J. POLIVKA.

THEFT PREVENTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1921.

1,414,666.

Patented May 2, 1922.

Fig. 1.

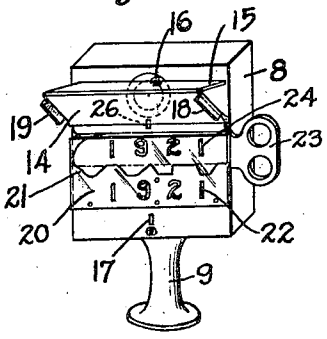


Fig. 2.

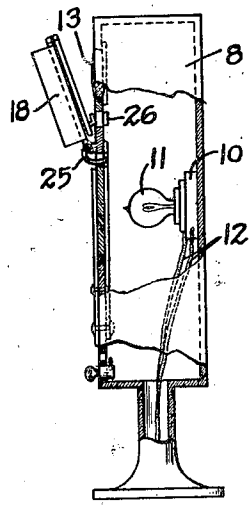


Fig. 3.

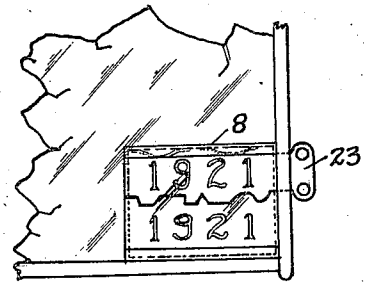


Fig. 4.

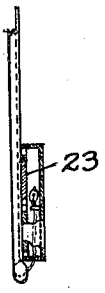


Fig. 5.

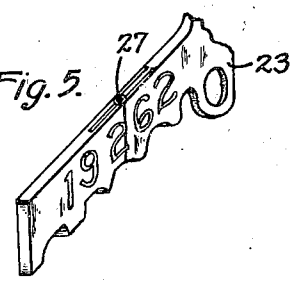


Fig. 6.

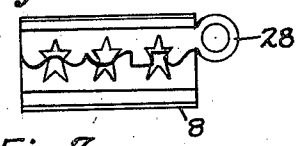
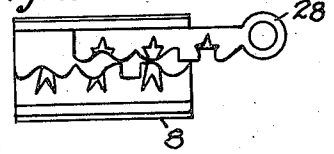


Fig. 7.



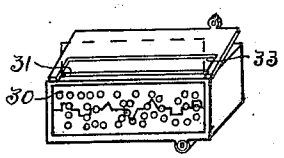


Fig. 8.

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THEFT PREVENTER.

1,414,666. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 2, 1922.

Application filed July 20, 1921. Serial No. 486,034.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH POLIVKA, a citizen of the United States, and resident of borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Theft Preventers.

This device is intended as a means for preventing the theft or unauthorized use of an automobile or vehicle, but may also be employed to prevent the unlawful entry through car doors or even to prevent the opening of a safe or cabinet by means of blowing or blasting.

The principle of the invention is the employment of duplicate indicating parts, one of which is removed by the lawful owner or operator to be re-inserted when lawfully and rightfully desired and although no means are provided to prevent the use of or operation of a car or door or other device even though the duplicate part is not in use and the absence of the duplicate part may in every instance be readily discovered.

This device is subject to many uses and by its construction it will appear quite obvious that the design and operation may be varied to a very great extent.

In the specification which follows, I will attempt to set forth a good means of carrying out the invention and the accompanying drawing should be considered for a complete understanding of the specification which follows:

Fig. 1 shows in front elevation partly in perspective a complete device ready for operation.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged end elevation partly in section.

Fig. 3 shows the device in front elevation and adapted to be located in a different position.

Fig. 4 shows in section partly end elevation the device shown in figure 3.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of a key.

Fig. 6 shows a key in position and

Fig. 7 a key partly withdrawn.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a modification.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

At 8 I show a cabinet having a supporting base 9, within the cabinet I arrange a lamp base or socket 10 and lamp 11 and attached thereto suitable wires 12 by which current may be conveyed to the lamp 11.

