

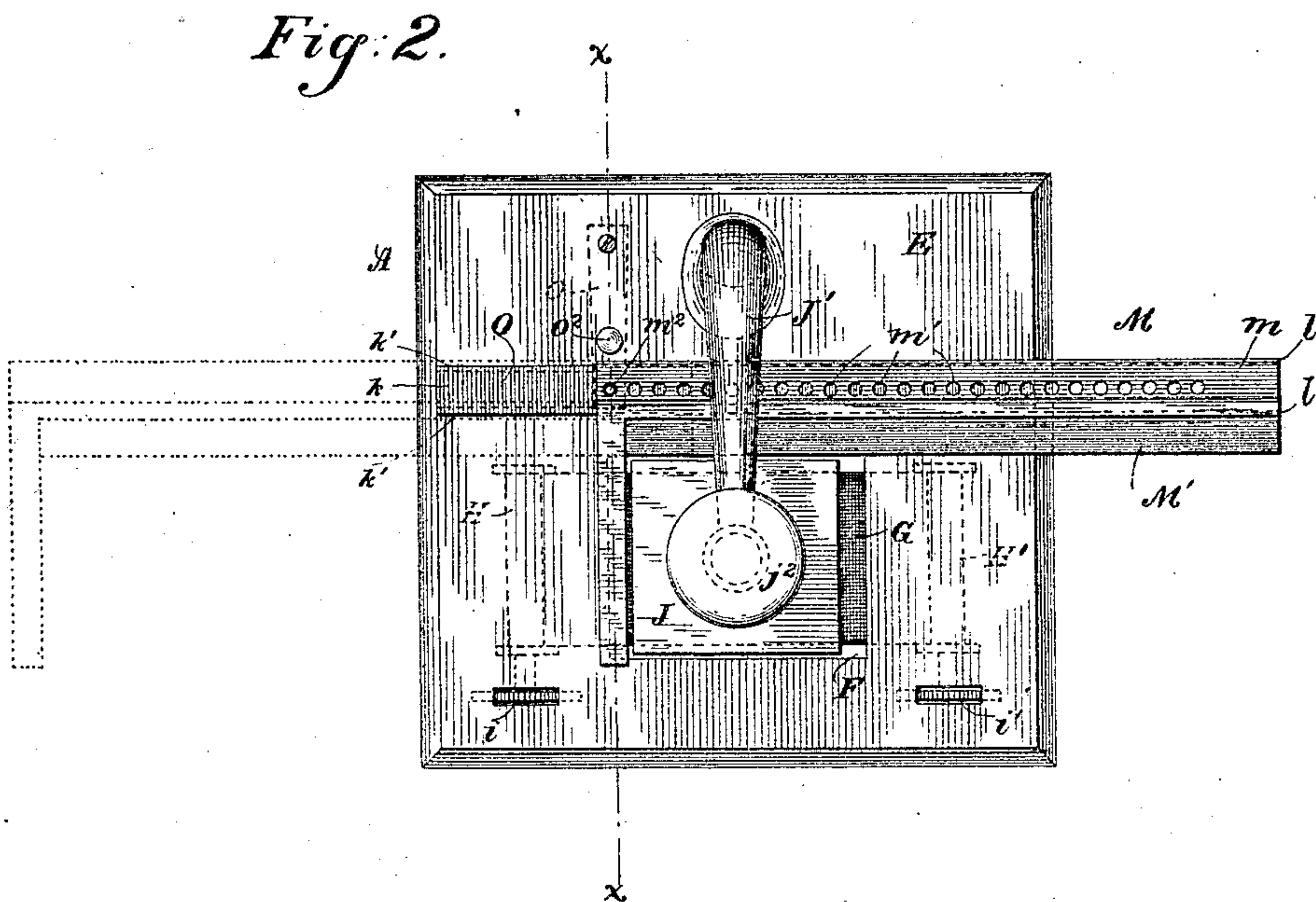
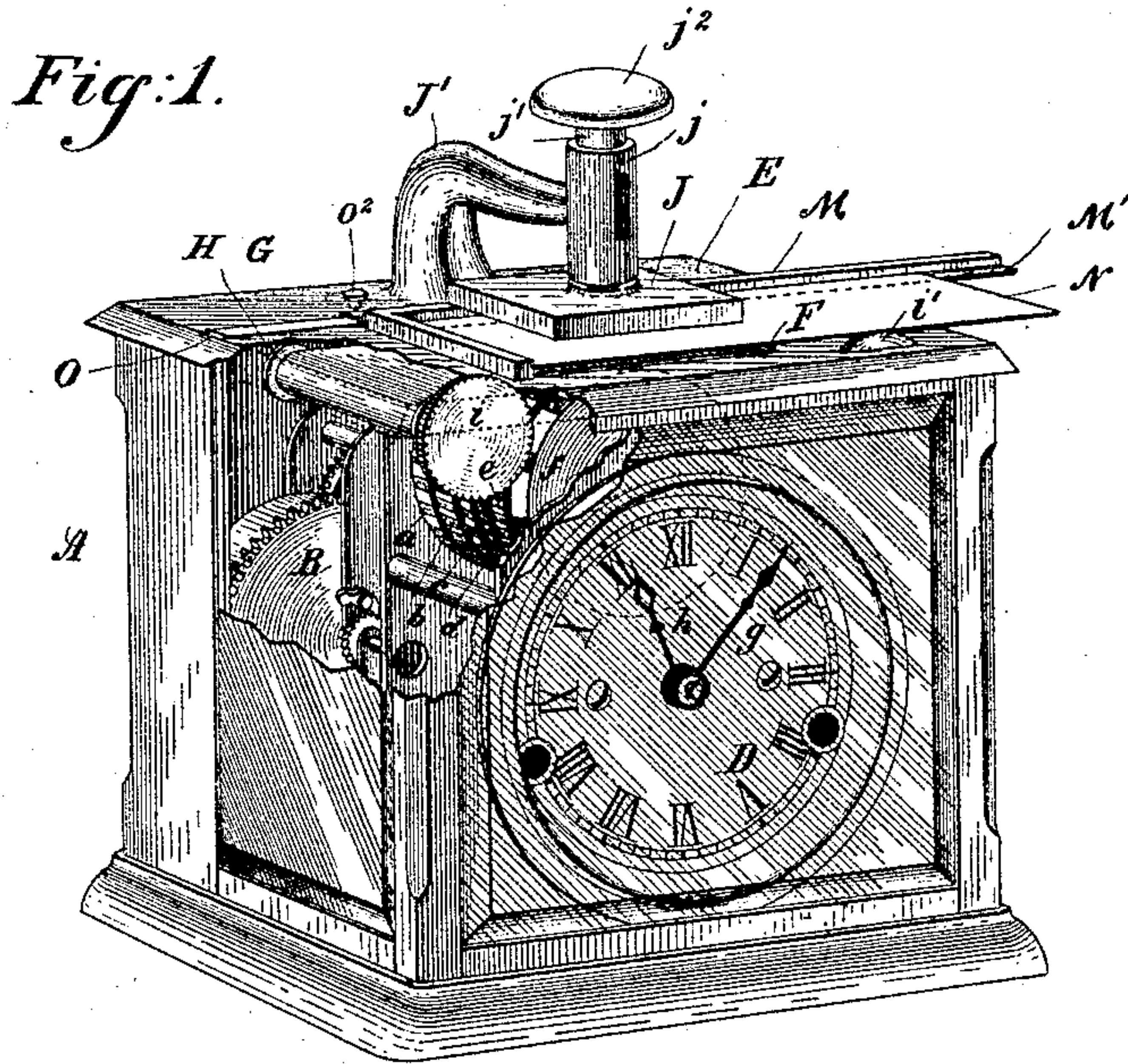
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. MARTIN.
TIME STAMP.

