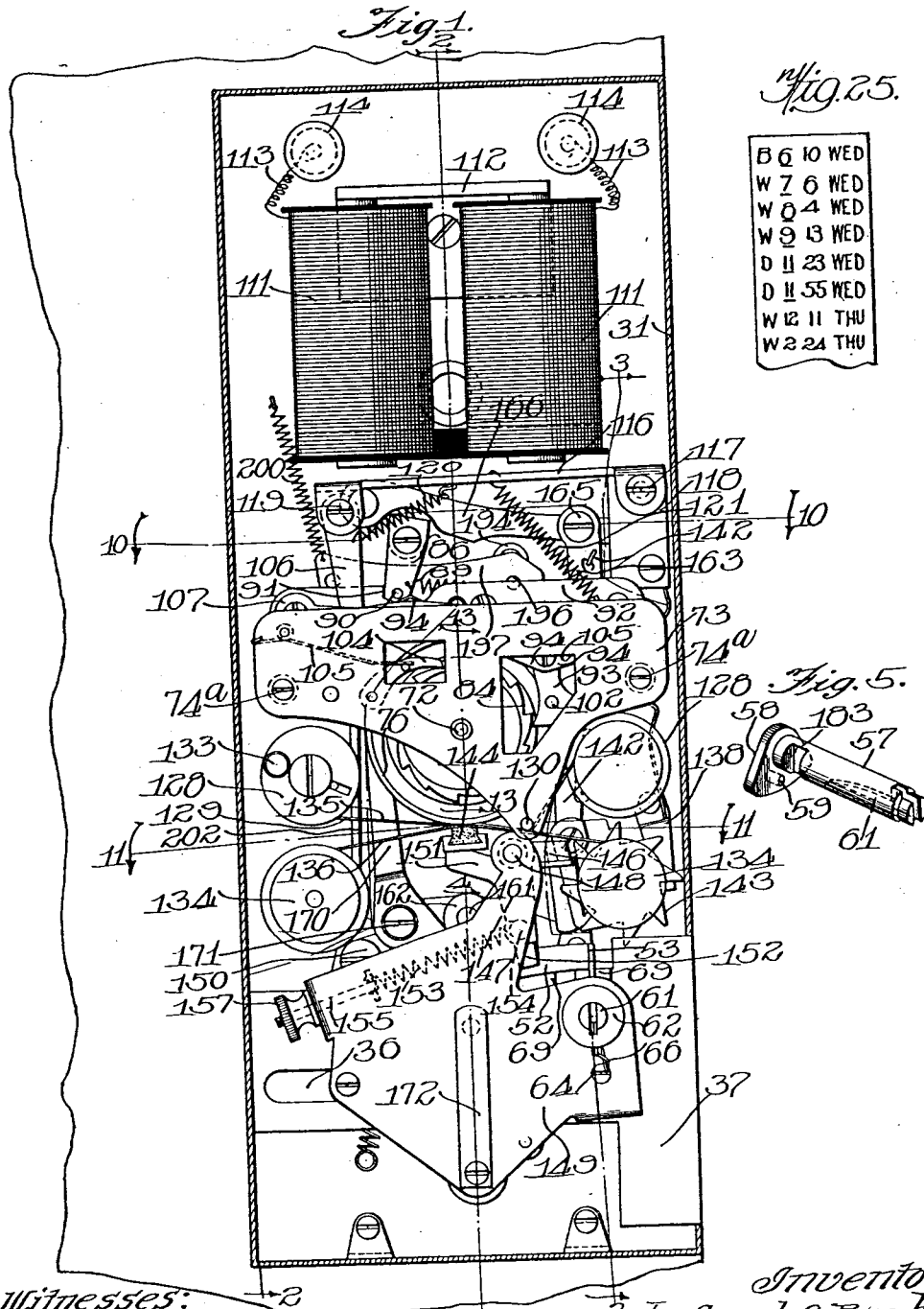


LE GRAND C. BUSH.
RECORDING TIME LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1909.

1,031,686.

Patented July 9, 1912.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Robert J. Gochum Jr.

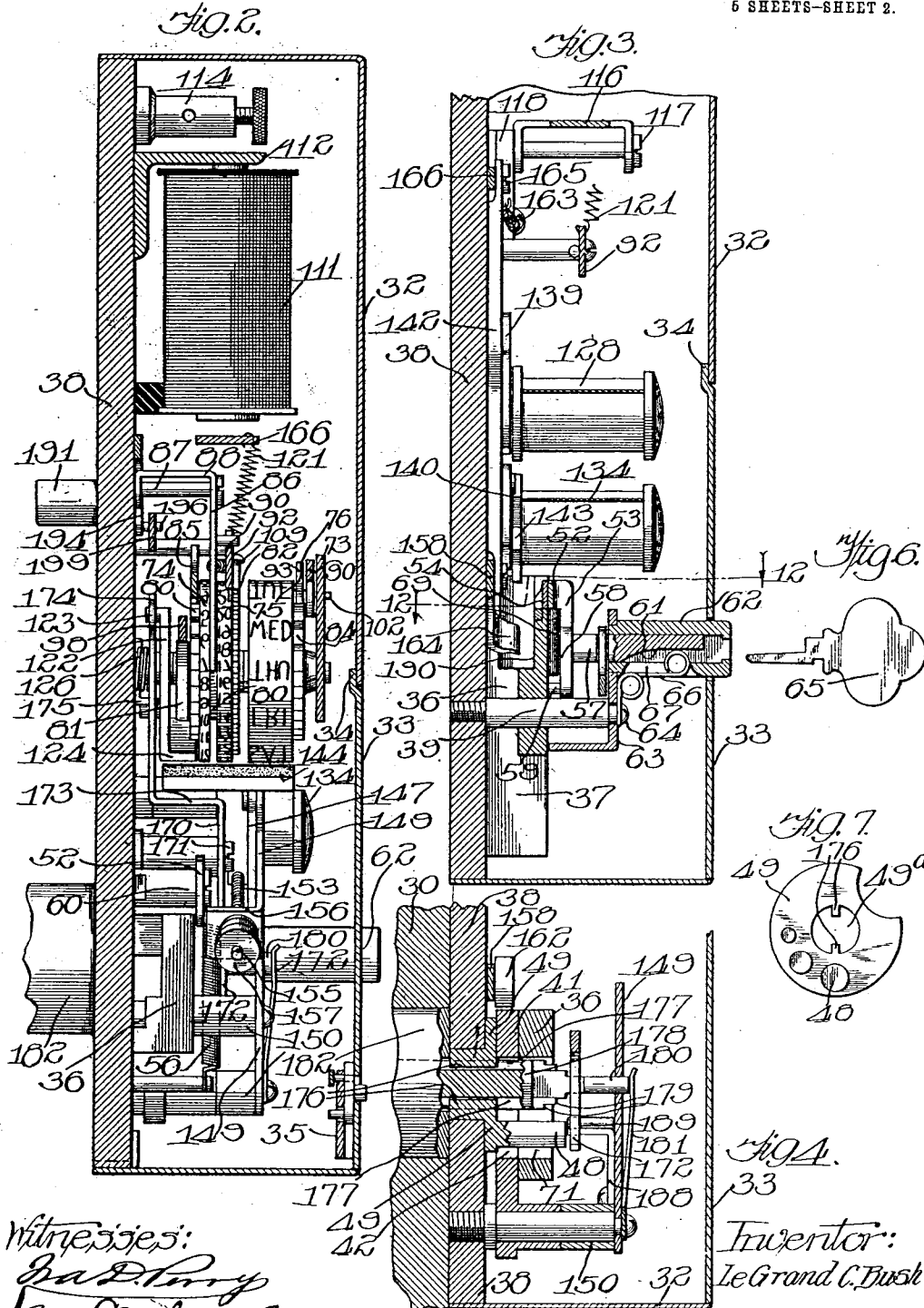
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LE GRAND C. BUSH.
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5 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



