

(No Model.)

S. W. MAXSON.

TIME REGISTER FOR EMPLOYÉS.

No. 328,045.

Patented Oct. 13, 1885.

Fig. 1.

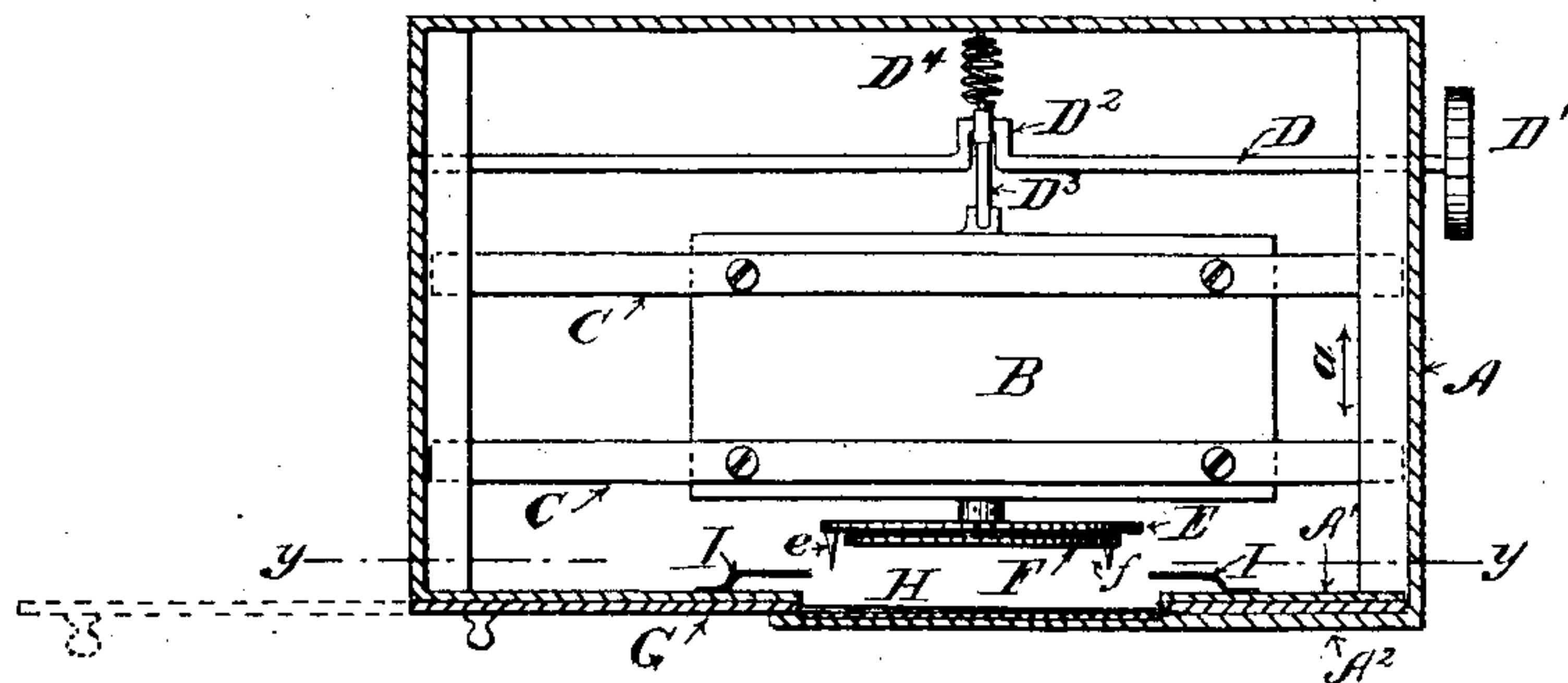


Fig. 2.

