

No. 776,628.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

R. VOGELMANN & A. F. NANZ.

WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

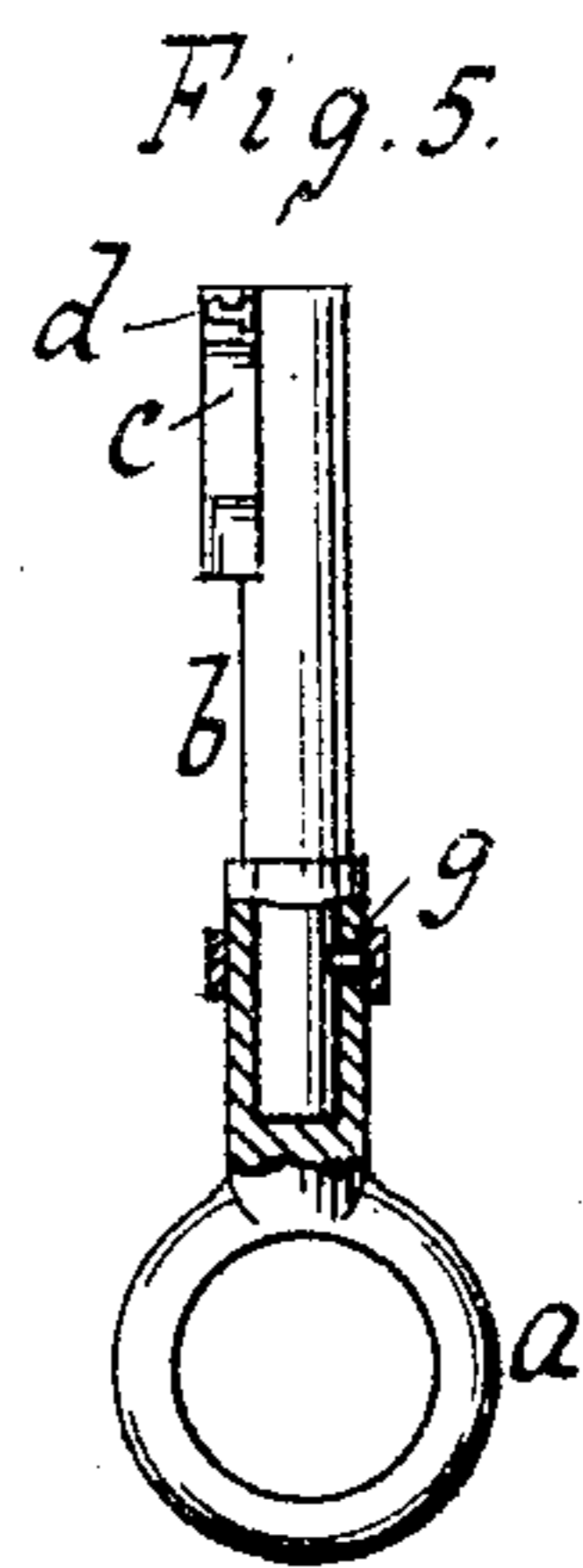
