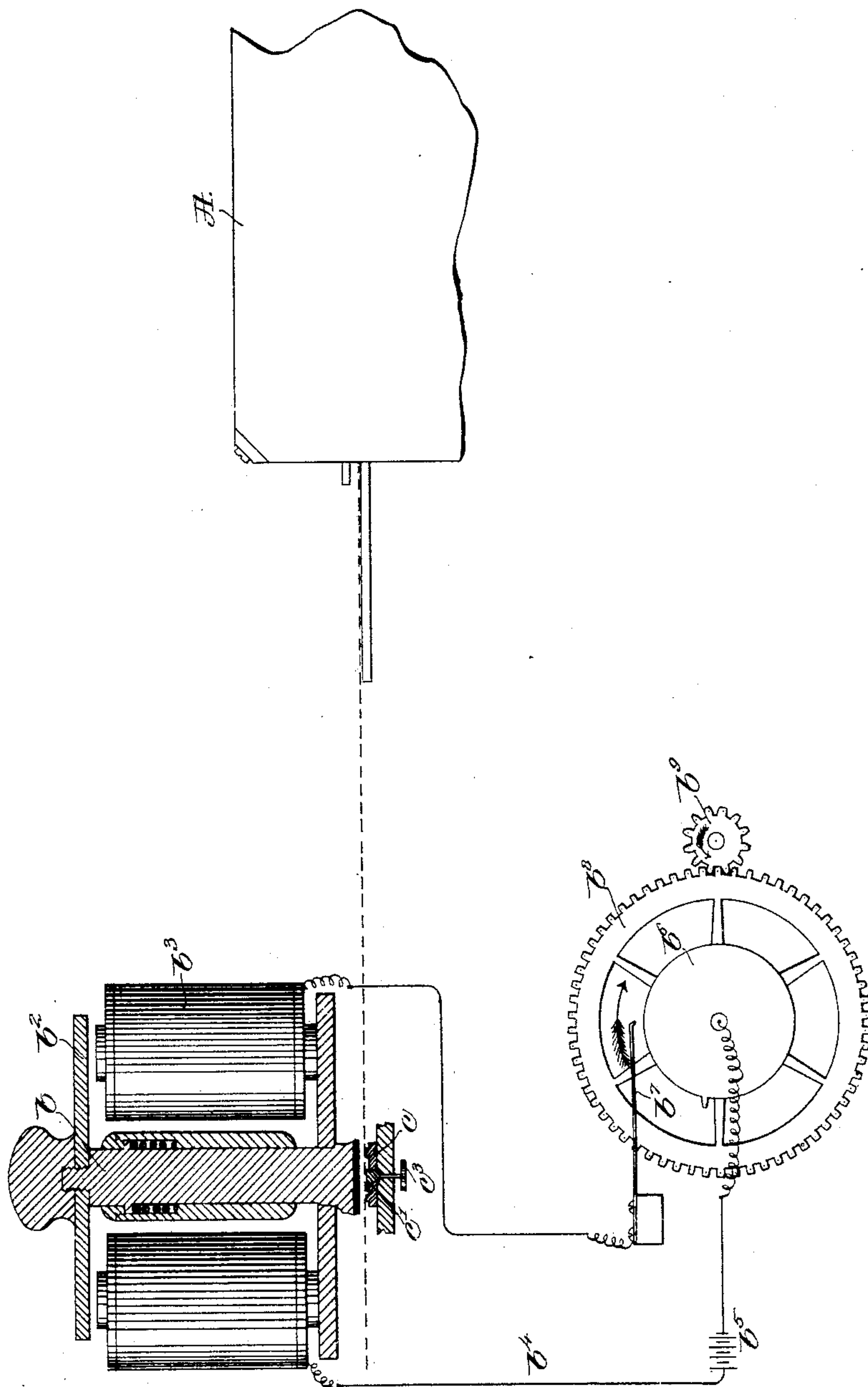


(No Model.)

J. C. WILSON.  
MESSAGE AND TIME RECORDER.

No. 402,120.

Patented Apr. 23, 1889.



Witnesses.

Howard F. Eaton.

Frederick L. Emery.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. WILSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## MESSAGE AND TIME RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 402,120, dated April 23, 1889.

