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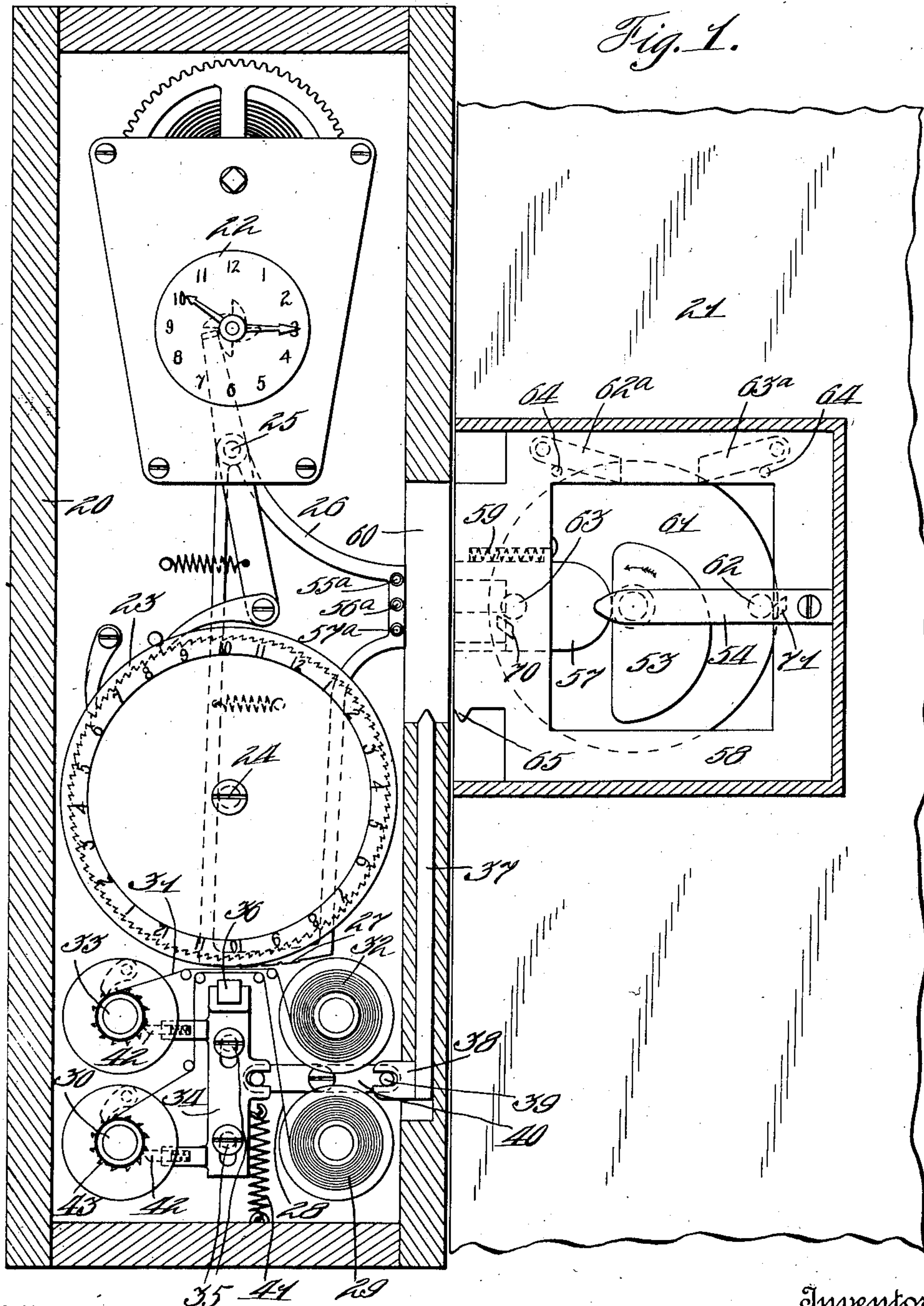
RECORDING LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1905.

929,305.

