

May 9, 1933.

S. J. HARLEY

1,908,347

ELECTRIC DISTANT RECORDING APPARATUS

Filed May 9, 1931

4 Sheets-Sheet 1

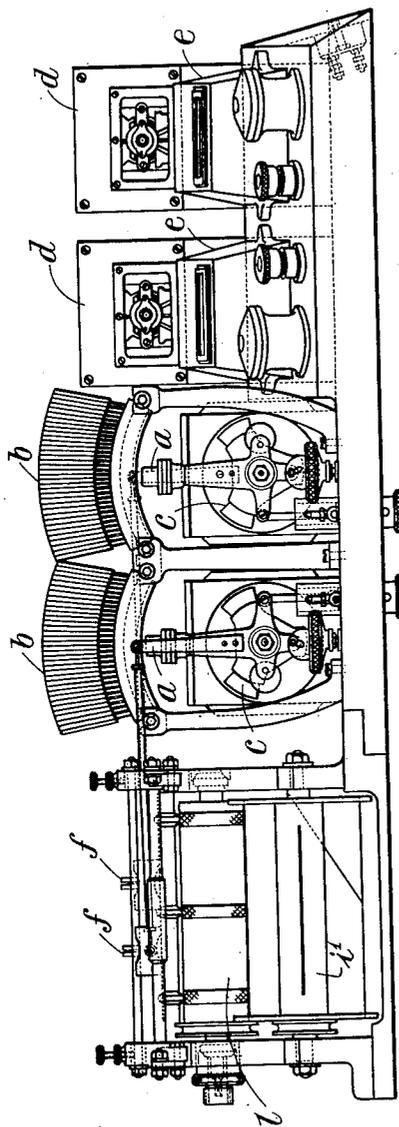


Fig. 1.

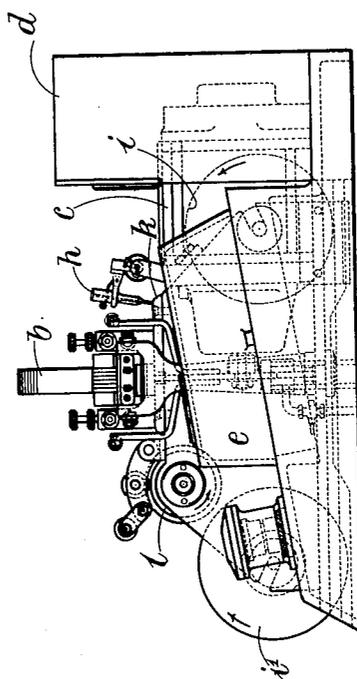


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR:

Stanley J. Harley
by Richard E. Babcock
Attorney

May 9, 1933.

S. J. HARLEY

1,908,347

ELECTRIC DISTANT RECORDING APPARATUS

Filed May 9, 1931

4 Sheets-Sheet 2

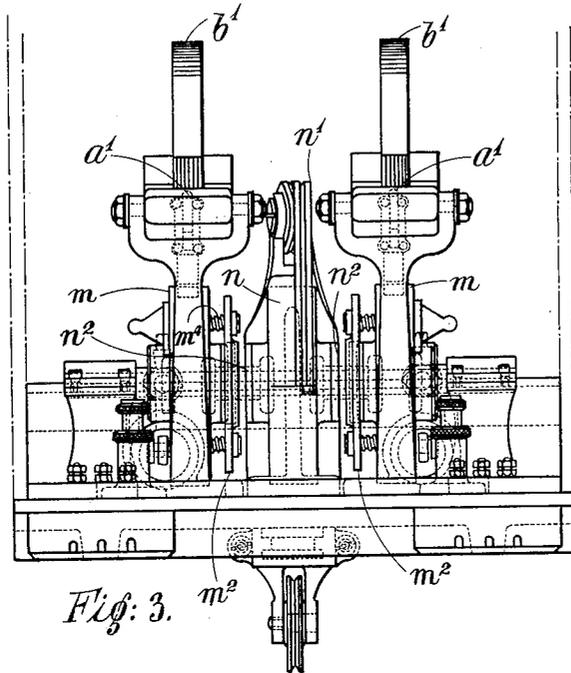


Fig: 3.

