(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. J. FERGUSON.

RECORDING DOOR LOCK.

No. 395,319. Patented Jan. 1, 1889.

Fig. 1.

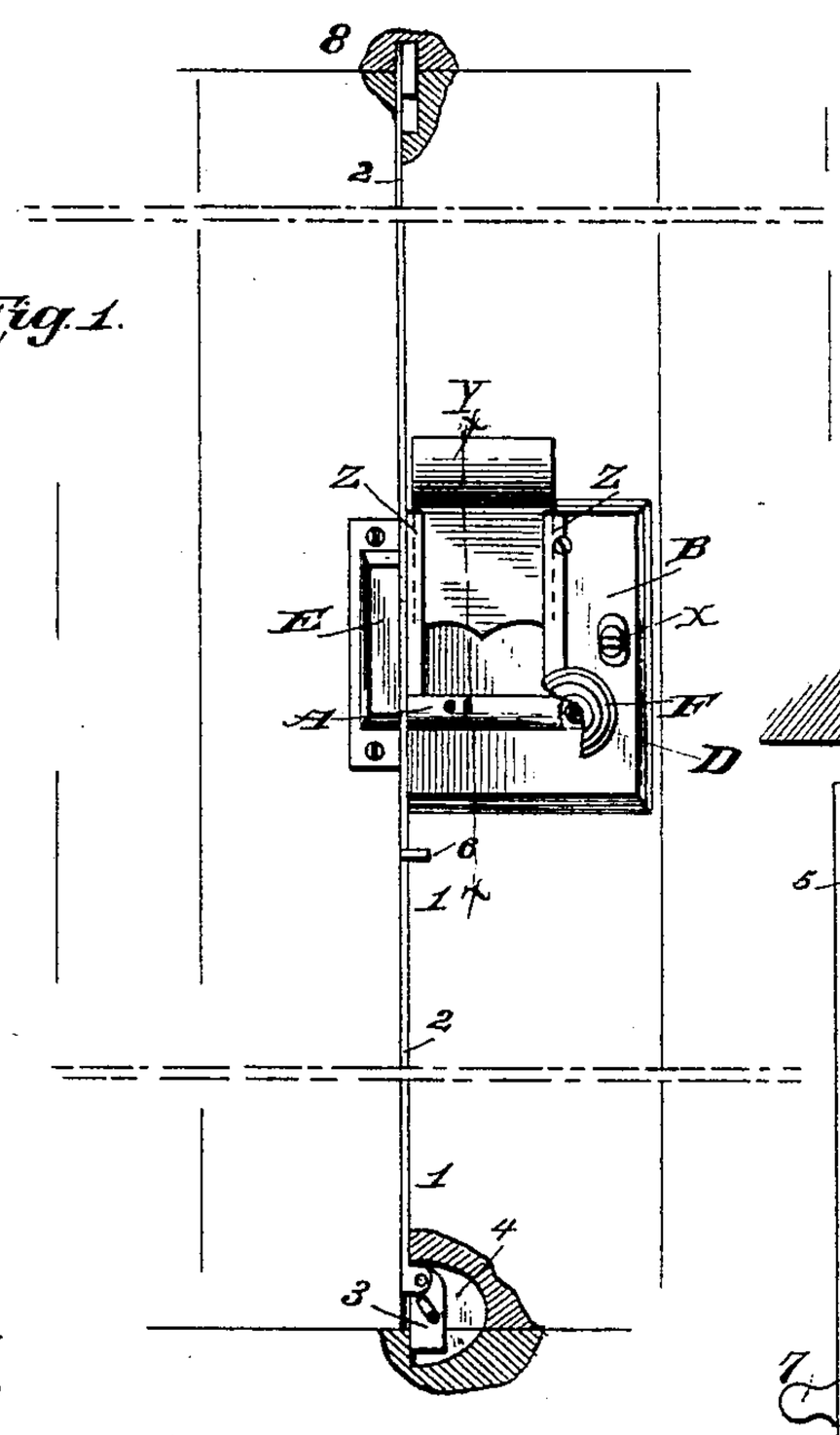


Fig. 2.

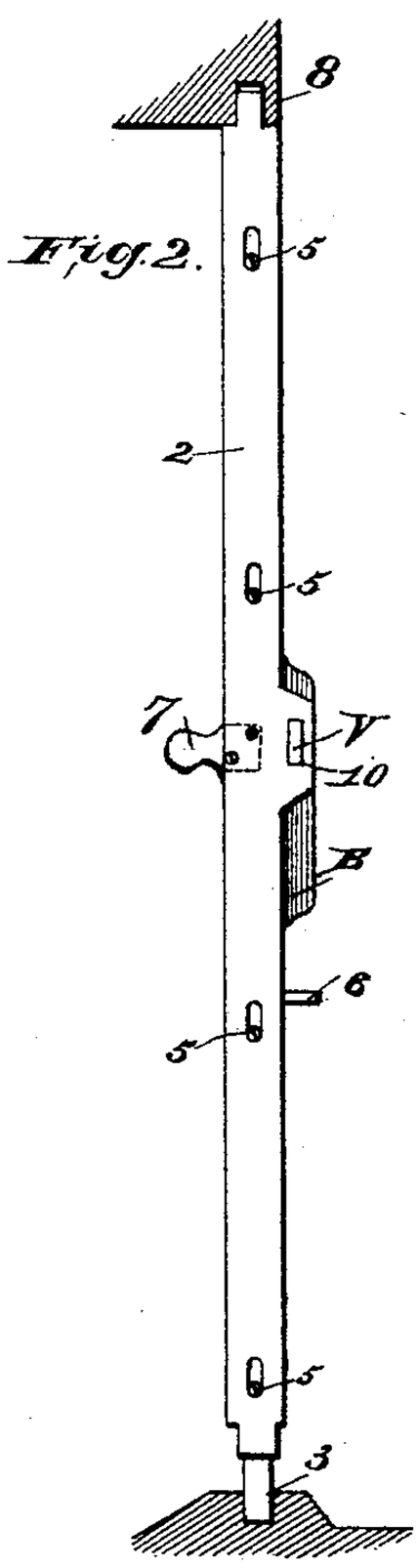


Fig. 3.

