

(No Model.)

B. S. WAKEMAN.  
WORKMAN'S TIME RECORDER.

No. 553,880.

Patented Feb. 4, 1896.

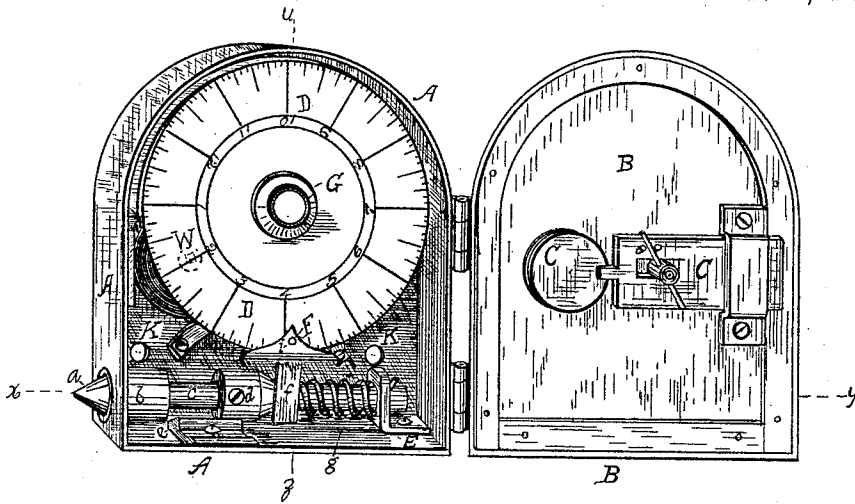


Fig. 1.

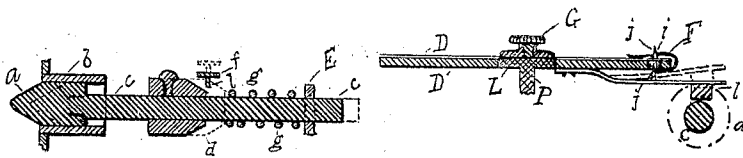


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

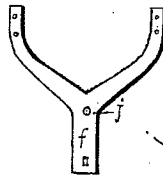


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

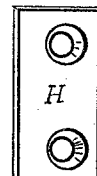


Fig. 7.

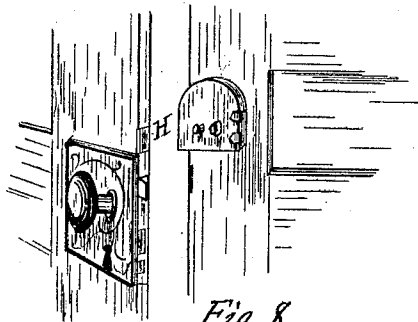


Fig. 8.

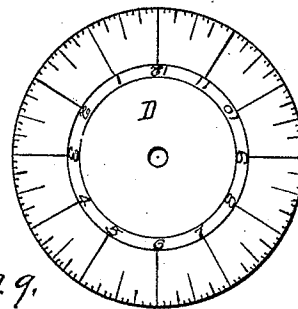


Fig. 9.

Witnesses:  
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Bryan S. Wakeman  
per B. B. Roflogle atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRYAN S. WAKEMAN, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WORKMAN'S TIME-RECORDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 553,880, dated February 4, 1896.

Application filed April 13, 1895. Serial No. 545,588. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BRYAN S. WAKEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Time-Detectors; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of time-detectors in which a regular time-movement is used in connection with a mechanism for marking a dial or strip of paper or other suitable material operated by a regular time-clock movement.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and reliable detector which may be fastened close to the edge of an opening and closing door of a room or building in such position that the act of opening or closing the door cannot be performed without perforating or marking the dial, and thus indicating the exact time at which an employé or other person enters or leaves the room or building.

