

(No Model.)

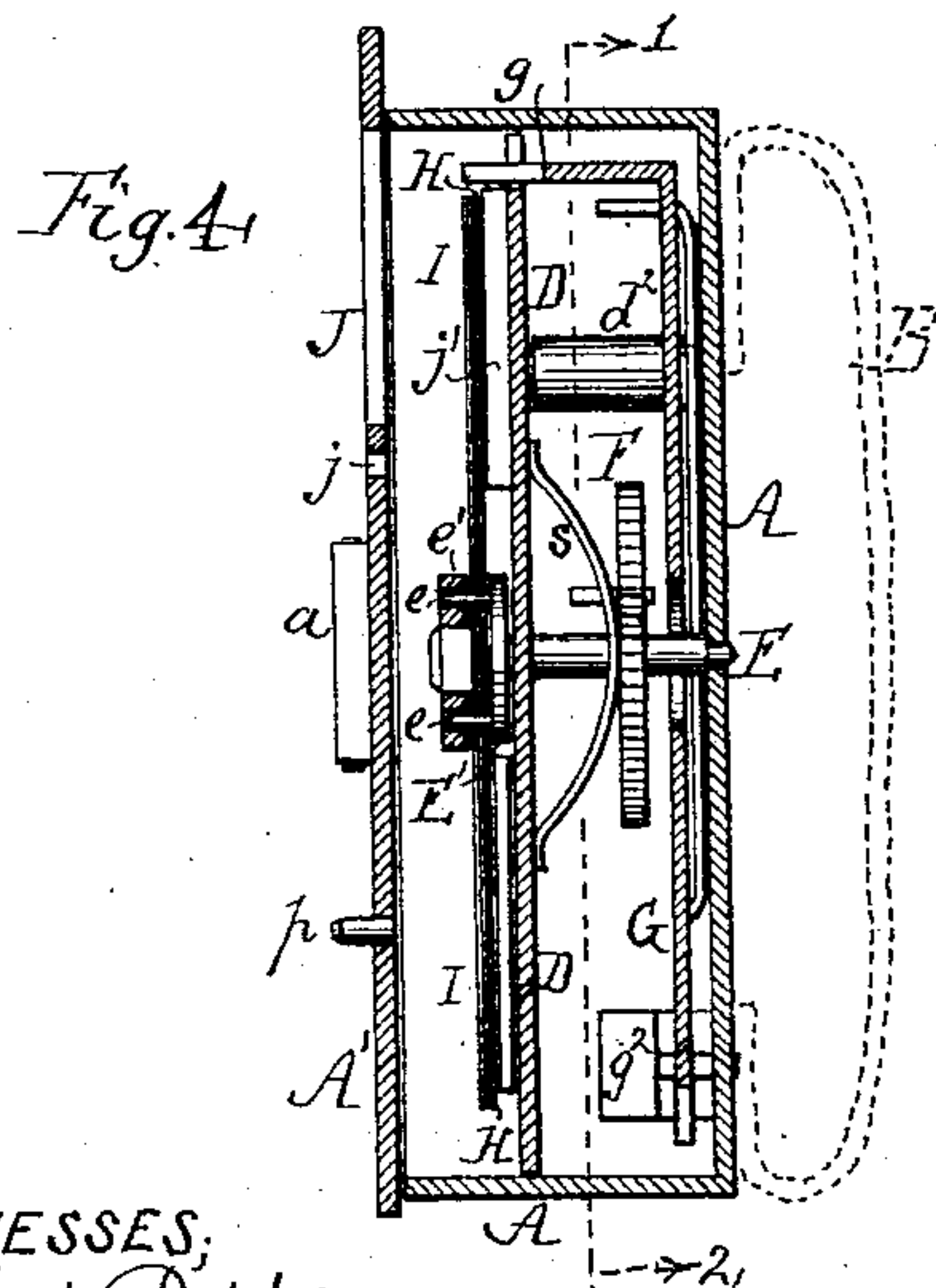
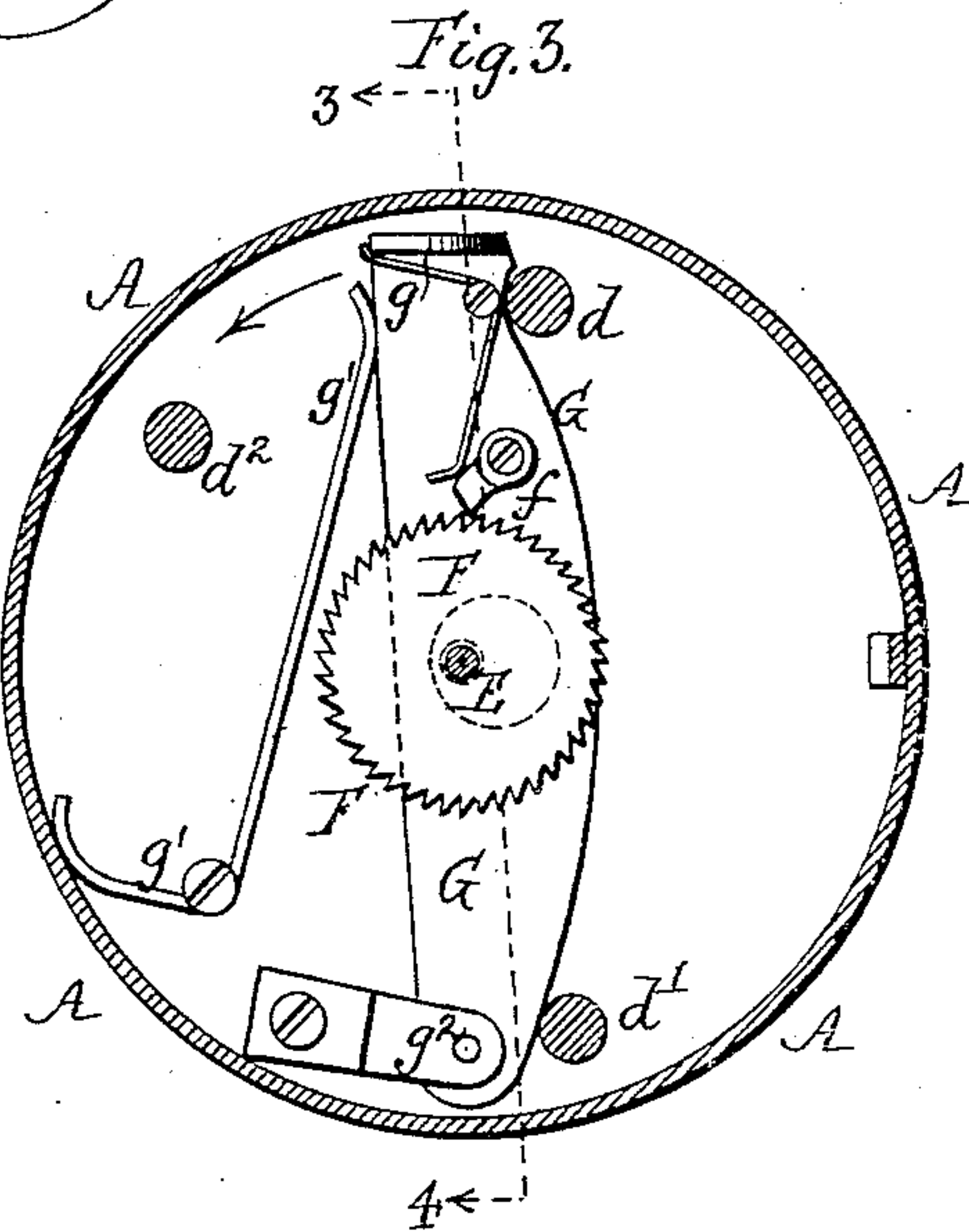