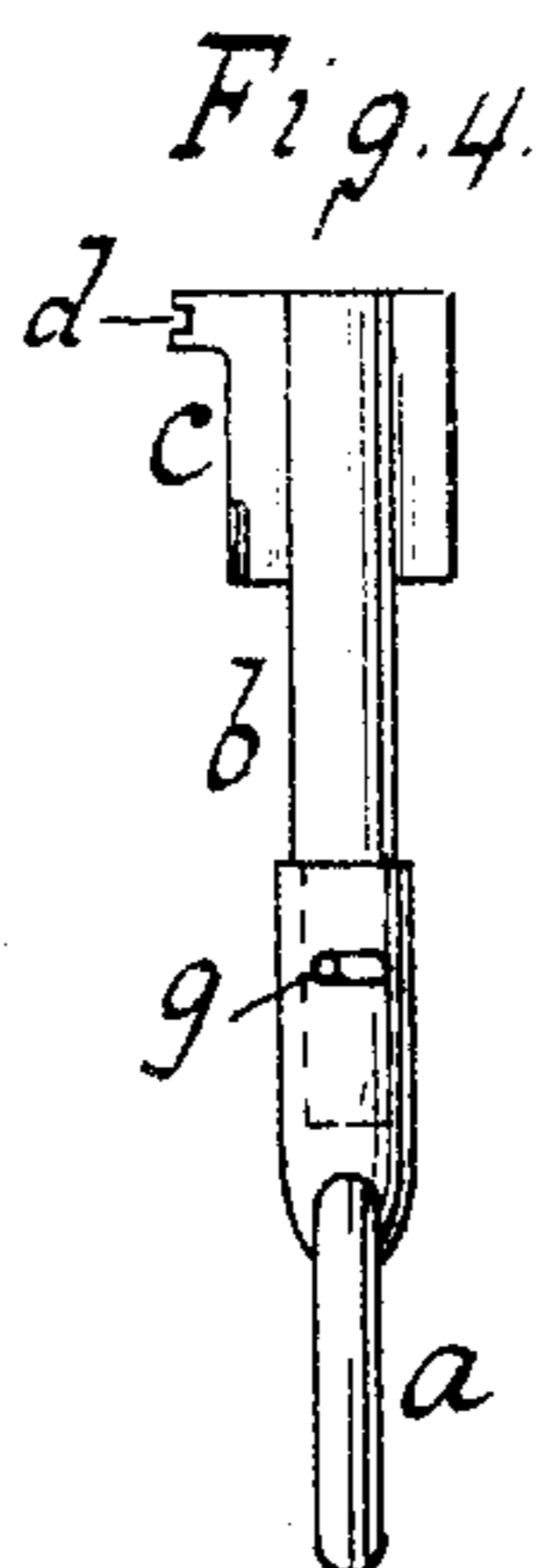
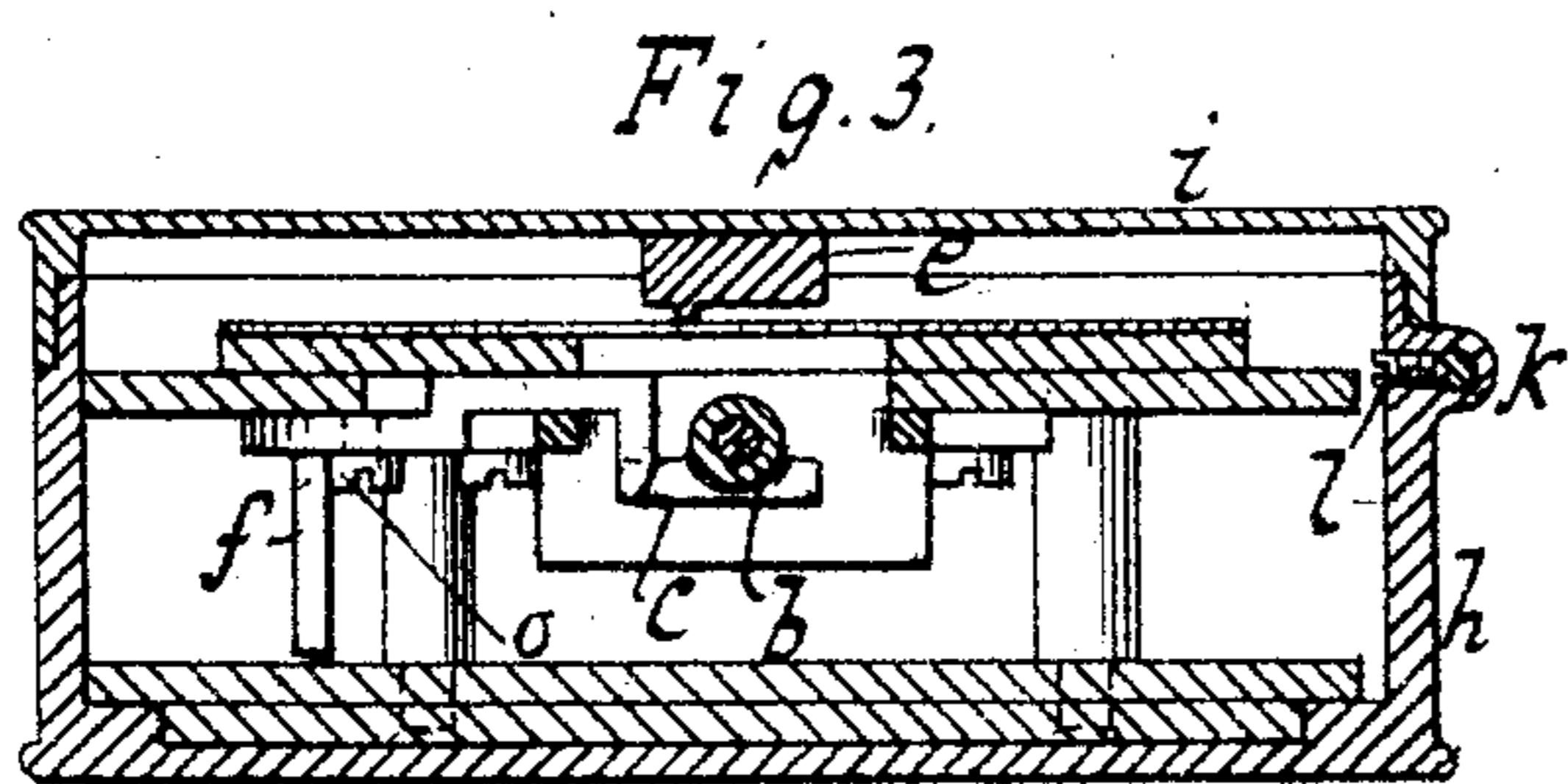