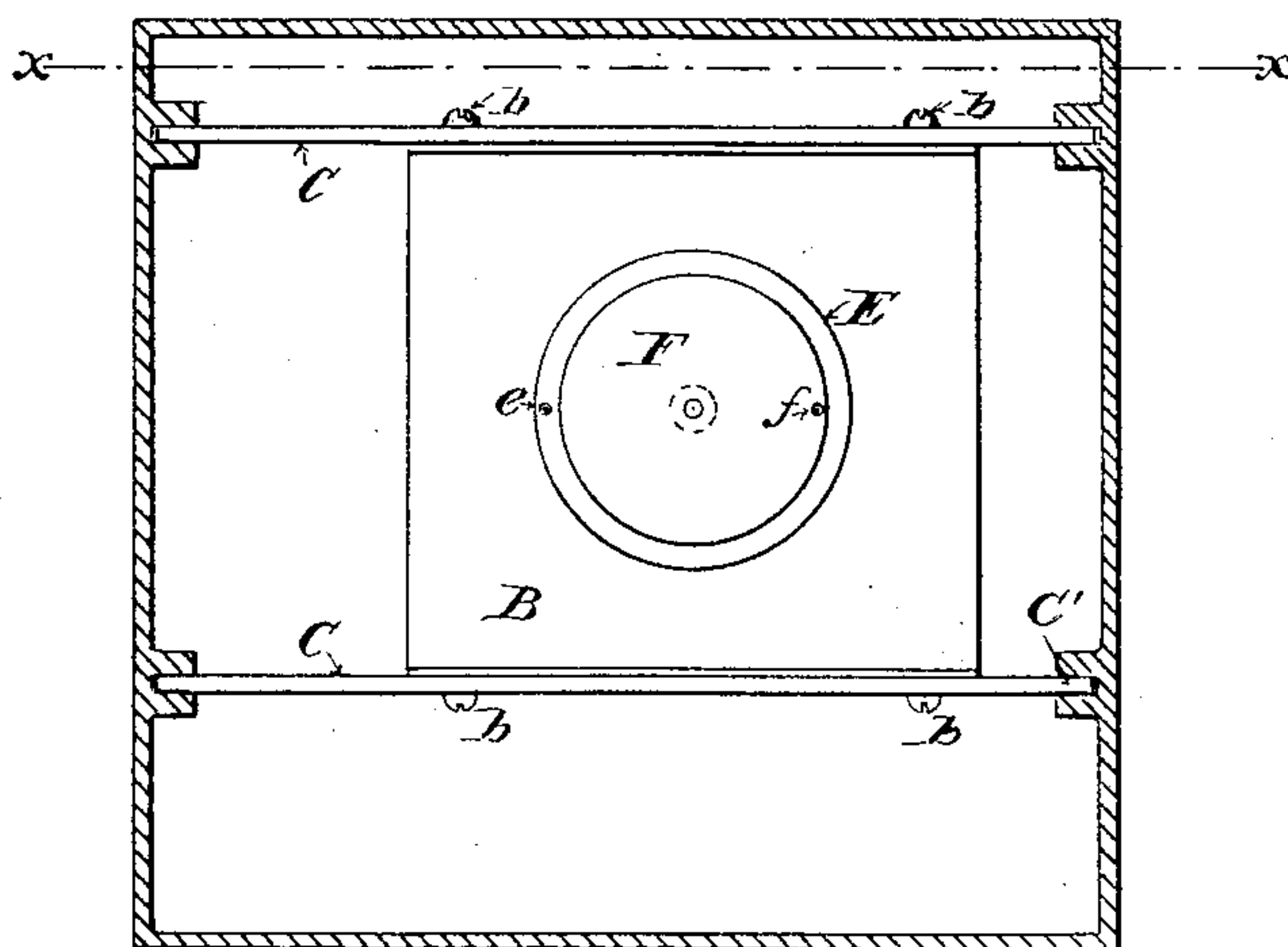


Fig. 5.