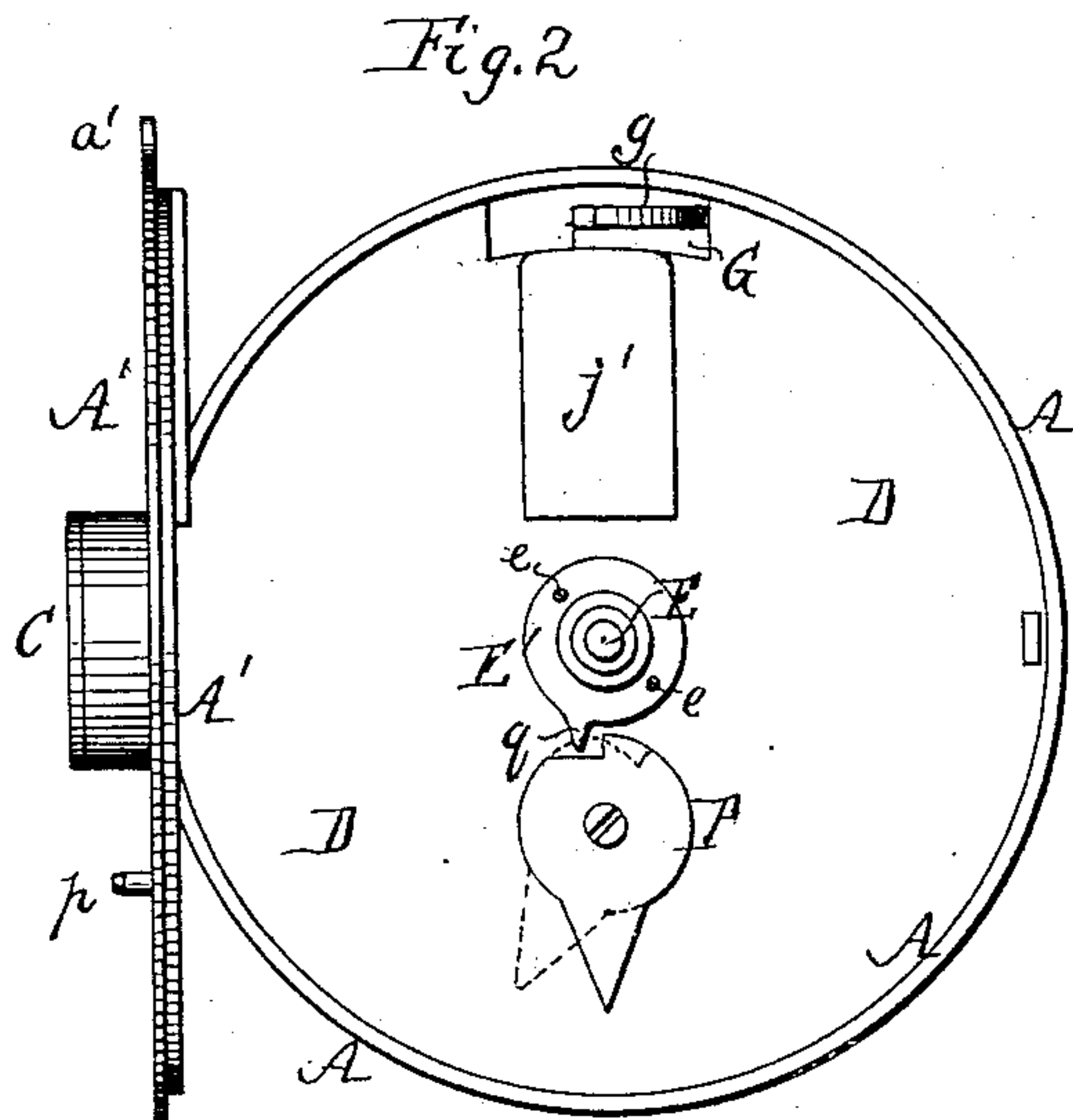
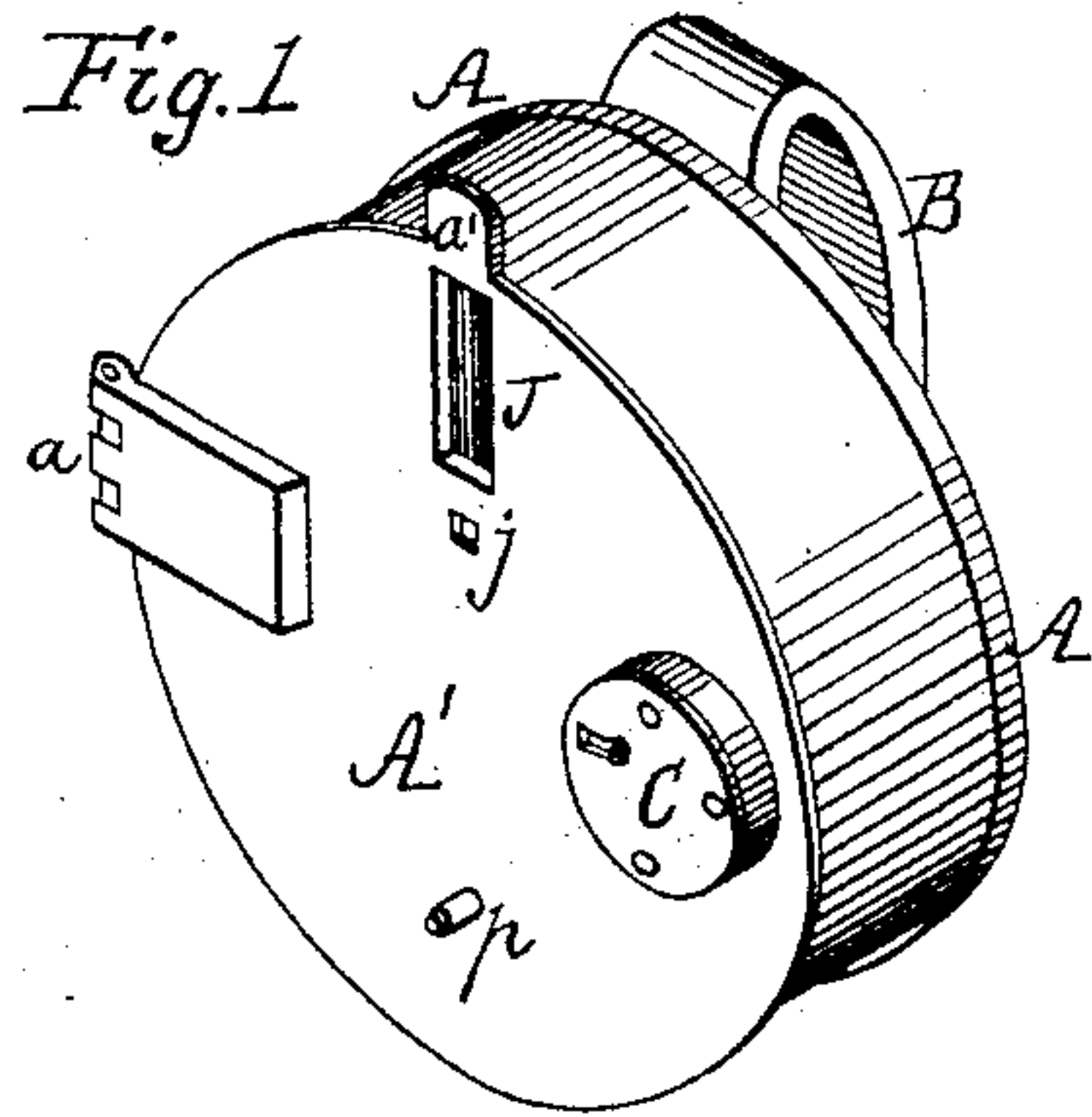
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. VAN BUNNEN.

