(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. B. BOHLING.

WATCHMAN'S TIME RECORDER.

No. 558,477. Patented Apr. 21, 1896.

Fig. 1.

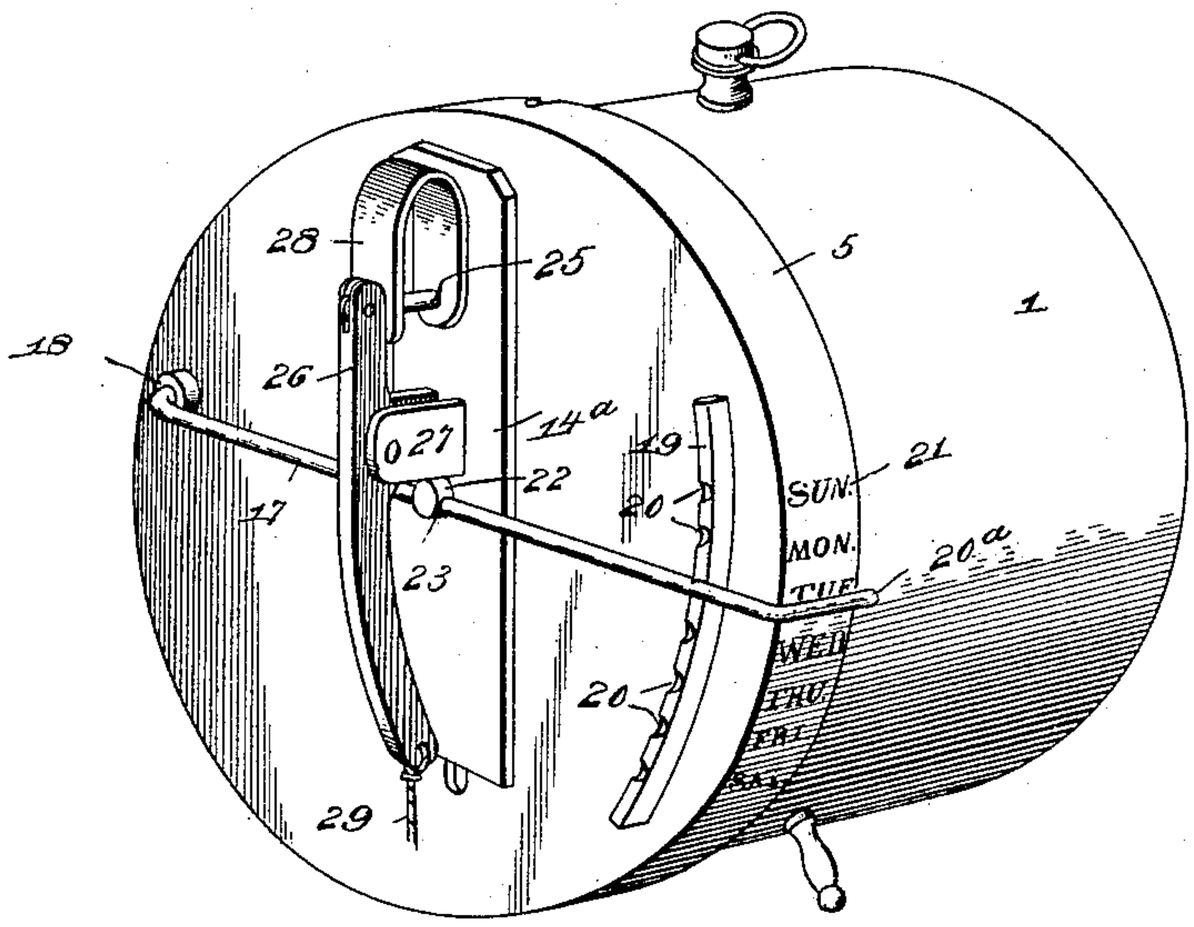
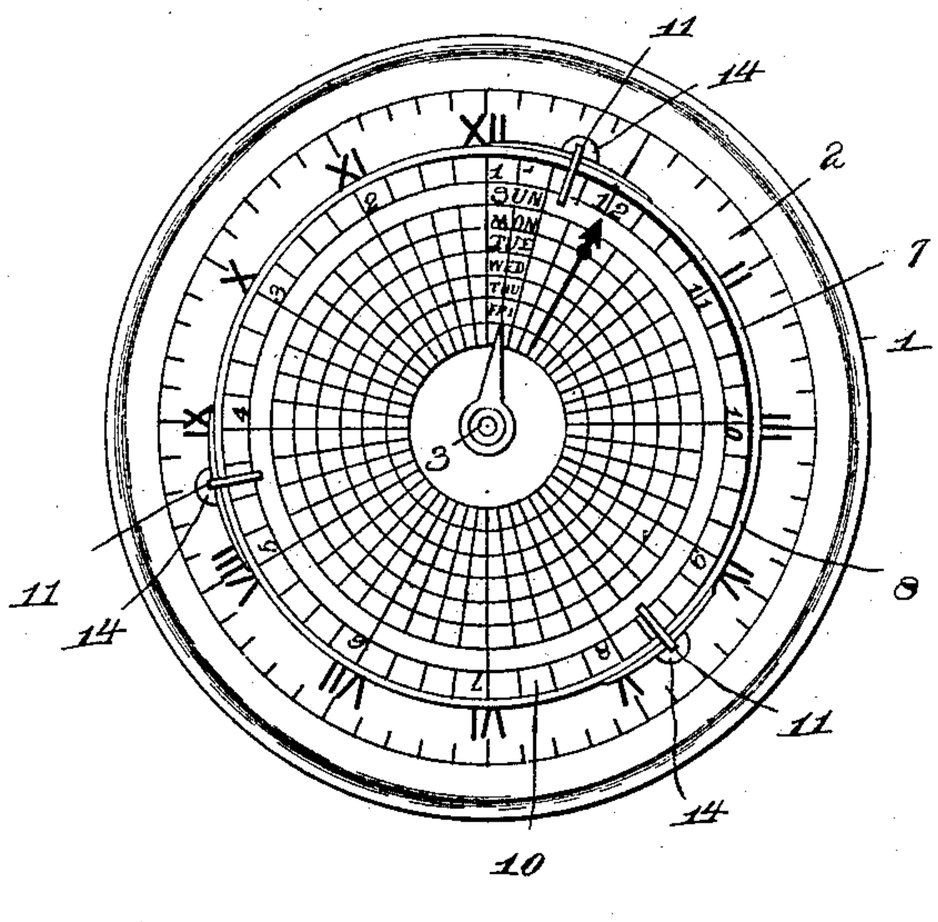