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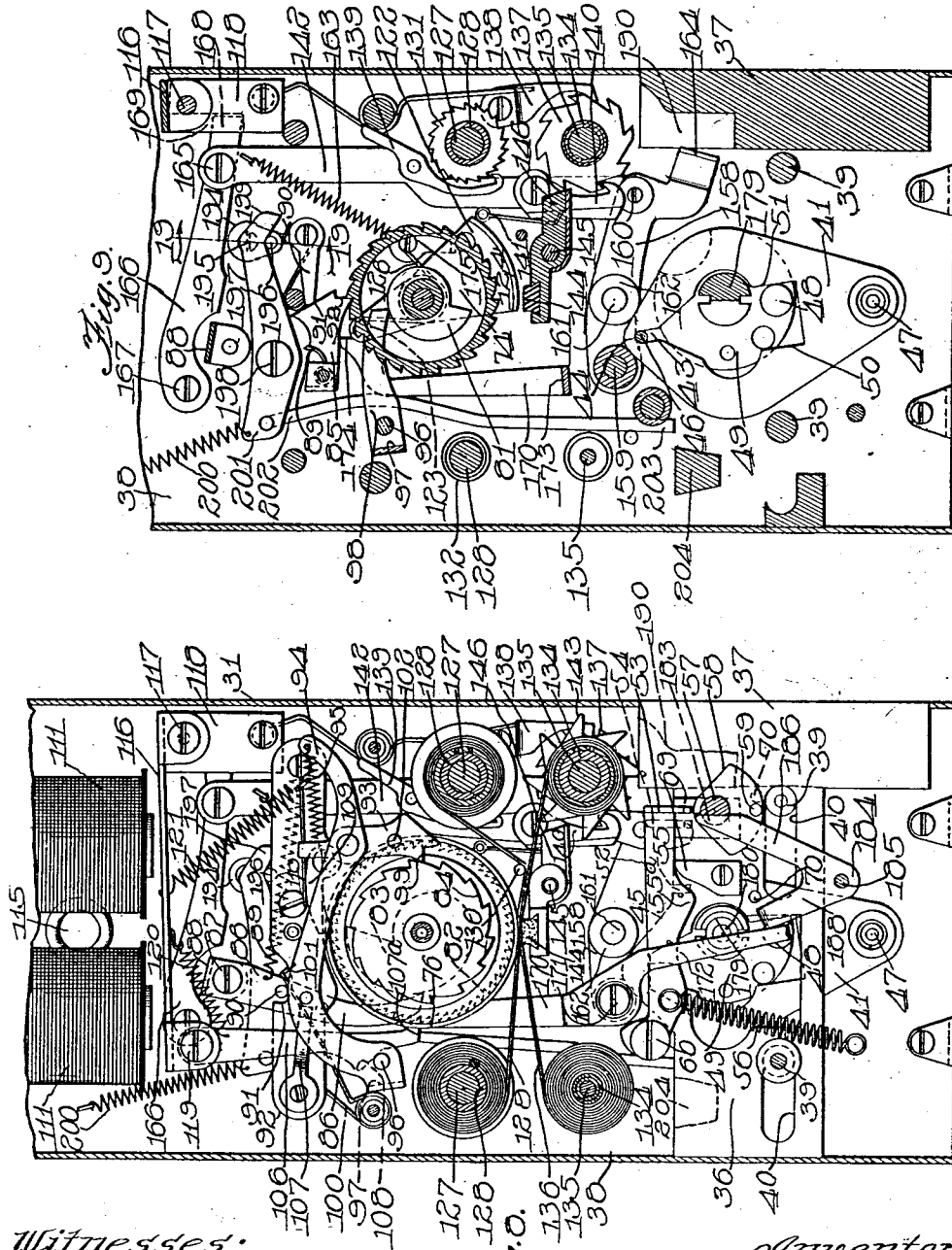
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5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:
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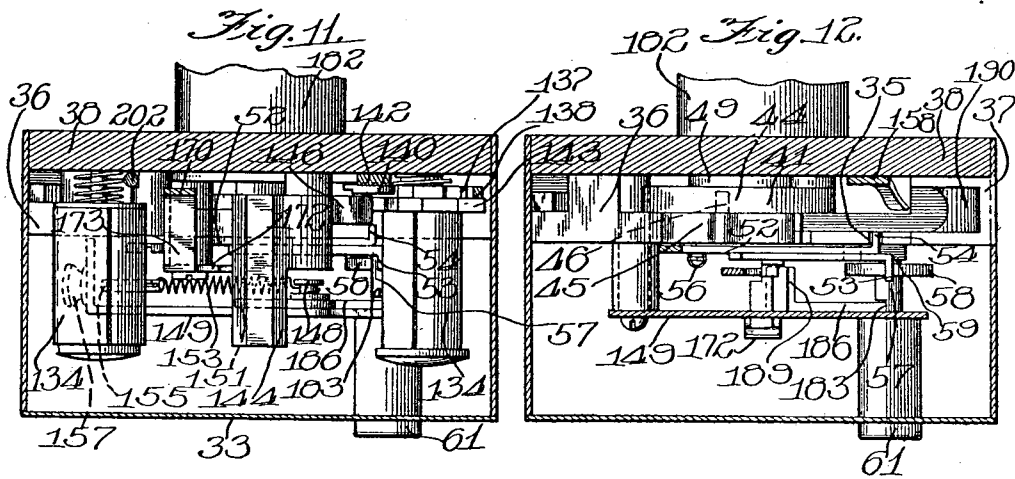
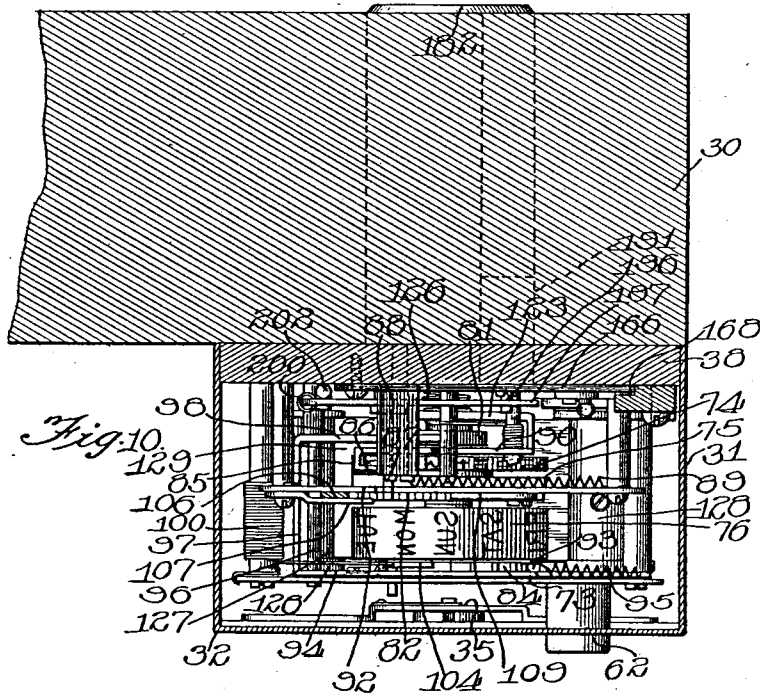
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LE GRAND C. BUSH.
RECORDING TIME LOCK.
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Patented July 9, 1912.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



Witnesses:

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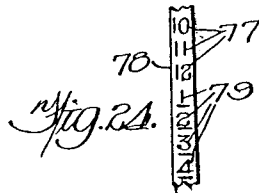
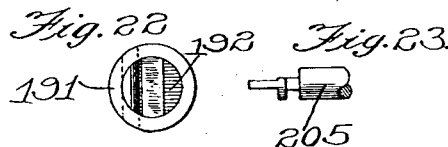
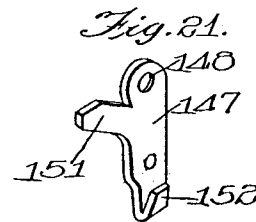
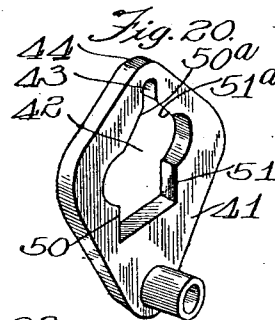
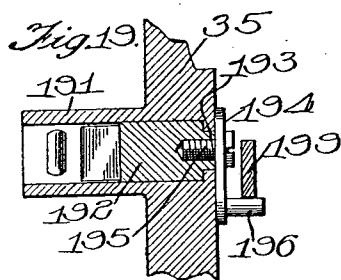
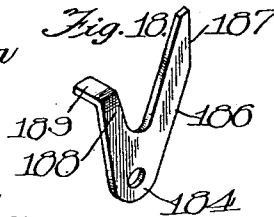
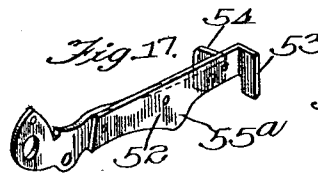
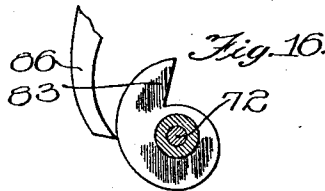
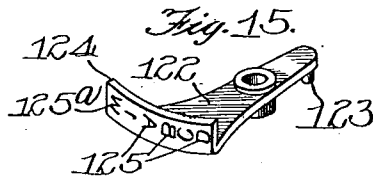
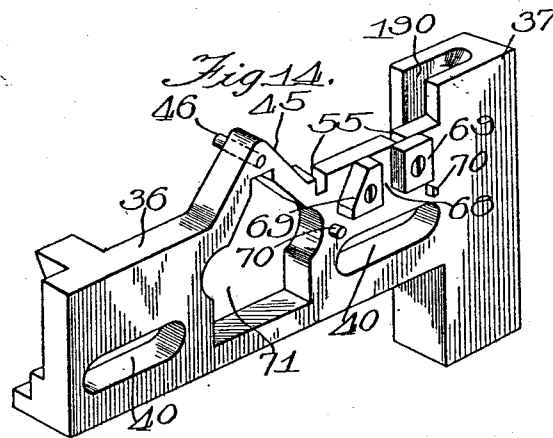
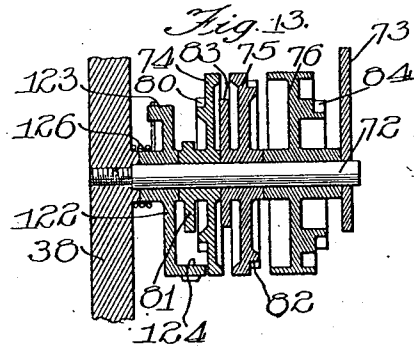
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Attys

LE GRAND C. BUSH.
RECORDING TIME LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1909.

1,031,686.

Patented July 9, 1912.

5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECORDING TIME-LOCK.

1,031,686.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1912.

Application filed June 30, 1909. Serial No. 505,128.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LE GRAND C. BUSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elkhart, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Recording Time-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in recording time locks adapted to be operated by any one of a series of keys and the primary object of the invention is to provide an improved device of this character so constructed that no key can be inserted to either lock or unlock the closure to which it is applied without automatically making a complete record of the operation and one which will record the exact time when the operation is effected and also designate the particular key employed.

A further object is to provide improved means whereby a key may be inserted into the lock to operate the recording mechanism to obtain a record of such key or operation without locking or unlocking the lock.

A further object is to provide improved means for automatically setting or adjusting the recording mechanism.

A further object is to provide an improved device of this character which will be simple, durable and cheap in construction and effective and efficient in operation.

To the attainment of these ends and the accomplishment of other new and useful objects, as will appear, the invention consists in the features of novelty in the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawings illustrating an embodiment of the invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of an improved lock of this character constructed in accordance with the principles of this invention and with the casing in section. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one of the bolt releasing and operating members. Fig. 6 is an elevation of a key for operating the member shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is an elevation of the main tumbler for the lock. Fig. 8 is an elevation, partly in section, of a portion of the recording operating mechanism.

Fig. 9 is a view partly in elevation and partly in section of another portion of the recording operating mechanism. Fig. 10 is a detail sectional view on line 10—10 of Fig. 1. Fig. 11 is a detail sectional view on line 11—11 of Fig. 1. Fig. 12 is a detail sectional view on line 12—12 of Fig. 3. Fig. 13 is a detail sectional view on line 13—13 of Fig. 1. Fig. 14 is a detail perspective view of the lock bolt. Fig. 15 is a detail perspective view of the individual indicator segment. Fig. 16 is a detail view partly in elevation and partly in section of the mechanism for automatically operating the days of the week recording member from the minute recording member. Fig. 17 is a detail perspective view of the locking member for the bolt. Fig. 18 is a perspective view of a member which cooperates with the bolt operating means shown in Fig. 5 for operating the recording mechanism as the bolt is shot. Fig. 19 is a detail sectional view on line 19—19 of Fig. 9. Fig. 20 is a detail perspective view of the cam which is operated by the tumbler for shooting the bolt. Fig. 21 is a detail perspective view of the platen operating member. Fig. 22 is a left hand end elevation of Fig. 19. Fig. 23, is a detail view of one end of an operating key which cooperates with Figs. 19 and 22. Fig. 24 is an enlarged detail elevation of a portion of the hour wheel showing the difference between the indicating characters for the day and the night. Fig. 25 is a detail view of a portion of a record such as is obtained from the recording mechanism.

Referring more particularly to the drawings and in the present exemplification of the invention, the lock is shown as being applied to a door 30 and comprises a rectangular casing 31 having a portion of its front 32 closed and the remaining portion open and closed by a suitable closure 33 (see Figs. 2 and 3) which closure is preferably provided with a lip 34 adapted to engage under the edge of the closed portion 32, and is also provided with a suitable fastening device 35, such as a lock or the like, for fastening the closure in position and this lock is adapted to be operated by a key in the ordinary and usual manner. This closure serves as a means whereby access may be had to the interior of the casing and to the working parts of the mechanism whereby the tape may be removed after the record

has been obtained or for any other desired purpose.

A locking bolt designated generally by the reference numeral 36 in Fig. 14, provided with an enlarged end 37, is mounted for sliding movement within the casing 31 adjacent the back 38 of the casing and near the lower end thereof, so that the enlarged portion 37 thereof is adapted to pass through one side of the casing. This bolt is preferably guided and removably secured in position by means of projecting lugs 39, which pass through suitable elongated apertures or slots 40 in the body of the bolt. The bolt is adapted to be shot or moved forward and backward by means of a cam 41, which is mounted for pivotal movement on a suitable support, preferably the back 38 of the casing and adjacent the bottom thereof, and is provided with an opening 42 in its body portion which terminates in a narrow slot or recess 43 adjacent the upper extremity 44 of the cam and has communication with the opening 42. The body of the bolt is preferably provided with an upwardly projecting portion 45, having a pin or lug 46 adjacent its extremity and which projects laterally therefrom.

The pin or projection 46 is adapted to enter the slot or recess 43 in the cam 41, so that when the cam is rocked about its pivot 47 the bolt will be moved forwardly and backwardly. This cam 41 is adapted to be moved about its pivot by means of a projection 48 extending from the face of an operating tumbler 49, (shown more clearly in Fig. 7,) which latter is rotatably mounted in the casing 31. The projection 48 on the tumbler or cam 49 projects into the opening 42 in the cam 41 and is adapted to engage shoulders 50, 51 on the cam, to move the latter about its pivot in either direction. When the tumbler or cam 49 is rotated, the projection 48 thereon will move the cam 41 about its pivot and shoot the bolt 36 according to the direction of movement of the cam 49.