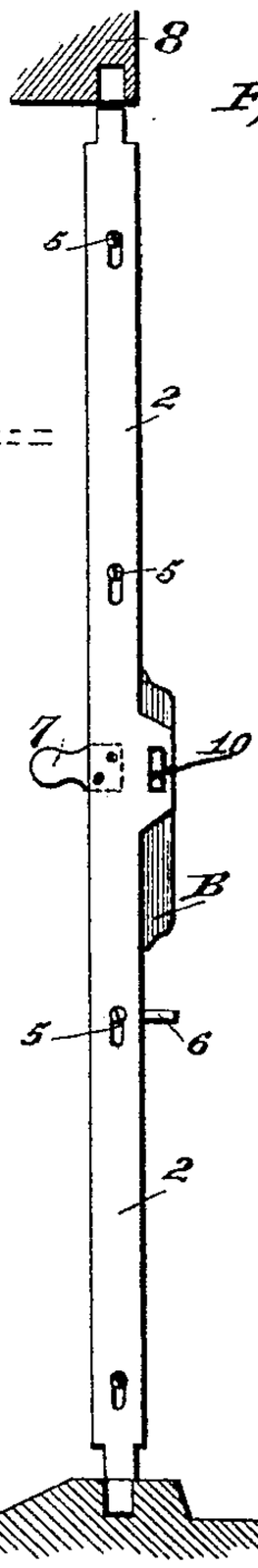
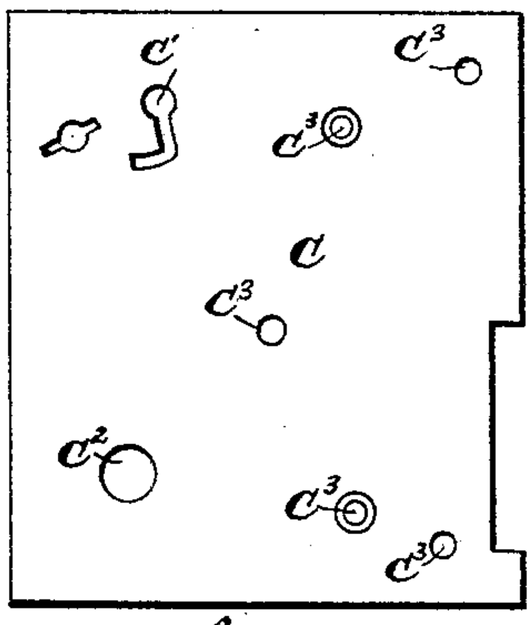


Fig. 13.



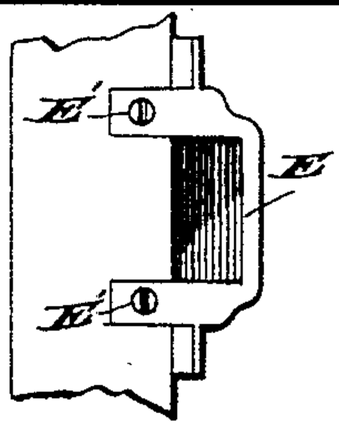


Fig. 14.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. J. FERGUSON.

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Fig. 4.