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
John C. Shaw.
C. E. Hoag.

Inventor
George B. Bohling;
By his Attorneys.
C. A. Snow & Co.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 558,477. Patented Apr. 21, 1896.

Fig. 2.

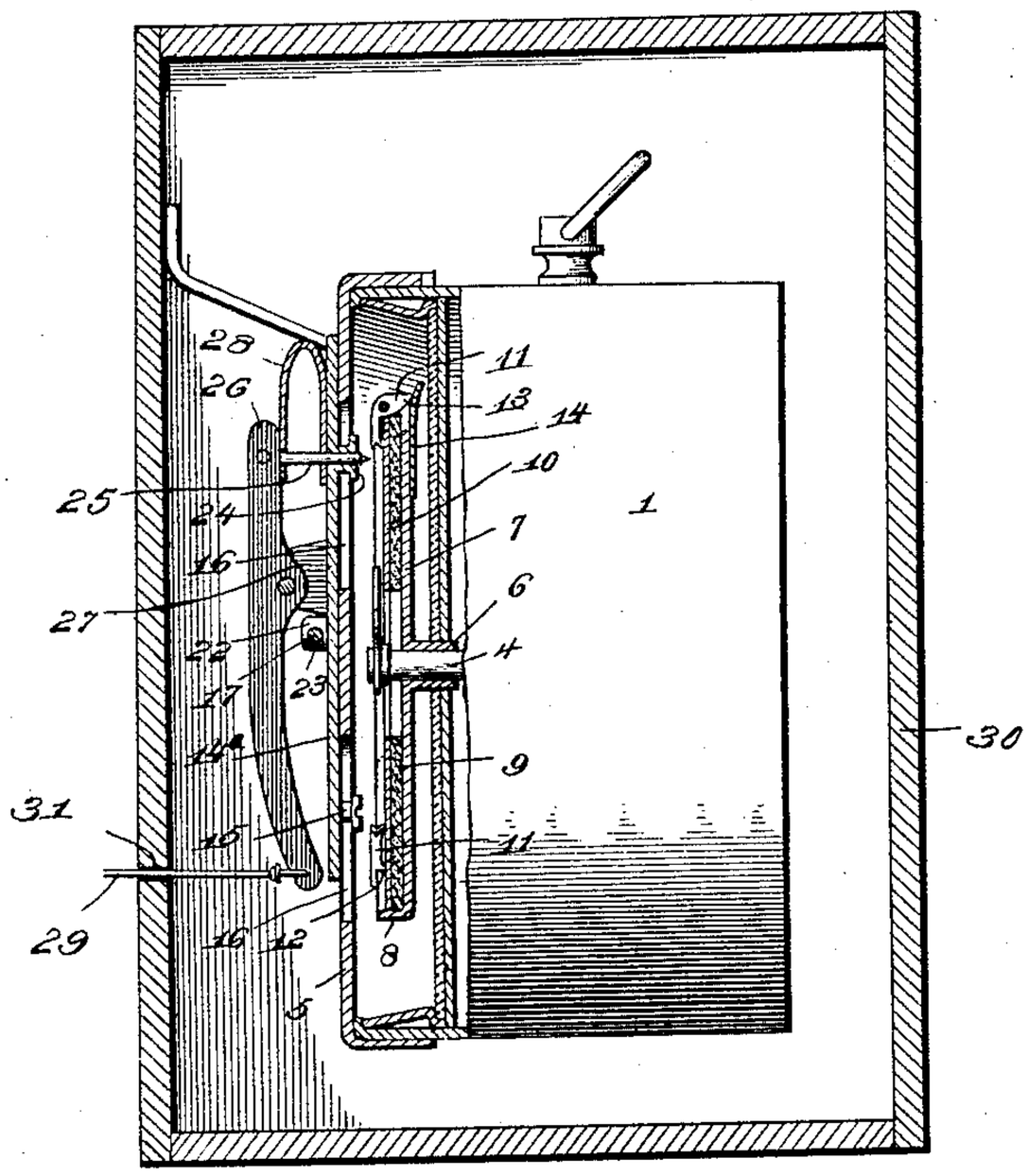
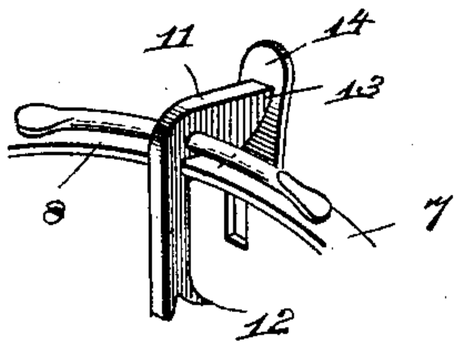


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
John C. Shaw.
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Inventor
George B. Bohling,
By his Attorneys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. BOHLING, OF VERSAILLES, MISSOURI.

WATCHMAN'S TIME-RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,477, dated April 21, 1896.

Application filed March 26, 1895. Serial No. 543,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. BOHLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Versailles, in the county of Morgan and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Watchman's Indicator, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an indicator for the watchmen of office-buildings, mercantile houses, banks, &c., to show the times at which the watchman makes his rounds; and the objects in view are to provide a simple and inexpensive attachment for clocks, whereby the watchman, when making his rounds, may, by drawing a cord, indicate upon a dial the exact time of making such rounds, and, furthermore, to provide various means of adjustment whereby a single dial may be employed for a number of successive days without conflict in the records.