Pivotaly mounted within the casing is a locking dog 52, one end of which is offset laterally as at 53 (shown more clearly in Fig. 17,) and the dog is provided with another lateral offset portion or projection 54 adjacent the offset portion 53 and on the opposite face of the dog. The offset portion 53 is adapted to enter and rest in suitable notches 55 in the body of the bolt 36, to hold the bolt in either of its positions, and is adapted to be raised out of engagement with the slots by means of the pin or projection 48 on the cam or tumbler 49. The cam 41 is also provided with shoulders 50^a, 51^a adjacent the recess or slot 43, which are also adapted to be engaged by the pin or projection 48 to move the bolt 36. The locking dog 52 is provided with a shoulder

or projecting portion 55^a, which is adapted to be engaged by the projection 48 on the cam 49 as the latter is rotated so as to raise the dog against the tension of the spring or elastic member 56, which latter is provided for moving the projection 53 into engagement with one of the notches 55 when the projection 48 moves out of engagement with the projection 55^a. Additional means is also provided for moving the bolt 36 through the medium of a separate key and comprises a rotatable shaft 57, (see Fig. 5,) which is journaled in any suitable support adjacent the dog 52, and is provided with a cam 58 at one end thereof. This cam 58 is provided with a laterally projecting pin or lug 59, which extends preferably from the outer face of the cam. When the shaft 57 is rotated, the cam 58 moves into and out of engagement with the projecting portion 54 on the locking dog 52 to raise the projection 53 out of the slot 55 in the bolt and against the tension of the elastic member 56, so that the dog will move about its pivot 60. The free end of the shaft 57 is provided with a key seat 61 which extends into a barrel 62, supported in any desired or suitable manner, preferably by means of a support 63, which is secured to and spaced from the back 38 of the inclosing casing by means of suitable fastening devices 64. A key 65 is provided for rotating the shaft 57, and an elastic member 66 is also provided which is supported preferably by the support 63 and extends into the barrel 62 through an opening 67 therein to form an obstruction for the key and to prevent the operation of the shaft by the insertion of an improper key. When the locking dog 52 is raised, the bolt 36 is moved by means of the projecting pin or lug 59 on the cam 58, which projecting pin or lug is adapted to enter the space 68 formed between two laterally projecting members or portions 69 secured to the face of the bolt 36 and in such positions that the pin or lug 59 will engage the respective pin or lug 69 to move the bolt in either direction, according to the direction of rotation of the shaft 57. In order to limit the rotation of the shaft 57 in either direction, spaced lugs 70 are provided which are secured to the bolt 36 and extend from the same face as the projection 69. These lugs or projections 70 are arranged in the path of movement of the lug or projection 59, and are adapted to be respectively engaged thereby when the bolt has reached the limit of its movement in either direction. The bolt 36 is provided with an opening 71 in its body portion which coincides with the opening 42 in the cam 41, so as to permit the pin or extension 48 on the cam or tumbler 49 to project through the body of the bolt so as to engage the projecting portion 55^a on locking dog 52 to raise the latter.

A stud or post 72 is located at substantially the center of the casing 31 a suitable distance above the bolt 36 and is preferably removably secured to the back 38 by one end 5 and by its other end to a suitable support or plate 73, which latter is held in position by means of suitable fastening devices 74^a passing through the plate and engaging the back 38 of the casing. Rotatably mounted upon 10 this stud or post 72 and for independent rotation thereon is an hour wheel 74, a minute wheel 75, and a wheel or disk 76, which will hereinafter be designated as the days-of-the-week wheel, as the periphery 15 thereof is provided with the days of the week. The hour disk or wheel is provided on its periphery with two sets of numbers 77, 78, each set progressing successively from 1 to 12, and arranged in series about 20 the periphery. One of the sets of numbers, preferably the set 77, is provided for indicating the hours of the morning, while the other set 78 is provided for indicating the hours of the afternoon and evening, and any 25 suitable means may be provided for differentiating between these two series, such for instance, as the provision of an indicating line or mark 79 arranged below each of the numerals of one series. The minute wheel 30 75 is provided with a series of numbers about its periphery progressing successively from 1 to 60, as shown more clearly in Fig. 2. Projecting from one face of the hour wheel 74 are ratchet teeth 80, (shown more clearly 35 in Figs. 2, 9 and 13,) and secured also to the hour wheel is a cam 81.

The minute wheel 75 is located in close proximity to the hour wheel 74, and is provided with ratchet teeth 82 on one face, 40 preferably on the outer face of the wheel or the face away from the hour wheel 74. Secured also to the minute wheel 75 is a cam 83 similar to the cam 81, and this cam 83 is preferably located between the wheels 45 74 and 75. The days-of-the-week wheel 76 is provided with ratchet teeth 84 on its outer face or its face farthest from the minute wheel 75. Coöperating with the ratchet teeth 80 of the hour wheel 74 is a dog or 50 pawl 85, (see Figs. 2 and 9), and this dog or pawl is supported for bodily movement with and independent pivotal movement with respect to an arm or lever 86, which arm or lever is mounted for pivotal move- 55 ment to any suitable support, preferably the back 38 of the casing, by means of a suitable fastening device 87. One extremity 88 of the arm 86 is bent as shown in Fig. 2 to form a laterally projecting portion and 60 the extremity of this portion is deflected to form a portion parallel with the body of the arm 86 and the fastening device 87 passes through the body of the arm and this deflected portion and serves as a means for 65 spacing the arm from the back of the casing.

A suitable elastic member 89 is provided which tends normally to hold the dog 85 in engagement with the ratchet teeth 80 of the wheel 74, and a suitable projection 90 is provided which engages a beveled face 91 70 on the dog 85 and tends to direct the extremity 92 of the dog into engagement with the ratchet teeth. When the arm 86 is rocked, the dog will be moved to a position to cause the extremity 92 thereof to engage 75 the next tooth of the ratchet 80, so that on the forward movement of the dog the wheel 74 will move one step of rotation. The free extremity of the arm 86 extends between the hour wheel 74 and the minute wheel 75 and 80 into the path of movement of the cam 83, so that when the cam 83 is rotated, the arm will be rocked to cause the hour wheel 74 to be moved one step of rotation. When the arm 86 is moved to position the dog 85 85 to advance its coöperating wheel, tension will be created upon an elastic member or spring 89, so that when the cam 83 moves to a position to permit the arm 86 to return, the elastic member will move the arm into 90 a position to advance the dog 85. If desired, the arm 86 may be provided with a projection 90, which engages a shoulder 91 on a suitable support 92 for limiting the movement of the arm in one direction. 95

Coöperating with the ratchet teeth 84 on the days-of-the-week wheel 76 is a dog 93 (see Figs. 8 and 9), and this dog is mounted for pivotal movement with respect to and 100 bodily movable with an arm 93, and a spring or elastic member 95 is provided which tends normally to hold the dog 93 in engagement with the ratchet teeth 84. The arm 94 is mounted for pivotal movement about 105 the pivot 96, and the end 97 of the arm adjacent the pivot 96 is deflected laterally as shown, and this laterally deflected portion extends toward the back 38 of the casing, and the extremity 98 of the deflected 110 portion 97 is bent to form a portion extending substantially parallel with the body of the arm 94. The extremity of this latter portion is arranged in close proximity to and within the movement of the cam 81 on 115 the wheel 74, so that when the latter is rotated, the cam as it moves will raise the extremity 98 of the arm 94 to rock the latter and to raise the pawl 93 to a position to cause its extremity 99 thereof to move 120 into engagement with the next tooth of the ratchet 84. As the cam 81 advances after having raised the arm, the arm will be returned to its normal position by means of a suitable elastic member 100, one extremity 101 of which engages a suitable projection 125 on the arm 94, and the other extremity engages a suitable fixed support, whereby a tension will be created upon the elastic member as the arm is raised. During this descending or return movement of the arm 94, 130

the dog 93 will advance or impart one step of rotation to the days-of-the-week wheel 76. A suitable projection 102 may be provided on the dog 93 which extends through an opening 103 on the support or plate 73 and coöperates with one of the walls of the opening to limit the movement of the dog 93 and arm 94 under the influence of the elastic member 101. A suitable retaining pawl 104 (see Fig. 1) is provided which engages the ratchet teeth 84 of the wheel 76 for preventing retrograde movement of the wheel, and an elastic member 105 is also provided for controlling the pawl.

The minute wheel 75 is intermittently rotated by means of a reciprocating arm or dog 106, (shown more clearly in Figs. 1 and 8,) one extremity 107 of which is adapted to engage and coöperate with the ratchet teeth 82 on the minute wheel. A suitable guide 107^a, which is secured to and spaced from the support 92, is provided for guiding and directing the arm or dog 106 during its movement. The arm or dog 106 is preferably provided with a projecting portion 108, which is adapted to engage a fixed member preferably a pivot 96 of the arm 94, so that as the arm or dog 106 is reciprocated, the extremity 107 thereof will be moved into engagement with the ratchet teeth 82. A retaining dog 109 is provided for locking the minute wheel 75 against retrograde movement, and an elastic member 110 is also provided for yieldingly holding the dog 109 in engagement with the teeth.