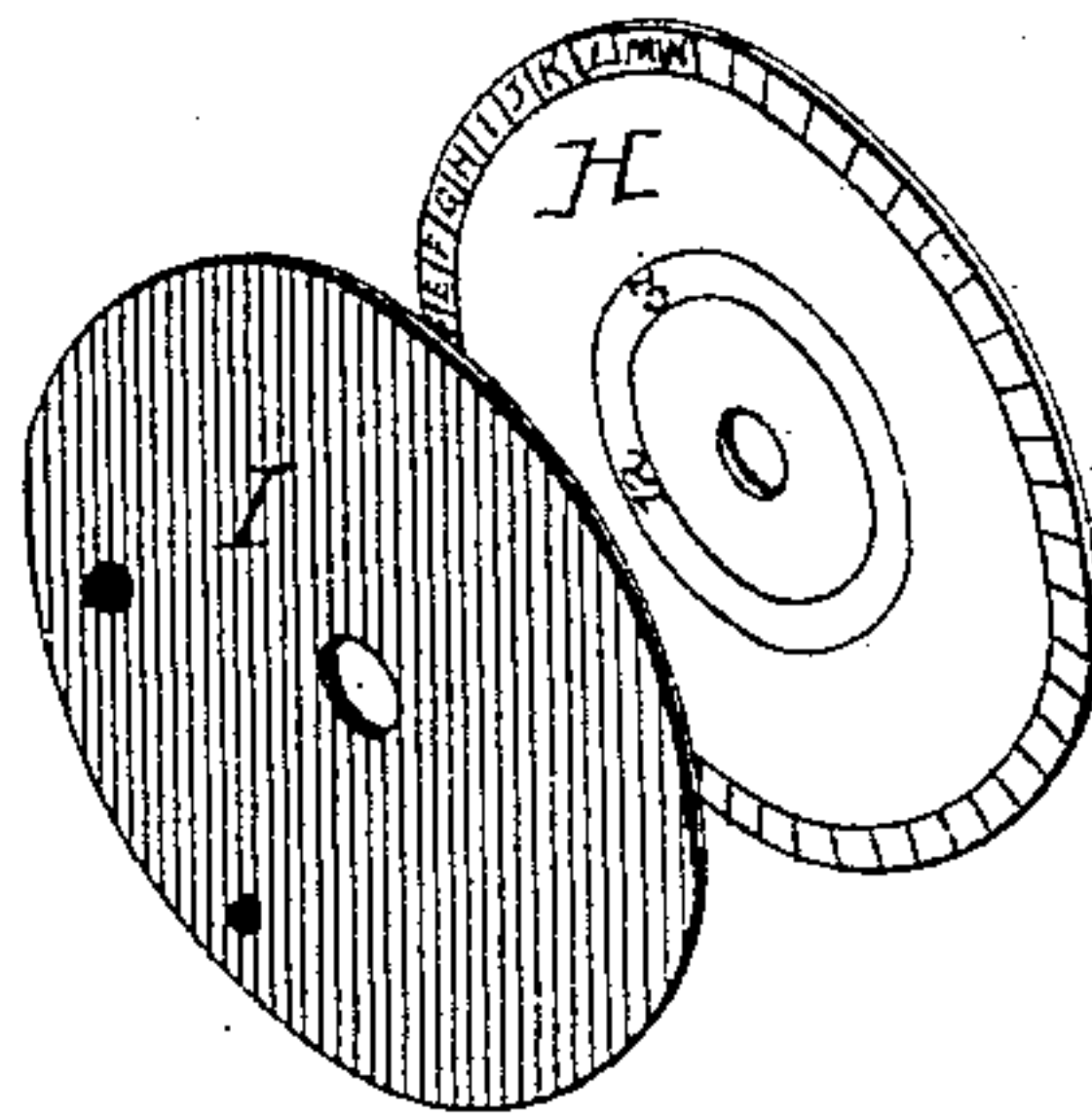
WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR.