Patented July 27, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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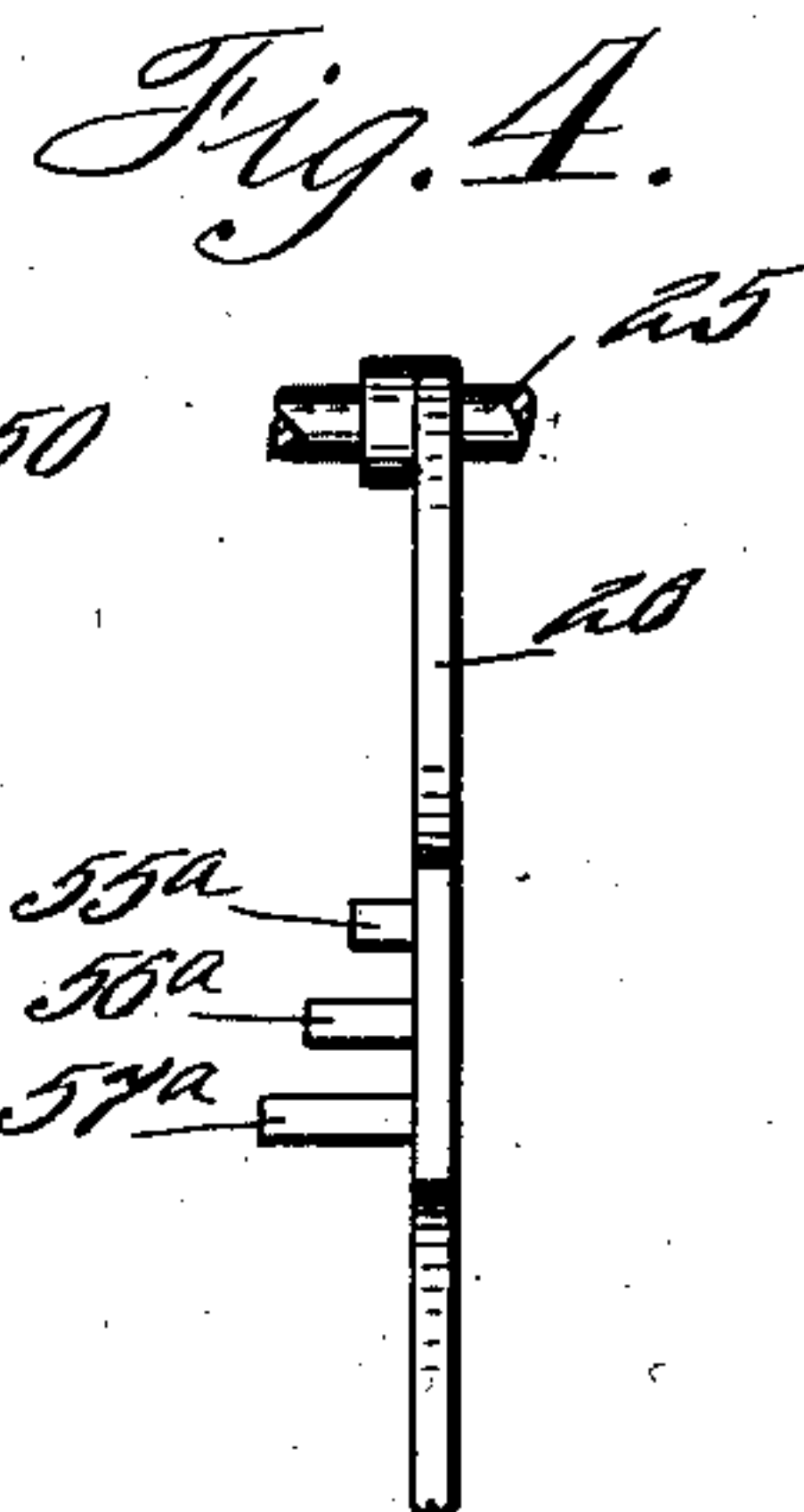
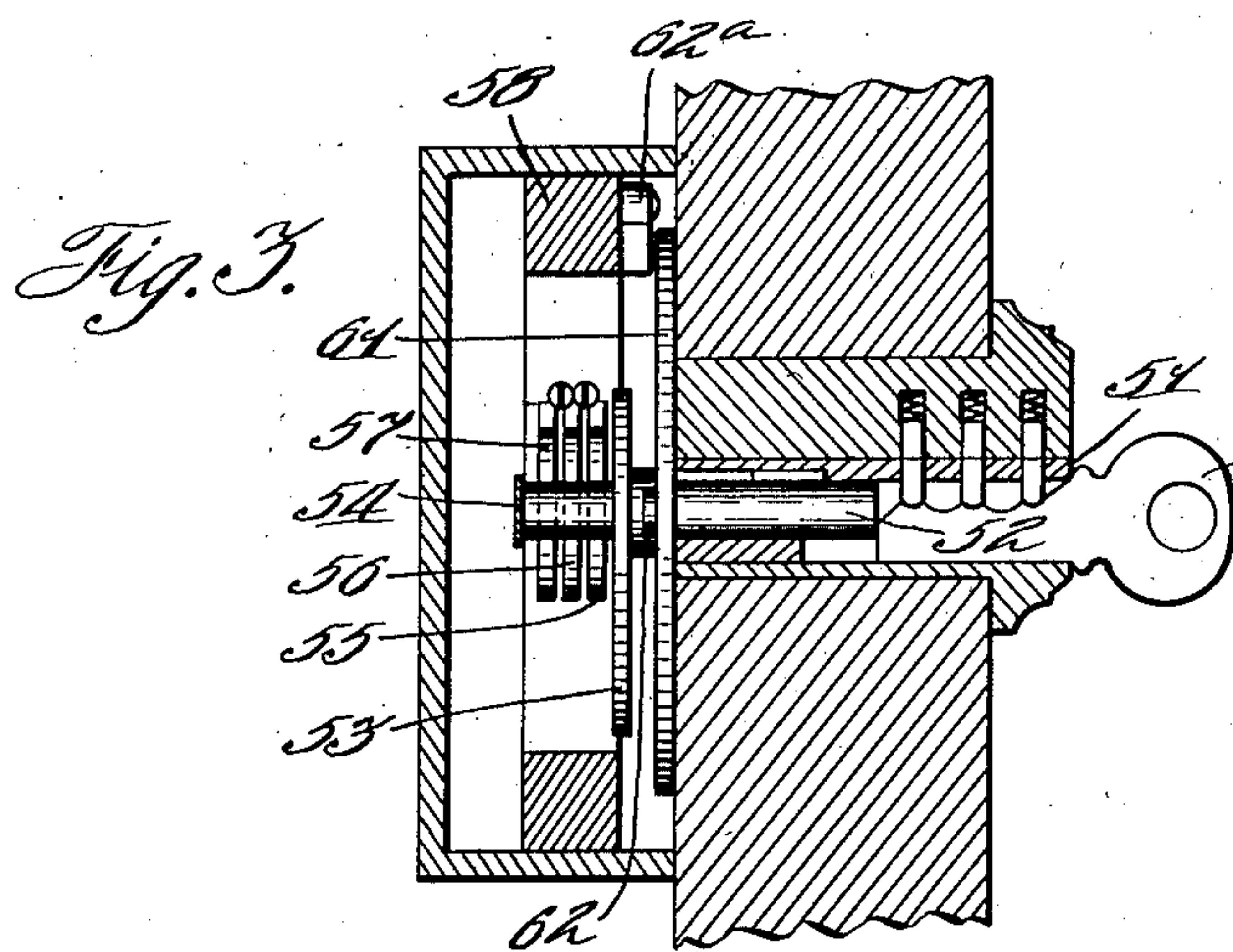
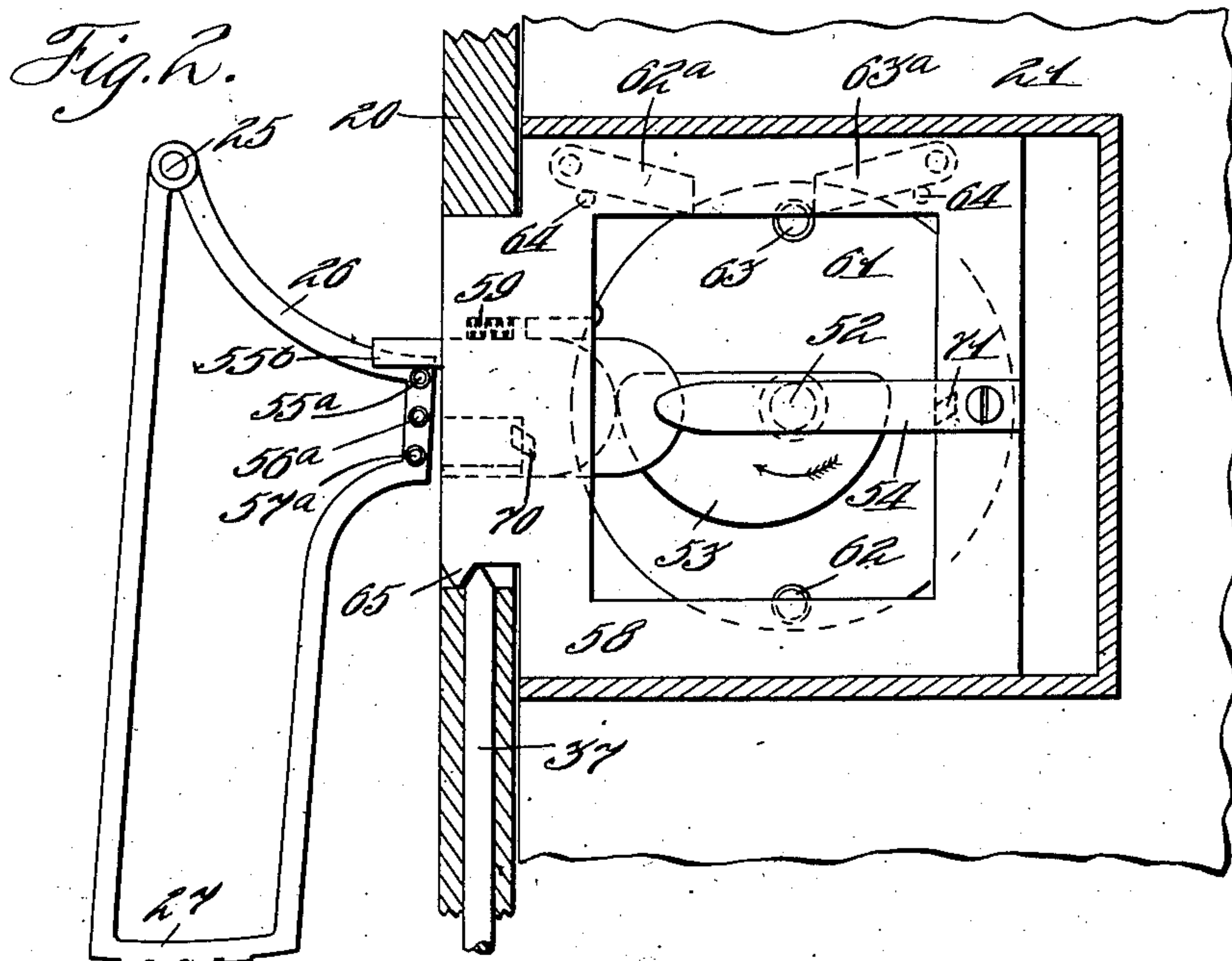
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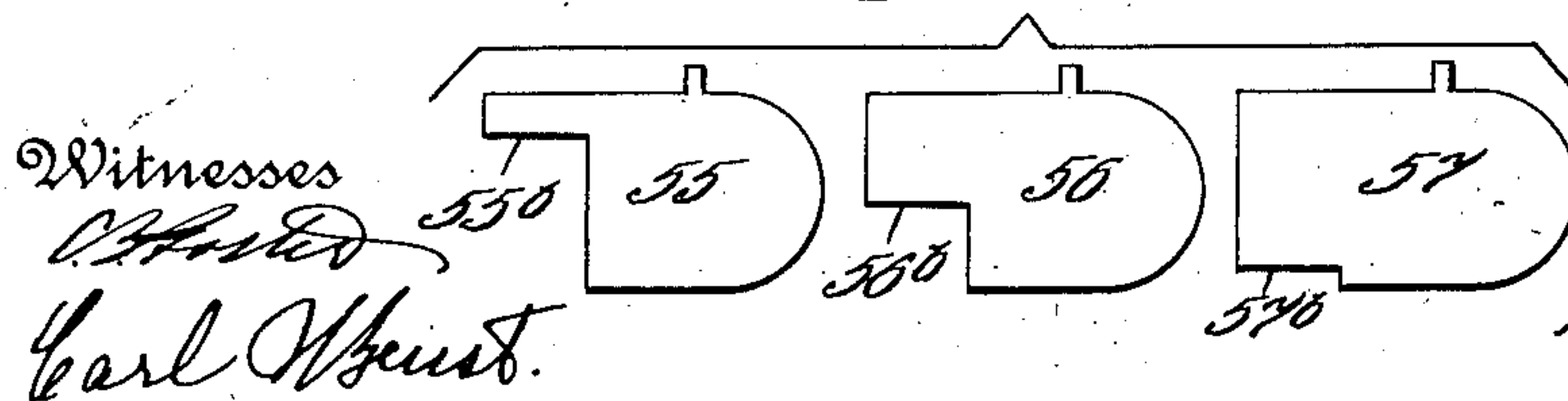
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