Any suitable means may be provided for intermittently reciprocating the arm or support 106, and for this purpose there may be provided suitable electroresponsive devices 111, which are supported within the casing 31 by means of a suitable support 112, and the conductors 113 leading to the electroresponsive devices are secured to suitable binding posts 114, to which the feed wires may be connected and which wires may pass through a suitable opening 115 in the back of the casing. Coöperating with the electroresponsive devices 111 is an armature 116, which is pivotally mounted at one end as at 117 to a suitable support 118, which latter is in turn secured to any suitable fixed support. One extremity of the arm or dog 106 is pivotally connected as at 119 to the free extremity of the armature and an elastic member 120, such as a spring or the like, is secured by one extremity to the arm 106 beyond its pivot 119, and by its other extremity to the armature 116, and tends normally to draw the free end 107 of the arm toward the ratchet teeth 82 of the minute wheel 75. A suitable elastic member 121 is also provided, one extremity of which is secured to the armature remote from its pivot 117 and the other to a suitable fixed support, and this elastic member 121 tends normally

to move the armature 116 about its pivot and away from the electroresponsive devices 111. When the electroresponsive devices are energized, which may be accomplished intermittently in any desired or suitable manner, preferably through the medium of a clock of any ordinary and well known construction, which is adapted to intermittently make and break the circuit to the electroresponsive devices, and which it is not necessary to illustrate, the armature 116 will be drawn toward the electroresponsive devices to be moved about its pivot, and this movement of the armature will move the extremity 107 of the arm 106 into engagement with the next tooth of the ratchet 82. When the electroresponsive devices are deenergized, the elastic member 121 will return the armature or move it away from the electroresponsive devices and will also move the arm 106 to impart one step of rotation to the minute wheel 75. The characters on the wheels 74, 75 and 76 are preferably in the form of type which project beyond the periphery, so that when a sheet or strip of paper is pressed against one or more of the characters an impression will be produced upon the paper.

Pivotally mounted upon the stud or post 72, preferably intermediate its ends and adjacent the hour wheel 74, is a segment 122, (shown more clearly in Figs. 13 and 15,) which is provided adjacent one extremity with a laterally projecting pin or lug 123. The other end of the segment is preferably deflected laterally to form a flange 124 on the periphery on which is provided a series of indicating characters 125, which are also preferably in the form of type, to indicate or designate the particular key used to operate the lock, and in the manner to be set forth. The faces of the type on the segment 122 are so arranged as to be flush with the faces of the numerals or characters on the peripheries of the various record wheels. A suitable elastic member 126, such as a coil spring or the like, is provided, which preferably surrounds the stud or post 72, and one extremity of the elastic member engages the laterally projecting pin or lug 123 on the segment, and the other extremity is secured to a fixed support. This elastic member tends to hold the segment in its proper position and to return the same to its normal position when the operating key has been removed as will be set forth.

Projecting preferably from the base of the casing on each side of and in close proximity to the recorder wheels, are posts 127, (see Fig. 8) upon which are rotatably supported inking ribbon spools 128, and an inking ribbon 129 passes from one of these spools 128 to the opposite spool, and the ends of the ribbon are secured to the respective spools in any desired or suitable man-

ner. The spools are removably supported upon the respective parts in any desired or suitable manner, and the ribbon in extending across from one spool to the other stands adjacent the periphery of the various recorder wheels and the segment 122, and may if desired, pass under a suitable guide 130. The lower face of one of these spools 128 is provided with ratchet teeth 131 (see Fig. 9), by means of which the spool may be rotated to feed the ribbon. If desired, an elastic member 132 may be provided which surrounds the post 127 and is disposed between the base 38 of the casing and the adjacent end of the spool to hold the spool spaced from the casing and to create the desired friction or tension upon the spools to prevent racing. The other spool may be provided with a handle 133 (see Fig. 1) by means of which the spool may be rotated to feed the ribbon back on the spool from the other spool. A similar spool 134 is arranged adjacent each of the spools 128, and each is supported by a stud or post 135, and to these spools is secured a strip of paper 136 in a similar manner as the inking ribbon, and the paper extends across the face of the recording wheels parallel with and in close proximity to the ribbon 129. The spool 134 adjacent the spools 128 which is provided with ratchet teeth 131, is also provided with similar ratchet teeth 137, which are adapted to be engaged by a spring-controlled dog or pawl 138 (see Fig. 9), pivotally supported preferably by the back 38 of the casing to prevent retrograde movement of the spool.

The spools 128, 134 with the ratchet teeth are simultaneously rotated to feed the paper and ribbon respectively from the opposite spools by means of a gravity dog or pawl 139 engaging the ratchet 131, and a spring-controlled dog or pawl 140 engaging the ratchet 137. The spring 144 which controls the dog 140 is preferably secured to a fixed support and the extremity of the spring rests against the dog so that when the dog is bodily moved the spring will slide over the dog. These dogs are suitably pivoted to a sliding or reciprocating arm or member 142, which is adapted to be moved by the movement of the bolt 36 to cause the dogs or pawls to engage their respective ratchets, and the dogs and ratchets may be so arranged that the spools will be rotated the same distance to feed the paper and ribbon equally, or one may be rotated to a greater extent than the other, if desired.

The spool 134 which is provided with the ratchet 137, is also provided with projecting circumferential teeth 143, (see Figs. 1 and 8) located preferably adjacent the ratchet 137, to form tappets. A printing platen 144 is pivoted within the casing as at 145, and is provided with a rearwardly projecting portion 146, the extremity of which normally

stands within the path of movement of and is adapted to be successively engaged and raised or tripped by the tappets 143. When the tappets 143 pass out of engagement with the rearwardly projecting portion 146 of the platen 144, the platen is adapted to be forcibly returned to its normal position so as to strike against the type faces on the recording wheels and segment and to force the ribbon and paper against the type so as to obtain an impression. For this purpose there is provided a spring-controlled arm or member 147, which is pivotally supported at one end 148 upon a plate or support 149 which is supported by and spaced from the back 38 of the casing and held in position by means of suitable fastening devices 150. The arm or member 147 is provided with a projecting portion 151, which extends under and is adapted to engage and rest against the platen 144. The other extremity of the arm or member 147 is bent upon itself as at 152 to form a shoulder which latter projects beyond the plate or member 149 and is adapted to engage against the edge of the plate to limit the movement of the member 147 in one direction. An elastic member 153 is provided (see Fig. 1), one extremity of which is secured to the arm or member 147 as at 154 at a point remote from its pivot 148, and the other extremity is secured to an adjustable pin or bolt 155, which latter extends through a laterally deflected portion 156 of the plate or support 159 and is screw-threaded so as to receive a nut or collar 157, which latter rests against the deflected portion 156 of the plate for adjusting the member 155 to vary the tension of the elastic member 153.

The normal tendency of the elastic member 153 is to hold the plate 144 against the type, and as the tappets 153 are rotated the platen will be moved away from the type which will rock the member 147 to move the latter about its pivot 148 and against the tension of the elastic member 153. When the tappet passes out of engagement with the projecting portion 146 of the platen, the elasticity thereof will forcibly return the member 147 until the shoulder 152 engages the edge of the plate or support 149 and thereby cause the platen to impact with the type.

The arm or member 142 may be raised to operate the spools, in any desired manner, but a simple and efficient means comprises a link 158, (shown more clearly in Fig. 9,) one end of which is pivoted as at 159 to a suitable support, preferably in the back of the casing, and adjacent the bolt 36, and the other end is pivotally connected to the arm or member 142 adjacent the bolt 36 as at 160. Extending laterally from the link 158 at a point remote from its pivot is a projection 161, on which may be journaled if

desired an anti-friction roller 162 and which is adapted to be engaged by the extremity of the cam 41 when the latter is rocked so that during the movement of the cam 41 about its pivot 47 it will engage the anti-friction roller 162 to move the link 158 and its associated parts in one direction about its pivot and in such a direction as to cause the dogs 139, 140 to impart one step of rotation to the respective spools. The link 158 and member 142 is moved in the opposite direction preferably by means of an elastic member 163, one extremity of which is secured to the arm or member 142 and the other to a suitable fixed support. In order to lock the tappets 143 against overthrow and to arrest the movement thereof after it has passed out of engagement with the projection 146 on the platen 144, a suitable locking means may be provided, which preferably comprises a projection or extension 164 on the free extremity of the link 158, so that when the link is raised, this projection 147 will pass into the path of movement of the tappet to prevent further rotation thereof.