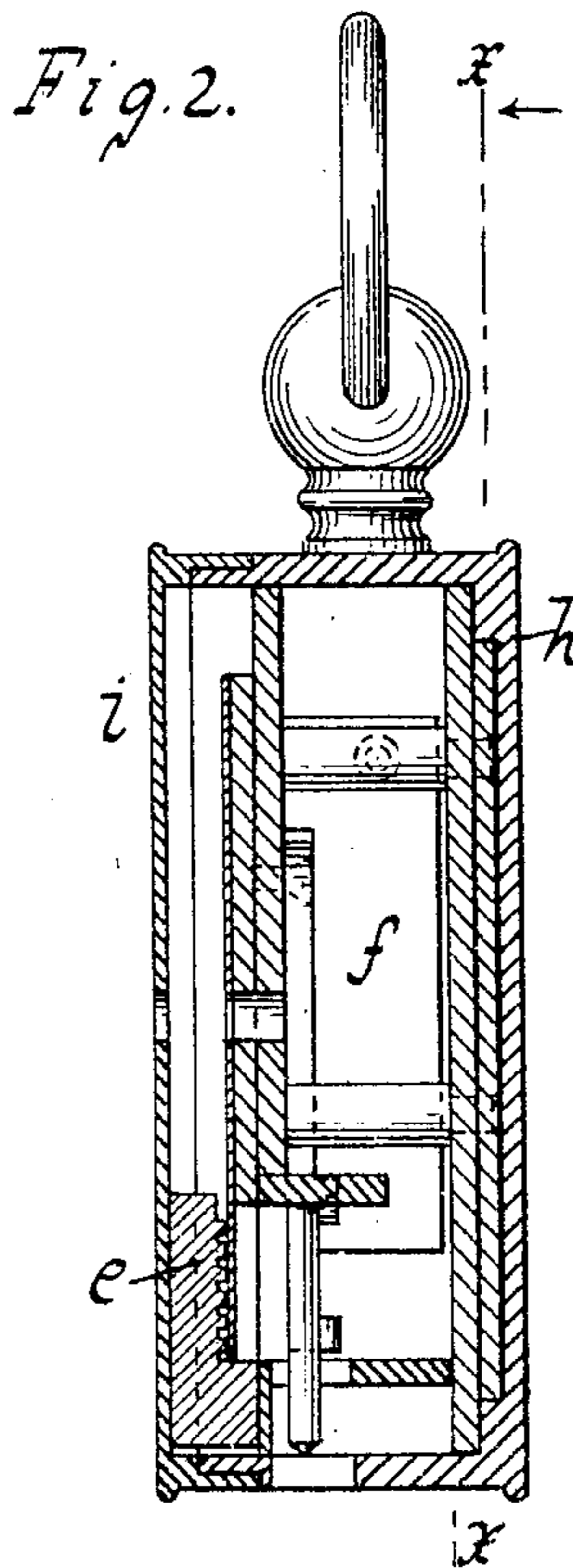
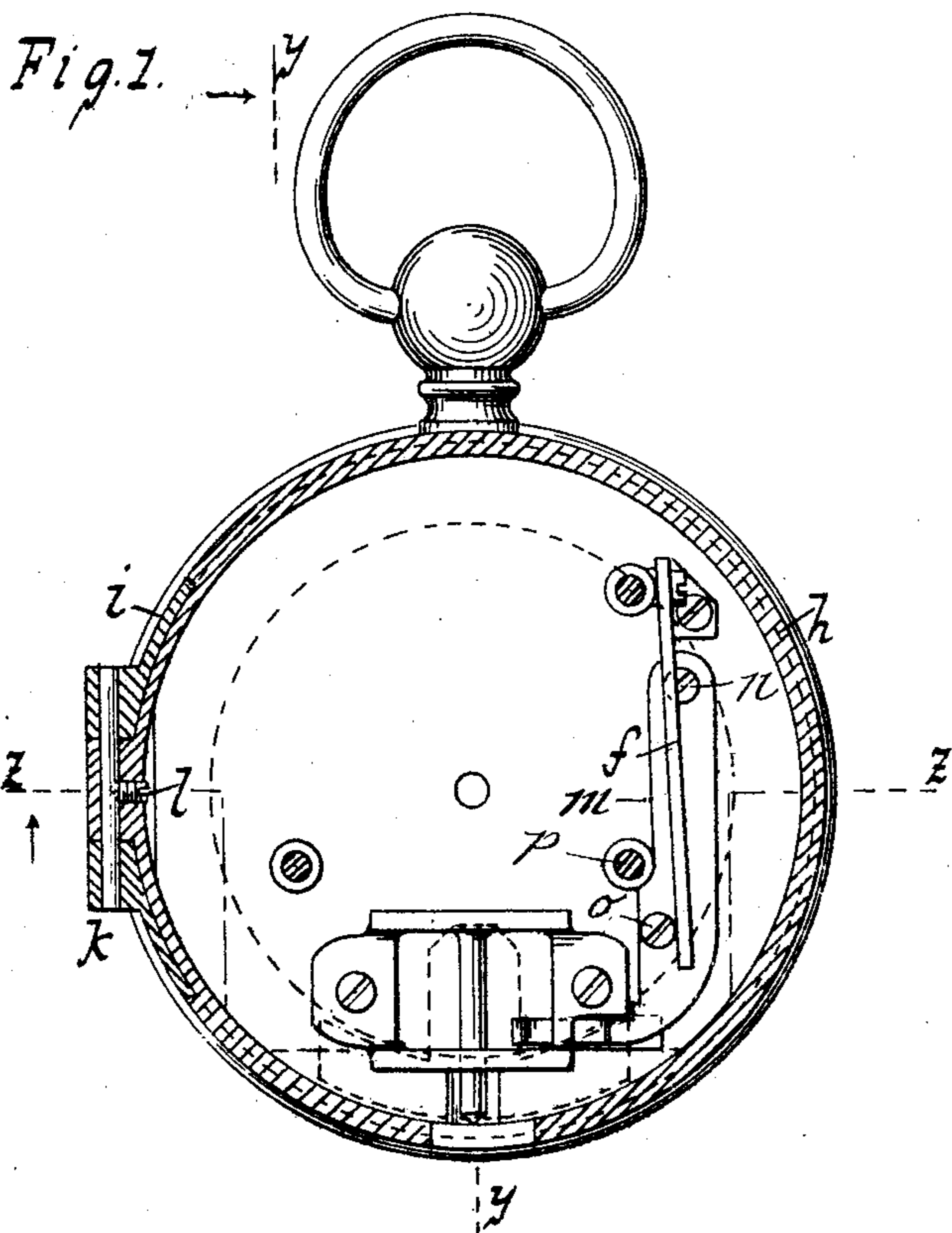