No. 290,946.

Patented Dec. 25, 1883.



*Fig. 5.*



WITNESSES:  
Albert Pophine.  
Harry Drury

INVENTOR  
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by his attorneys  
Horton and Sons

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 7.

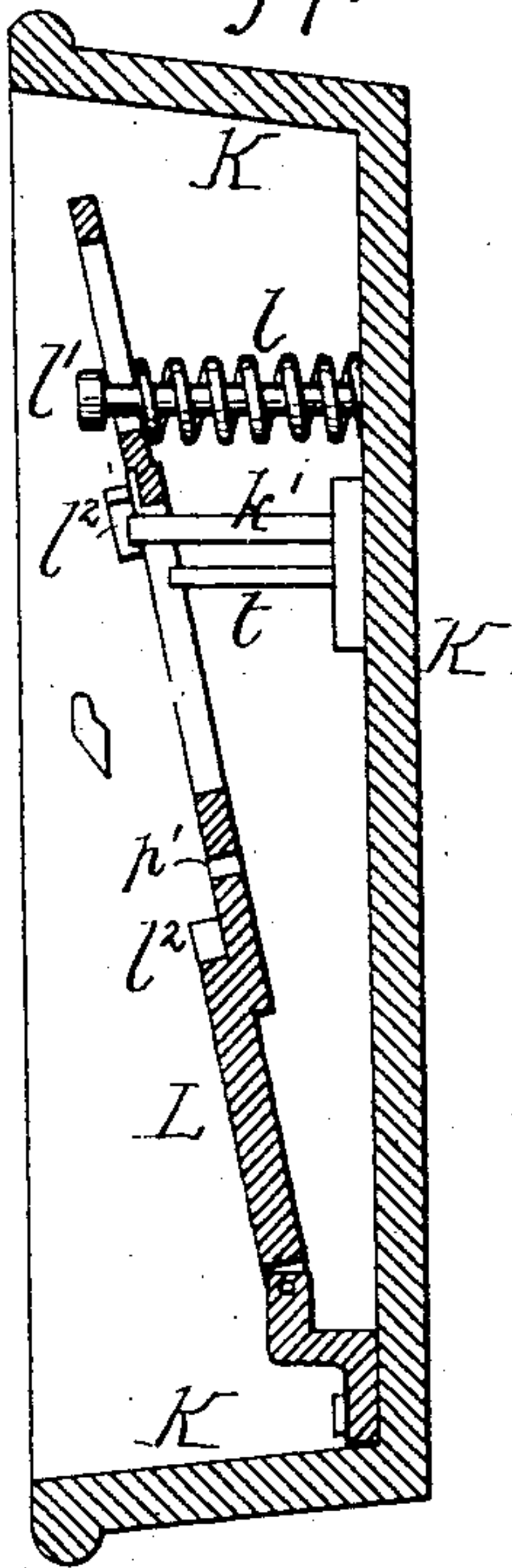


Fig. 6.