Application filed August 20, 1888. Serial No. 283,244. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. WILSON, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Message and Time Recorders, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like letters on the drawing representing like parts.

In another application, Serial No. 225,434, filed by me January 25, 1887, a message and time recorder is shown wherein messages are recorded and the time of the reception of a message is printed upon the same paper upon which the message is received. An electro-magnet is employed to operate the time-stamp, and a circuit-changing device is employed to control the circuit of the said electro-magnet. The circuit-changing device is arranged to be operated at each time a message is received. In this my present invention a recording-instrument is employed of any well-known construction, and a time-stamp operated by an electro-magnet is also employed, the circuit of the said electro-magnet being operated by a circuit-changing device. A motor mechanism is employed which causes the said circuit-changing device to operate the circuit of the electro-magnet of the time-stamp at definite intervals in contradistinction to being operated only at the time of the reception of the message. The time-stamp employed is similar to that shown and described in United States Patent No. 265,808, dated October 22, 1882, granted to J. C. Hinchman, it comprising a dial and pointer or hand, movable one with relation to the other, and a presser. The motor mechanism employed for operating the said circuit-changing device may be an ordinary clock-motor, designed to move the circuit-changing device continuously, so that at definite intervals of time it may operate to change the condition of the circuit of the electro-magnet of the time-stamp.

The drawing shows a portion of a signal-receiving instrument and time-stamp, and circuit-changing device for the circuit of the electro-magnet of the time-stamp and a portion of an ordinary clock-motor for continuously moving the said circuit-changing device.

The signal-receiving instrument A is sub-

stantially such as shown in application, Serial No. 278,170, filed by me June 25, 1888, and the dotted line leading from it represents a strip of paper upon which the signal is printed.

I desire it to be understood that so far as my present invention essentially consists any other form of signal-receiving instrument may be employed.

The time-stamp comprises the dial *c*, the pointer or hand *c'*, the toothed wheel *c''*, which is engaged and rotated continuously by any suitable motor mechanism, the arbor of the said pinion turning in a base-plate, a presser, *b*, and armature *b''* attached to it, and an electro-magnet, *b'''*. This time-stamp is substantially as shown in the application referred to, and its principal of operation as regards a time-printing mechanism is substantially the same as in the patent referred to. The electro-magnet *b'''* is included in a circuit, *b''''*, including the battery *b'''''*, the break-wheel *b''''''*, and the contact-pin *b'''''''*. The break-wheel *b''''''* is herein shown as fixed to a shaft carrying a toothed wheel, *b''''''''*, which is engaged and rotated by a pinion, *b'''''''''*. It is designed that the pinion *b'''''''''* shall be mounted upon the second-hand arbor of a clock, and therefore rotates once each minute, and the wheel *b''''''''* is of sufficient size to make one complete revolution each five minutes. It will therefore be seen that as the pinion *b'''''''''* is driven by any suitable continuously-moving clock mechanism the break-wheel *b''''''''* will co-operate with the pin *b'''''''''* and thereby effect a change in the condition of the circuit *b''''* and actuate the time-stamp. The break-wheel *b''''''''* and pin *b'''''''''*, as herein shown, constitute the circuit-changing device; but it is obvious that any other suitable well-known form of changing device may be substituted for it without materially departing from the scope of this invention.

While I have herein shown a time-stamp comprising a dial and pointer movable one with relation to the other, I desire it to be understood that I may employ any other well-known form of time-stamp.

I claim—

1. The signal-receiving instrument and a time-stamp comprising a dial and pointer, one of which is continuously movable with relation to the other, a presser, and an electro-magnet for moving the presser, combined



with a circuit-changing device which at regular intervals effects a change in the condition of the circuit of the said electro-magnet, and a motor mechanism for said circuit-changing device, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The signal-receiving instrument and a time-stamp comprising time-printing indicators, a presser, and an electro-magnet for moving the presser, combined with a circuit-changing device which at regular intervals effects a change in the condition of the cir-

cuit of the said electro-magnet, and a motor mechanism for said circuit-changing device, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN C. WILSON.

Witnesses:

BERNICE J. NOYES,  
FREDERICK L. EMERY.