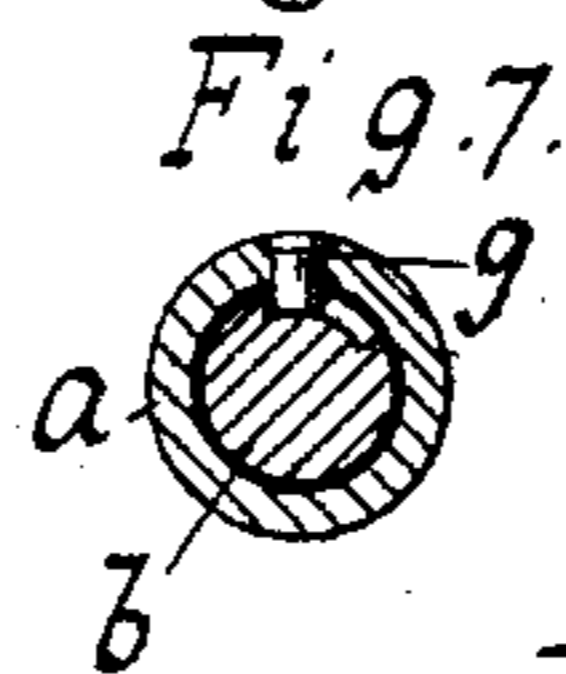
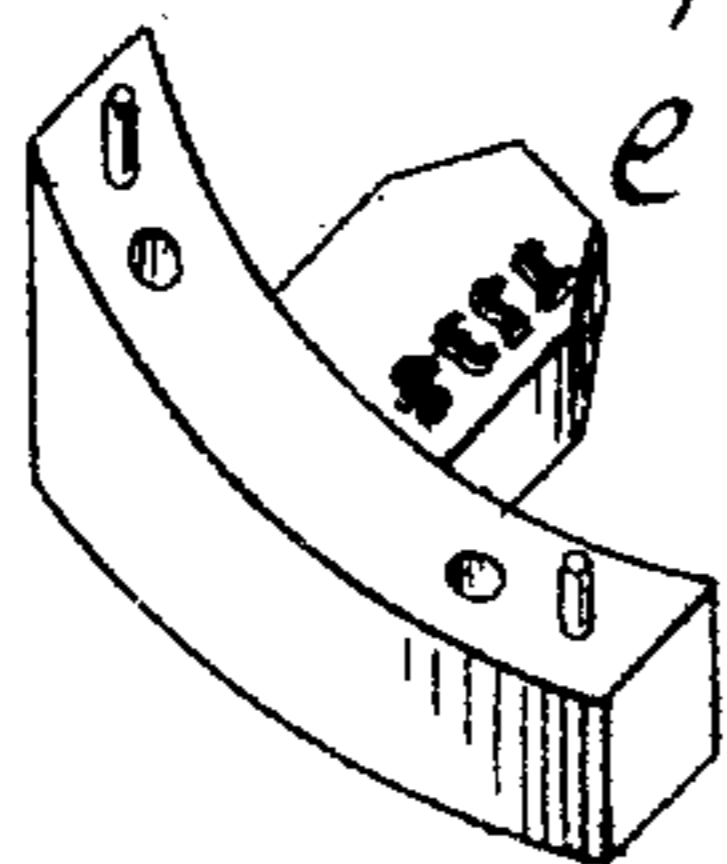