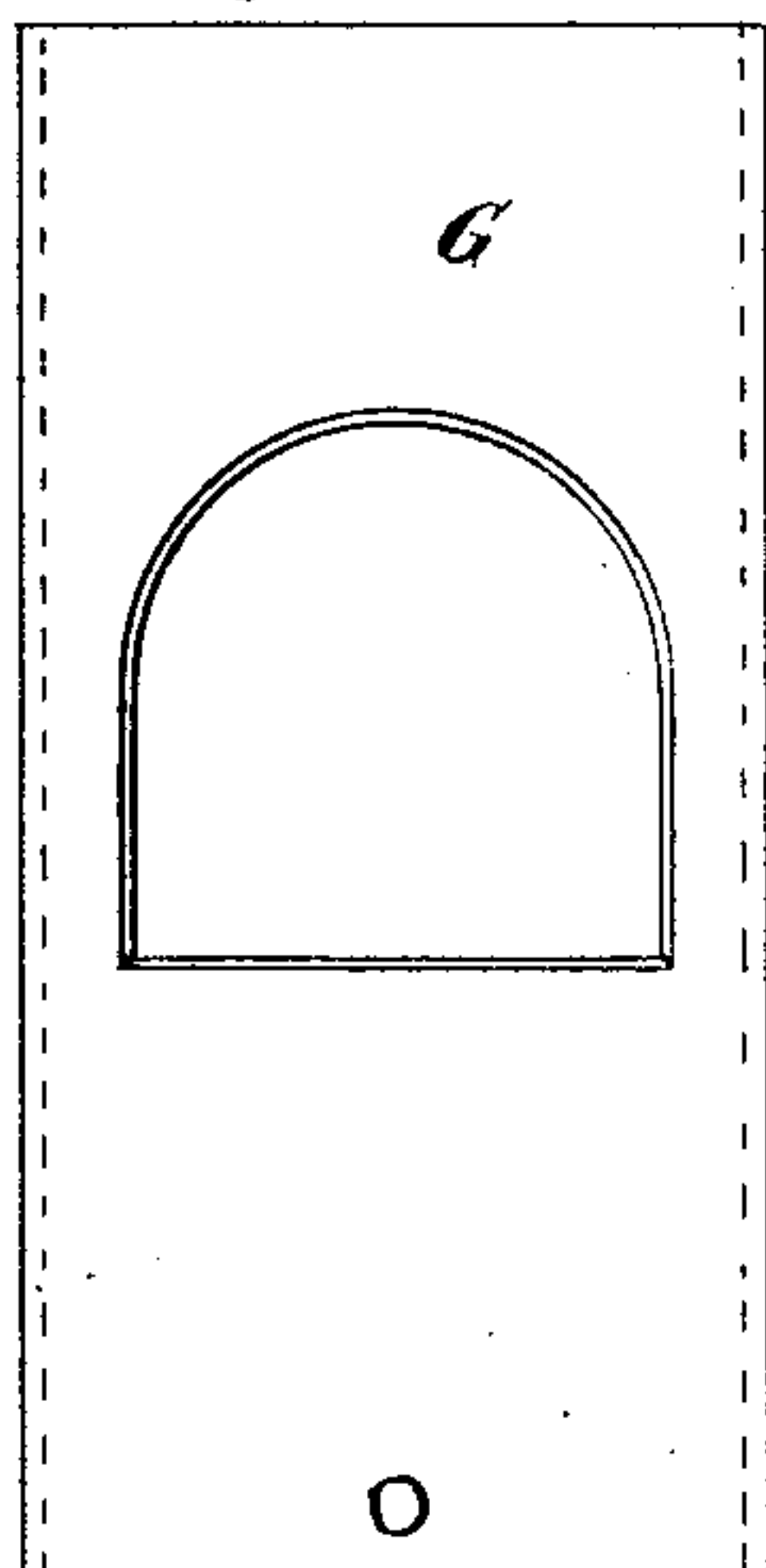


Fig. 3.