*Fig. 2a*



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

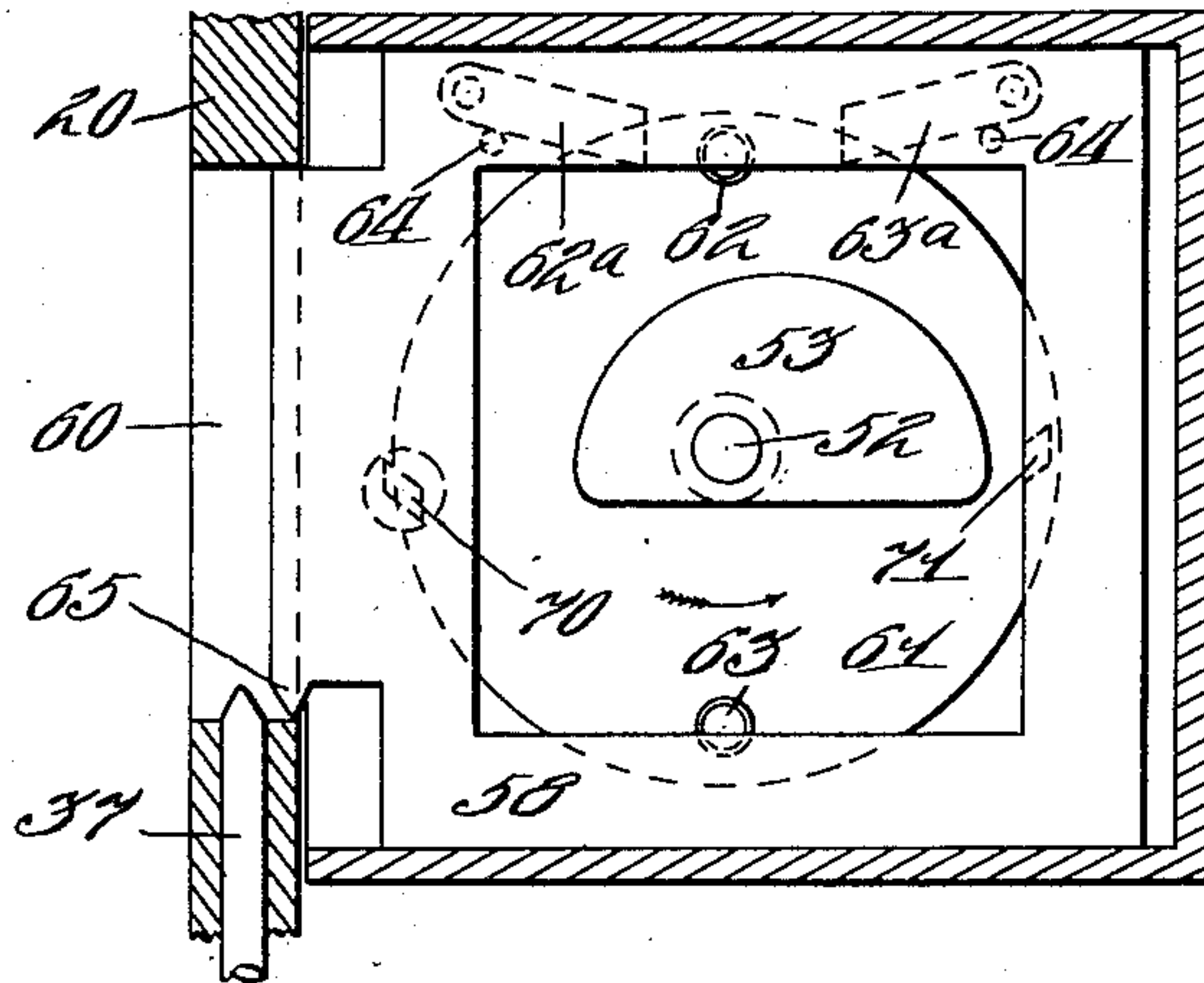


Fig. 6.