Fig. 6.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 8.

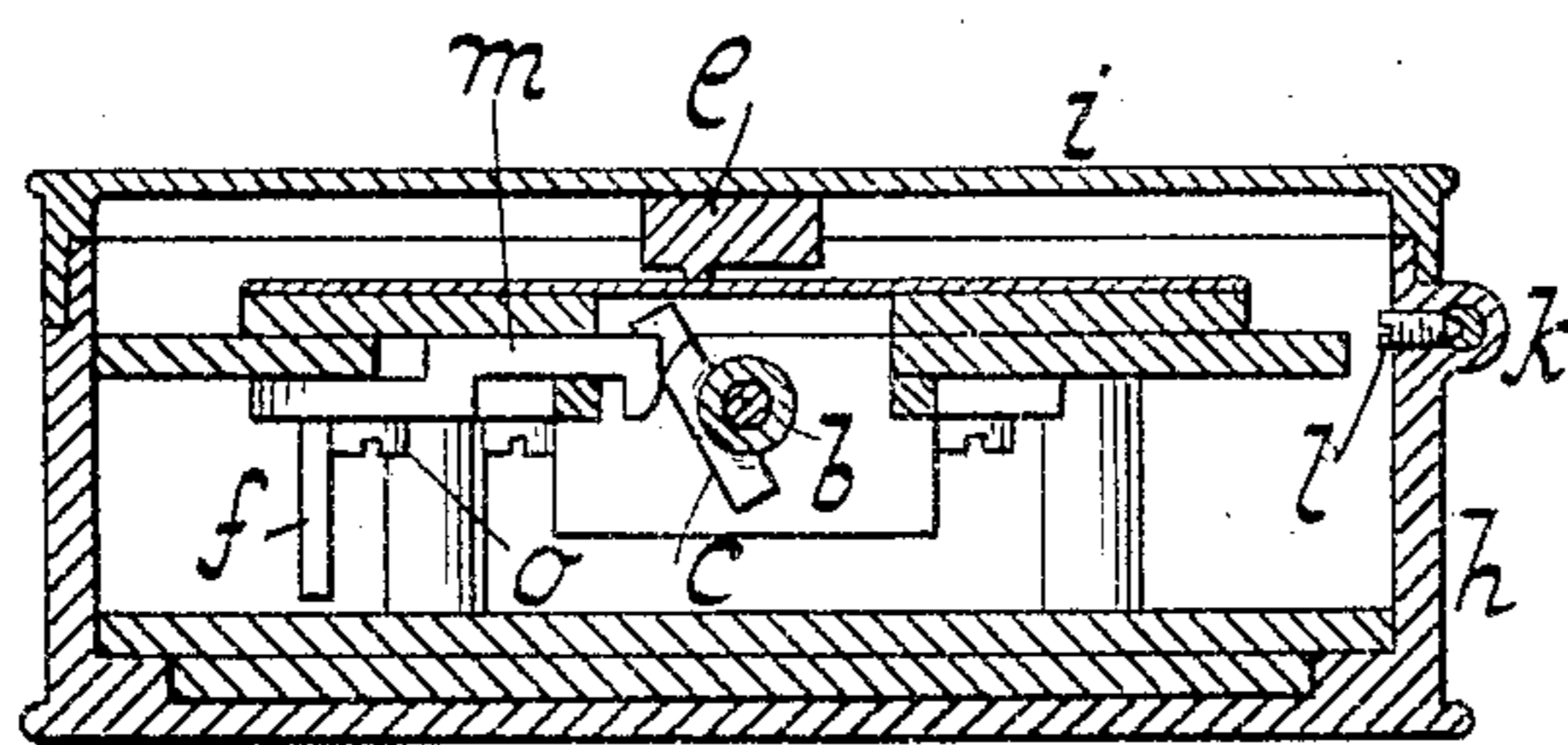
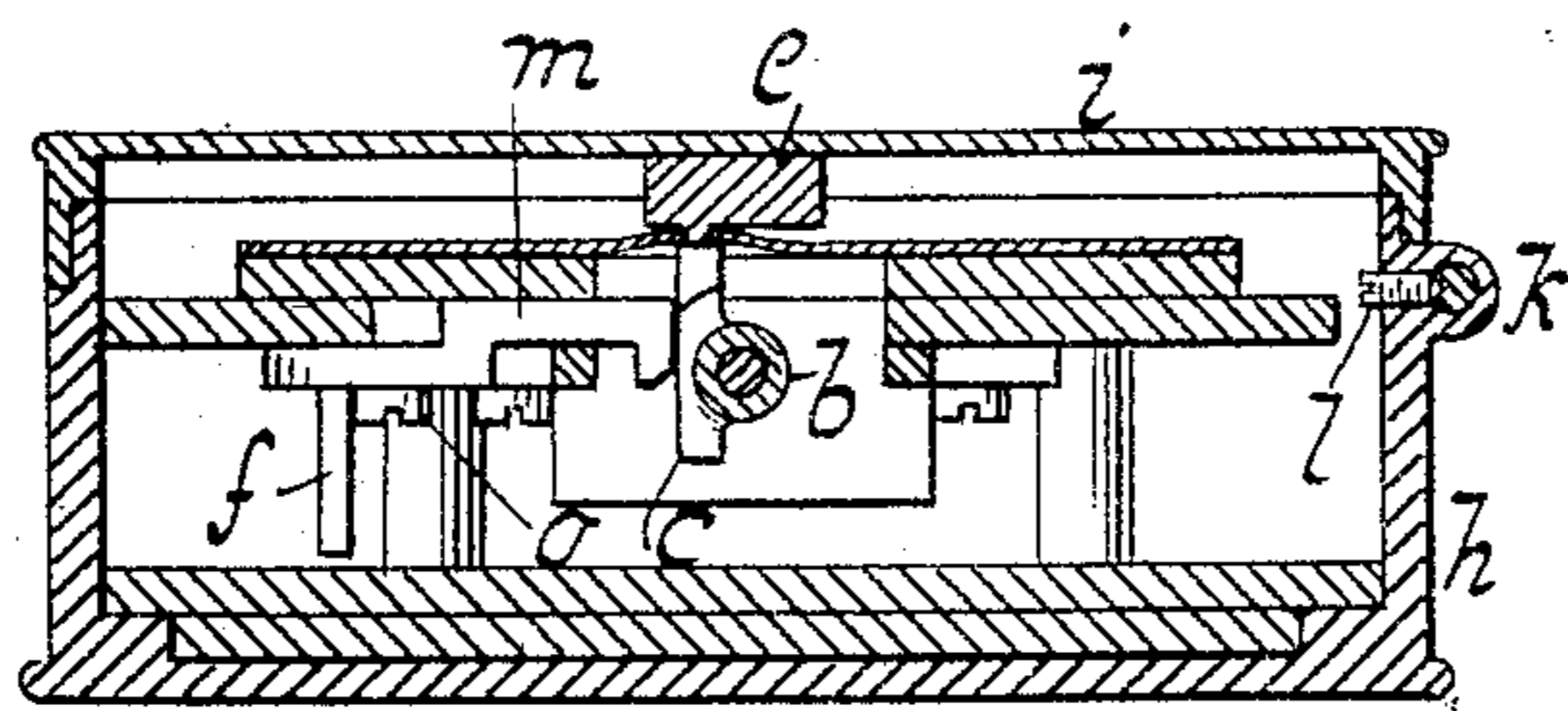