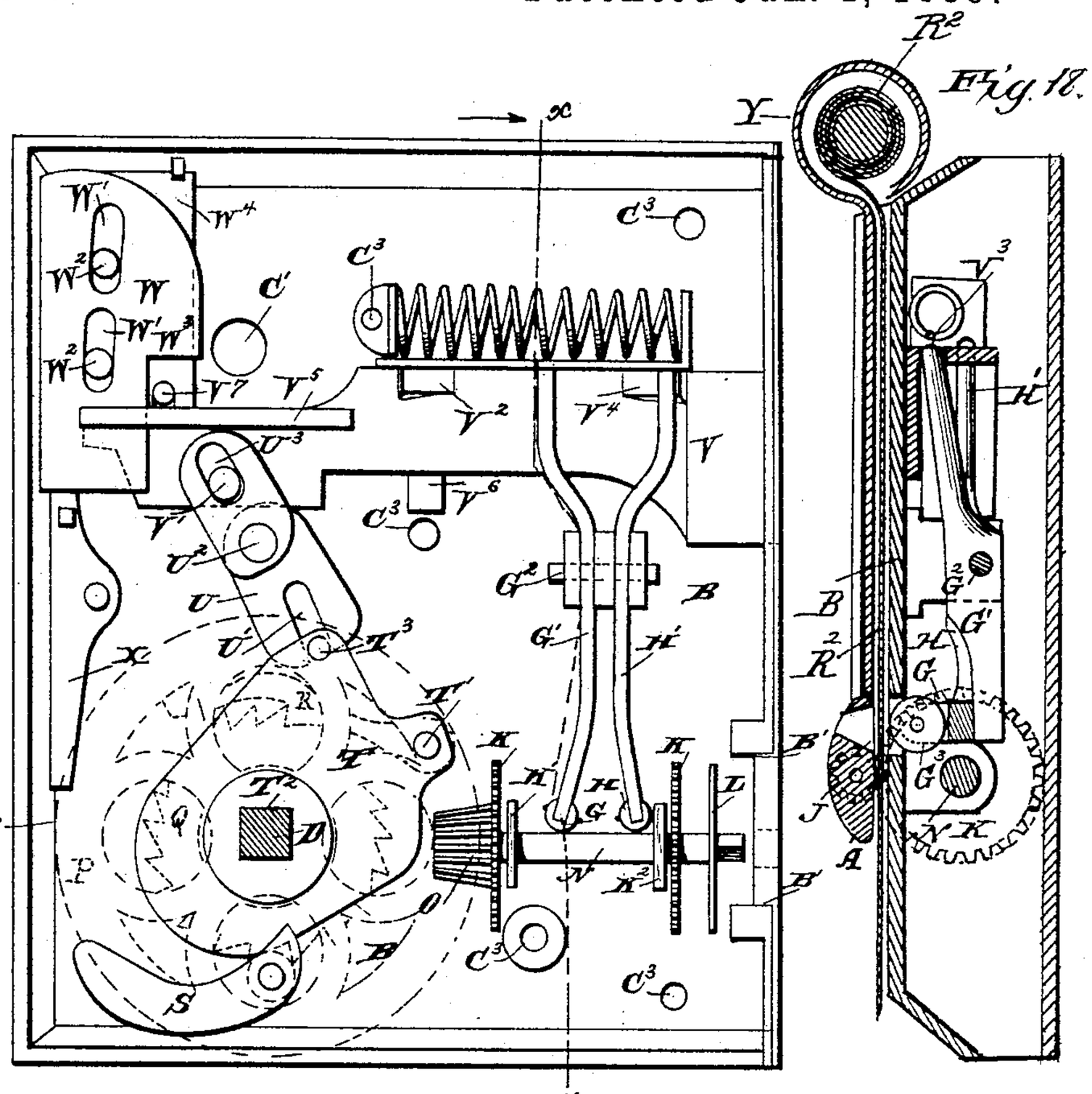

Fig. 17.

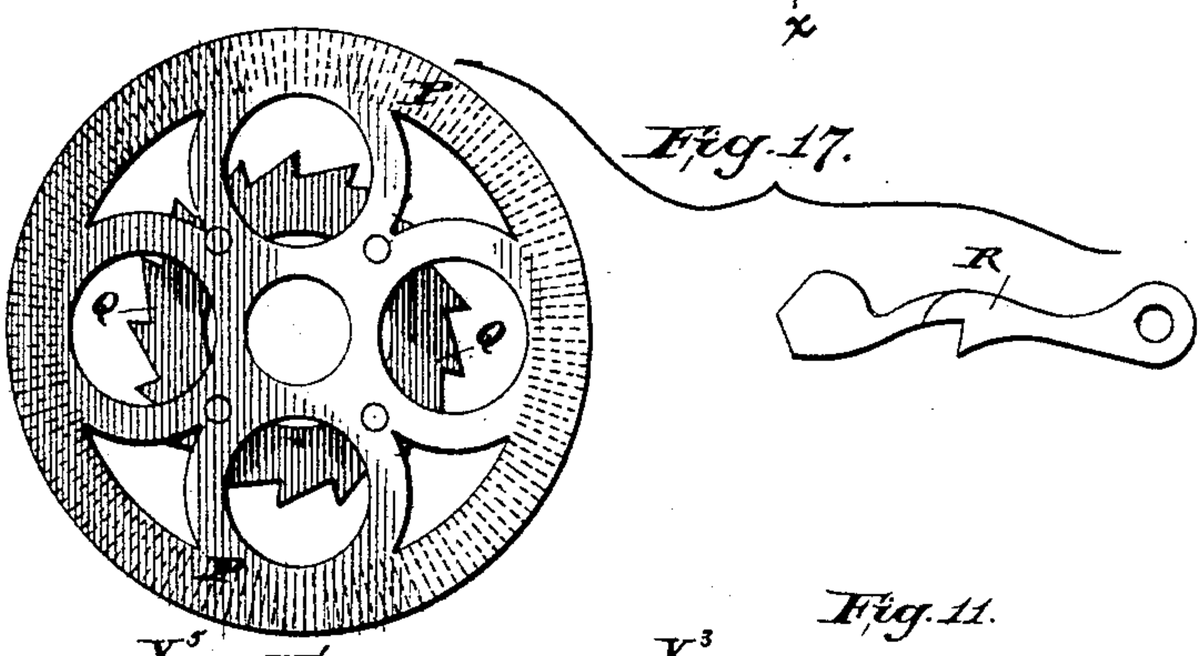

Fig. 11.

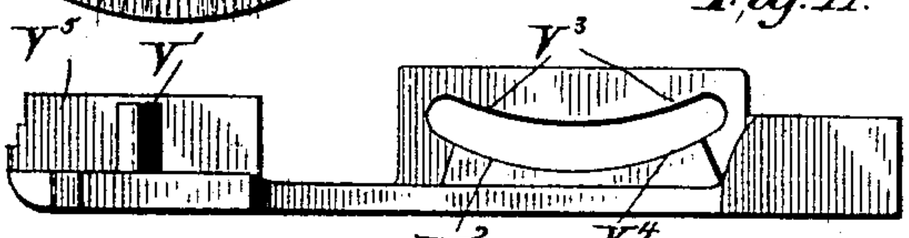

Fig. 12.

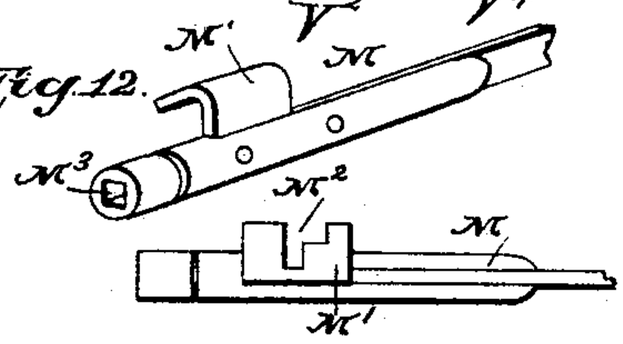

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Fig. 5.