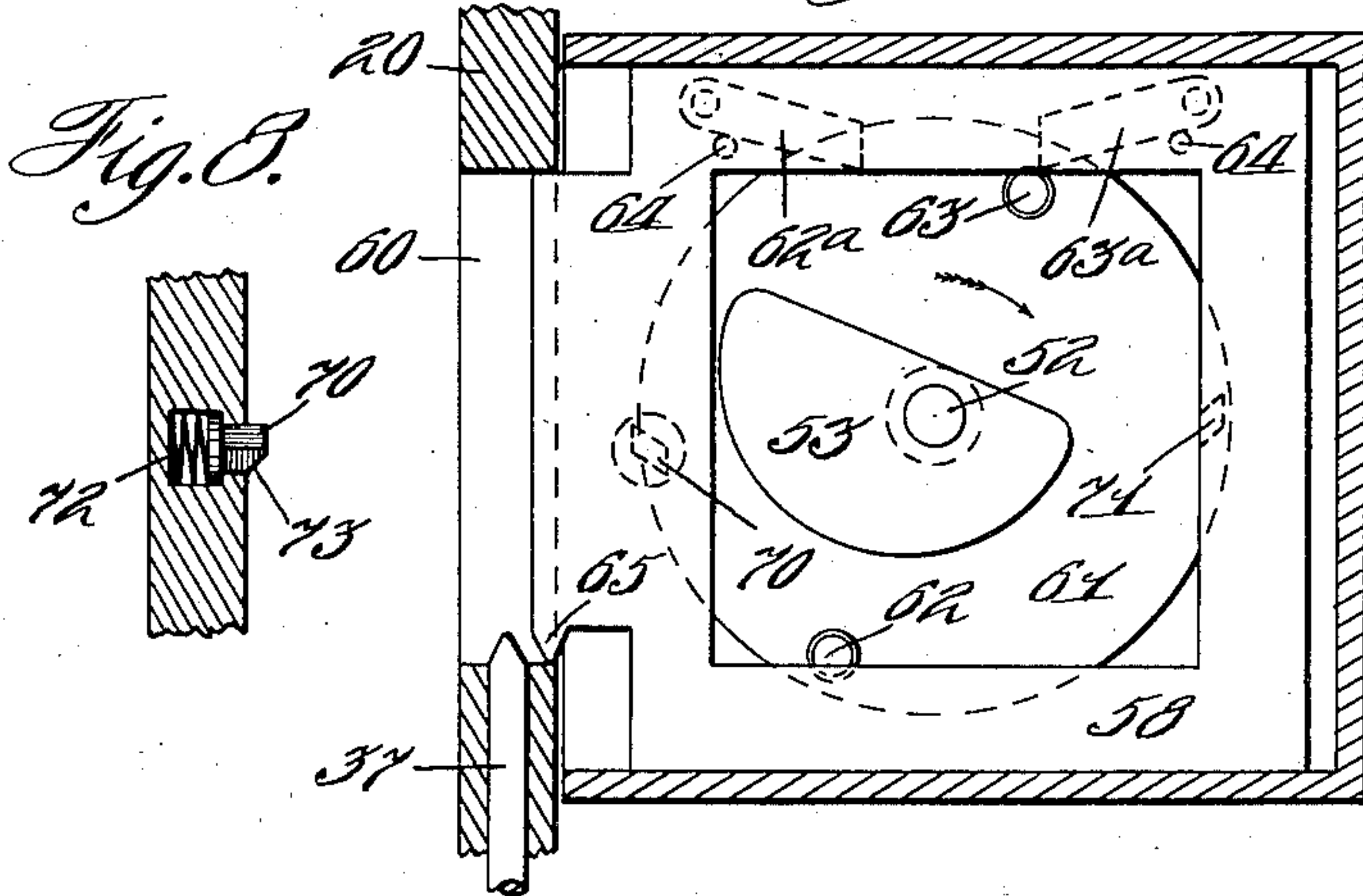


Fig. 9.

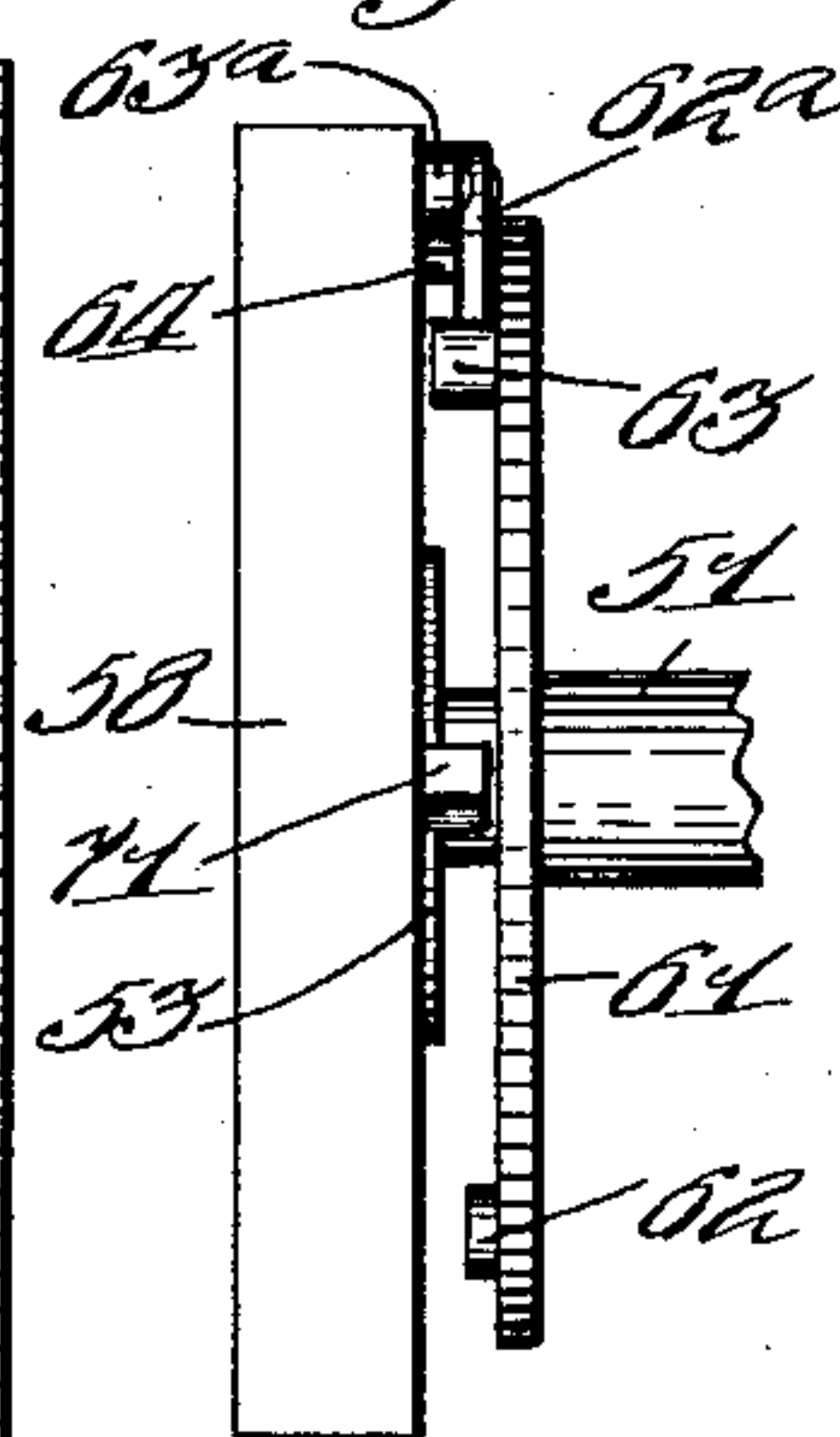
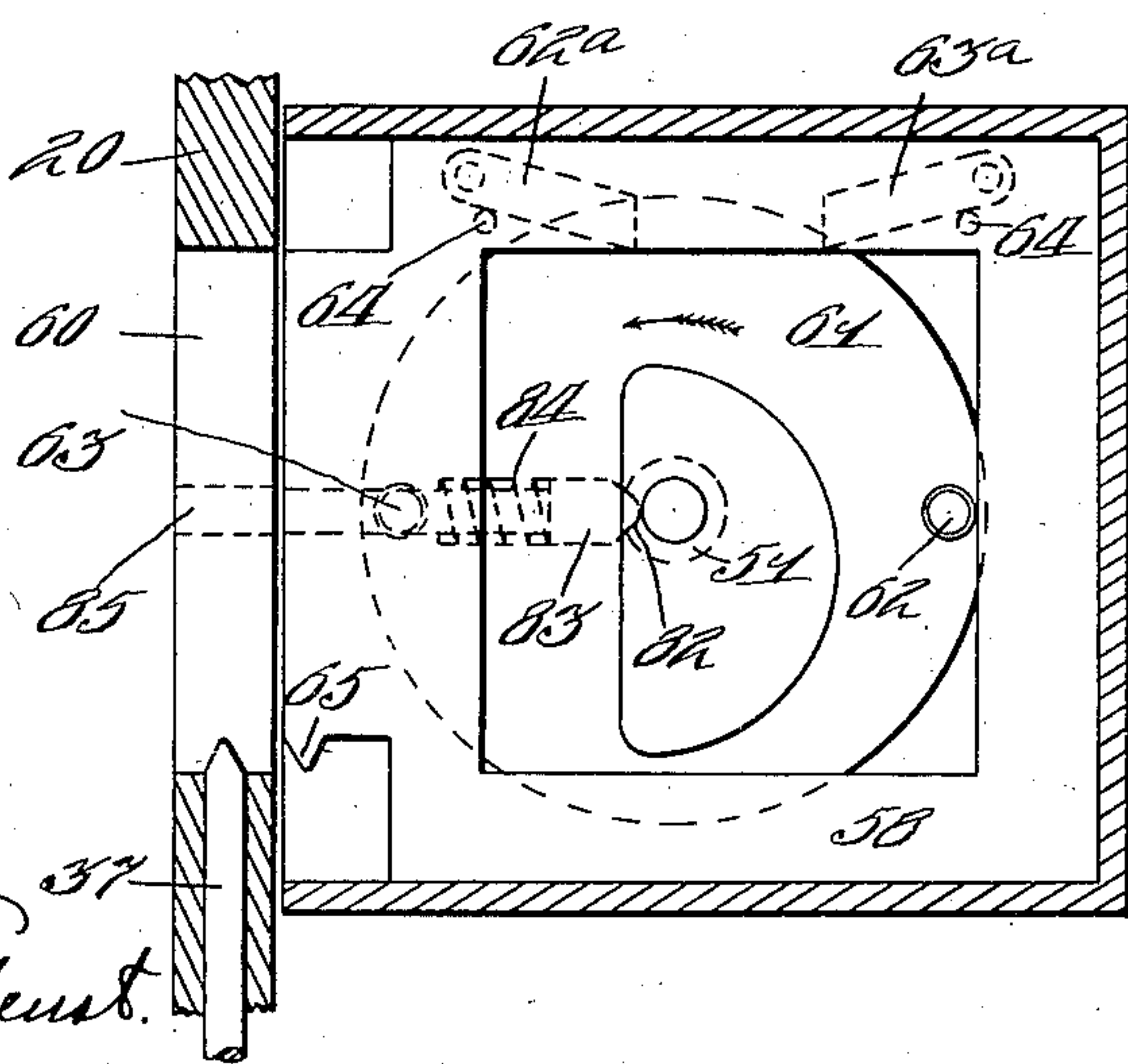