No. 485,639.

Patented Nov. 8, 1892.



Witnesses.
John F. Nelson.
E. H. Blaz.

Inventor.
William H. Martin
By H. A. West
attorney

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig:3.

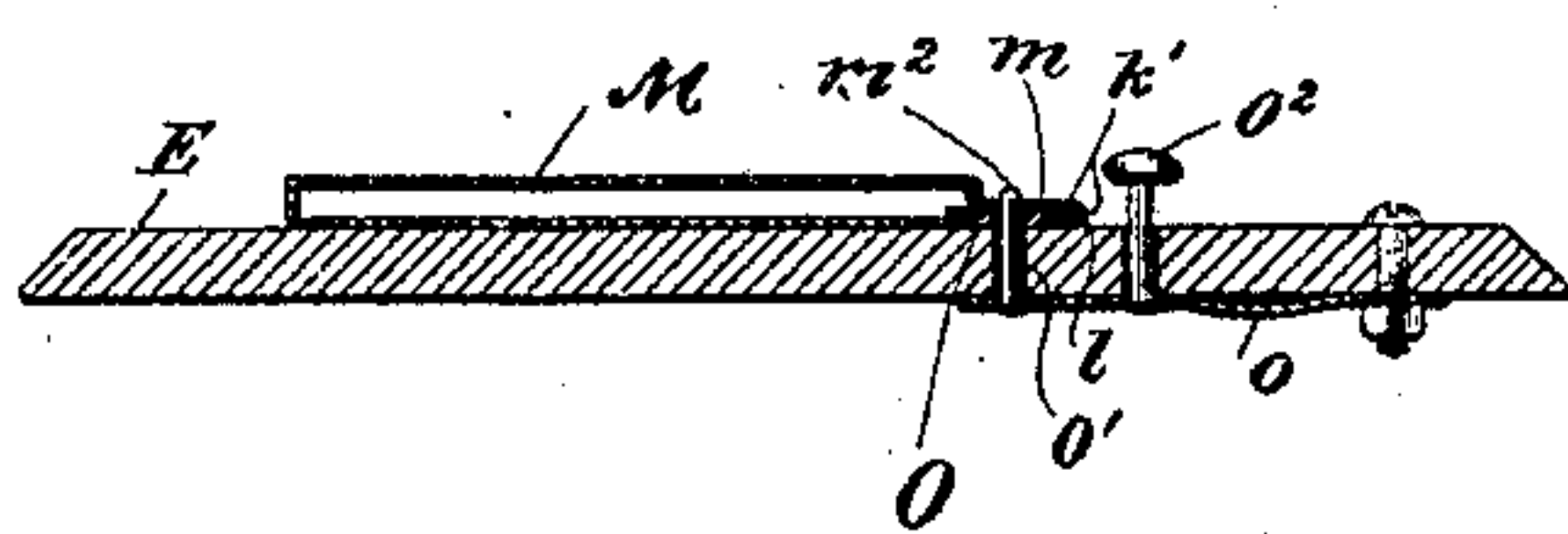


Fig:4.