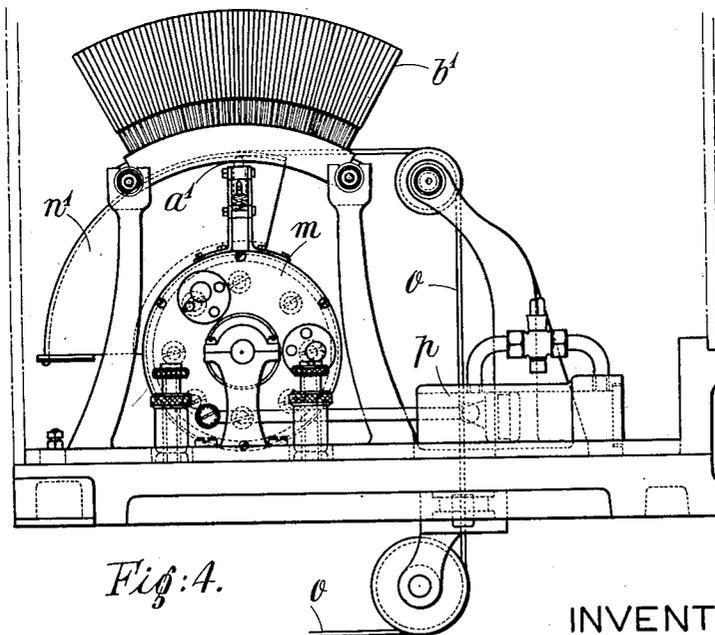


Fig: 4.

INVENTOR:

Stanley J. Harley
by Richard E. Babcock
Attorney

May 9, 1933.

S. J. HARLEY

1,908,347

ELECTRIC DISTANT RECORDING APPARATUS

Filed May 9, 1931

4 Sheets-Sheet 3

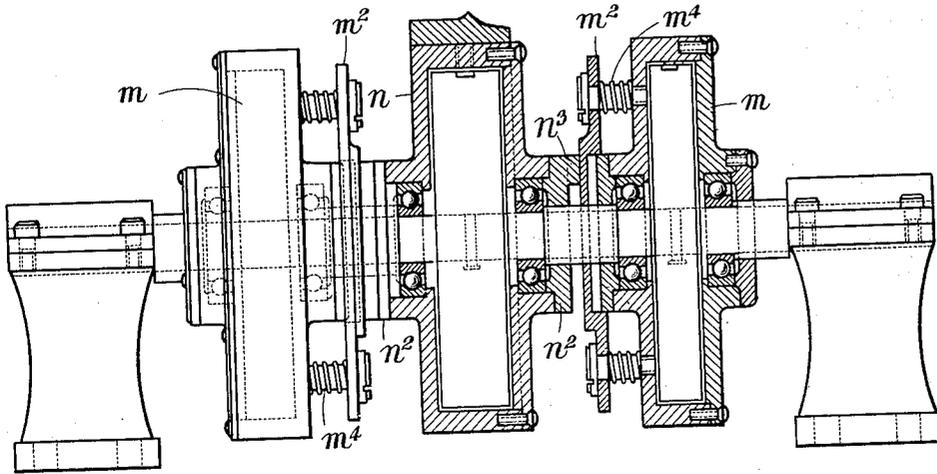


Fig:5.

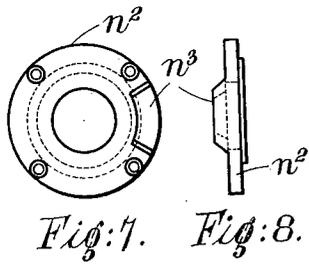


Fig:7. Fig:8.