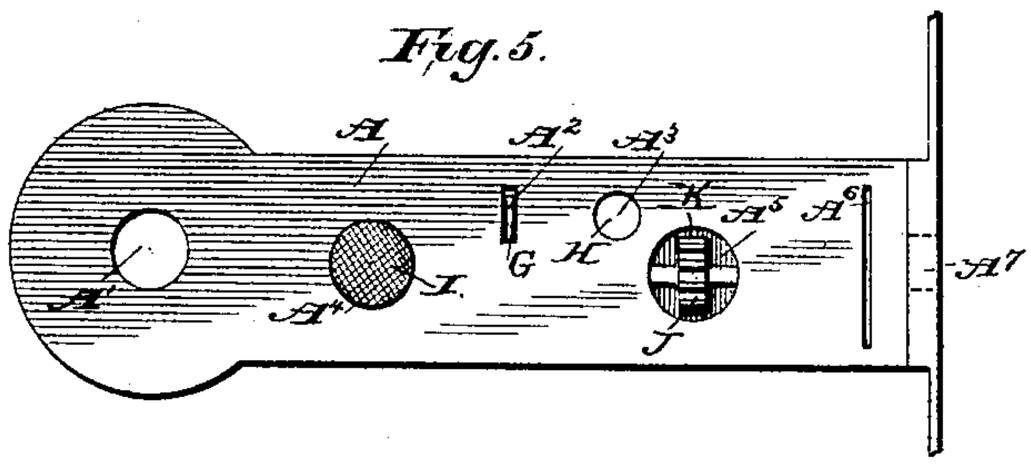


Fig. 6.

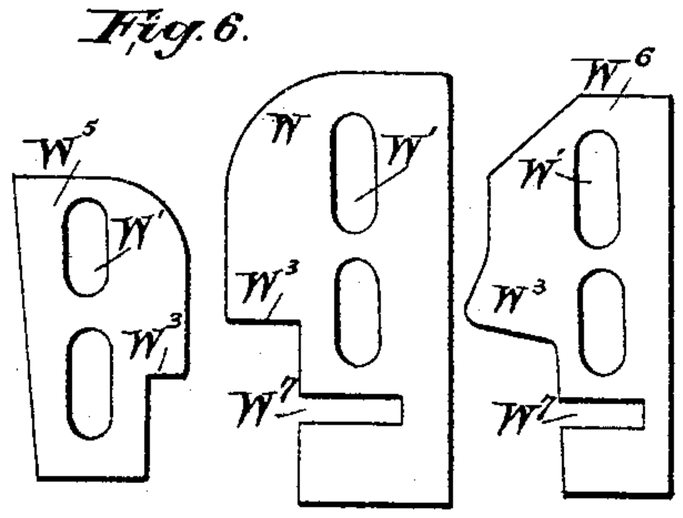


Fig. 7.

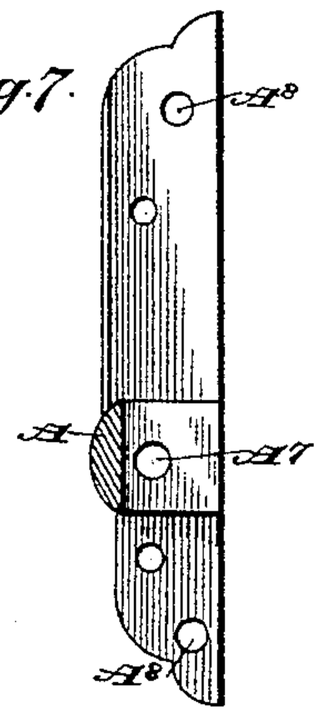


Fig. 8.

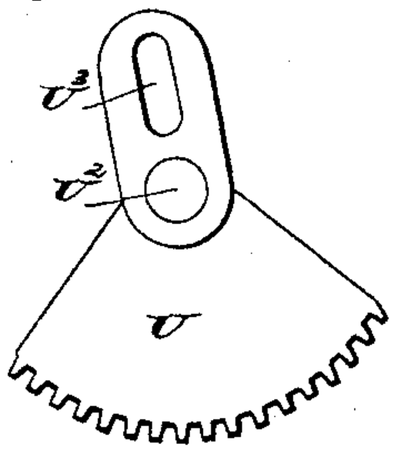


Fig. 9.

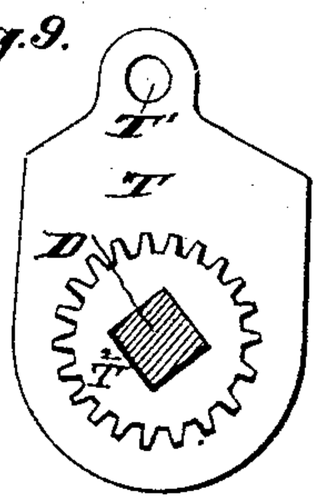


Fig. 10.

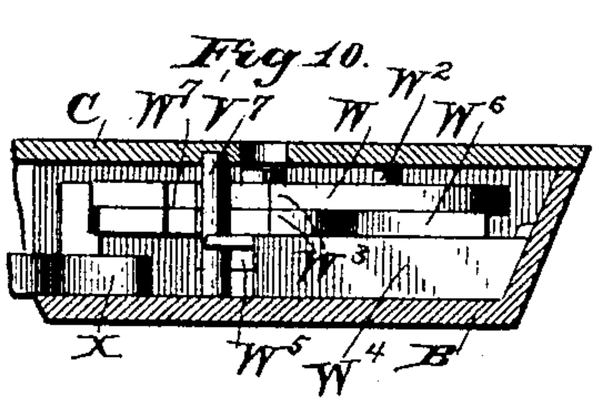
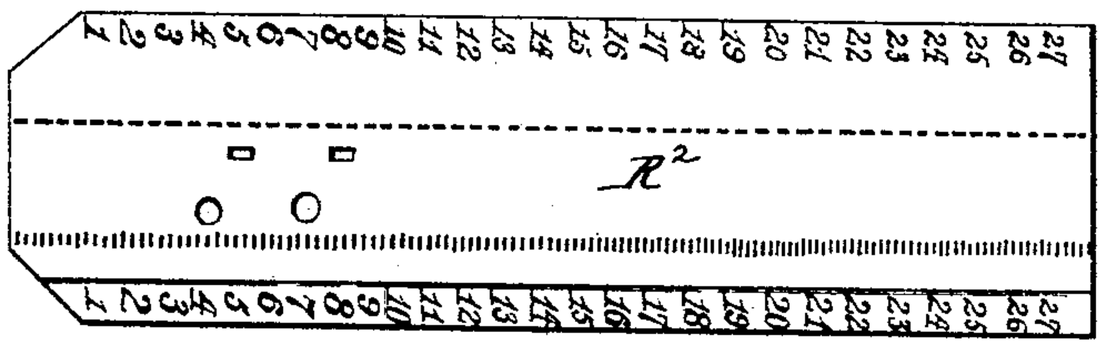


Fig. 15.