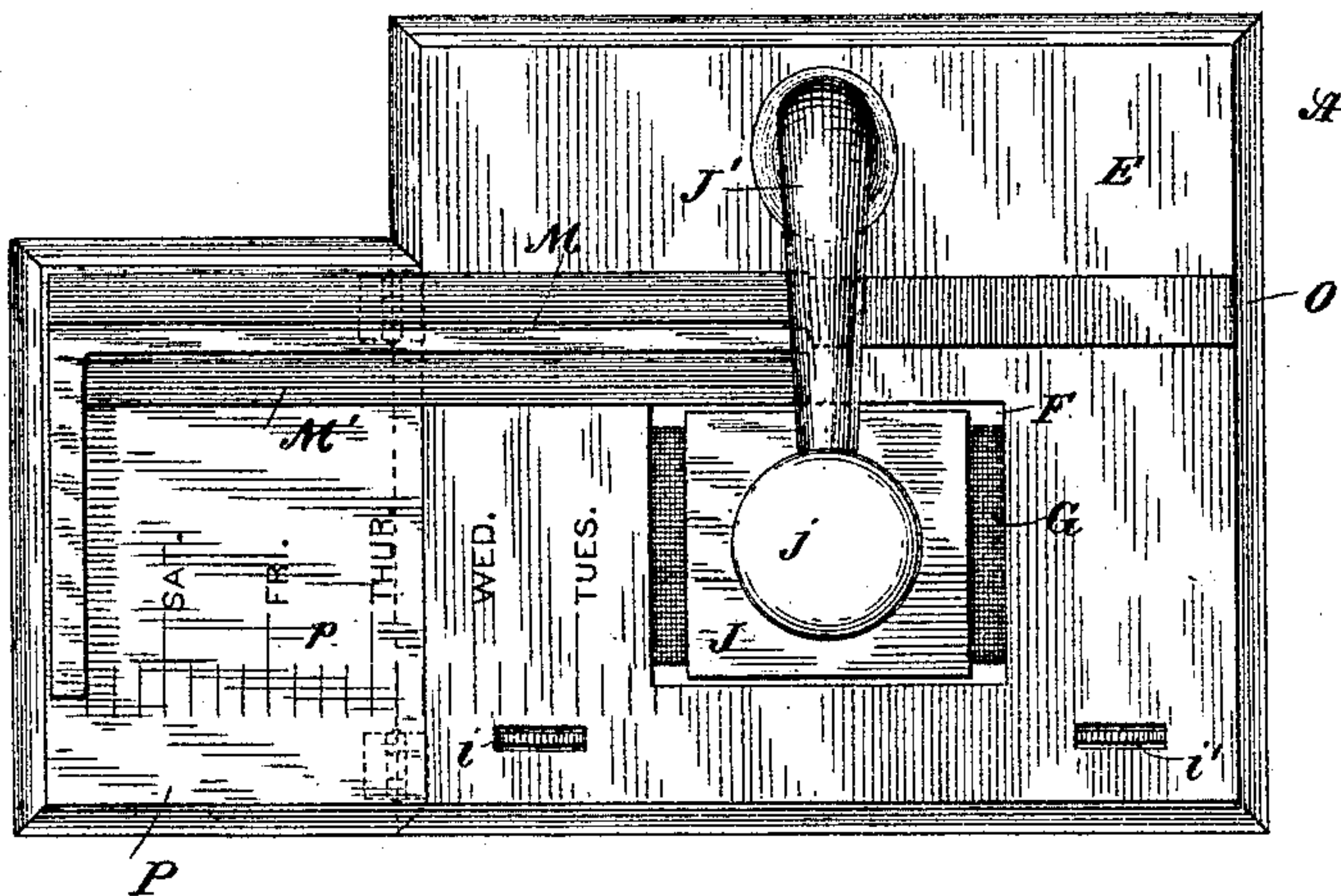


Fig:5.

NAME							
JAN 23, 7 ¹⁰ AM, 1891							
JAN 23, 12 ⁰⁰ M, 1891							
JAN 23, 1 ⁰⁰ PM, 1891							
JAN 23, 6 ⁰⁰ PM, 1891							
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Total Hours	Price per Hour
						Amount	

Witnesses.

John F. Nelson.
E. H. D. Glaz.

Inventor.

William H. Martin
By H. A. West
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY MARTIN, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO
THE ACCURATE TIME STAMP COMPANY.

TIME-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,639, dated November 8, 1892.

Application filed February 5, 1891. Serial No. 380,291. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY MARTIN, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Time-
5 Stamps, of which the follownig is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention consists in the combination, with a time-stamp, of an adjustable gage applied to the casing of the stamp adjacent to the type-wheels and stamp-plate, so that by means of suitable cards and a proper sequence of adjustment of the gage an accurate registration of time may be kept upon the card for
15 each day of the week, thus adapting the stamp for use in mills, shops, and other situations where the "time" of employes is kept.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a time-stamp having
20 my invention applied thereto, a portion of the casing of the stamp being broken away to show the clock mechanism, the type-wheels, inking-ribbon, and other mechanism. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detailed sectional view on the line xx of Fig. 2.
25 Fig. 4 is a plan view showing a modification of the stamp casing and gage; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the time-card, illustrating the method of stamping the same.

30 In the casing A, which may be of any appropriate form, is placed clock mechanism B, a series of type-wheels, and a clock-face D. The type-wheels, as here shown, are six in number $a b c d e f$, denoting, respectively, the
35 months, days of the month, the hours, minutes, forenoon and afternoon, and the years. The said type-wheels and the hands $g h$ of the clock are operated by the clock mechanism in the same or substantially the same manner as
40 described in the patent to Charles Stahlberg, No. 424,369, dated March 25, 1890, and need not be here described. The top or cover E of the casing is slotted or cut away coincident with the type-wheels, as shown at F, and over
45 the type-wheels in this opening is placed the inking-ribbon G, held on the paying-off and receiving rollers H H', journaled in bearings on the under surface of the cover and operated for shifting the ribbon by the milled
50 nuts $i i'$, which project through slots in the cover for convenience in turning said rollers.

