(No Model.)

# R. T. D. BROUGHAM & W. C. BERSEY.

## SAFETY DEVICE FOR ELECTRIC CARRIAGES.

No. 604,874. Patented May 31, 1898.

Fig. 1.

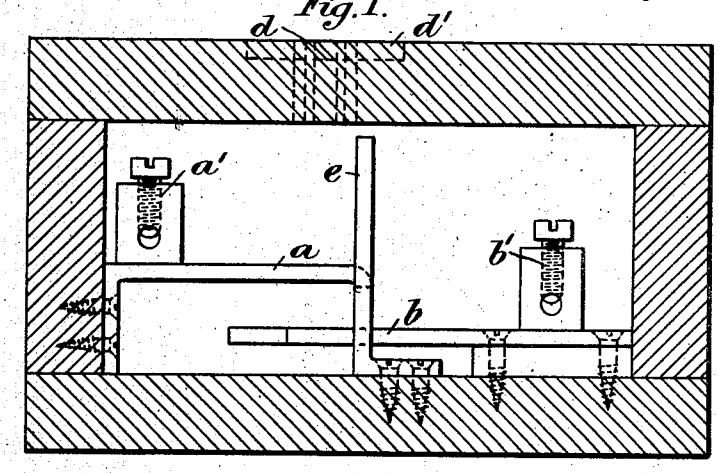



Fig. 2.

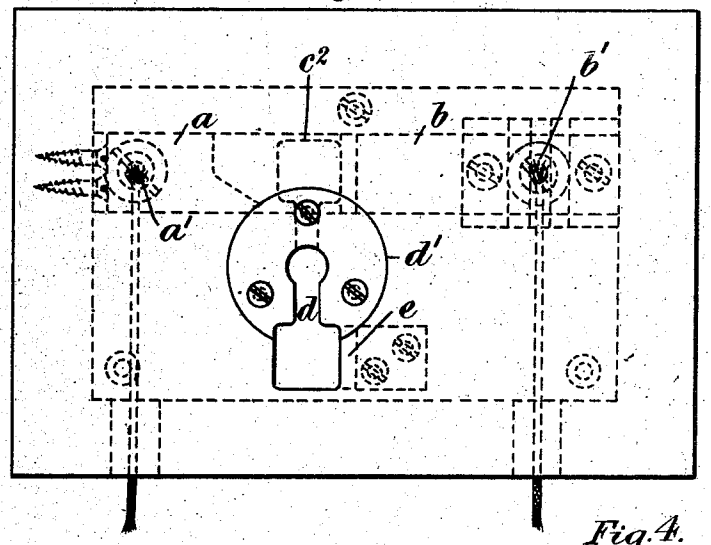



Fig. 3.

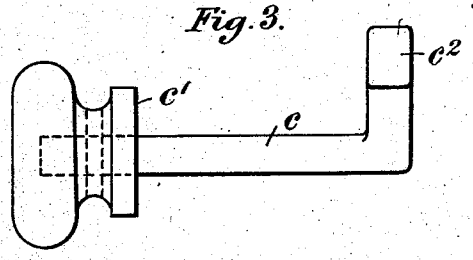
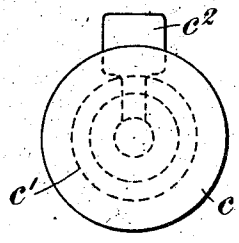



Fig. 4.




Witnesses
E. F. Bench
A. H. Parkins

Inventors
R. T. D. Brougham,
W. C. Bersey,
By their Attorneys
Baldwin, Davidson & Wright.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REGINALD THOMAS DUDLEY BROUGHAM AND WALTER CHARLES BERSEY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNORS TO THE ELECTRICAL VEHICLE SYNDICATE, LIMITED, OF SAME PLACE.

## SAFETY DEVICE FOR ELECTRIC CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,874, dated May 31, 1898.

Application filed December 13, 1897. Serial No. 661,726. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, REGINALD THOMAS DUDLEY BROUGHAM, residing at 22ª Dorset street, Portman Square, and WALTER CHARLES BERSEY, residing at 28 Victoria street, Westminster, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, have invented a certain new and useful Safety Device for Electric Carriages, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to prevent unauthorized persons from starting electrically-propelled carriages when left by the driver. For this purpose a "plug" or "key" box with two open contacts inside is interposed between one pole of the battery and the switch controlling the motor. A plug or key of special design (which may be varied so that each key will only fit its own box) is provided to connect the two contacts inside. When the driver leaves the carriage, he removes the plug or key and takes it with him. While this plug or key is out it is impossible to start the motor or move the carriage.

Figure 1 is a vertical section, and Fig. 2 a plan, of the box. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, and Fig. 4 an end elevation, of the key.

The wire from one pole of the battery is connected by the binding-screw $a'$ to the spring-plate $a$ and the wire from the other pole by the screw $b'$ to the spring-plate $b$. The key $c$ is passed through the hole $d$ in the top of the box, being guided by the plate $e$, and when its flange $c'$ comes into contact with the plate $d'$ on the top of the box it is turned, the projection $c^2$ at its end, entering between the plates $a$ and $b$, coming into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The circuit is then closed through the plate $a$, projection $c^2$, and the plate $b$.

What we claim is—

1. The combination of a closed box, a keyhole leading into the box, two open contacts within the box remote from the keyhole and connected to the circuit-wires and a key so shaped that it passes through the keyhole and when the key is turned connects the contacts.

2. The combination of a closed box, a keyhole leading into the box, two open contacts within the box remote from the keyhole and connected to the circuit-wires, a key so shaped that it passes through the keyhole and a projection on the key adapted to enter between the contacts.

REGINALD THOMAS DUDLEY BROUGHAM.
WALTER CHARLES BERSEY.

Witnesses:
FRANK HOWELL HAYS,
ROBERT B. RANSFORD.