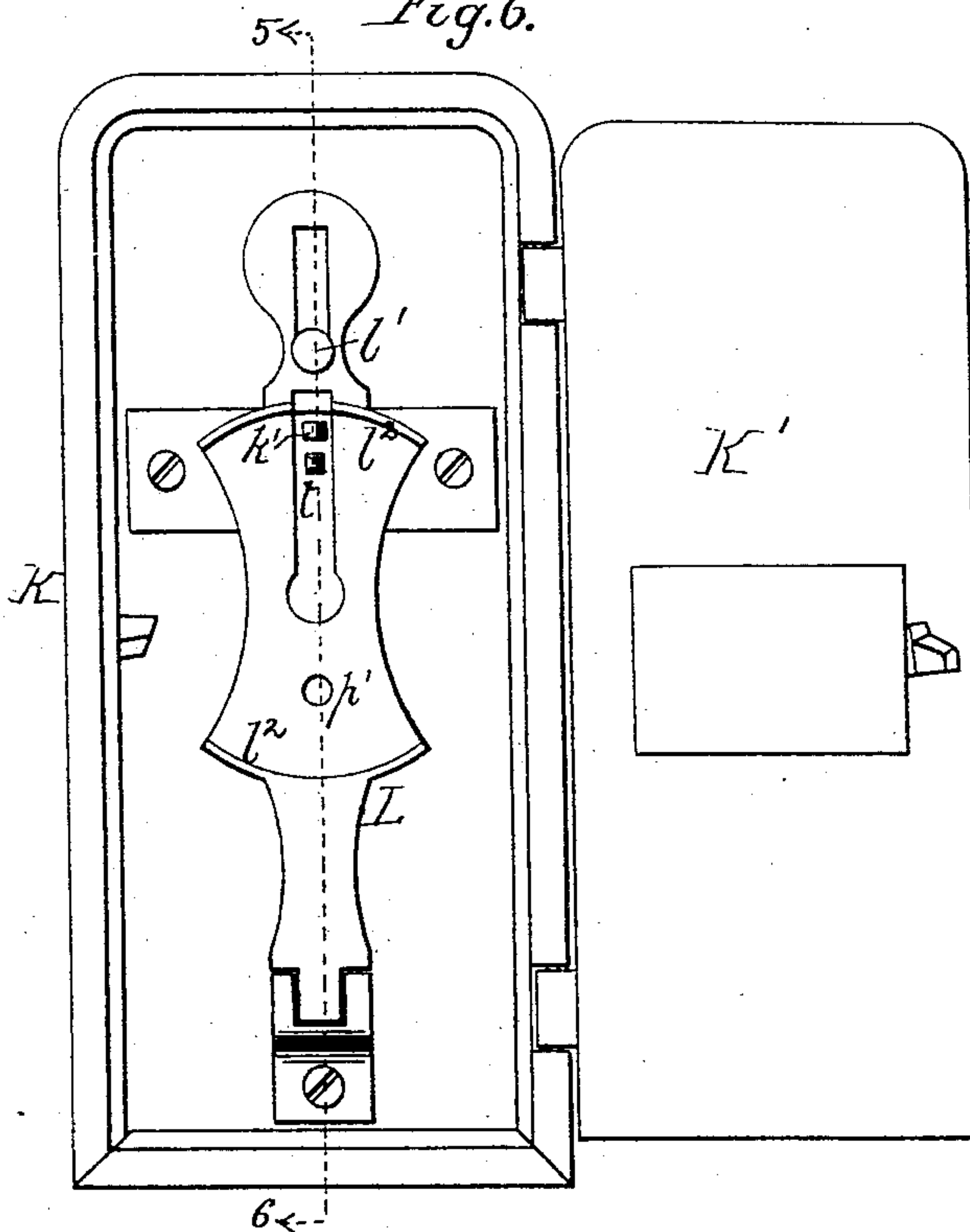
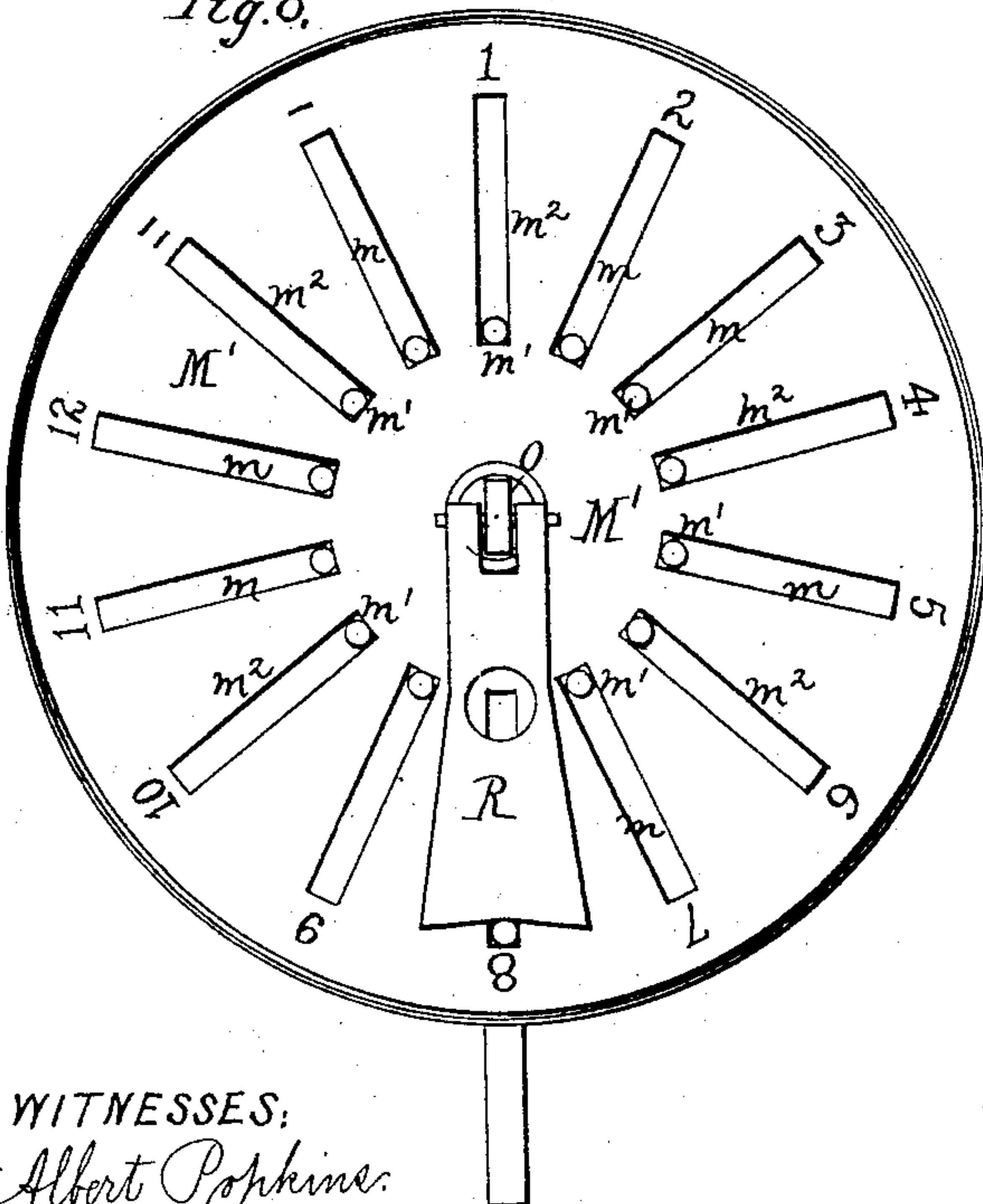
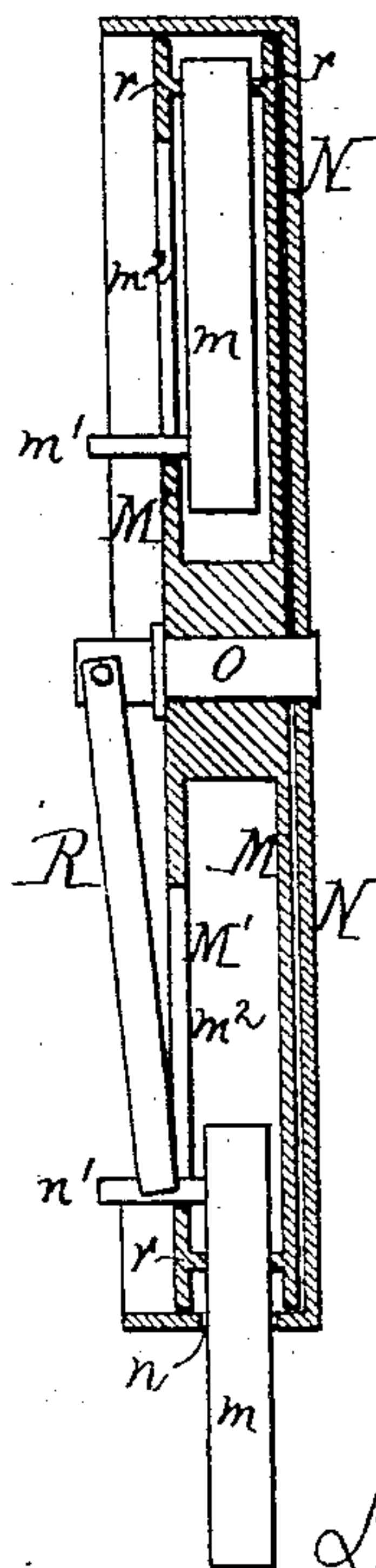