The free extremity of the arm or member 142 is pivotally connected as at 165 to an arm or lever 166, which is in turn pivotally connected as at 167 at one end to a suitable fixed support preferably the back 38 of the casing. The other extremity 168 of the arm 166 preferably extends beyond the pivot 165 and projects into a suitable guide or way 169 for a purpose to be set forth.

An arm or lever 170 is pivoted intermediate its ends as at 171 and with its lower extremity 172 extending across the opening 49^a in the cam or tumbler 49. The other end of the arm extends upwardly and is offset as at 173 (see Fig. 2) and the extremity thereof terminates adjacent the lug or projection 123 on the segment 122. If desired, this extremity may be enlarged as at 174 (see Fig. 9). When the lower extremity 172 is moved to one side, in a manner to be described, the extremity 174 will engage the pin or projection 123 and rock the segment 182 against the tension of the elastic member 126 or spring 126 a corresponding distance, and when the free end is released, the spring will return the segment to its original normal position. A suitable stop 175 may be provided for limiting the movement of the segment 122 in one direction.

Extending into the aperture 49^a of the tumbler 49 (see Fig. 7) are diametrically opposed projections 176, which are adapted to enter corresponding grooves 177 in the barrel or body 178 of the cam or member which is provided with stepped conical portions 179 and a reduced extremity 180 (see Fig. 4). This member is adapted to move longitudinally in the cam or tumbler 49 and is held from displacement in any desired or

suitable manner. An elastic member 181, such as a spring or the like, is arranged to engage the extremity 180 on this member and yieldingly hold the same forward. The specific construction and operation, however, of this stepped cam or member 178 form no part of the present invention. Suffice it to say that when the various keys are inserted in the barrel or body portion thereof through the tubular member 182 the member may be pushed backwardly, and the distance of such movement of the member is regulated by the respective keys and the various steps on the cam or valve corresponding with the respective keys to cause the stepped portions to engage and move the free extremity 172 of the arm 170, and thereby move the segment 122 about its pivot to cause the corresponding type 125 to be placed in alinement with the operative characters of the recorder wheels above the printing platen 144. When the key is removed, the spring 181 will retract or move the barrel or body 178 forward again to throw the stepped portions out of alinement with the end 172 of the arm 170.

The arm 170 may be rocked to move the segment 122 when the shaft 57 is rotated through the medium of the additional cam 65, and in order to accomplish this end the shaft 57 is preferably provided with a recessed portion 183 which is flattened, and this recessed portion is preferably located adjacent the cam 58. A member 184 (see Figs. 8 and 18) preferably in the form of a bell-crank lever, is pivotally supported as at 185. One arm 186 of this member is provided with a flattened extremity 187, which extends into the recess 183 so as to rest against the flattened bottom thereof. The other arm 188 of the member 184 is deflected laterally at its extremity as at 189 to project across the extremity 172 of the arm 170, so that when the shaft 57 is rotated in the manner already set forth, the member 184 will be rocked to cause the laterally projecting extremity 189 of the arm 188 to move the arm 170 about its pivot to adjust the segment and the recess 183 and the cooperating flattened portion 187 of the arm 186 is so proportioned that the segment 122 will be correspondingly adjusted to indicate the particular key employed for the operation.

The enlarged portion 37 of the bolt 36 is preferably cut away as at 190, (see Figs. 9 and 14) so as not to interfere with the rotation of the tappets 143 and the ratchet 137.

It is thought that the operation of this portion of the mechanism will be clearly understood from the above description, but briefly stated it is as follows: Each time the circuit is completed the electroresponsive devices 111 will be energized and attract the armature 116 against the tension

of the elastic member 121, to raise the arm 106 to a position to engage the next tooth of the cooperating ratchet on the recording wheel 75. When the circuit is broken the spring will retract the armature, causing the arm to rotate the minute wheel 75 one step. The minute wheel will rotate independently until it has made 60 steps of rotation and as it approaches its 60th step, the cam 83 thereon will move the extremity of the arm 86 to position the dog 85 thereon to engage the next tooth of the hour wheel 74, so that at the completion of the 60th step of rotation of the minute wheel 75 the hour wheel 74 will be advanced one step of rotation. As the hour wheel approaches its 24th step of rotation the cam 81 secured thereto will rock the arm 94 to position the dog 93 to engage the next tooth of the ratchet 84 on the days-of-the-week wheel 76, and after it has completed its 24th step of rotation the days-of-the-week wheel will be advanced one step. In the present exemplification of the invention a complete cycle of movement of the hour wheel 74 comprises 24 steps of rotation, indicating the 24 hours comprising a day and a night. This operation is continuous so that when a key is inserted into the tumbler or barrel 178 and rotated, the cam 41 will be rotated to shift the bolt 36. As the bolt is shifted, the cam 41 moves about its pivot and its extremity 44 will engage the anti-friction roller 162 on the projection 161 of the link 158, and move the arm or member 142 in a direction so as to advance the ribbon and tappet and at the same time cause one of the tappets 143 to engage the projection 146 on the platen 144. As the tappet passes out of engagement with the extension, the elastic member 153 will exert its tension on the member 147 to throw the platen forcibly against the type on the recording wheels to obtain an impression therefrom. The rotation of the key to operate the bolt will also adjust the segment 122 to position the letter or character thereon corresponding to the key used with respect to the active characters on the recording wheels. As the projection 44 on the cam 41 passes the anti-friction roller 162 on the projection 161 of the link 158, the link will be lowered by the elastic member 163 so that when the bolt is operated in the opposite direction, the link 158 will be again raised, and the same operation will be repeated so as to obtain a record of the time that the bolt was moved in one direction and also when it was moved in the opposite direction.

The individual keys for operating the bolts by shifting the cam 41 are differentiated from each other by a slight difference in the length of their operating ends, such difference in each instance being equal to the height of one of the steps 179 on the

tumbler 178. The same record will be obtained of an individual key which is employed to rotate the shaft 57 and to operate the bolt through this medium and in this instance the character on the segment 122 designating this key will be positioned with respect to the active faces on the recording wheels in a similar manner.

In order to provide a means whereby a record may be obtained without operating the bolt 36, such for instance as a key in the hand of an outside watchman, suitable mechanism may be provided for producing this result and also for locking the bolt against advancement when this particular key is employed to obtain the record. For this purpose there is provided a key barrel 191 which projects from the outer face 35 of the casing and is arranged preferably above the recording wheels and segment. Seated within this barrel is a socket member 192 (see Figs. 19 and 22), the bottom of which is reduced as at 193, and is journaled in the front of the casing 35 so as to extend through to the opposite side of the front 35. Secured to and rotatable with this member 192 is a crank 194, which is fastened to the member in any desired or suitable manner, preferably by means of a fastening screw or bolt 195 passing through and into the member 192. (See also Fig. 9). The latter is provided with a laterally projecting pin or portion 196 which extends under an arm 197, which is pivoted intermediate its ends as at 198. One extremity 199 of the arm 197 is adapted to be engaged by the pin or projection 196 as the crank 194 rotates, and as this extremity is moved in one direction against the tension of an elastic member 200 the opposite end 201 of the arm is moved in the opposite direction. Secured to and depending from the arm 197, preferably adjacent the end 201, is a rod or member 202, the free extremity 203 of which terminates adjacent the bolt 36. Projecting from one face of the bolt 36 is an extension 204, and this extension 204 is so arranged that when the arm 197 is rocked by the crank 194, the free extremity 203 of the member 202 is adapted to be projected into the path of movement of the extension 204 on the bolt so as to lock the bolt against movement when the key 205 is inserted in the socket 191 to engage and move the socket member 192. As the crank 194 is thus rotated it will move into engagement with the lever 166, which latter is located in the same plane as the crank, and the lever will be rocked to actuate the member 142 (see Fig. 9). The actuation of this member 142 will actuate the tappet 137 to trip the platen 144 to obtain a record that this particular key has been employed to open the door or unlock the lock.

The key 205 and the cooperating socket 130

member 192 may be of any desired or peculiar construction to prevent the operation of the crank 194 by any other than the proper key, but the peculiar shape or formation of the socket or key forms no part of the present invention. Suffice it to say that the key 205 is of a somewhat different construction than the keys in the hands of the other employees or authorized persons.