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REINHARD VOGELMANN, OF STUTTGART, GERMANY, AND AUGUST F. NANZ, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WATCHMAN'S TIME-DETECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,628, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed November 19, 1903. Serial No. 181,870. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, REINHARD VOGELMANN, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Stuttgart, in the Kingdom of Württemberg and Empire of Germany, and AUGUST F. NANZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Watchmen's Time-Detectors, of which the following is a specification.

By means of this invention clear and satisfactory impressions are secured, and tampering is prevented or made difficult, if not impossible.

This invention resides in the features of construction set forth in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the detector sectioned along *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a section along *yy*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section along *zz*, Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 5 show a key. Fig. 6 shows a die, and Fig. 7 a modification. Fig. 8 shows the key partly turned. Fig. 9 shows the key in printing or marking position.

In the drawings is shown a key having a ring or handle part *a*, with stem *b* and bit or barb *c*. The key or its barb is shown with a female or sunken die *d*, such as a number, letter, or other notation or mark. A matrix-plate or male die is shown at *e*, and a dial or disk of a watch between the dies can be suitably marked. The key being inserted into its hole or box and given a quarter or other turn, the spring *f*, acting against the key or barb, will cause the barb to press or snap its die to sit squarely against the dial or face the male die or matrix *e*, so that the dial receives a mark or impression.

The spring in the example shown is not made to act directly against the barb or key, although practical working devices, with the spring acting directly on the key and embodying this invention, have been made. In the example shown the spring actuates a swinging piece *m*, pivoted at *n* to a frame-plate or suitable point and having a stud *o* for the engagement or pressure of the spring.

This piece *m* can be made L-shaped and might be called a "pressure" or "engaging" piece, as it transmits the energy of the spring to the key at suitable times, and to prevent said plate *m* from contacting with the key-pin, so as not to interfere with the insertion of the key, a limiting-stop is provided for said plate *m*, and said stop is indicated by the reference character *p*.

The key has a loose connection—that is, the barb or stem and the handle part *a* are loosely connected. A pin-and-slot connection (indicated at *q*) allows a play or looseness between the handle and barb, while still connecting the parts, so that the barb can be turned by the handle. This loose connection prevents tampering or manipulating. The user cannot hold back the barb from making a clear impression, since when the barb has been turned to a certain degree—for example, to the position indicated in Fig. 8—the spring *f* or engaging device *m* causes the barb to jump or snap ahead of or away from the handle or bow *a* to the position indicated in Fig. 9 and strike or impress the dial to give a clear mark. The loose connection prevents the user holding back the barb, so as to make an imperfect, unsatisfactory, or tamperable impression. In other words, near the end of its turn or at about the printing-point the spring throws the barb to give a printing stroke, the looseness or play between the barb and handle allowing the barb sufficient freedom to be snapped by the spring or propelling device *f*. When the key is inserted and begins to turn, the barb of the key, coming against the engaging-piece *m*, forces the same back against the action of the spring until, as stated, the key has been turned to bring the barb to a certain position—for example, Fig. 8—when the spring or piece *m* presses the barb independently or in advance of the key-handle to the striking or printing position, Fig. 9.

The case *h* is shown with cover *i* hinged thereto at *k*. A fastening or safety pin or screw *l* is shown to hold the pintle of the hinge in place, so that this pintle cannot be lost or withdrawn for tampering or otherwise. A

shield or cover might be placed over or made to protect the slot of connection *g*. The pin can be on the barb-stem or the handle-stem, Fig. 4 or 7.

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

1. A key having a loose barb and a female die, a device engaged by the key to actuate the barb independently or irrespective of the
10 other parts of the key, and a matrix-plate having a male die, said dies adapted to coact for impressing a dial or sheet therebetween.

2. A key comprising a loose barb, and a device engaged by the key to actuate the barb

independently or irrespective of other parts 15 of the key.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

REINHARD VOGELMANN.
AUGUST F. NANZ.

Witnesses as to Vogelmann:

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JOHN OSWALD.

Witnesses as to Nanz:

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