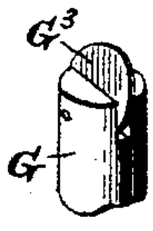


Fig. 16.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. FERGUSON, OF GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

RECORDING DOOR-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,319, dated January 1, 1889.

Application filed March 16, 1887. Serial No. 231,191. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE JONES FERGUSON, of Greenville, in the county of Hunt and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Recording Door-Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a continuous-recording lock suitable for bonded warehouses, factories, stores, public buildings, offices, &c., and by a slight modification applicable, also, for private residences, combining a recording-lock and night-latch and day-lock in one mechanism, that will keep an indisputable record on a strip of paper by punching a hole in said paper simultaneously with and by means of the withdrawal of the bolt, and which same means serves to record the proper locking of the door by punching a hole in the paper strip simultaneously with and by the act of projecting the bolt to lock the door.

The invention is also designed to provide means to prevent the fitting of a key to open the lock without having the lock open or a key to copy from.

The invention can also be conveniently applied to any lock provided with a sliding lock-bolt by simply attaching it thereto, as the motion of lock-bolt will adjust record strip or roll as well as operate recording-punches.

Figure 1 shows a side view of the lock attached to a double-hinged door, the upper and lower portions being broken off to shorten the figure, so that the doors show in three sections—viz., top, middle, and lower section. Figs. 2 and 3 show edge views, respectively, in locked and unlocked positions. Fig. 4 is an inside view of the lock with the face-plate removed. Fig. 5 is an inside view of outer guard, A. Fig. 6 shows side views of the tumblers. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the guard A. Figs. 8 and 9 show modifications of plate U and plate T reversed. Fig. 10 is a cross-section through a portion of the lock-case, showing the position of the tumblers, Fig. 6. Fig. 11 shows inclines that operate punches on the lock-bolt V. Fig. 12 shows different views of the end of the key. Fig. 13 is a side view of the face-plate of the lock. Fig. 14 is an inside view of the keeper E in which the bolt is secured. Fig. 15 is a view of the record roller-strip R^2; Fig. 16, a detail of the roller G^3. Fig. 17 shows detail views of gear P, ratchet Q, and pawl R. Fig. 18 is a vertical section through lines $x\,x$ of Figs. 1 and 4.

I will now proceed to explain how the mechanism is constructed and operates.

The lock is securely applied to the inside of the door by screws put through the case B into the inside of the door, and also through holes in the outer guard, A, and the case B at A^8, Fig. 7, into the edge of the door. A keeper, E, Figs. 1 and 14, is secured by screws to the face of the casing and also by screws passing through holes E′ into the door-jamb to prevent the removal of the lock or keeper without unlocking and opening the door and thereby recording on the record-strip.

I provide against imperfect locking of double doors by placing the keeper E on one door, while on the edge 1, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, of the other is arranged a vertically-moving lock-bar, 2, which is secured to the door by screws 5, which engage longitudinal slots in said bar, thereby permitting vertical movement of said bar, whereby it may be projected into the door-casing 8 on the top of the doors when the lock-bar is raised or in locked position. When bar 2 is raised, the opening 10 in this bar registers with the lock-bolt V of the lock, and the lock-bolt can be projected and will there retain the lock-bar 2 in position. Lock-bar 2 at the bottom of door has its edges turned toward and into a recess or mortise, 4, forming ears (see Fig. 1) to receive a tilting latch, 3. This latch 3 is slotted and guided upon a pin in the recess and is pivoted to the ears of the bar 2, and when bar 2 is in unlocked or open position this latch 3 will be held up in the recess; but when the lock-bar is raised to the locked position this latch is projected downwardly to lock the door at its lower end.

It will be understood that when this lock-bar is elevated by the handle 6 on the inside or the handle 7 on the outside, Figs. 2 and 3, of the door the lock-bolt V can then be projected and will not only lock the door at that point, but will also pass through hole 10 and hold lock-bar 2 in its locked position at top and bottom, so that it cannot be lowered until the lock-bolt V is withdrawn or unlocked. This obviates the objection to the commonly-used spring-bolts, which being left unfastened the door could be pushed open

without unlocking and it further provides against the leaving of doors unfastened; or improperly fastened, as this lock-bar must be in exact position or the lock-bolt cannot be projected, and consequently no record would be made on the record-strip, and the doors being left perfectly loose and unfastened they would be apt to blow open by the wind. This lock-bar will be retained in open position by gravity, so that it cannot drop down and obstruct the door during business hours. This feature can be omitted on single doors, as the keeper E is in that case secured to the door-jamb. It will also be understood that when the lock-bolt V is projected by the handles F tumblers W, W^5, and W^6, Figs. 4, 6, and 10, will automatically gravitate to locked position.

The working parts are principally contained in the case B of the lock, the inside section, C, being only a plate having key-hole C′ and hole C^2 for the spindle D and holes C^3 for the screws or bolts which fasten the lock to the door. The case B of the lock is constructed in two parts. The outer guard, A, Figs. 5 and 7, is one part, which is perforated at A′ to allow the spindle D, Fig. 4, to pass through, and then extends horizontally and toward edge 1 of the door, Fig. 1, and is secured by screws to the case B, and is fitted into the case B at B′, Fig. 4, to insure its rigid maintenance of position. This portion A is provided at A^2 with a slot for the punch G, Fig. 4, and at A^3 with a round hole for the punch H to allow punchings to escape, and at A^4 with a rubber or flexible pad, I, and at A^5 with a journaled cogged wheel or pinion, J, and at A^6 with a slot or groove, and at A^7 with a round hole, the uses of which will be described presently.

