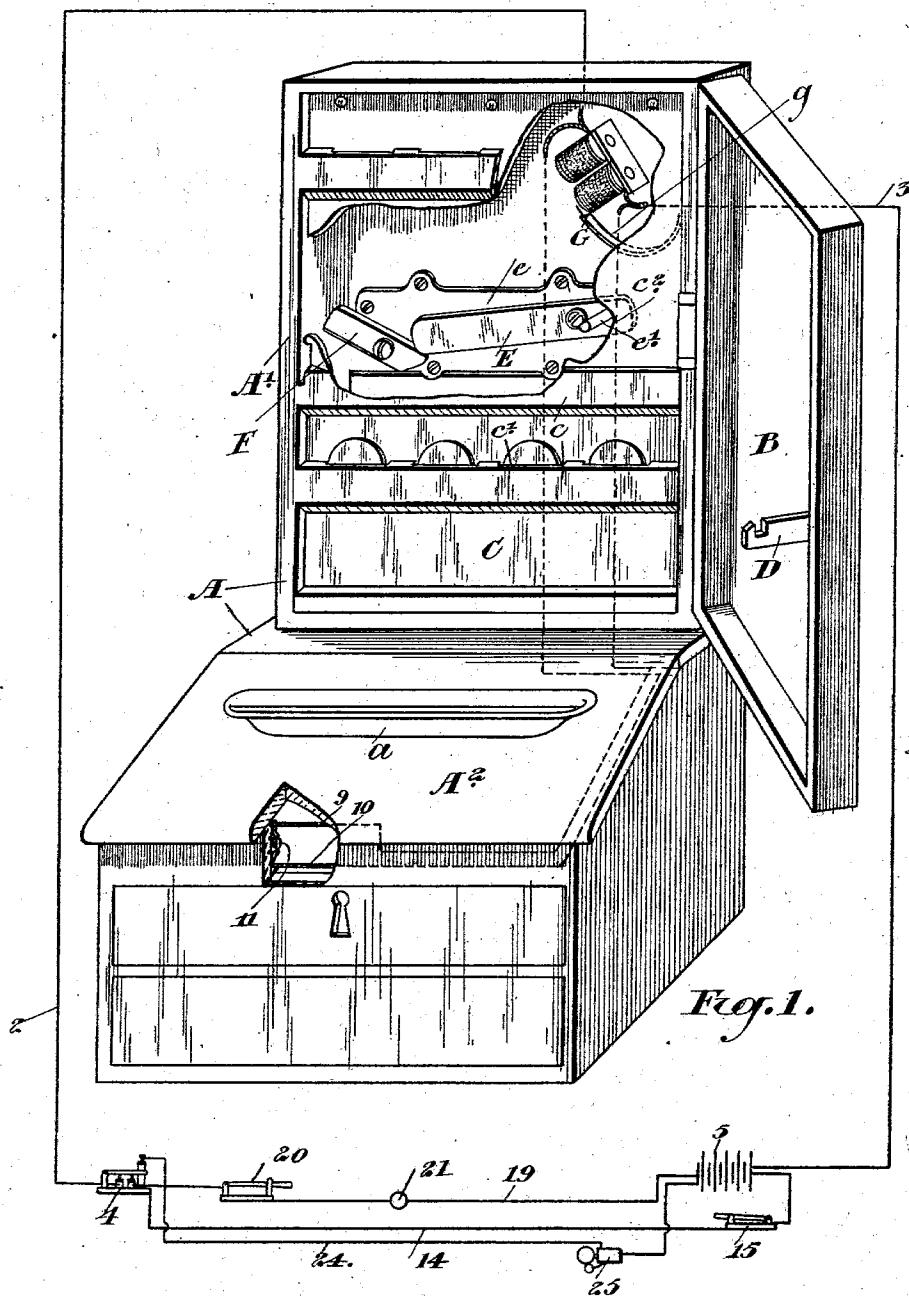


J. CORBETT.
ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED LOCK.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1901.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Witnesses.*

L. Grinnell
 R. Shields

Inventor:
 James Corbett
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No. 730,346.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

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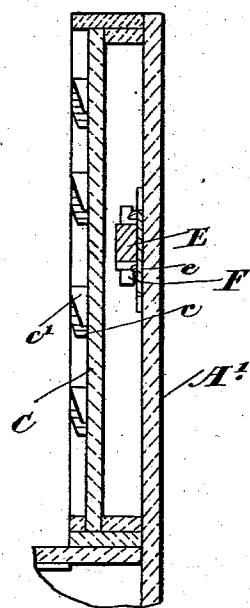