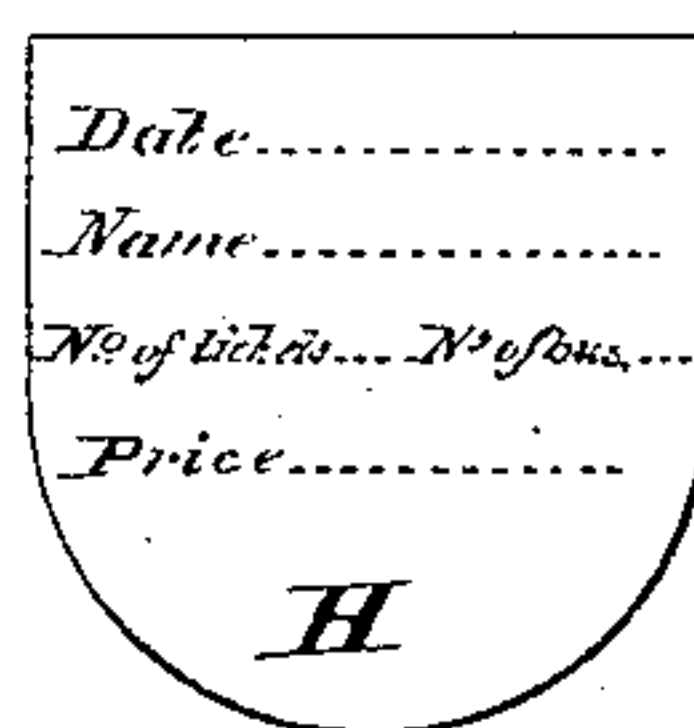
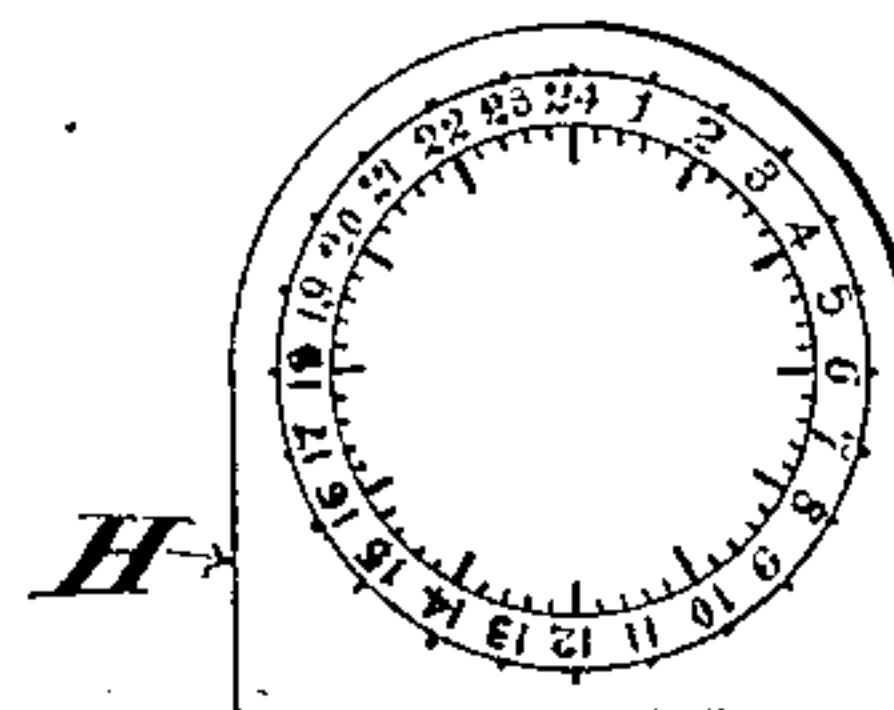


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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TIME-REGISTER FOR EMPLOYÉS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,045, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed June 1, 1885. Serial No. 167,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN W. MAXSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dassel, in the county of Meeker and State of Minnesota, have invented certain Improvements in Grain-Dealers' Registers for Employés, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new instrument designed for use in registering or recording commercial or other transactions; and the invention consists, generally, in the construction and in the combination of devices hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a horizontal section on line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line *yy* of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of the check. Fig. 5 represents the slide by which the checks are carried.

In the drawings, A represents the casing of the instrument.

B represents a suitable clock mechanism that is inclosed within the casing A. This clock mechanism is supported within the casing so as to be capable of being moved back and forth therein, as indicated by the arrow *a* in Fig. 1. I have shown in Figs. 1 and 2 a preferable means for supporting the clock mechanism.

C C represent bars to which the clock mechanism is secured by any suitable means, as by clamps or screws *b b*. The bars C C are supported in suitable ways, C' C, on the inner sides of the casing A. I provide suitable means, adapted to be operated from the outside of the casing, for moving the clock mechanism in the casing. I have shown a preferable means for this purpose, consisting of a rod, D, having a hand-wheel or lever, D', on the outside of the casing. This rod is provided with a crank, D²; and a link, D³, connects this crank with the clock mechanism. By turning the hand-wheel the clock mechanism may be moved back and forth on the ways C' C. A spring, D⁴, connecting the crank with the back of the casing, may be provided to hold the clock mechanism back or in its retracted position.

The clock mechanism is not provided with

hands, but has instead on its hand-shafts the plates or disks E and F, provided, respectively, with the pins *e* and *f*. This mechanism has a twenty-four-hour movement, so that the plate E makes a revolution in twenty-four hours, while the plate F makes a revolution every hour. The plate E is somewhat larger than plate F, and the pin *e* projects beyond the face of plate F. The pins have sharp points, substantially as shown.

The front A' of the casing has an opening opposite the plates E and F, and of a size to permit these plates to pass through it. A supplemental front, A², is attached to the casing, so as to cover the opening in the part A', leaving merely a narrow opening between the two parts A' A², to permit the introduction of the slide G hereinafter described.