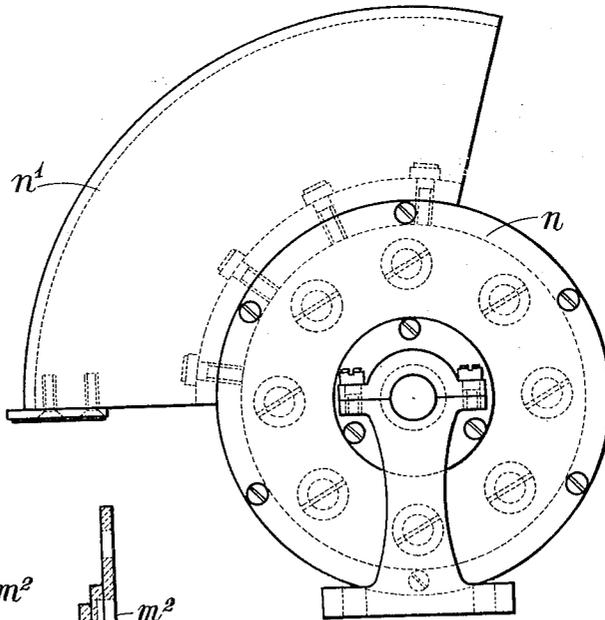


Fig:6.

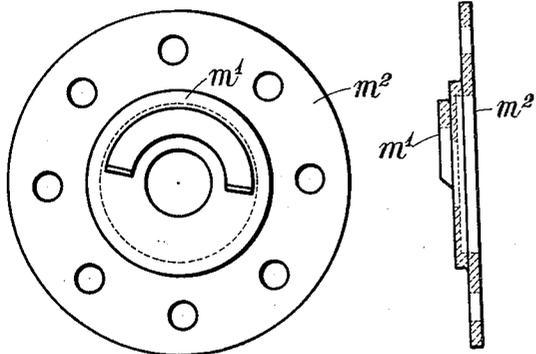


Fig:9.

Fig:10.

INVENTOR:

Stanley J. Harley
by Richard I. Babcock
Attorney

May 9, 1933.

S. J. HARLEY

1,908,347

ELECTRIC DISTANT RECORDING APPARATUS

Filed May 9, 1931

4 Sheets-Sheet 4

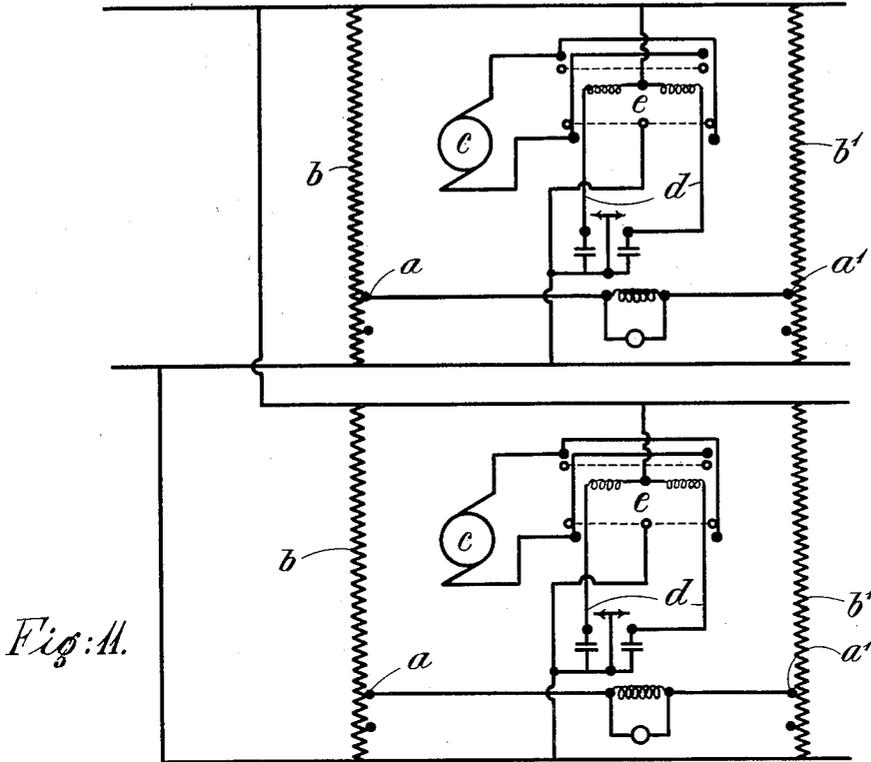


Fig:11.