Fig. 7.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RECORDING-LOCK.

No. 929,305.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 27, 1909.

Application filed January 6, 1905. Serial No. 239,941.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CARL G. HEYNE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and JONATHAN B. HAYWARD and WILLIAM M. McCARTHY, citizens of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Recording-Locks, of which we declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in recording locks and has among its objects to provide improved devices for use in connection with that class of recording locks which are used in connection with the locking or unlocking of doors or similar movable parts in which it is desired to secure a permanent record of the particular person operating the lock to open the door. Recording door locks of this nature are already well-known in the art and in conjunction with these recording devices which leave a permanent record of the person opening the door, there is used a time stamp operated by clock movement whereby to secure a record of the time of the unlocking of the door or of locking of the door in conjunction with the recording of the designation of the person who operates the lock; but where such clocks are used to secure the time recording, it has been customary to mount upon the door itself the entire locking mechanism including a clock for giving the time record, and the constant opening and closing of the door and the consequent jar produced thereby is of course detrimental to the clock movement; and therefore the present improvements have been devised whereby it is possible to mount the clock and the recording mechanism upon the stationary door jamb, and at the same time retain the ordinary lock controlling mechanism upon the movable door, and also control from the locking mechanism mounted on the door the recording devices for giving a permanent record of the particular person operating the door lock.

With these and incidental objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, the essential elements of which are set forth in appended claims and a preferred form of embodiment of which is here-

inafter specifically described with reference to the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification.

Of said drawings: Figure 1 represents a vertical sectionalized view of this improved locking mechanism showing the clock and the recording mechanism mounted upon a stationary door jamb, and the lock controlling mechanism mounted upon the movable door. Fig. 2 represents a detail of certain of the parts shown in Fig. 1, showing the locking bolt moved to locking position. Fig. 2<sup>a</sup> represents a detail view of the separate auxiliary setting plungers. Fig. 3 represents a detail sectionalized view through the door and the locking bolt showing the ordinary Yale key for controlling the locking bolt. Fig. 4 represents a fragmentary detail side view of the differentially movable recording segment. Figs. 5, 6, 8 and 9 represent detail views of the locking bolt and its actuating mechanism showing devices for giving the bolt an initial and final locking movement. Fig. 7 represents a detail view showing modified form of devices for giving the bolt such an initial and final movement.

Referring to Fig. 1, the clock and recording mechanism are mounted within a stationary casing 20 which is seated within or mounted upon the stationary door jamb, and adjacent to this door jamb is the movable door 21 carrying the lock controlling mechanism to be later described. The clock 22 is arranged to give proper setting movement to the time printing wheel 23 which is pivoted upon the shaft 24 and is actuated from the clock mechanism in a well-known manner so as to bring to the printing line the time printing type denoting the time of day correct within certain small intervals of minutes. Pivoted upon a shaft 25 is a differentially movable segment 26 carrying at its lower extremity type characters 27. For convenience this segment will be called the clerk's segment, it bearing a series of different type, one for each clerk, and being arranged to be moved differentially to print the clerk's initial as controlled by the particular key used by the clerk in the process of unlocking the door as will be later described. This segment 26 is situated at the side of the time printing wheel and both sets of type are arranged to print upon the detail strip paper 28 which is un-



wound from a supply roller 29 and fed over suitable guide rollers and then rolled upon a winding roller 30. An inking ribbon 31 is fed from a supply roller 32 and is led between the type and the detail strip paper to be fed upon a winding roller 33. The platen 34 comprises a reciprocating bar formed with slots so as to slide vertically upon stationary guide pins 35, the upper end of the platen carrying the usual impression block 36 for taking the impression from the type wheels. Motion is imparted to the platen by means of a plunger 37 seated within the casing 20 and having an arm 38 at its lower end engaging a pin 39 formed upon a lever 40 pivoted at its middle point and engaging at the other end the middle portion of the platen 34, so that upon the depression of the plunger 37 the lever 40 will be rocked and the platen 34 will be carried upward to force the platen head 36 against the type wheels and secure an impression from the clerk's segment 26 and the time printing wheel 23. A spring 41 normally draws the platen 34 downward and retains the plunger 37 in normal upward position. Pawls 42 carried by the platen 34 act upon ratchet wheels 43 fast to give the necessary feeding movement to the winding rollers of the ink ribbon and the detail strip.