J is the stamp-plate, held over the type-

wheels and inking-ribbon in the sleeve j , formed as a part of the goose-neck J', attached to or formed upon the cover E. Its shank j' 55 is provided with a knob j^2 , and in the sleeve is placed a return-spring for lifting the stamp-plate in the well-known manner. To the top of the cover is attached an adjustable gage M for indicating a certain relative position at
60 which the time-card N is to be placed upon the type-wheels to receive the impression. The gage is by preference L-shaped and adapted to be adjusted along the cover and held at different positions to stamp the card in different
65 spaces to correspond with the days of the week and hours and minutes of the day. The gage is attached to the way O, parallel with the plane of the type-wheels, which way may be of various forms to hold the gage and permit its adjustment. In this instance it is
70 formed of a small cleat k , having undercut edges k' to receive or dovetail with inwardly-projecting flanges l , formed along the under surface of the flange m at the outer edge of
75 the longer member of the gage. In said flange m are formed a series of detents or holes m' , with which the stop or pin m^2 engages for locking the gage in position. Said pin is attached to a small plate-spring o , secured to the
80 under surface of the cover and projects up through an orifice o' in the cover to enter the holes m' , and to said spring is attached a small knob or thumb-piece o^2 , by which the spring and stop may be depressed for shifting
85 the gage. Along the inner edge of the longer member of the gage is formed a flange or shelf M', which supports the card at one edge when placed under the stamp, particularly when the gage is drawn out, as indicated
90 in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 4 I have omitted the perforated flange m and the detent and in place thereof provided the cover with a leaf or extension P and formed upon the top of the cover and top
95 of the extension a series of graduation-marks p , by which the gage may be set at the proper positions for properly stamping the card.

In use the gage will be set on Monday morning at the first graduation in the first hole, as
100 shown in Fig. 1. This will be done, say, at seven o'clock in the morning. Each employe will be provided with a time-card N and on entering for work will place it in the gage

and stamp it. This impression will come at the top of Monday's space at the top of the card. At twelve o'clock the foreman will shift the gage forward one hole, so that the
5 employés on leaving for the noon-hour may stamp their cards, and this impression will be made at the center of Monday's space. On returning to work the employés will again stamp their cards, and this impression will
10 appear in the third place in Monday's space. At six o'clock or the shutting-down hour the foreman will again shift the gage to the fourth hole, and on leaving the employés will each stamp their cards, and this impression will
15 come at the bottom of Monday's space. On Tuesday morning the gage will be set in the fifth hole, and from this point the gage will be adjusted four holes for this day, the same as on Monday, and the four impressions made
20 on each card will fill Tuesday's space.

There are four adjustments of the gage for each day in the week, so that at the close of Saturday's work each card will represent an accurate register of the exact time of employ-
25 ment during the week which may be readily audited.

In case the stamp-wheels should be attached to the stamp-plate the gage will be attached to a bed-plate on which the card is placed
30 when the stamp is depressed to mark the card.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The clock mechanism, a casing for inclosing the same, a top plate to said casing, 35 having an opening formed therein, a stamp-plate held in line with said opening, and type-wheels held in said opening within the casing and operated by said clock mechanism, in combination with an adjustable gage ar- 40 ranged on the top plate parallel with the type-wheels and adapted to receive a regular sequence of graduated adjustments, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The casing A of the time-stamp, provided 45 with a way parallel with the plane of the type-wheels and a gage held by said way and formed with a series of holes or detents, in combination with a stop attached to the cas- 50 ing for locking the gage at its various adjustments, substantially as described.

3. The angular gage having its longer member formed with an outer and inner flange, the outer flange having a regular series of holes or detents formed thereon, substantially 55 as and for the purposes described.

WM. HENRY MARTIN.

Witnesses:

ED. E. PHILLIPS,

ARTHUR M. THOMPSON.