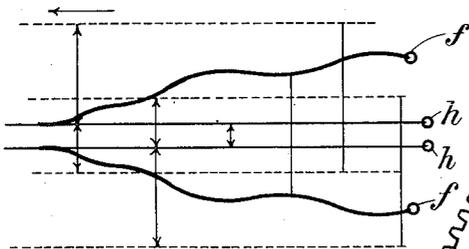


Fig:12.

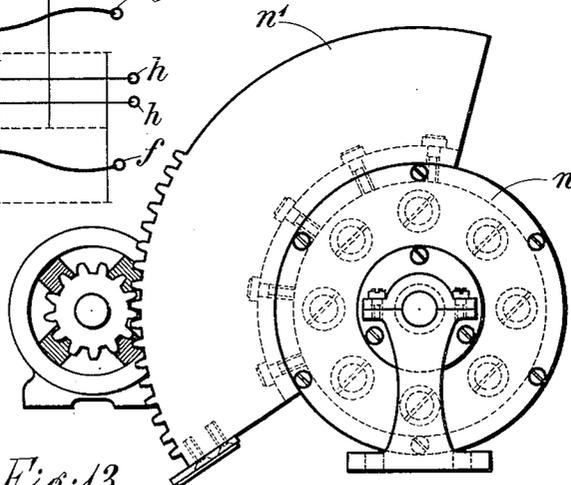


Fig:13.

INVENTOR
Stanley J. Harley
by Richard E. Babcock
attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

STANLEY JAFFA HARLEY, OF COVENTRY, ENGLAND

ELECTRIC DISTANT RECORDING APPARATUS

Application filed May 9, 1931, Serial No. 536,241, and in Great Britain May 29, 1930.

For the distant recording of the movements of external phenomena it has already been proposed to employ electric apparatus operating on the principle of the Wheatstone bridge and comprising two contacts several-
 5 ly operating in conjunction with two resistances connected at opposite ends of the bridge wire across supply mains, one of said contacts carrying a recording pen and the
 10 other being connected with the part the movement of which it is desired to record. The arrangement is such that when relative movement takes place between the transmitting contact and its associated resistance it
 15 disturbs the balance of current in the bridge wire and produces a corresponding or proportional relative movement between the recording contact and its associated resistance.

20 Owing to a short but unavoidable period of lag between the transmitting and recording elements the use of this type of apparatus in its simple form with a single transmitting instrument and a single recording
 25 instrument is limited to the recording of movements having relatively low periodicity, such as the movements of the regulator or the reversing lever of a locomotive or the recording of grades and slopes and super-
 30 elevation on curves.

For this reason the said apparatus in its simple form aforesaid cannot be successfully employed to deal with such rapid movements as spring oscillations as where, for ex-
 35 ample, it is desired to record the relative movements between the undercarriage and bogey frame of a railway coach, or relative movements between neighboring vehicles and a dynamometer car carrying the recording elements.

The object of the present invention is to adapt recording apparatus of the kind referred to for use in cases where the movements of the external phenomena under ob-
 45 servation are of an oscillatory or reciprocatory character, and to produce a continuous graph which will show the amplitude of the oscillation or reciprocation at any instant, and the manner in which it varies.

50 The invention involves the use, in combi-

nation with duplicated recording apparatus of the kind referred to of means whereby the oscillatory or reciprocatory movement under observation is communicated to a pair
 55 of contacts in such a manner that one half of each oscillation or reciprocation causes one of the contacts to move to a corresponding extent along its associated resistance whilst the other half of each oscillation
 60 causes the other contact to move to a corresponding extent along its associated resistance.

These two resistances are each connected in parallel with a corresponding resistance on the recording side of the apparatus and
 65 the two contacts are each electrically connected through the winding of a relay with a corresponding recording contact which is in each case adapted to be moved along its
 70 resistance through the operation of a contactor and an electric motor having an oscillating armature, to restore equality of potential and at the same time to cause a recording pen to describe a graph of its
 75 movements upon a traveling sheet of paper.