The slide G (represented in Fig. 4) consists of a narrow strip of wood or other suitable material having an opening therethrough adapted, when the slide is pushed between the parts A' A² of the casing, to register with the opening in the part A'. The opening in the slide is provided on the inner side with a slight flange for a purpose hereinafter stated.

H, Figs. 3 and 4, represents a check formed preferably of paper, but it may be made of other suitable material. This check has printed or marked upon one side a twenty-four-hour dial with a circle of minute-spaces, within the circle of figures, as indicated in Fig. 4. The reverse side of the check has suitable blanks, as indicated in Fig. 3, adapting it for the entry thereon of a commercial or other transaction. The check is of the same shape as the opening in the slide G, and it is adapted to fit therein, being prevented from passing through the slide by the flange on the inner side of the opening.

The inner surface of the part A² of the casing is covered opposite the opening in the part A' by a thin sheet of cork, buckskin, or other suitable soft material to receive the points *e* and *f* on the plates when the clock mechanism is moved forward.

I, Fig. 1, represents a stop-plate secured within the casing and projecting over the opening in the part A', but not interfering with the movement of the plates E and F.

The slide G may be moved out, as indicated

by dotted lines in Fig. 1; but it preferably is provided with a suitable stop, so that it can only be drawn out far enough to expose the opening therein.

5 The instrument is designed, primarily, for the recording of commercial transactions made by an agent, when the party for whom the transactions are made is not present, and it will preferably be used as follows: An instru-
10 ment in running order is furnished to each of the several agents whose transactions it is desired to have recorded. The agent or party making the transaction will not have access to the interior of the casing, which will be
15 properly sealed, and access thereto permitted only to a route agent or auditor. The local agent is furnished with a quantity of the checks H, and upon these he is required to enter all transactions made by him. As soon
20 as a transaction has been completed, the agent records it on the back of one of the checks. The check is then placed in the slide G, which is pushed in, bringing the check in front of the plates E F. The handle D' is turned and
25 and the clock mechanism moved forward, the pins *e* and *f* puncturing the check in the hour and minute circles. The check is held against the cork or other soft surface, and the pins pass through it and are embedded in such
30 surface. The clock mechanism is then retracted, either by the spring or by reversing the movement of the handle, and the check adhering to the pins is carried into the casing until it encounters the stop I, by which it is
35 held while the pins are withdrawn. The check then drops into the bottom of the casing, from which it can be removed only by the person having access thereto.

40 It will be seen that the punctures in the check will indicate in hours and minutes exactly the time at which the check is placed in the instrument and the transaction recorded.

45 The check and the opening in the slide are of a shape other than circular, so that the check will always be placed in the same position and brought before the plates with the dial in proper position for puncturing. I have shown a check, one side of which is cut on the arc of a circle, while the other side is
50 rectangular, and this I consider a preferable shape, but do not wish to restrict myself to this shape only.

The means for moving the clock mechanism

may be otherwise located in the casing, and in some instances it may be preferable to lo- 55 cate it in front of the clock mechanism.

The slide G may be inserted from the side, as shown, or it may be arranged to slide down from the top of the casing.

The figures on the check may be arranged 60 in any desired position.

As an equivalent for the flange on the slide surrounding the opening projecting pins may be used, and in some instances it may be desirable to have a slight flange on both sides of 65 the opening to hold the check in position in the slide.

In some instances a twelve-hour clock mechanism may be used, in which case the check will have a corresponding dial. 70

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the movable clock mechanism provided with the hour and minute plates, each having a projecting pin, of the slide having an opening therein and a 75 check adapted to be carried by said slide, substantially as described.

2. The casing A, having an opening through the part A' thereof, and the movable clock mechanism therein having the hour-plate E 80 and minute-plate F with pins *e* and *f*, in combination with slide G and check H, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The casing A, clock mechanism B, hour-plate E, having pin *e*, minute-plate F, having 85 pin *f*, means for moving the clock mechanism within the casing, slide G, and check H, all combined and operating substantially as described.

4. The check H, having the twenty-four- 90 hour dial upon one side thereof, and having blank spaces upon the opposite side adapted to receive records thereon, in combination with the clock mechanism, having hour and minute plates provided with projecting pins, 95 as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The slide G, having an opening therein, in combination with the check H, fitting said opening and having a dial upon one side and blank spaces upon the other, as and for the 100 purpose set forth.

STEPHEN W. MAXSON.

Witnesses:

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