I will now proceed to describe the working parts contained in case B. The space between case B and outer guard, A, (see Fig. 1,) is where the recording-strip R^2 (see Fig. 18) or roll passes through to be operated by wheels K, Fig. 4, which project through the case B, which strip also receives punch-marks indicating if or how often the door was unlocked and if it had been properly fastened. These toothed wheels K, Fig. 4, are rigidly fastened to the shaft N, which is suitably journaled in the case B at K′ and K^2. These wheels are of the same diameter, to insure the straight movement of the record-strip, and they answer the double purpose of moving the record-strip and also ineffaceably marking the same by punctures, so that the record-strip could not be used a second time without detection. The plain or blank wheel L may cut off a margin as the record-strip passes between it and slot A^6, Fig. 5, thus providing a further means of detecting and preventing the second use of a record-strip. One of the wheels K engages the pad I, while the other meshes in pinion J to feed the record-strip which passes between. Either or both means can be used, or two rubber rollers simultaneously operated by toothed gears can be used to move the record-strip and mark the paper as the paper record-strip would pass between the toothed gears. The shaft N, on which the wheels K K and L are rigidly fastened, is formed square at one end to allow the use of a key, M, Fig. 12, having an angular hole, M^3, in its stem to operate the wheels K K and L for the purpose of applying, adjusting, or removing the record-strip without moving the lock-bolt.

On the opposite end of the shaft N is secured a bevel-pinion, O, operated by a bevel-wheel, P, loosely journaled on spindle D. This wheel P has attached to it or made in one piece with it a ratchet, Q. This ratchet Q is intermittingly propelled in one direction by pawl R, the said pawl passing over the ratchet in the other direction without moving it, as the ratchet is held from moving back by the detent S at the bottom of the lock-case. This pawl and detent do not prevent the downward movement of paper record-strip, nor the adjustment of the same by stem of key M.

The pawl R is pivoted to plate T at T′. The detent S is pivoted to the lock-case. The plate T is operated by the spindle D of knob F, Fig. 1, which spindle passes through a square hole at T^2, (see Figs. 4 and 9,) and consequently moves in the same direction and same distance as the knobs or handles. This motion is limited by the projection or withdrawal of the lock-bolt V, and the lock-bolt is guided in its motions by guide-pins V^6 and V^7. It will be seen that when the knobs or handles F (and thereby the spindle D) are moved in one direction the pawl R passes over the teeth on the ratchet Q without having any effect; but when moved in the opposite direction pawl R engages said teeth and moves the ratchet until the limit is reached. The ratchet Q imparts this motion to cog-wheel P, pinion O, shaft N, and wheels K and L, and thereby brings a fresh portion of the record-strip opposite the punches G and H by moving it downwardly. This explains how the the paper record-strip is automatically adjusted.

I will now proceed to explain how the lock-bolt V is simultaneously moved with the record-strip-moving mechanism.

On the opposite side of plate T from pawl R, I fix a stud, T^3, which engages a slot, U′, in the plate U. This plate U is pivoted at U^2 to the case B, and is connected to bolt V by slot U^3 engaging the stud V′ on the lock-bolt V. This plate U is operated simultaneously by the plate T, and thereby has imparted to it a backward-and-forward motion to move the lock-bolt V to locked and unlocked positions. This plate U can be made with one end in the form of a segment having cogs which engage cogs on plate T, as in Figs. 8 and 9.

It will be understood that a movement of the lock-bolt will operate the record strip or roll even should the motion be imparted di-

rectly to the lock-bolt independently of the knobs or handles.

The movement of the lock-bolt V when locking the door can be accomplished by a spring located above it, in which case the face of the bolt next the door-jamb will be beveled, so that it will only be necessary to shut the door by a pull or push, when the keeper E will push the bolt back and allow the door to close, the spring serving to force the bolt out into the keeper, where it will be secured by tumblers, hereinafter described. This modification makes the lock applicable to private residences. The movement of the lock-bolt to lock the door causes the punch-lever G′ to ride up an incline, V^2, on the bolt, (see Fig. 4,) and said punch-lever G′ being pivoted at G^2 near its center, the punch G will be projected outwardly and punch a hole in the record-strip. As the punch G is operated simultaneously with the movement of the record-strip, it is necessary to provide the punch G at G^3, Fig. 16, with a disk having a sharp cutting-edge and journaled in the end of the punch, so that in its outward motion it will to a certain extent allow the record-strip to carry the disk G^3 down and gradually cut a slot in the record strip or roll, and thereby prevent it from stopping or tearing the record-strip.

The reverse motion of the lock-bolt to unlock the door (or when engaging the keeper in shutting the door) causes the punch G to be withdrawn by the cam portion V^3, Fig. 11, of the lock-bolt, which cam has the opposite effect of the incline V^2. This motion of bolt V to unlock the door causes the punch-lever H′ to ride up the incline V^4 and have the similar effect of projecting the punch H outwardly and punching a round or other shaped hole in the record-strip, the record-strip not being moved when unlocking the door. These two punch-marks unmistakably indicate whether or not (and how many times) the door has been opened or closed, and also show if the door had been properly secured. The punch H is withdrawn by cam V^3, as in case of punch G, and when both punch-levers G′ and H′ are in line or on the same level they are both out of the record-strip, and the record-strip can then be removed or adjusted by the key, Fig. 12, having angular hole M^3, which key is inserted at A^7, Fig. 5, and is fitted to the squared end of shaft N, Fig. 4. By turning this key to the right a new record-strip may be applied, and can be adjusted, so that it will be punched opposite any given number or mark, said record-strip being provided with numbers on its margin. When this lock is used on bonded warehouses or store-houses, the record-strip will have the heading of the department of the Government in which it is used or the proprietors of warehouse printed on it and spaces for officials, clerks, gagers, or supervisors to date, give location, and sign. When ready to close and fasten the door, the record-strip is applied between guard A and case B of the lock, and the wheels K are rotated by the shaft N and the key M to draw the record-strip down, and it can be adjusted as wished by the operator or in accordance with the rules of the Government or proprietors. After the record-strip is applied it cannot be withdrawn, but must pass down between the parts A and B of the lock in the same direction as applied, as the pawls will not allow a retrograde motion of the record-strip. It is held in position by toothed wheels K and pinion J, between which it is interposed, and it will be seen that it would be impossible to pull the record-strip back or upward without tearing or destroying it. It is also impossible to operate the lock-bolt V in either direction without punching the record-strip.