The simultaneously recorded graphs of the two pens enclose an area the cross-sectional dimension of which at any point is a measure of the maximum relative movement at
 80 any moment between the parts under observation.

The present invention also includes the provision of means for recording the frequency of the oscillations or reciprocations at any instant of the external phenomena
 85 under observation, in addition to the recording of the amplitude thereof.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figures 1 and 2 are front and side views
 90 respectively of the duplicated recording instrument.

Figures 3 and 4 are similar views of the transmitter.

Figure 5 is a view partly in section of the
 95 spring drum assembly.

Figure 6 is a side view of the central drum.

Figures 7 and 8 and 9 and 10 are detail views of the bearing covers for the spring
 drum assembly.

Figure 11 is a wiring diagram of the duplex apparatus.

Figure 12, a plan of a graph showing the position of the zero and recording pens.

Figure 13, a construction for operating a dynamo from the member n for the purposes of supplying an alternating current to a frequency meter which will record the frequency or periodicity of the oscillations or reciprocations simultaneously with the amplitude recorded by the pens f, f .

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, which show the duplicated recording instrument, a, a represent the arms of the recording contacts which are each adapted to be moved over their respective resistances b, b by the motors c, c . The motors are controlled by relays d, d through contactors e, e . The arms of the recording contacts are severally connected with two recording pens f, f arranged to move in contact with a travelling sheet of paper. A pair of zero pens h, h are also provided as shown in Figure 2. The record sheet on which the graphs are traced by the pens f, f and h, h is fed from a roll i over a plate k , round a driving roller l to the receiving roll i^1 .

In the transmitting instrument, shown in Figures 3 and 4, the two contacts a^1, a^1 , which are directly affected by the phenomena under observation, are each carried by a rotatable spring drum m, m , and these two contact operating drums are actuated by a central rotatable spring drum n arranged co-axially therewith.

This portion of the apparatus, i. e. the transmitter, is mounted upon one of the two parts whose relative movements it is desired to record, the other part being connected by means of a Bowden wire, cable or the like flexible connection o with the central drum which for this purpose is provided with a peripherally grooved sector-shaped plate n^1 . The bearing cover plates n^2 fixed to each side of the central drum are provided with segmental projections n^3 having bevelled ends. The projections are adapted to abut against corresponding projections m^1, m^1 on the adjacent faces of plates m^2, m^2 carried by the contact operating drums m, m . These plates are free to yield axially against springs m^3, m^4 so as to enable the projections n^3 on the central drum to overrun the projections on the drums m, m in cases where the relative movement between the observed parts exceeds a predetermined amount.

The arrangement is such that when relative movement of the parts under observation takes place in one direction, the central drum n is turned about its axis against its spring by amounts strictly proportional to the relative movement at that instant and imparts a corresponding angular movement to one of the contact operating drums m, m . This causes the associated contact a^1 to move to a

like extent along its resistance b^1 thereby causing a similar or proportionate movement of the corresponding recording contact a and pen f .

Similarly, when relative movement between the observed parts takes place in the return or opposite direction, the central drum n causes a corresponding angular movement of the other contact operating drum with resulting movement of its associated contact a^1 along its resistance b^1 , thereby causing a similar or proportionate movement of the corresponding recording contact a and pen f . After each such movement the contact operating drums return toward their neutral positions under the influence of their respective springs and at a speed which is regulated by means of a dash-pot device p , so as to be in a position to receive the next forward movement from the central drum. The said return speed is so adjusted as to enable the instrument to transmit to the recording instrument relative oscillatory or reciprocatory movements which may vary rapidly both in speed and amplitude.

With this arrangement the graph produced by the recording pens f will be similar to that shown in Figure 12 and will represent the two extremes of the relative movement and show its amplitude at any instant.

The zero graphs which are produced by the pens h eliminate any inaccuracies that might otherwise appear on the record sheet due, for instance, to the feeding mechanism of the latter and removes the necessity for very exact registration which would be required if the sheet had a zero line printed on it.

Where it is desired to obtain a simultaneous record in graphic form of the frequency of the oscillations or reciprocations, in addition to the amplitude thereof, advantage may be taken of the oscillatory movement of the central drum n to set up electric currents in one or the other direction according to the direction of oscillation of the drum, said currents being used to actuate a frequency recording device of any approved type.

