

Anton Meyers's *Imp^d* Watchmans Time Detector

117442

PATENTED JUL 25 1871

Fig. 1.

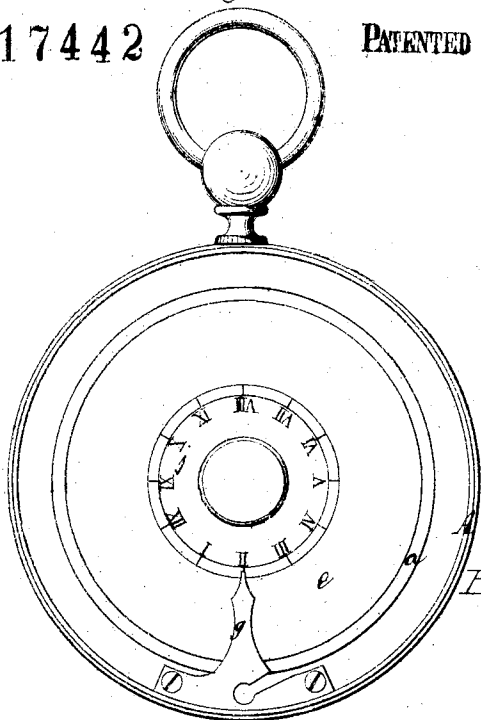


Fig. 2.

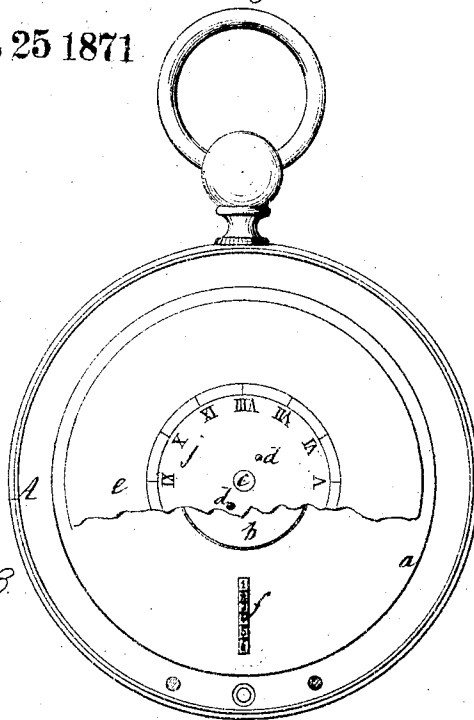


Fig. 3.

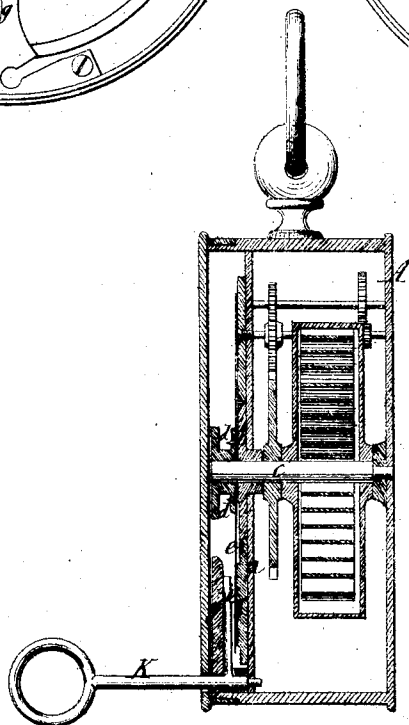
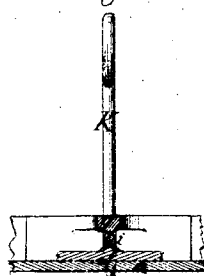