I also provide a means of locking bolt V automatically in its locked or projected position by automatic gravity-tumblers W, Fig. 6, slotted at W′, to slide vertically on pins W^2, Fig. 4. Said tumblers are held in open position by rib V^5, Figs. 4 and 11, of the lock-bolt V when said bolt is in unlocked position; but when lock-bolt V is moved to the locked position rib V^5 is withdrawn and the tumblers are free to drop in rear of the lock-bolt automatically and prevent it from being opened or withdrawn except by key M. When said key is applied through hole C′, Fig. 13, and is turned toward the tumblers, it will raise said tumblers the necessary distance to permit lock-bolt V to be moved back to unlocked position by the knobs or handles F. It will be noticed that this key M is peculiarly constructed by having its bit M′ hook-shaped. This hooked shape is for the double purpose, first, of preventing the use of an ordinary key, and, secondly, for preventing a flat or ordinary key from having any effect on the tumblers W, as a flat key would only press against a shoulder, W^3, of the tumblers, and would have no effect in raising said tumblers. A flat key is still further prevented from raising the tumblers by the stationary plate W^4 which is placed between the tumblers and is then bent at right angles toward case B at its upper end, (see Fig. 10,) thereby necessitating the use of a hooked key to pass under, around, and behind this stationary plate W^4 to lift or raise tumbler W^5 next to case B. It is also necessary for the key to have a slot, M^2, Fig. 12, into which the stationary plate W^4 projects when the key is turned sufficiently to unlock the tumblers W, W^5, and W^6. Tumblers W and W^6 can also be raised above the position necessary to allow the rib V^5 on the lock-bolt V to enter their slots W^7, and this feature makes it almost impossible to pick the lock, as each tumbler would have to be operated simultaneously, and would be most likely moved so high that the slot W^7 would pass the rib V^5. This also makes the fitting of a key very difficult. As the tumblers are not spring-actuated, they will not resist sufficiently to make an impression on

any soft substance used to get the shape of tumblers, and on account of the tumblers rising above opening position it would simply be impossible to fit a key in this manner.

The tumblers can be changed in outline and position so as to require different keys in each lock manufactured, although their general structure and features (of being capable of rising above the opening point, and their protection by stationary plate W^4, and their close proximity to part V^5 of lock-bolt V) are retained in each individual lock. This combination is what I especially wish to be understood as adding safety to a lock that has no delicate or complicated parts. The key M can only be applied from the outside of the door, as the key-hole is not cut clear through the lock. When the lock is used on the inside of the door, the key-hole is only cut in plate C, Fig. 13, but when used on the outside of the door the key-hole will be cut in case B. This is necessary, as the key cannot be made reversible, and it would require a different key to unlock from the inside. It will also be understood that locks will require to be manufactured right and left to suit doors opening in opposite directions. The unlocking of the door from the inside being only necessary when these locks are used on private residences, in such case I add the feature X, Fig. 4, which is a vertically-sliding gravity-catch, which, on being pushed up, raises all of the tumblers to the required opening-point, when bolt V can be withdrawn by turning handles F. This feature will permit the lock to answer the purpose of a night-latch in addition to its recording feature. This catch X can be made so it will be necessary to let it drop before the lock-bolt V can entirely be withdrawn, or it can be put entirely out of the way of bolt V, there being no springs needed to compel any part to perform its functions, as each and every piece will operate by gravity or positive motion. Still each and every part can be easily made spring-actuated, in which case springs would simply assist gravity in accomplishing the desired object. When a roll of record-paper is used, I provide a removable metal case, Y, which is retained in position by slides or guides Z, Fig. 1, on the outside of case B, the roll being placed in the open end of the case Y, with its lower end projecting, which end can be started in the space between the case B and the outer guard, A. When the shaft N is rotated by the key M, the tooth-wheels K will engage the record-roll and move it, as described. This record-roll obviates the necessity of placing a detached slip in the lock each time it is used, as the slip would only record a few openings.

To enable the operator to see whether the lock has been opened since he locked it, the record-roll will be numbered consecutively, and he can set the lock at a particular number, and on his return it will show if the lock has been opened, as will be indicated by a higher number being punched. The same object can be accomplished by signing a name immediately above the outer guard, A, which on locking the door will be moved down in line of punches and effectually indicate if the door had been opened. When slips are used, they can be printed and contain spaces for dates, locations, numbers, private marks, signatures, or any information deemed necessary for security or reference, and when the lock is applied to the outside of doors this can be read and the condition of the record-slip examined and an illegal opening of the door discovered before the door is opened. This application of the lock would be the most suitable for bonded warehouses, factories, stores, and public buildings.

When this lock is used on private residences, an extra set of knobs and bolts can be provided for use in day-time, so that the locking and recording features can be omitted at certain hours.

I do not limit myself to the particular construction shown of adjusting a record strip or roll and actuating the lock-bolt and recording-punches. The invention consists, broadly, in the novelty of adjusting a record strip or roll simultaneously with the movement of the lock-bolt and recording-punches.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A door-lock having handles F, a spindle secured in said handles, and a rigidly-attached plate, T, provided with a pawl pivoted thereto, in combination with a ratchet-wheel, a set of gears, and a record-strip actuated by said gears to impart a step-by-step rotary motion in one direction to intermittingly move said record-strip, as described.

2. A lock having an adjustable record-strip and a shaft, N, rotated as described and suitably journaled in the case, a wheel or disk, L, fastened to said shaft, and an outer guard, A, having a slot to receive said wheel to cut off a margin of the record-strip, all combined as and for the purpose described.

3. In a lock, the combination of an adjustable record strip or roll, a lock-case containing the operating-gears, a guard in which are journaled the counter-gears, and an open space between the lock-case and the guard through which to interpose and retain the record strip or roll for the double purpose of adjustment and to impress the tooth-marks of the gears on record strip or roll, as set forth.