The front of my device may have a lens or glass. I prefer that if glass is used that it be plain sheet glass covering only that part of the front through which a pre-determined signal design or announcement is to be made. This glass should cover but a limited portion of the front or open side of the cabinet and higher up also in the front of the cabinet I arrange a lens 13 which may be suitably colored or that may bear a design or announcement. Operable across a portion of the front of the cabinet is a folding door, made in two parts, 14 and 15 hinged together and to the cabinet and I provide a lock latch 16 upon a part of the door adapted to enter and to be secured in the lock 17. At the bottom of the cabinet door member 14 is a plurality of projections 18 and 19 passing over the edge of the cabinet to close a recess to be later described and to secure the cover against movement.

Behind the glass I provide a matrix 20 having its upper edge serrated as shown at 21 and bearing an identification number or design 22 adjacent the upper edge of the matrix is a slot into which a key 23 may be inserted and when in position the serrated edge of the key will coincide and fit closely the serrations 21 upon the edge of the matrix 20. The key should also be provided with an identification mark 24 similar to the marking on the matrix 20. This identification mark is produced by piercing or perforating and the material from which the key and matrix are formed show that the light from the lamp 10 may be plainly seen through the design and the design may be readily observed even at night.

Upon a cover member 14 I provide a hook or lever 25 adapted to bear upon the key 23 to retain it in position. The key 23 may be termed a check or duplicate member. It does not serve to secure any part of the device or to operate a locking mechanism, but serves rather as a duplicate check member, which if not inserted will make the device incomplete. It is intended that when an automobile is left unattended or when a door is locked that the check 23 being withdrawn and the cover closed over the glass and locked by means of the lock 17 the light of the lamp 11 will then be readily seen

through the glass or opening 16. When the automobile is operated authorizedly or a door opened by one who is authorized so to do the check or key may be inserted after the cover 14 and 15 is released. The continued upward movement of the cover will force the key 23 into position. The cover may then be secured by means of a latch 26 and will when fully opened, cover up the opening of the lens 13.

The key or check 23 may be hinged at mid-length or thereabout as shown at 27 in Figure 5 so that it may be more readily carried in the pocket. Any design my be employed and the key or check may be used to complete the design in the manner indicated in Figures 6 and 7, where a key or check 28 is shown inserted, completing the design and partially withdrawn breaking the design in a noticeable maner. My device may be employed within an automobile and practically within an enclosed device or upon a door of a store or in the window of a store as shown in Figures 3 and 4, where the presence or absence of the check may be readily noticed.

Other modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention.

In Fig. 8, I show the construction wherein the standard or support 9 is omitted and the key 30 is introduced through the slot 31 in the top of the casing. The design in this modification is produced by irregularly spaced perforations and the stationary signal lamp is omitted, the signal being given by the appearance in a part of the vacant key receiving recess showing through the slot 33.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A thief preventer comprising a cabinet, illuminating means therein, and an opening in one side of said cabinet a serrated member arranged in said opening and secured to said cabinet and a correspondingly serrated member therein and adapted to be removed from said cabinet.

2. A thief preventer comprising a cabinet, illuminating means therein, an opening in one side of said cabinet a stationary serrated member secured in said opening, a correspondingly serrated member adapted to be removed from said cabinet and a cover for said opening.

3. A thief preventer comprising a cabinet, illuminating means therein, said cabinet being provided with an opening and a cover for said opening and a second opening and a lense in said second opening, the said cover being adapted to be arranged over either said opening and indicating means in two separable parts arranged in one said opening.

4. A device of the character described comprising a stationary member and the removable member both bearing similar designs and having adjacent edges similarly serrated, means for urging the serrations of both members into close proximity, and means for covering the stationary member when said movable member is removed.

5. A device of the character described comprising a stationary member and a removable member both bearing similar designs, means for illuminating said members, a supplemental illuminating means adjacent thereto and means for obliterating said supplemental illuminating means when said design bearing members are exposed.

6. A device of the character described comprising a stationary member and a removable member both bearing similar designs, means for illuminating said members, a supplemental illuminating means adjacent thereto and means for obliterating said supplemental illuminating means when said design bearing members are exposed and means for securing said obliterating means over said design bearing members.

JOSEPH POLIVKA.