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CORBETT, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

ELECTRICALLY-CONTROLLED LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,346, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed November 27, 1901. Serial No. 83,870. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES CORBETT, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented 5 certain new and useful Improvements in Electrically-Controlled Locks for Workmen's Time-Checkers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in 10 electrically-controlled locks, designed more especially for use in workmen's time-checkers.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my 15 workman's time-check cabinet arranged in accordance with my invention, the door of the upper portion being shown open. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the upper portion.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the main casing of the cabinet, and A' the narrow upper portion.

B is the door of the upper portion A'.

A² is the top of the lower portion A, which 25 is provided with a check-chute a.

C is the front board of the top portion of the cabinet, which is provided with a series of cross-bars c, provided with pockets c' to receive the checks.

D is the notched catch in the door.

E is the lever, pivoted on the plate e and provided with a pin e', which extends through the arc-shaped slot c². The long end of the lever E when the door D is open rests upon and 35 keeps the latch F tilted. Normally, however, the lever E forms the armature or keeper of the magnet G. A spring g extends to one side of the magnet, so as to throw the lever or keeper E down when the circuit is broken, 40 and thus overcome the residual magnetism.

2 and 3 are circuit-wires leading from the magnet G to the sounder 4 and battery 5, respectively.

9 and 10 are short-circuiting wires leading 45 to the push-button 11, located inside the drawer. When the push-button is pressed so as to make the connection between the ends of the wires, the circuit passes through such wires, and the magnet G is short-circuited 50 and allows the lever E to drop on the catch F and unlock the door. This can only be accomplished when the timekeeper, who pos-

sesses the key of the door, desires, such as when a man is ill or in any case of emergency when he wishes to let a man go. A man may 55 then be given his check before closing time.

14 is a wire leading from the battery to the sounder 4, being provided with a knife-switch 15 intermediate of its length.

19 is a wire leading from the battery 5 to 60 the sounder 4 and provided with a knife-switch 20 and galvanometer 21.

24 is a wire leading from the sounder 4 to the battery 5 and provided with a bell 25.

Having now described the principal parts 65 involved in my invention, I shall briefly describe its operation and utility. The galvanometer 21 is to tell when the current is put on and the bell 25 when the current is broken, in which case the circuit is completed through 70

the bell, which is kept ringing until the circuit is restored. It is first desirable that the men should be able to obtain their checks, say, in the middle of the day and the evening before they leave, and for this purpose the knife- 75

switch 15 is thrown open and the circuit being broken the magnet G allows the lever or armature E to drop upon the catch F and the door B is thrown open, any suitable spring being provided so as to do this automatically. 80

The checks may now be taken out by the men, and the timekeeper, whose duty it is to attend to the checker, must go around and close all the doors previous to the next entrance of the men into the factory or works. It will of 85 course be understood that in order to reset the lever E it is merely necessary to pull down upon the pin e' until the lever strikes the magnet.

Although I show the circuit-wires as applied 90 to only one workman's time-check cabinet, it will of course be understood that there may be any number of cabinets in the circuit and all may be operated from any central point.

What I claim as my invention is— 95

1. The combination with a suitable casing and a door for the same provided with a catch, of a latch pivoted within the casing in such a manner, so that it will swing down into position in the catch, a stop located above the outer end of the latch, a magnet suitably held within the casing in an electric circuit, means for throwing it out of circuit and a lever interposed between the magnet and the latch,

the lever being so arranged that the long end forms the armature of the magnet when the door is closed and thereby allows the latch to lock the door and as soon as the circuit is 5 broken drops down of its own gravity and strikes the latch to release it from the catch as specified.

2. The combination with a suitable casing, and a door for the same provided with a catch, 10 of a latch pivoted within the casing in such a manner, so that it will swing down into position in the catch, a stop located above the outer end of the latch, a magnet suitably held within the casing in an electric circuit, means

for throwing it out of circuit and a lever interposed between the magnet and the latch, the lever being so arranged that the long end forms the armature of the magnet when the door is closed and thereby allows the latch to lock the door and as soon as the circuit is 15 broken to drop down of its own gravity and strike the latch to release it from the catch, and a suitable means for restoring the lever to its normal position as specified.

JAMES CORBETT.

Witnesses:

B. BOYD,
R. SHIELDS.