Fig. 8.



*Fig. 9.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS VAN BUNNEN, OF BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

## WATCHMAN'S TIME-DETECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,946, dated December 25, 1883.

Application filed March 20, 1883. (No model.) Patented in Belgium September 22, 1879, No. 49,367, January 7, 1881, No. 54,831, and May 26, 1883, No. 61,496; in France January 8, 1881, No. 143,289; in England August 12, 1881, No. 3,490; in Germany August 20, 1881, No. 17,242, and in Austria-Hungary November 12, 1881, No. 27,604 and No. 41,174.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS VAN BUNNEN, a subject of the King of Belgium, and a resident of Brussels, Belgium, have invented certain  
5 Improvements in Tell-Tale or Registering Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a detector, tell-tale, or registering apparatus, more especially intended for the use of policemen, patrolmen,  
10 watchmen, postmen, railway-track inspectors, and others who have certain "beats" or routes to traverse in the performance of their duties, the apparatus being used to correctly register  
15 a number of successive points reached in the rounds by the persons using the apparatus.

The object of my invention is to construct a simple apparatus of this kind which will not be liable to get out of order, will dispense with  
20 the use of clock-work, and will withstand considerable rough usage. This object I attain, as more fully described hereinafter.

My improvement consists of three principal parts: first, the portable register, to be carried by the policeman or other person on his rounds; second, the marking-box, to be fixed  
25 at each point along the route where it is desired to indicate a visit by the user of the register; and, third, the pocket-marker, to be used by  
30 the superintendent or general inspector.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the portable register. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, drawn to a larger scale, with the cover opened and the  
35 register-card removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 1 2, Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 3 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the register-card and the inking-disk, but drawn to a smaller scale.  
40 Fig. 6 is a front view of the marking-box, drawn to a reduced scale, with the hinged cover thrown back. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 5 6, Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a front view of the pocket-marker, drawn to an enlarged scale;  
45 Fig. 9, a section of the same.

Referring to Sheet 1 of the drawings, illustrating the register, A is the cylindrical casing, provided with a front plate or cover, hinged  
50 at *a*, and having a suitable locking device, C, at the opposite edge. The back plate of the

register is preferably provided with a leather or other handle, B, Figs. 1 and 4, by which it may be readily carried in the hand like a "bull's-eye" lantern.