The mechanism for operating the door bolt by the key and thereby setting the clerk's segment to proper differential position and also actuating the printing mechanism will now be described.

As will be seen in Fig. 3 an ordinary Yale key 50 is provided which is inserted into its slot in the usual barrel 51, and by the operation of the suitable locking plungers permits the rotation of the barrel 51 with the key 50, the key being such in the present instance as to be arranged to be given one complete revolution in the process of locking or unlocking the door. The end of the key 50 abuts against a longitudinally movable shaft 52 carrying at its inner end a setting cam 53 (see also Figs. 1, 2, etc.) A spring 54 presses against an extension of the shaft 52 and normally holds the shaft 52 in outward position against the key 50. Each clerk is provided with a key, and these keys are of different lengths for the purpose of thereby securing differential movement of the clerk's segment 26 in order to identify the particular key in the process of unlocking or locking the door. The shortest key is so arranged that it simply abuts against the end of the shaft 52 and does not give any inward movement to the shaft, and from mechanism to be described presently it will be seen that in the use of such key no setting movement is given to the clerk's segment 26, and consequently upon the operation of the printer the segment will rest in a position shown in Fig. 1 without being displaced, and will print from the type block which normally rests over the printing

line as shown in said figure. When however, a longer key is used, the inner end of the key abuts against the shaft 52 and forces the shaft longitudinally inward so as to carry the cam disk 53 into position to register laterally with one or the other of a series of three auxiliary plungers 55, 56 and 57, these plungers being arranged to control the differential setting movement of the clerk's segment 26, and of course the various keys are of the proper varied length to bring the cam disk 53 opposite the corresponding auxiliary plunger. These plungers 55, 56 and 57 are arranged to cooperate respectively with antifriction rollers 55<sup>a</sup>, 56<sup>a</sup> and 57<sup>a</sup> and the shape of each plunger is shown in detail in Fig. 2<sup>a</sup>. The plungers are all seated within the main locking bolt 58 and are normally retracted by springs 59 to the position shown in Fig. 1. The plunger 55 is formed with an operating nose 55<sup>b</sup>, and similarly the plungers 56 and 57 are formed respectively with operating noses 56<sup>b</sup> and 57<sup>b</sup>, and when these plungers are forced outward in the manner to be presently described, their noses operate respectively upon the aforesaid antifriction rollers 55<sup>a</sup>, 56<sup>a</sup> and 57<sup>a</sup> to give the proper differential setting movement to the clerk's segment 26. These plungers as already explained are situated side by side as shown in Fig. 3, and the plunger 55 is arranged to give the least throw to the segment 26 and the plunger 57 to give the greatest throw to the segment 26, the plunger 56 giving an intermediate extent of movement, and in order that the two plungers 56 and 57 may not conflict with the rollers or pins 55<sup>a</sup> and 56<sup>a</sup>, these pins are made of different lengths as shown in Fig. 4 so that the plunger 56 may operate upon its pin 56<sup>a</sup> without striking the pin 55<sup>a</sup>, and similarly the plunger 57 may operate upon its pin 57<sup>a</sup> without striking either of the two upper pins. The forcing forward of these auxiliary plungers is effected by means of the aforesaid cam disk 53. The normal position of this cam disk is as shown in Fig. 1 and in the process of rotation of the key in the direction shown by the arrow in Fig. 1 to effect the locking of the door by the throwing of the locking bolt 58 as will be presently described, the initial rotation of the disk 53 causes the disk to cam outward whichever auxiliary plunger it may have been moved to register laterally with. In Fig. 2 the disk 53 is shown as having registered with the innermost plunger 55, so that when the disk 53 is in the position shown in Fig. 2, the plunger 55 is cammed outward. These plungers being mounted within the locking bolt 58 itself, they project through the locking recess formed in the casing 20, into which recess the locking bolt 58 is arranged to be projected to lock the door.

In order to describe the complete setting movement of these auxiliary plungers, it will



first be explained how the locking bolt 58 is actuated to lock or unlock the door by the movement of the bolt 58 under the control of the key. The aforesaid key barrel 51 has fast to it an operating disk 61, which disk is provided with pawl operating pins 62 and 63. These pins 62 and 63 cooperate respectively with pawls 62<sup>a</sup> and 63<sup>a</sup> pivoted loosely on the upper portion of the locking bolt 58 and limited in their downward dropping movement by pins 64. During the rotation of the key barrel 51 and the disk 61 from normal position and in the direction shown by the arrow in Fig. 1, the pin 62 strikes its pawl 62<sup>a</sup> at the quarter turn of the key and the continued movement of the key immediately throws the bolt into locking position to engage in the recess 60, the complete locking position of the bolt being shown in Fig. 2; but during this first quarter turn of the key, the cam disk 53 has in the meantime been turned to force forward its proper auxiliary plunger, and if it has been set to register with the plunger 55, it will force this plunger forward as shown in Fig. 2. During this outward movement of the auxiliary plunger, the operating nose of the plunger strikes its corresponding pin mounted upon the clerk's segment 26 and rotates the segment 26 toward proper setting position. For example, if the plunger 55 is forced outward it will strike the pin 55<sup>a</sup> to give the segment 26 its smallest setting movement, but it will be observed that shortly after the operating nose 55<sup>b</sup> has struck the pin 55<sup>a</sup>, the entire bolt 58 is now just ready to be moved outward into locking position by reason of the key at this time having arrived at the quarter turn so as to cause the pin 62 to act against the pawl 62<sup>a</sup> to throw the locking bolt; but the continued outward movement of the operating nose 55<sup>a</sup> no longer has any further setting movement upon the segment 26 for the position of the pin 55<sup>a</sup> is such that after the operating nose 55<sup>b</sup> has begun to move forward with the bolt, the pin simply rides in under the lower side of the operating nose 55<sup>b</sup> and therefore the segment 26 remains held in this displaced position without being moved to any further extent by the continued outward locking movement of the main bolt 58. The purpose of this is to complete the setting movement of the clerk's setting segment 26 prior to the final locking movement of the main bolt 58, since this final movement of the locking bolt 58 is utilized to actuate the printing platen. This mechanism for actuating the platen simply comprises a beveled lug 65 (see Figs. 1 and 2) situated on the lower and outward end of the bolt 58 and arranged to contact with and depress the platen operating plunger 37 in each direction of movement of the locking bolt. The normal position of the parts being shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that the locking bolt may

have a certain extent of movement before the lug 65 strikes and depresses the plunger 37, and during this portion of the movement of the bolt 58 the clerk's segment 26 is being set by the auxiliary plunger acting upon its respective pin, so that by the time the lug 65 has arrived in position to operate the platen, the setting segment 26 will have been so moved as to bring the parts into position shown in Fig. 2, in which the pin on the side of the setting segment engages the underside of the operating nose of the auxiliary plunger which has been forced forward. Although the operation of the plunger 55 has been described, it will be readily understood that the operation of the plungers 56 or 57 similarly effects the necessary setting movement of the segment 26 prior to the time of printing.