4. In a lock, the combination of an adjustable record strip or roll, the lock being provided with handles, a spindle secured in a plate, a pawl pivoted to said plate, a detent pivoted to lock-case, a ratchet, and a bevel-wheel journaled on the spindle, said bevel-wheel meshing in a pinion secured on a shaft, said shaft being journaled to the lock-case and provided with spur-gears, said spur-gears meshing in counter-gears journaled in guard, an open space between lock-case and the guard through which to pass the record strip

or roll, said spur-gear and counter-gear meshing in each other through record strip or roll, together with pawl and detent to prevent a retrograde movement of record strip or roll, substantially as set forth.

5. A lock, as described, having an adjustable record-strip, handles F, spindle D, plate T, pawl R, ratchet Q, bevel-wheels P and O, angular-ended shaft N, toothed wheels K K, and wheels J, all combined to automatically adjust the record-strip, and an independent means for adjusting said record-strip, consisting of key M, having an angular hole to fit the angular end of the shaft N, as and for the purpose described.

6. A lock having an adjustable record-strip and means for moving it, as described, combined with plates T and U, and the attached bolt V, for the purpose of projecting said bolt to lock and withdrawing the bolt to unlock the door, as and for the purpose described.

7. In a recording-lock, a record strip or roll adjusted by the operation of the lock and capable of an independent adjustment by the key, and a lock-bolt operated as described, said lock-bolt being provided with inclined surfaces V^2 and V^4 and reverse cam-surface V^3, in combination with the punch-levers G′ and H′ and the punches G and H, substantially as set forth.

8. A recording door-lock having a record-strip and marking mechanism, a lock-bolt, V, handles F, spindle D, plates T and U, and tumblers W, W^5, and W^6, with means for raising said tumblers to permit bolt V to move to its unlocked position, as described.

9. The combination, with a recording-lock mechanism and its record-strip, of movable tumblers W, W^5, and W^6, and stationary plate W^4, a hooked key, M, and bolt V, as and for the purpose described.

10. The combination, with a recording mechanism and its record-strip, of automatically-gravitating tumblers W, W^5, and W^6, and stationary plate W^4, to lock the bolt in projected position, and a lifting-catch, X, for unlocking from the inside, as described.

11. In a lock, a record strip or roll, a set of gears to adjust and mark said record strip or roll, a key having an angular socket fitting angular end of shaft to rotate said gears and thereby independently adjust said record strip or roll, a lock-bolt, and one or more recording-punches, said punches being operated by lock-bolt to record each locking and unlocking of lock on record strip or roll, as set forth.

12. The combination, with a record-strip and means for marking it, a lock-bolt, and means for moving the lock-bolt, of automatically-locking tumblers constructed as described to rise above the unlocking position and thereby prevent the withdrawal of lock-bolt, as and for the purpose described.

13. In a lock, the combination of a record strip or roll having consecutive numbers on one or both margins, a set of gears, a shaft journaled in lock-case, the spur-gears, a guard and its journaled counter-gears, and a key having an angular hole in its stem fitting angular end of shaft to rotate said gears to place a certain number above or below said guard, as set forth.

14. In a lock, the combination of an adjustable record strip or roll, a lock-case containing operating-gears, and a narrow guard supporting journaled counter-gears, said guard and gears constructed to retain and support said record strip or roll when interposed between them, and said record strip or roll being exposed above and below said guard, so it can be signed or otherwise marked, and said record strip or roll being capable of adjustment by operation of lock and independent adjustment by key, as set forth.

15. The combination, with a recording-lock secured to the door and provided with a record-strip, marking devices for the same, and a lock-bolt operating in the lock, of a locking-bar, 2, having an opening, 10, to permit said lock-bolt to move to locked position, the said bar being provided with guide-slots and screws, and adapted to lock at the top and bottom of the door, as and for the purpose described.

16. In a lock, the combination of a record strip or roll, a lock-case containing operating-gear, a guard supporting counter-gear, and an open space between lock-case and guard for record strip or roll to pass through, said guard supporting and retaining said record strip or roll to receive impressions and to be adjusted, for the purpose described.

17. In a continuous recording-lock, the combination of a record-roll, a case to contain and protect it, and the lock-case having guides to removably support the record-roll case, as set forth.

18. The combination, with the recording-lock provided with record-strip and marking devices, as described, of movable tumblers W, W^5, and W^6, having slots W^7, and a projecting portion, W^3, and a hooked key, M, the said tumblers having a range of movement above opening-point, and a stationary plate, W^4, to obstruct the movement of keys not made to fit, as set forth.

19. The combination, with a recording-lock provided with a record-strip and marking devices, of a key, M, having a hook-shaped bit and an angular hole in its stem to unlock the bolt and adjust the record-strip, as and for the purpose described.

20. In a lock, the combination of a record strip or roll, the operating-gears, the recording-punches, and a lock-bolt positively connected to operating-gears and the recording-punches, the movement of said lock-bolt effecting the double purpose of adjusting the record-strip and operating said recording-punches, for the purpose described.

21. In a recording-lock having handles, a spindle secured in said handles, a lock-bolt, a record strip or roll, and means to simultane-

ously operate the lock-bolt and adjust the record strip or roll, substantially as set forth.

22. In a recording-lock, a record strip or roll and means to simultaneously move and mark said strip or roll, a lock-bolt simultaneously operated with said record strip or roll, and punches operated by the movement of the lock-bolt, substantially as set forth.

23. In a continuous recording-lock, the combination of knobs or handles, a spindle secured in said handles and suitably connected to lock both the movement of the handles, simultaneously operating a ratchet, a set of gears, a lock-bolt, recording-punches, a record strip or roll, an outer guard having an open space between it and the lock-case, through which to pass the record-roll to be operated on by said punches and teeth of gears, and thereby making continuous impressions on said record-roll by the locking and unlocking, and a case or receptacle to sustain, protect, and guide said record-roll, as set forth.

24. In a recording-lock, a record strip or roll and means to move and mark it, a lock-bolt operating horizontally, and a lock-bar operating vertically, said lock-bar having an opening to register with the lock-bolt in the locked positions thereof, substantially as set forth.

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