The elastic member 126 which controls the segment 122 tends to hold the segment in such a position that the indicating character 125^a on the flange 124 of the segment, and which character designates or indicates the key 205, will stand normally in an active position with respect to the active type on the recorder wheels so that when the recording mechanism is operated by the key 205, a record will be obtained therefrom.

Referring to Fig. 25 the record on the tape will show that the holder of the key B, and which key operates the bolt through the medium of the member 179, actuated the bolt by means of his key at 6:10 p. m. on the Wednesday. At 7:06 p. m. on Wednesday the outside night watchman called and examined the premises and inserted his key in the barrel 191 and registered the time of his visit. He also called at 8:04 p. m. and 9:13 p. m. on the same evening. At 11:23 p. m. on Wednesday evening the holder of key D entered the premises, coming out and locking the door at 11:55 p. m. At 12:11 on Thursday morning the night watchman called and again operated the recording mechanism and for some reason or another did not call again until 2:24 a. m.

With this improved record it will be seen that a correct account will be kept of each of the visits of the watchman or of the various employees owing to the fact that each time the door is opened or closed by the holder of one of the keys which operates the differentiated bolt actuating mechanism or the key which operates the bolt through the medium of the shaft 57 and cam 58, the recording mechanism will also be actuated, and each visit of the night watchman will also be recorded when he inserts and operates his key. Furthermore with this improvement and by providing the day of the week indications on the wheel 76 the wheel will be set, by the mechanism and will be entirely automatic in action.

In order that the invention might be fully understood, the details of the foregoing embodiment thereof have been thus specifically described, but

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving said bolt, a pivoted platen, yielding means for holding said platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, means actuated by the move-

ment of the bolt moving means in either direction for rocking said platen about its pivot and against the tension of said yielding means and for releasing the platen, and means for varying the tension of said yielding means.

2. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, a cam, key controlled means for moving the cam, an operative connection between the cam and bolt, means actuated by the cam for operating the said recording mechanism, and additional key controlled means for moving the bolt to actuate the cam.

3. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, a cam, key controlled means for moving the cam, an operative connection between the cam and bolt, means actuated by the cam for operating the said recording mechanism, additional key controlled means for moving the bolt to actuate the cam, and recording means common to both of said key controlled means for identifying the operation of either of the last said means.

4. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, a cam, key controlled means for moving the cam, an operative connection between the cam and bolt, means actuated by the cam for operating the said recording mechanism, additional key controlled means for moving the bolt to actuate the cam, recording means common to both of said key controlled means for identifying the operation of either of the last said means, and means whereby one of said key controlled means will remain inactive when the other is actuated.

5. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, electroresponsive means for actuating the recording mechanism, a locking bolt, a cam, key controlled means for moving the cam, an operative connection between the cam and bolt, means actuated by the cam for operating the said recording mechanism, additional key controlled means for moving the bolt to actuate the cam, recording means common to both of said key controlled means for identifying the operation of either of the last said means, and means whereby one of said key controlled means will remain inactive when the other is actuated.

6. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, means for intermittently setting said recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for locking said bolt in either of its positions, a pivotally mounted cam, an operative connection between the cam and bolt, key controlled means for moving said cam to shift the bolt, means whereby the operation of the key controlled means will shift the locking means to release the bolt, an additional cam, key controlled means for actuating the last said cam,

means whereby the operation of the said additional cam will release and shift the bolt, and means for recording the actuation of each of said key controlled means.

5 7. In a recording lock the combination of recording mechanism, means for intermittently setting said recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for locking said bolt in
10 either of its positions, a pivotally mounted cam, an operative connection between the cam and bolt, key controlled means for moving said cam to shift the bolt, means where-
15 by the operation of the key controlled means will shift the locking means to release the bolt, an additional cam, key controlled
20 means for actuating the last said cam, means whereby the operation of the said additional cam will release and shift the bolt, identifying
means, a single operative means there-
25 for, and means operatively related to each of the said key controlled means for actu-
ating the last said operating means.

8. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, electroresponsive
25 means for intermittently setting said mechanism, a locking bolt, means for locking the bolt in either of its positions, a pivotally
mounted cam, an operative connection be-
30 tween the cam and bolt, key controlled means for actuating the cam, means whereby the operation of the key controlled means will
release the bolt, a second cam, key con-
35 trolled means for actuating the second cam, means whereby said second cam will engage and shift the bolt locking means and shift
the bolt, identifying means, and common
40 means operatively related to the first said key controlled means and the said second cam for setting the said identifying means.

9. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means
45 for operating said bolt, means for obtaining a record of such operation, additional means for operating the recording mechanism, and
means for locking the bolt against operation
when the last said means is operated.

10. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, electroresponsive
50 means for setting said recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for operating said bolt, means for obtaining a record of such operation,
additional means for operating the re-
55 cording mechanism, and means for locking the bolt against operation when the last said means is operated.

11. In a recording lock the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt,
60 means for operating said bolt, means for operating the recording mechanism to obtain a record of such operation, additional
means for operating the recording mechanism, means for locking the bolt against
65 operation when the last said means is actuated, and means for identifying the operation of the said recording means.

12. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, electroresponsive
70 means for setting said mechanism, a locking bolt, means for operating said bolt, means for operating the recording mechanism to obtain a record of such operation, additional
means for operating the recording mechanism without actuating the bolt, and means
75 for identifying the operating means employed to actuate the recording mechanism.

13. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, dif-
80 ferentiated means for actuating the recording means and for shifting the bolt manually and at any time, additional means for shifting the bolt and for actuating the re-
cording means, and means for identifying
the operating means of the recording mechanism.

14. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, dif-
85 ferentiated means for actuating the recording means and for shifting the bolt, additional means for shifting the bolt and for
actuating the recording means, means for
90 operating the recording means without actuating the said bolt, and means for identifying the operating means of the recording
mechanism.

15. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, dif-
95 ferentiated means for actuating the recording means and for shifting the bolt, additional means for shifting the bolt and for
actuating the recording means, means for
100 operating the recording means without actuating the said bolt, means for locking the bolt against operation when the last
said means is operated, and means for
105 identifying the specific operating means of recording mechanism.

16. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt,
110 means for locking the bolt in either of its positions, a plurality of independent means for releasing and shifting the bolt, means
operatively related to each of said bolt
shifting means for operating the recording
115 mechanism to obtain a record of such operation, means separate from both of said re-
cording mechanism operating means for
operating said recording mechanism, and
120 means separate from the first said bolt locking means for locking the bolt against operation when the last said recording mechanism
operating means is actuated.

17. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt,
125 means for locking the bolt in either of its positions, a plurality of independent means for releasing and shifting the bolt, means
operatively related to each of said bolt
shifting means for operating the recording
130 mechanism to obtain a record of such operation, means separate from both of said re-

recording mechanism operating means for operating said recording mechanism, means separate from the first said bolt locking means for locking the bolt against operation when the last said recording mechanism operating means is actuated, and means for identifying the actuated recording mechanism operating mechanism.

18. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving the bolt, a pivoted platen, yielding means for holding the platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, means for tripping the said platen against the tension of the yielding means, means operatively related to the bolt moving means adapted to engage and move the platen tripping means when the bolt is moved in either direction, and means separate from the said bolt moving means for actuating the platen tripping means without actuating the bolt.

19. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving the bolt, a pivoted platen, yielding means for holding the platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, means for tripping the said platen against the tension of the yielding means, means operatively related to the bolt moving means adapted to engage and move the platen tripping means when the bolt is moved in either direction, means separate from the said bolt moving means for actuating the platen tripping means without actuating the bolt, and means for identifying and recording the actuating means of the said platen tripping means.

20. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, a pivoted cam for operating the bolt, differentiated means for operating the cam, a pivoted platen, yielding means for holding the platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, means for tripping the platen against the tension of the yielding means, means adapted to be engaged and moved by the cam when the latter is moved to move the platen tripping means, additional means for moving the bolt and shifting the cam to actuate the platen tripping means, and means for actuating the platen tripping means without shifting the bolt, the last said actuating means being separate from the first said means for actuating platen tripping means.

21. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, a pivoted cam for operating the bolt, differentiated means for operating the cam, a pivoted platen, yielding means for holding the platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, means for tripping the platen against the tension of the yielding means,

means adapted to be engaged and moved by the cam when the latter is moved to move the platen tripping means, additional means for moving the bolt and shifting the cam to actuate the platen tripping means, means for actuating the platen tripping means without shifting the bolt, and means for locking the bolt against operation when the last said actuating means is operated, the last said actuating means being separate from the first two said means for actuating the platen tripping means.

22. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, a pivoted cam for operating the bolt, differentiated means for operating the cam, a pivoted platen, yielding means for holding the platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, means for tripping the platen against the tension of the yielding means, means adapted to be engaged and moved by the cam when the latter is moved to move the platen tripping means, additional means for moving the bolt and shifting the cam to actuate the platen tripping means, means for actuating the platen tripping means without shifting the bolt, the last said actuating means being separate from the first two said means for actuating the platen tripping means, and means for identifying and obtaining a record of the operating means for the platen tripping means.

23. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, key controlled means for actuating the bolt, a platen, means for operating the platen, means operatively related to the said key controlled means for actuating the platen operating means, additional means for actuating the bolt, identifying means associated with the said recording mechanism, means operatively related to the said key controlled means for setting the identifying means, and a member disposed between the said setting means and the last said actuating means whereby the said identifying means may be set by either of the said bolt actuating means without operating the other.

24. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, key controlled means for actuating the bolt, a platen, means for operating the platen, means operatively related to the said key controlled means for actuating the platen operating means, additional means for actuating the bolt, identifying means associated with the said recording mechanism, means operatively related to the said key controlled means for setting the identifying means, a member disposed between the said setting means and the last said actuating means whereby the said identifying means may be set by either of the said bolt actuat-

ing means without operating the other, and means for operating the said recording mechanism without actuating the bolt.

25. In a recording lock, the combination of a recording mechanism, a locking bolt, differentiated means for actuating the bolt, a platen, means for operating the platen, means operatively related to the said differentiated means for actuating the platen 10 operating means, additional means for actuating the bolt, identifying means associated with the said recording mechanism, means operatively related to the said differentiated means for setting the identifying 15 means, and a pivoted member disposed between the said setting means and the last said bolt actuating means and adapted to be engaged and rocked by the latter, said member being also adapted to engage and 20 actuate the said setting means.

26. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving said bolt, a movable platen, means for normally holding the 25 platen adjacent the recording mechanism, rotative means adapted to cooperate with the platen for moving the latter away from the recording mechanism and to release the platen, means for forcibly returning the 30 platen, means adapted to engage the said rotative means for preventing overthrow, means for operating said rotative means, means controlled by the bolt moving means for actuating the last said means, and means 35 other than the bolt actuating means for operating the actuating mechanism for the said rotative means.

27. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, 40 means for moving the bolt, a movable platen, yielding means for holding said platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, a tappet, said tappet being adapted to move the platen against the tension of the said 45 yielding means, means operatively related to the bolt moving means for tripping the tappet, and means operatively related to the last said means and adapted to engage and lock the tappet against overthrow.

28. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving the bolt, a movable platen, yielding means for holding said platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, a 55 tappet, said tappet being adapted to move the platen against the tension of the said yielding means, means operatively related to the bolt moving means for tripping the tappet, means operatively related to the last 60 said means and adapted to engage and lock the tappet against overthrow, additional means for moving the bolt and operating the tappet tripping means and for also actuating the said tappet locking means.

29. In a recording lock, the combination 65 of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving the bolt, a movable platen, yielding means for holding said platen normally adjacent the recording mechanism, a tappet, said tappet being adapted to move 70 the platen against the tension of the said yielding means, means operatively related to the bolt moving means for tripping the tappet, means operatively related to the last said means and adapted to engage and lock 75 the tappet against overthrow, additional means for moving the bolt and operating the tappet tripping and locking means, and means other than the bolt operating means for actuating the said tappet tripping and 80 tappet locking means.

30. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving the bolt, a movable platen, yielding means for holding said platen nor- 85 mally adjacent the recording mechanism, a tappet, said tappet being adapted to move the platen against the tension of the said yielding means, means operatively related to the bolt moving means for tripping the tap- 90 pet, means operatively related to the last said means and adapted to engage and lock the tappet against overthrow, additional means for moving the bolt and operating the tappet tripping and locking means, 95 means other than the bolt operating means for actuating the said tappet tripping and tappet locking means, and means for identifying the operating means for the said tappet tripping mechanism. 100

31. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving the bolt, a movable platen, yielding means for holding said platen nor- 105 mally adjacent the recording mechanism, a tappet, said tappet being adapted to move the platen against the tension of the said yielding means, means operatively related to the bolt moving means for tripping the tappet, means operatively related to the last 110 said means and adapted to engage and lock the tappet against overthrow, additional means for moving the bolt and operating the tappet tripping and locking means, means 115 other than the bolt operating means for actuating the said tappet tripping and tappet locking means, and means for locking the bolt against operation when the last said actuating means for the tappet tripping mechanism is actuated. 120

32. In a recording lock, the combination of a locking bolt, means for advancing and retracting the bolt, means independent of the first said means for also advancing and retracting the bolt, mechanism actuated by 125 both of said advancing and retracting means for recording the movement of the bolt and the identity of the particular operating

means employed, and additional means for operating the recording and identifying means without actuating the bolt.

33. In a recording lock, the combination of a locking bolt, means for advancing and retracting the bolt, means independent of the first said means for also advancing and retracting the bolt, mechanism actuated by both of said advancing and retracting means for recording the movement of the bolt and the identity of the particular operating means employed, additional means for operating the recording and identifying means without actuating the bolt, and means for locking the bolt against operation by either of the said advancing and retracting means when the said additional means is actuated.

34. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, electroresponsive means for setting said recording mechanism, identifying means associated with the recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for advancing and retracting the bolt, means independent of the first said means for also advancing and retracting the bolt, mechanism actuated by both of said advancing and retracting means for operating the recording means and the identifying means, and additional means for operating the recording and identifying means without operating the bolt.

35. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, electroresponsive means for setting said recording mechanism, identifying means associated with the recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for advancing and retracting the bolt, means independent of the first said means for also advancing and retracting the bolt, mechanism actuated by both of said advancing and retracting means for operating the recording means and the identifying means, additional means for operating the recording and identifying means without operating the bolt and means controlled by the said additional means for locking the bolt against operation by either of the said advancing and retracting means when the said additional means is operated.

36. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, a locking bolt, means for moving the bolt, said recording mechanism comprising a plurality of movable members, electroresponsive means for moving one of the members, a cam on said member, means controlled by the cam for intermittently moving another of said members, a cam on the last said member, means controlled by the last said cam for intermittently moving still another of said members, said recording mechanism embody means actuated by the bolt moving means for obtaining a record of the movement of

the bolt, and means other than the bolt moving means for actuating the recording and identifying means.

37. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, means for setting said mechanism, a bolt, means for actuating the bolt, a movable impression member, a controlling member for the impression member, elastic means tending normally to hold the controlling member in engagement with the impression member and the impression member in engagement with the recording mechanism whereby a direct stamping movement will be imparted to the impression member when the latter is tripped, means for tripping the impression member against the tension of the said elastic means, and means for varying the tension of the elastic member at will.

38. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, means for setting said mechanism, a bolt, means for actuating the bolt, a movable impression member, a pivoted controlling member for the impression member, an elastic member for holding a portion of the controlling member in engagement with the impression member and the latter normally against the recording mechanism, means for limiting the movement of the controlling member in one direction, tappet mechanism for moving the impression member about its pivot and releasing the same, whereby a direct stamping movement will be imparted to the impression member by the controlling member, and means for actuating the tappet mechanism.

39. In a recording lock, the combination of recording mechanism, means for setting said mechanism, a bolt, means for actuating the bolt, a movable impression member, a pivoted controlling member for the impression member, an elastic member for holding a portion of the controlling member in engagement with the impression member and the latter normally against the recording mechanism, means for limiting the movement of the controlling member in one direction, tappet mechanism for moving the impression member about its pivot and releasing the same, whereby a direct stamping movement will be imparted to the impression member by the controlling member, means for actuating the tappet mechanism, and means for varying the tension of said elastic member.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 21st day of June A. D. 1909.

LE GRAND C. BUSH.

Witnesses:

PEARL FORREST,
RUTH FRANKS.