted on by a spring 38 and is provided with two pins 39 to 40. The pins are pivotally mounted on the plunger and beveled at their lower ends in opposite directions. Below the pin 40 there are two contact springs 41, 42. The contact 42 is connected by a wire *f* and the winding of the electromagnet 2 to the clock 1, and the contact 41 insulated from the contact 42 is connected by a wire *g* to one end of the winding of a solenoid 43. The other end of this winding is connected by a wire *c*, to the battery 35 and the electromagnet 16 to the second spring of the contact 25. To this wire *c* there are connected the above mentioned wire *b*, a wire *i* connected to the clock 1, and a wire *h* leading to the wire *f*. The solenoid 43 is curved and its core 44 is mounted to turn about an axle 45. The core is rigidly connected to a toothed segment 46, which is acted on by a pull spring 47 and meshes with a toothed wheel 48 (Figs. 5 and 7). To the toothed wheel 48 there is secured one member 49 of a claw coupling. The other member 50 of this claw coupling is axially displaceable on the shaft 51, on which the film roll 52 may be mounted and it is pressed by a spring 53 against the member 49. In this manner motion of rotation may be imparted by the member 50 to the shaft 51. 54 designates a second shaft for the second film roll 55.

The controlling device operates as follows: If the pin 20 is in the position shown in Fig. 3, only the time stamp is pressed on the securities 12, which stamp operates independently of the number stamp. If however a suspicious person wants securities to be cashed, the cashier turns the knob 11 90°, whereby the pin 20 is moved downward and the contact 24, 25 is closed. By this means the switching electromagnet 27 is cut in so that the numbering mechanism is turned one number. Moreover the electromagnet 16 is excited, so that also the numbering mechanism of the stamp is moved one number. By this means both numbering mechanisms are operated in accordance with each other.

Their construction is also substantially alike. By this means also the solenoid 34 is excited and it attracts the core 36. Thereby the plunger 37 is moved toward the right (Fig. 6), the pin 39 moves the projection 33 whereby the opening 30 of plate 29 is moved in front of the lens and the shutter is opened. During this motion of the plunger toward the right the pin 40 exerts no action on the contact 41, 42, because it will be turned by moving against the contact 42. By opening the shutter in the described manner the person standing before the office window will be photographed. Simultaneously also the number on the numbering mechanism 28 is photographed and by the time stamp the same number is pressed on the securities 12 (Fig. 3). When the knob 11 is raised by the action of spring 56 the contact 24, 25 is opened whereby the solenoid 34 is cut out. The plunger 37 is moved back toward the left (Fig. 6). The shutter, which is supposed to be adapted for instantaneous work, was closed by the pull of spring 32. The pin 39 will be turned by moving against the projection 33 and remain out of action, while the pin 40 presses the contact 42 against the contact 41 so that the solenoid 43 is excited, which attracts its core. By this means the toothed segment 46 is turned which turns the toothed wheel 48. In consequence of the shape of the claws the coupling member 49 which turns with the toothed wheel 48 causes the member 50 and therewith the axle 51 of the upper film roll to be turned, so that an unexposed part of the film is brought in position for a new exposure. After the pin 40 has passed the contact spring 42 the latter moves back and the contact is opened, whereby the solenoid 43 becomes currentless and the core 44 is moved back by the spring 47 in the position shown in Fig. 5. By this means also the toothed wheel 48 is turned back. During this backward motion in consequence of the shape of the claws the member 50 is pressed away from the member 49 against the action of the spring 53, so that the axle 51 is not turned.

There could also be arranged two or more photographic cameras which act simultaneously if the numbering stamp is impelled. These cameras are arranged at angles to each other as shown in Fig. 8, and photograph the person from different sides, for example simultaneously from the front and from the side, whereby a more exact and reliable identification will be obtained, especially if the person during the exposure does not turn his face toward the camera determined to photograph the person from the front.

The camera 26^a is of the same construction as the camera 26 above described. The solenoid 34^a for operating the shutter, is

connected in series in the circuit of solenoid *a* by wires *a'*, *b'*, while the film operating solenoid 43^a is connected, in parallel with the circuit of solenoid 43, by wires *c'*, *g'*, and *f'*, there being contacts 41^a, 42^a, in series in said parallel circuit, which are actuated in a manner similar to the contacts 41, 42.

I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, the combination with a time stamp, of a photographic camera, means operated by the time stamp to open the shutter of the camera, a numbering mechanism arranged to be coupled to the time stamp, a numbering mechanism for the photograph, and means for actuating both numbering mechanisms simultaneously with the actuation of the time stamp.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination with a time stamp, of a photographic camera, a numbering mechanism arranged to be coupled with the time stamp, means controlled by the operation of the numbering mechanism to open the shutter of the camera, a numbering mechanism for the photograph, and means for actuating both numbering mechanisms simultaneously with the actuation of the time stamp.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination with a time stamp, of a photographic camera, means operated by the time stamp to open the shutter of the camera, a numbering mechanism arranged to be coupled to the time stamp, a numbering mechanism for the photograph, means for actuating both numbering mechanisms simultaneously with the actuation of the time stamp, and means for moving a new photographic surface in position.

4. In a device of the character described, a clock, a time stamp electrically actuated thereby, a numbering mechanism connected with the stamp, a photographic camera, an electric circuit between the camera and numbering mechanism including a contact controlled by the latter, a solenoid for operating the shutter of the camera, and a solenoid for operating the photographic film of the camera.

5. In a device of the character described, a clock, a time stamp electrically actuated thereby, a numbering mechanism connected with the stamp and operable simultaneously therewith, a photographic camera, an electric circuit between the camera and numbering mechanism including a contact controlled by the latter, a solenoid for operating the shutter of the camera, and a sole-

noid for operating the photographic film of the camera.

6. In a device of the character described, a clock, a time stamp electrically actuated thereby, a numbering mechanism connected with the stamp, a photographic camera, an electric circuit between the camera and numbering mechanism including a contact controlled by the latter, a solenoid for operating the shutter of the camera, a solenoid for operating the photographic film of the camera, and a numbering mechanism for the photograph operable simultaneously with the first mentioned numbering mechanism.

7. In a device of the character described, a clock, a time stamp electrically actuated thereby, a numbering mechanism connected with the stamp, a photographic camera, an electric circuit between the camera and numbering mechanism including a contact controlled by the latter, a solenoid for operating the shutter of the camera, a solenoid for operating the photographic film of the camera, an auxiliary photographic camera, a shutter operating solenoid for the latter connected in series in the circuit of the first mentioned solenoid, and a film operating solenoid for said auxiliary camera connected in parallel with the circuit of the film operating solenoid of the first mentioned camera.

8. In a device of the character described, a clock, a time stamp electrically actuated thereby, a numbering mechanism connected with the stamp, a photographic camera, an electric circuit between the camera and numbering mechanism including a contact controlled by the latter, a solenoid for operating the shutter of the camera, a solenoid for operating the photographic film of the camera, an auxiliary photographic camera, a shutter operating solenoid for the latter connected in series in the circuit of the first mentioned solenoid, a film operating solenoid for said auxiliary camera connected in parallel with the circuit of the film operating solenoid of the first mentioned camera, and an auxiliary numbering mechanism operable simultaneously with the first mentioned numbering mechanism.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED ILG.

Witnesses:

ERNST FISCHER,
AUGUST RUEGG.