Within the casing is a diaphragm, D, mounted on suitable pillars, *d d'*, Figs. 3 and 4,  
55 secured to the back plate, and in the latter and in this diaphragm is mounted a central axis, E, carrying in front of the diaphragm a disk, E', provided on its face with suitable  
60 pins, *e*, on which the indicator-card H and its inking-disk I, of paper or fabric, Figs. 4 and 5, are affixed and retained by a corresponding button, *e'*. To this axis E is also secured,  
65 between the diaphragm and back plate, a ratchet-wheel, F, into which gears a spring-pawl, *f*, carried by a vibrating lever, G, pivoted at *g'* to the back plate of the casing and  
70 a stud thereon. This lever G is acted on by a spring, *g'*, Fig. 3, and by the latter is normally kept in contact with one of the pillars, *d d'*, or other stop on the casing. The outer  
75 end of the lever G is provided with a lug, *g*, at right angles to the lever, and having an inclined or cam face, so that when this end of  
the lever is pushed against a stud in the marking-box, as hereinafter described, the said lever G will be moved over in the direction of  
80 the arrow, Fig. 3, to cause the pawl *f* to move the ratchet-wheel F, and so turn the indicator-card H and its inking-disk I.

Between the wheel F and the diaphragm D is a friction-spring, *s*, to prevent the axis E and its indicator-card from receiving a movement beyond that given it by the pawl *f*.  
85

In the front plate, A, is an elongated slot, J, and immediately below it an opening, *j*, and behind these two openings is a soft-metal anvil, *j'*, on the diaphragm D, to receive the im-  
90 pressions to be made on the card H through the inking-disk I. On the front plate is also a guide-pin, *p*, and a projection, *a'*, to guide the user in applying it to the marking-box, Figs. 6 and 7. This consists of a rectangular  
95 cast-iron casing, K, with a hinged cover, K', provided with a spring-latch or locking device, which can be readily opened. Within this casing is hinged a slotted plate or platform, L, guided at its outer end by a headed pin, *l'*, passing through a slot in the plate, and  
100



acted on by a spring, *l*, which normally keeps the plate out in the position shown in Fig. 7. This plate L is provided with curved guide-flanges *l'* *l'*, to receive the portable register, Sheet 1, the latter being applied to the plate so that the guide-pin *p* will fit in the opening *p'*, while the projection *a'* will be in the notch in the center of the upper flange, *l'*. This will bring the slot J in the cover-plate of the register in line with a corresponding slot in the plate L, and through this latter slot project a stud, K', and a type, *t*, both fixed to the back of the box K. Hence when the indicator-casing A in the hands of the patrolman or other user is placed face downward, as described, on the plate L, and the latter pressed inward against the action of the spring *l*, the stud K' will so act on the cam on the end of the lever G as to move the latter in the direction of the arrow, Fig. 3, turn the ratchet one tooth, and with it the indicator-card H, into the next position to receive the impression of the type *t* through the inking-disk I. Each of the boxes K is provided with a different type, *t*, so that the patrolman or other person carrying the register to the successive fixed marking-boxes K, makes a different impression for each box, the indicator-card being at the same time turned by the stud K' to present a new space for each new mark. At the end of the route, or on the return to the main office or station, the register is handed to the general inspector or other superintendent, who then marks the hour on the indicator-card with the portable marker shown in Figs. 8 and 9. This is a flat disk-like box, consisting of a front and back plate, M M', united at the center by a suitable block, and also near the periphery by a perforated ring, *r*. Within the case thus formed are arranged radially a number of types, *m m*, with their outer ends projecting slightly through openings in the ring *r*, and having lateral guide-pins *m'* projecting through radial slots *m''* in the face-plate M'. Over the box thus formed is fitted a flanged disk, N, having in its annular flange one opening, *n*,

Fig. 9, for the passage of a single type, *m*. This disk is united to the case by a central pin, O, so that the disk can be revolved thereon independently of the box and the pin itself be turned independently of both.

To the inner face of the pin is pivoted a latch, R, which, when any one of the types *m* is thrust through the opening *n* in the flange of the disk N, can be placed, as shown in the drawings, to hold the said type in position to be passed through the opening *j* in the front plate of the register-casing A to make the impression of the desired number on the indicator-card H.

To prevent the card H from being used after one complete revolution, I provide the disk E, Fig. 2, with a nose, *q*, which acts on a pointer and stop P to turn it to the positions shown by dotted lines at the beginning of its revolution, so that when the nose *q* comes around again it will find an obstacle to its further progress.

I claim as my invention—

1. A registering apparatus consisting of a series of marking-boxes fixed at different points along a route, and each provided with a different marking device and a stud, in combination with a portable case having a movable disk carrying a register-card, and devices, substantially as described, whereby the stud on the box will move the disk when the case is applied to the box to receive the impression of the type.

2. The combination of a box having a marking-type and a yielding flanged guide-plate, I, with a portable register-case adapted to be applied to said yielding guide-plate, substantially as described.

3. The pocket-marker consisting of a box with movable radial type, and rotary flanged disk N, having an opening in its flange for a type, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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