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON MEYER, OF STUTTGART, GERMANY.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATCHMEN'S TIME-CHECKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 117,442, dated July 25, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON MEYER, of Stuttgart, in the Empire of Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Watchman's Time-Detector; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a face view of this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same, the dial-plate being partially broken away to expose the marking-dies. Fig. 3 is a transverse central section of the same. Fig. 4 is a detached section of the cam-shaped bridge.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the arrangement of one or more stationary marking-dies in the face-plate of a watch or clock in combination with a cam-shaped bridge extending over the marking-die or dies, and with one or more keys, the bit or bits of which correspond in position to the marking-die or dies in such a manner that, by affixing a disk of paper or other suitable material to the movable dial-plate of the watch or clock, and causing said disk to revolve between the stationary marking-die or dies and the cam-shaped bridge, the key or keys, on being introduced into the watch or clock-case and turned in the proper direction under the cam-shaped bridge, will depress the paper or other material on the marking-die corresponding to the position of its bit, and the exact time when the watchman has visited a certain room or station on his beat will be recorded on the disk of paper or other material.

In the drawing, A designates the case of a watch or clock, in which is firmly secured a stationary face-plate, *a*, the central part of which is cut out to make room for a disk, *b*, which is secured to an arbor, *c*. This arbor connects by suitable gear with the clock-movement, and it revolves once in twelve hours. The surface of the disk *b* is flush with the surface of the stationary face-plate *a*, and it is provided with two or more points, *d*, so that a dial, *e*, of paper or other suitable material can be readily attached to it, and that, when such dial is placed on the disk, it will be compelled to follow the motion of the same. From the face-plate *a* project one or more sta-

tionary dies, *f*, the faces of which have engraved or otherwise produced in them figures, letters, or other suitable characters, and which, when more than one such die is used, are set in a radial direction, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing. These dies are situated beneath a bridge, *g*, which is firmly secured to the case *a*, and which is perforated with a hole, *h*, to receive the key K. The under surface of the bridge is cam-shaped, as shown in Fig. 4, and the upper surface of the key is rounded, so that, when the key is inserted into the key-hole and turned round under the bridge, the projection *i* on said key will be depressed toward the die, and the dial *e*, which is carried through between the dies and the bridge, will receive an impression to correspond to the face of the die. The position of the projection *i* on the key, of course, must correspond to the position of the die, and if more than one die is used several keys have to be prepared, one for each die. These keys are intended to be secured in the various rooms or stations composing the beat of the watchman, the watchman carrying the clock or watch, the case of which is locked by a key in the possession of the superintendent or proprietor of the place. On reaching a certain station the watchman inserts the key in his clock and, by turning it, a mark is produced on the dial *e* indicating the station. On the dial is also marked a time-table, *j*, and the bridge *g* may serve as the index pointing on the divisions of the time-table. As the dial is carried around by the clock-movement, the time when a mark is produced on the dial by one of the keys can be read off from the time-table and the movements of the watchman on his beat can be controlled. If the number of stations in the beat exceeds the number of the marking-dies in the clock, keys can be prepared with two or more projections, and with six marking-dies a large number of stations can be controlled. If desired the bridge *g* may be made yielding, so that its action on the key will depend not only on its cam-shaped face, but also on the action of a spring having a tendency to force said bridge in toward the marking-die or dies.

I am aware that a watchman's time-detector has been heretofore made in which spring marking-points are used to indicate the different rooms or stations in the beat, such as described in the patent of J. E. Buerk, June 6, 1865. For these spring marking-points I have substituted station-

ary dies representing figures or letters, whereby the stations of a beat are readily recognized; and furthermore, the stationary dies are easier made than the spring marking-points, they are less liable to get out of order, and the impressions produced by them cannot be forged without having exact counterfeits of the dies.

I disclaim everything shown and described in the patent of J. E. Buerk, above mentioned.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The stationary marking-die or dies, situated beneath a cam-shaped bridge, in combination with a suitable key or keys and with a dial passing through between the marking-die or dies and the bridge, substantially as herein shown and described.

This specification signed by me this 25th day of April, 1871.

Witnesses:

ANTON MEYER.

— HAHN,
E. KLAUPRECHT.