In Fig. 1 it will be seen that the locking bolt 58 is thrown into locking position shortly after the quarter turn of the key, and upon the continued revolution of the key in the same direction, the consequent continued rotation of the cam disk 53 will again bring the disk into position shown in Fig. 1 so as to permit the auxiliary plunger which has previously been thrust outward, again to return to normal retracted position within the locking bolt, but of course the printing has in the meantime taken place, the disk 53 being shaped so as to hold the segment in operated position long enough to effect the printing. In order to secure a similar record upon the unlocking of the door, there is a similar action of the same devices for setting the printing segment. That is, as shown in Fig. 2 the cam disk 53 is now rotated in the reverse direction for unlocking, this direction being shown by the arrow on said disk, and during the first quarter turn of this unlocking movement the cam disk 53 is moved to thrust outward its proper plunger according to whichever key is used to unlock the door, and the setting segment thus first having been set by the movement of the auxiliary plunger such as shown in Fig. 2, the parts are ready for the retraction of the main locking bolt and the attendant printing; this retraction of the locking bolt is occasioned by the pin 63 striking the operating pawl 63<sup>a</sup> at the end of the quarter turn of the key so that the continued reverse turning of the key causes the pin to act upon the pawl 63<sup>a</sup> to retract the locking bolt, and in such retraction of the locking bolt the lug 65 again depresses the plunger 37 to print the time and the designation of the clerk's initial according to the previous setting movement of the segment 26. It will be obvious that during the locking movement of the bolt 58 the pin 62 simply lifts the pawl 63<sup>a</sup> without having any effect thereon, and similarly in the unlocking movement the pin 63 simply lifts the pawl 62<sup>a</sup> without having any effect upon it.

In order to protect the auxiliary plungers



as soon as they have been projected outward into the locking recess 60 the main locking bolt 58 is arranged to be given an initial movement into said recess soon after the key has been started in its locking movement whereby to throw the locking bolt into its locking recess and prevent the door from being opened as soon as the auxiliary plungers have been projected outward and thereby protect the plungers from being bent by any intentional or accidental opening of the door while the plungers are engaged with the recess 60; and there is a similar arrangement for retaining the bolt initially displaced to a slight extent upon the unlocking movement so that the complete unlocking of the bolt will not take place until the auxiliary plungers have been completely withdrawn from the recess. To effect this there is mounted upon the side of the locking bolt 58 a beveled plunger 70 (see Figs. 1, 2, 5 etc.) which in the normal position of the parts when the bolt is retracted, stands just below the pin 63 formed on the disk 61. In the initial locking movement of the key causing the rotation of the disk 61 in the direction shown by the arrow in Fig. 1 the pin 63 strikes the plunger 70 and acting upon its beveled upper side forces the locking bolt 58 forward a slight extent so as to cause the bolt to engage partially in the locking recess 60 as shown in Fig. 5, and then upon the rotation of the key to the quarter turn the pin 62 is brought into position to engage its pawl 62<sup>a</sup> as previously explained and give the locking bolt its final movement into complete locking position as already explained.

On the opposite side of the bolt 58 from the plunger 70 is a beveled lug 71 which in the normal unlocked position of the bolt stands just in engagement with the pin 62; and upon this initial locking movement of the bolt as just explained the pin 62 is rotated in the direction of the arrow and the lug 71 slides horizontally below the pin and does not strike the pin since the pin is moving upward simultaneously. Then when the pin 62 reaches the pawl 62<sup>a</sup> to give the bolt its final movement, the lug 71 is moved so far over to the left as shown in Fig. 2 that the pin 63 can pass freely to the right of the lug 71 and the disk 61 is then brought into normal position again at the end of one complete revolution, but with the bolt 58 and its lugs 70 and 71 displaced laterally into the position shown in Fig. 2. Now upon the unlocking movement, the first quarter turn of the revolution of the disk 61 brings the pin 63 into position to engage its pawl 63<sup>a</sup> and forces the locking bolt inward again toward unlocking position, but it will be seen that the pin 63 is slightly farther from the periphery of the disk 61 than the pin 62 and consequently the pin 63 forces the bolt 58 backward by acting upon the pawl 63<sup>a</sup> but

slides by the pawl before the bolt is completely retracted, as shown in Fig. 6. Upon the continued unlocking rotation of the disk 61 as shown by the arrow in Fig. 6, the pin 63 at the half revolution arrives opposite the lug 71 but the pin 63 is far enough from the periphery of the disk so as not to engage the lug 71, and at the same time the opposite pin 62 has arrived opposite the beveled plunger 70, and in order to permit the pin 62 to pass this plunger without having any effect upon the locking bolt, the plunger is made spring-depressible against the tension of the spring 72 (see Fig. 8), and the underside of the plunger is beveled at 73 with such an inclination as to permit the pin in striking the bevel 73 to force the plunger back against the tension of its spring 72 and thus permit the pin 62 to pass by without having any effect upon the locking bolt; and when the pin 62 arrives at its home position as shown in Fig. 1, the pin strikes the lug 71 and forces the bolt backward to its final home position, that is, completes the final retracting of the bolt at the final part of the movement of the key in its unlocking rotation movement. In order that the pin 62 may not strike the pawl 63<sup>a</sup> at the three-quarter turn and thereby give the bolt its final retracting movement too soon, the pin 62 (as shown in Fig. 9) is made slightly shorter than the pin 63, and the pawl 63<sup>a</sup> is made thin enough so that the pin 62 will not contact with it at this three-quarter turn of the unlocking movement and thereby the locking bolt will not be completely retracted until the pin 62 arrives at home position in the manner just above set forth. Thus it will be seen that the initial locking movement of the bolt 58 and the final retention of the bolt slightly displaced in locking position until the complete revolution of the controlling key, serves as an adequate protection to prevent the opening of the door and consequent injury to the auxiliary plungers while the plungers are in displaced position. A modified form of protective device for accomplishing this latter result is shown in Fig. 7, in which there is formed upon the key barrel 51 a notch 82 into which there is seated an auxiliary locking bolt 83 spring-pressed into unlocking position by a spring 84. Upon revolution of the key barrel 51, the bolt 83 is immediately forced out of the notch 82 and the forward end of the bolt engages a recess 85 in the door jamb and securely locks the door from opening movement until the complete revolution of the key when the auxiliary bolt again is retracted by engagement with its notch 82 but at this time of course the main locking bolt has been moved into locking position, and similarly upon the unlocking movement, the auxiliary bolt 83 is again forced forward and remains in locking position until the final return movement of the key; and thus this auxil-



iary bolt serves the same protective purpose for the auxiliary plungers.