To this end the invention consists essentially in the combination of parts, as herein set forth and fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of one of my detectors complete and having the door of its case unlocked and thrown open. Fig. 2 represents a horizontal cross-section of the perforating or marking mechanism on the plane of the line  $xy$ . Fig. 3 represents a vertical cross-section of the dial, dial-plate, and marking mechanism on the plane of the line  $uz$ . Fig. 4 represents a sliding plate or wedge used to set the mechanism out of operation. Fig. 5 is a front view of the spring to which the perforator is attached. Fig. 6 is an under side view of the piercing-plate which is to be riveted to the dial-plate. Fig. 7 represents a plate to be fastened on that part of the door which comes in contact with and operates the instrument. Fig. 8 shows the instrument as it appears when in use.

Fig. 9 represents one of the revolving dials adapted to be used as a part of my device.

Similar letters of reference designate similar parts in all the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A is the case of the instrument made of thin plate metal and suitably finished by nickel-plating or otherwise. The case is fitted with a door or lid B, which is secured by a good lock C, which may be of any suitable kind, the one shown being a small combination-lock, the combination of which is to be known only to the proprietor or overseer. The back of the case is provided with screw-holes K K, by which it is fastened to the side of the door, and when the door of the case is locked there is no access to the screws which hold the instrument in position, so that dishonest employes are prevented from interfering with the instrument by removing it.

In the upper part of the case is an ordinary time-clock movement without hour and minute hands and having attached to the hour-hand post P the disk L, which revolves with the post. To this disk the paper dial D is clamped in such position that the pointer F indicates the exact time of day by means of the thumb-screw G. Underneath the dial is the plate D', to which is riveted the curved plate F, having the hole  $i$ . The bifurcated spring  $f$  is also riveted to said plate in such position that when the spring is bent upward the point  $j$  attached to it pierces the paper dial and projects up through the hole  $i$  in the curved plate F; but when it is in its normal position the point  $j$  is below the paper dial and allows the dial to be revolved by the time-movement without obstruction.

In the lower part of the case is the sliding rod  $c$ , fitted with the beveled collar  $d$  and the nipple  $a$ , which projects out through the side of the case. The rod slides through the sliding journal  $b$  and the lug E and is kept in normal position by means of the helical spring  $g$ . When not in use it is propped back into the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 by means of the slide or wedge  $e$ .

The operation of my device is as follows: It is attached to the side of the door so that the side of the case is flush with the inner side of the jamb. The clock-movement is

wound by lifting the paper dial so as to give access to the wind *W*. (Shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1.) The dial is then set to the correct time and the door of the case closed and locked. It is readily seen that in opening or closing the door of the room or building when the device is attached the plate *H* is brought in contact with the nipple *a* and the sliding rod forced inward to the position shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. This motion forces the beveled portion of the collar *d* against the projection *l* of the spring *f* and raises the spring so that the point *j* is pierced through the paper dial, and the spring and parts take the position shown by dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3. The edge of the door having passed over the nipple, all the parts recoil to their normal positions again and the hole pierced through the dial indicates the exact time at which the door was opened or closed.

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

1. In a time-detector the combination of the case *A*, the sliding rod *c* extending out through one side of the case, and having a nipple on its outer end, and a beveled collar *d* or other beveled portion within the case the perforating-point *j* adapted to be raised by the said beveled portion as the rod slides inwardly, the said case being adapted to be fastened to the side of a door in such relation that the door cannot be opened or closed without striking said nipple, driving the slid-

ing rod inward and causing the dial to be perforated; and the said case being provided with the holes *K K* by which it is fastened into position, and also with a lid *B* and lock *C*, so that the case may be securely closed and its fastenings cannot be removed without opening the lid of the case, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of the sliding rod *c* fitted with the nipple *a* on its outer end, with the helical spring *g* at its opposite end said spring being adapted to press the rod outward, the beveled collar *d* secured to the said rod, and the wedge or slide *e* adapted to engage with the shoulder of the said beveled collar and hold the rod to the inner end of its course substantially as specified.

3. In a time-detector of the kind described the combination with a time-movement carrying a paper strip or dial and means for perforating the same, of a sliding rod having a nipple on its outer end for the purpose of giving it a sliding motion, and a beveled collar or other beveled part adapted to raise the perforating-point so as to perforate the dial when the rod is forced inward, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1895, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

B. S. WAKEMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. BLACKWOOD,  
E. F. MERRIAM.