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an indicating attachment embodying my invention applied in the operative position to a clock. Fig. 2 is a central sectional view of the same, showing the device inclosed in a box or casing to prevent tampering with the apparatus after it has been set. Fig. 3 is a face view of the dial applied in the operative position to a clock. Fig. 4 is a detail view in perspective of a portion of the rotary disk to show the means for securing the dial in place thereon.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a clock of the ordinary or any preferred construction, of which 2 designates the face, 3 the arbor for the minute-hand, and 4 the barrel or sleeve for the hour-hand, and fitted upon the front of this clock is a removable cap 5, which is preferably opaque, as indicated in the drawings. Fitted upon the barrel or sleeve which usually carries the hour-hand of a clock is a sleeve 6, forming a part of a disk 7, having an upturned peripheral flange 8 and containing a soft pad 9 of blotting-paper, rubber, cork, or similar material to form a soft backing for a dial 10. This dial is made of paper or other material which may be perforated or punctured, and it is divided by radial lines to indicate whole and half hours and fractions thereof, the hour-lines being designated by numerals similar to those employed upon the clock-face, and by concentric lines to indicate different days. In the construction illustrated the concentric lines divide the face of the dial into seven annular spaces, each of which is designated by a letter representing a day of the week, but it is obvious that the number of spaces can be regulated according to the requirements of the device without departing from the spirit of the invention, and that the number of spaces between the radial lines may also be varied to suit a twelve or twenty-four hour clock.