For this purpose the oscillatory movement of the drum n is imparted to an electrical mechanism so designed that an alternating current is produced of exactly the same frequency of that of the movement it is desired to record. This alternating current operates a recording frequency meter of any approved design which will therefore record a graph representing the frequency of the observed relative movement at any instant. Figure 13 shows one embodiment of this feature and illustrates the adaptation of the transmitter shown in Figures 3 and 4 for the purpose intended. The plate n^1 is formed with gear teeth and arranged to mesh with a pinion fixed to the spindle of the armature of a small dynamo. As the drum n oscillates about its axis the armature is caused to turn

first in one direction and then in the other. Thus an electrical impulse will be generated first in one sense and then in the other alternately, the resulting effect being the generation of an alternating current of a frequency that corresponds exactly to that of the movement under observation at any instant.

The frequency recording device will produce a continuous graph showing the frequency of the oscillations or reciprocations under observation at any instant and this graph may conveniently be produced upon the same sheet on which the amplitude of the oscillations or reciprocations are recorded.

The improved apparatus, as will be understood, is capable of application to a variety of different uses and, in particular, for recording the oscillatory movements of rolling stock.

I claim,

1. In electric distant recording apparatus of the character described arranged in duplicate, a pair of rotatable spring drums each carrying one of the two transmitting contacts of said apparatus and means associated with the parts whose relative oscillatory or reciprocatory movement it is desired to record whereby one half of each oscillation or reciprocation is communicated to one drum and the other half to the other drum.

2. In electric distant recording apparatus of the character described arranged in duplicate, a pair of coaxially arranged rotatable spring drums each carrying one of the two transmitting contacts of said apparatus, and a third rotatable spring drum adapted for connection with one of the two parts the amplitude of whose relative oscillatory or reciprocatory movements it is desired to record said third drum being arranged between and coaxially with the two contact-carrying drums so that one half of each oscillation or reciprocation is communicated to one contact and the other half to the other contact.

3. In electric distant recording apparatus of the character described arranged in duplicate, a pair of co-axially arranged rotatable spring drums each carrying one of the two transmitting contacts of said apparatus, a third rotatable spring drum adapted for connection with one of the two parts the frequency and amplitude of whose relative oscillatory or reciprocatory movements it is desired to record, said third drum being arranged between and co-axially with the two contact-carrying drums so that one half of each oscillation or reciprocation is communicated to one contact and the other half to the other contact, means associated with said third drum whereby the oscillatory movement thereof is caused to generate electric currents in opposite directions and a frequency recording device adapted for operation by said currents.

4. In electric distant recording apparatus of the character described arranged in duplicate, a pair of co-axially arranged rotatable spring drums each carrying one of the two transmitting contacts of said apparatus a third rotatable spring drum adapted for connection with one of the two parts the frequency and amplitude of whose relative oscillatory or reciprocatory movements it is desired to record, said third drum being arranged between and co-axially with the two contact-carrying drums so that one half of each oscillation or reciprocation is communicated to one contact and the other half to the other contact, a frequency recording device, a fixed armature associated with said third drum and having its terminals connected with said frequency device and pole pieces adapted to oscillate with said drum about said armature.

5. In electric distant recording apparatus, a pair of recording pens, independent means for moving each said pen, a pair of movable contacts mounted on an element, electrical means controlled by the respective contacts for causing independent movement of said pens, in combination with an oscillatory control member mounted on said element, and means connected to said member and to an additional element whereby relative movement between said elements will cause an oscillatory movement of said control member.

6. In electric distant recording apparatus, a pair of recording pens, independent means for moving each said pen, a pair of movable contacts mounted on an element, electrical means controlled by the respective contacts for causing independent movement of said pens, in combination with an oscillatory control member mounted on said element, means connected to said member and to an additional element whereby relative movement between said elements will cause an oscillatory movement of said control member, and electrical means for recording the frequency of the oscillations of said control member.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification at Coventry, England this 11th day of February 1931.

STANLEY JAFFA HARLEY.