While the forms of mechanism here shown are admirably adapted to fulfil the objects primarily stated, it is to be understood that it is not intended to confine the invention to the forms of embodiment herein disclosed for it is susceptible of embodiment in various forms, all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

What is claimed is: -

1. In a machine of the character described, the combination with two separable supporting members mounted to permit bodily relative movement, of means carried by one member for giving distinguished identifications, and means carried by the other of said members and operable only when the two members are in juxtaposition for differentially controlling said identification means.

2. In a recording lock, the combination with two independent supporting members arranged to permit bodily change of the relative positions thereof; of identifying means carried by one member and arranged to give a plurality of distinguished identifications; locking mechanism to lock the two members when they are in juxtaposition; and means carried by the other member for operating said locking mechanism and for also controlling the identifying means to secure the proper identification operable only when the two members are in such juxtaposition.

3. In a recording lock, the combination with two independent supporting members arranged to permit bodily change of the relative positions thereof; of a recording mechanism carried by one member and including a differentially movable printing element; a locking mechanism to lock the two members when they are in juxtaposition; and means carried by the other member for operating the locking mechanism and also for controlling said differential element when said two members are in such juxtaposition.

4. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism mounted upon a stationary door jamb, and including a differentially movable printing element, of a locking bolt carried by a movable door; and key controlled means also carried by said door for operating said locking bolt and for positioning said printing element.

5. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism mounted upon a stationary door jamb, and including a differentially movable printing element and a platen; of a locking bolt carried by the movable door; and key controlled means for operating said locking bolt and for first setting said printing element and subsequently actuating said platen.

6. In a recording door-lock, the combination with an identifying means mounted upon a stationary door jamb, and arranged to give

a plurality of distinguished identifications; of a locking mechanism carried upon the movable door; and key controlled means also carried by said movable door for operating said locking mechanism and for effecting the proper identification.

7. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism mounted upon a stationary door jamb and including a differentially movable printing element and a platen; of a locking bolt carried by the movable door and having provisions for operating the platen during a portion of its movement; and key controlled means for operating said locking bolt and for setting the printing elements prior to the platen operating movement of the bolt.

8. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism including a differentially movable printing element; of a series of independent setting elements for said printing element; a key controlled shifting device differentially adjustable to cooperate with any one of said series of setting elements; and a key operated locking mechanism.

9. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism including a differentially movable printing segment; of a series of independent plungers for setting said segment, cooperating with projections carried by said segment to permit such setting movement; a key controlled adjustable shaft carrying an operating cam for operating any one of said plungers according to the adjustment of the shaft; a locking bolt; and a key operated member for actuating said bolt.

10. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism including a differentially movable printing element, of a locking bolt; a series of setting elements carried by said bolt and arranged to operate said printing element; and key controlled means for operating said setting elements and said locking bolt.

11. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism carried upon a stationary door jamb, said door jamb being formed with a locking recess; of a differentially movable printing element having an operating extension in proximity with said recess; a locking bolt carried upon the movable door and arranged to be projected into said recess to lock the door to the jamb; and key controlled means operable through said recess to control the setting movement of said printing element.

12. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism carried upon a stationary door jamb, said door jamb being formed with a locking recess; of a differentially movable printing element having an operating extension in proximity with said recess; of a locking bolt carried upon the



movable door and arranged to be projected into said recess to lock the door to the jamb; and key controlled means carried by said locking bolt and operable through said recess to control the setting movement of said printing element.

13. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism carried upon a stationary door jamb, said door jamb being formed with a locking recess; of a differentially movable printing element having an operating extension in proximity with said recess; a locking bolt carried upon the movable door and arranged to be projected into said recess to lock the door to the jamb; key controlled means carried by said locking bolt and operable through said recess to control the setting movement of said printing element; and key controlled means for actuating said locking bolt to cause the same to engage said recess.

14. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism including a differentially movable printing element and a platen, said recording mechanism being mounted upon a stationary door jamb provided with a locking recess, and said printing element being provided with an operating extension in proximity to said recess; of a locking mechanism carried upon the movable door and arranged to be projected into said recess to lock the door to the jamb; a platen operating member extending into proximity with said locking recess; a key controlled means operable through said recess to control the setting movement of said printing element; and key actuated means for operating said bolt to cause the same to engage said recess and thereby operate said platen operating member.

15. In a recording lock, the combination with an identifying means mounted upon a stationary door jamb and constructed to give any desired one of a plurality of identifications; of key controlled means carried by a movable door for cooperating with said identifying means to effect the desired identification; and means for locking the door to the jamb during the entire time of displacement of said key controlled means from normal position.

16. In a recording door-lock, the combination with a recording mechanism mounted upon a stationary door jamb and including a differentially movable printing element; of key controlled means carried by a movable door for positioning said printing element; and means for locking the door to the jamb during the entire setting movement of said key controlled means.

17. In a recording lock the combination with a recording mechanism including a differentially movable printing element, said recording mechanism being mounted on a stationary door jamb having a locking re-

cess formed therein; of key controlled setting elements carried by a movable door and acting through said recess to set said printing element; and means for locking the door to the jamb during the entire time that the said setting elements are projecting into said recess.

18. In a recording door lock, the combination with a recording mechanism including a time indicator and an identifying means, of a platen, key-controlled operating devices for the platen and the identifying means, a locking device carrying the identifying means operating device, and means for giving said locking device an initial and a final movement.

19. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism including a printing element and mounted on a stationary door jamb having a locking recess formed therein, of a platen, setting means for said printing element carried by the door and acting through said recess, means for locking the door to the jamb, said means also operating the platen, and means for giving said locking means an initial movement to protect the setting means and a final movement to operate the platen.

20. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism having time and identifying indicators, of key controlled mechanism for moving said identifying indicators differentially, a locking bolt carrying said mechanism, and means operated by said locking bolt for taking an impression after the indicator has been moved.

21. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism having time and identifying indicators, of key controlled mechanism for moving said identifying indicators differentially, a locking bolt carrying said mechanism and having an initial movement to protect said key controlled mechanism.

22. In a recording lock, the combination with a printing mechanism, of plungers for setting same, a locking bolt carrying said plungers, and means for giving said bolt an initial and a final movement both of advancement and retraction, to protect the plungers carried thereby.

23. In a recording lock, the combination with an identifying means mounted on a stationary door-jamb and arranged to give a plurality of distinguished identifications, of key-controlled means carried by a movable door for cooperating with said identifying means to effect the identifications, means for locking the door to the jamb during the entire time of displacement of said key-controlled means from normal position, a platen, and means for operating the said platen on both the advancing and retracting movement of the key-controlled means, said platen operating means being positioned to operate



subsequently to the setting of the identifying means in both said movements of the locking means.

24. In a recording door lock, the combination with a recording mechanism including an identifying means, of a platen, key-controlled operating devices for the platen and identifying means, a locking device carrying the identifying means operating device, and means for giving said locking device an initial and a final movement.

25. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism having an identifying indicator, of key controlled mechanism for moving said identifying indicator differentially, a locking bolt carrying said mechanism, and means operated by said

locking bolt for taking an impression after the indicator has been moved.

26. In a recording lock, the combination with a recording mechanism having identifying indicators, of key controlled mechanism for moving said identifying indicators differentially, a locking bolt carrying said mechanism and having an initial movement to protect said key controlled mechanism.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CARL G. HEYNE.

JONATHAN B. HAYWARD.

WILLIAM M. McCARTHY.

Witnesses:

WM. O. HENDERSON,

CARL W. BENST.