The dial is detachably secured to the disk in order that it may be replaced when the spaces provided upon its surface have become exhausted, and in the construction illustrated the means for fastening the dial to the disk consist of spring-actuated catches 11, pivotally mounted upon pins at the periphery of the disk and provided with inturned points 12 to engage the dial. The outer ends of the catches are provided with projections 13 to engage plate-springs 14.

Mounted upon the removable cap 5 is a slide 14^a, provided with suitable studs 15, operating in vertical slots 16 in the front of the cap, said slide being connected to an intermediate part of an adjusting-lever 17, which is fulcrumed at one end to the cap, as shown at 18, and at the other end traverses a segment 19, provided with a series of notches 20, said lever having sufficient elasticity to hold it against accidental displacement in engagement with either of said notches. This lever is provided with a finger-hold 20^a, which operates contiguous to a gage 21, arranged upon the periphery of the cap and bearing characters representing the days of the week. The connection between the operating-lever and the slide is secured by means of a pivot-post 22, swiveled in the slide and having a transverse opening 23, through which the operating-lever extends, whereby as the lever is moved and the distance between the pivotal

point of the lever and the pivot-post on the slide varies the lever moves longitudinally through the opening in the pivot-post. Mounted in a guide 24 on the slide is a puncturing pin or needle 25, the point of which is arranged within the cap and contiguous to the plane of the dial, and by forcing said pin or needle inward or toward the dial it may be made to puncture the latter at such a point as to indicate the exact time of operating said pin or needle. The means for operating the pin or needle consists of a rocking lever 26, pivotally mounted at an intermediate point between parallel ears 27 on the slide and pivotally connected to the pin or needle, a plate-spring 28, secured to the slide and arranged at its free end under said lever contiguous to the pin or needle to return the latter to its normal or retracted position, and an operating-cord 29, connected to the opposite end of the lever, and when the device is arranged in a box or casing 30, as shown in Fig. 2, extending through a guide-opening 31 in such box or casing.

This apparatus is adapted to be arranged in a convenient position to be reached by a watchman, and as he makes his rounds at stated intervals during the night or day he draws the operating-cord and thereby causes the pin or needle to puncture the dial, and as the dial moves at a speed equal to that of the hour-hand of a clock, and as the figures thereon are arranged in the reverse order to that on the clock-face, it is obvious that the pin or needle will puncture the dial at such points as will indicate the time of drawing the operating-cord. The radial adjustment of the pin or needle to suit different days is accomplished by means of the adjusting-lever, whereby a single dial may be used successively for a number of days corresponding with the number of concentric spaces into which the surface of such dial is divided.

It is obvious that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. An indicator having a rotary dial and means for imparting a continuous motion thereto at a uniform speed, a slide mounted for movement diametrically of the dial, a transversely-perforated swivel mounted upon the slide, a marking-lever mounted upon the slide and carrying a marking-pin to engage the dial, said lever being normally actuated to hold the marking-pin out of contact with the dial, a notched segment, and an adjusting-lever pivotally mounted at one end, extending at an intermediate point through the perforation of the swivel and traversing the segment to engage either of the notches thereof, said lever being extended and bent to form a pointer to traverse a scale bearing the names of the days of the week, substantially as specified.

2. An indicator having a rotary dial and means for imparting a continuous motion thereto at a uniform speed, pivotal bell-crank levers mounted at intervals upon the dial at its periphery and having inwardly-extending arms overhanging the dial and terminating in spurs 12 projecting toward the plane of the dial, an interchangeable disk arranged upon the surface of the dial and adapted to be engaged by said spurs, actuating-springs for the bell-crank levers to hold their spurs normally in contact with the disk and prevent independent rotary movement of the dial and disk, a marking device including a marking-pin to engage and inscribe the surface of the disk, and means for actuating the marking device, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE B. BOHLING.

Witnesses:

JOHN D. BOHLING,

W. W. NOYES.