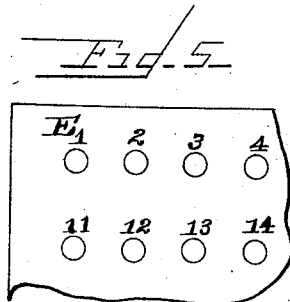
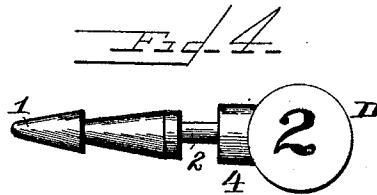
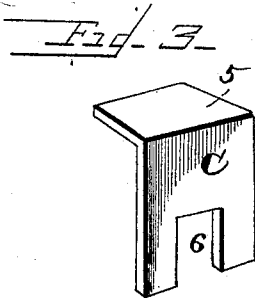
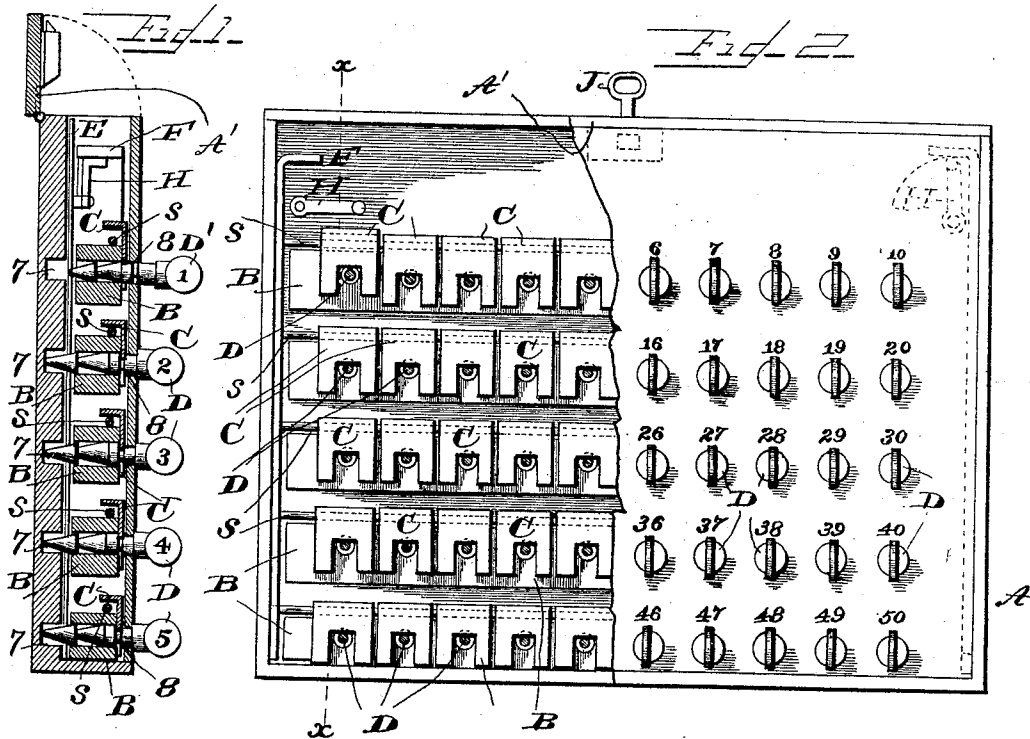


(No Model.)

F. A. PALMER.
TIME KEEPING CHECK BOARD.

No. 543,603.

Patented July 30, 1895.



Witnesses
G. A. Pauberschmidt,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK A. PALMER, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

TIME-KEEPING CHECK-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,603, dated July 30, 1895.

Application filed March 13, 1893. Serial No. 465,853. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK A. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Time-Keeping Check-Boards; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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 and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in time-keeping check-boards, the features of which will be fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of my invention is to give employes an opportunity to mark their own time by puncturing a sheet of paper having numbers corresponding to the numbered keys by which said sheet may be perforated.

The object is accomplished by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of the device on line *x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same with a portion of the front cut away. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the locking-plate. Fig. 4 is a side view of the key. Fig. 5 is a portion of a perforated sheet.

Like letters and numerals designate like parts throughout the several views.

The case A is closed by the lid A', and the front wall is perforated, as shown at 8, Fig. 1, and the rear wall is partially so, as shown at 7, same figure. The lid is hinged to the top of the case and is secured against opening by the lock J. The cross-pieces B are fixedly attached at their ends to the rear wall of the case, a thin filling being used to provide space for the admission of a sheet of paper between said pieces and said wall. When the cross-pieces B are in place the perforations therein register with holes extending partially through the rear frame, and the said perforations are placed at regular intervals along said cross-pieces. The perforations are for the reception of the several keys D, which are numbered consecutively from one to any desirable

number, and the several perforations are correspondingly numbered. Within spaces at both ends of the cross-pieces are loosely held the bars F, which have their upper ends bent at a right angle. The rods S extend from side to side and unite these bars. On these rods are suspended the series of locking-plates C, the only use being to elevate said locking-plates, and thereby release the keys. When this device, the frames or bars F, and connecting-wires *s s* are elevated, the pivotal arms H, secured to the rear wall of the frame, may be pressed under the top ends, and said locking-plates thereby held out of engagement. Each locking-plate C comprises the flanged top 5 and the notch 6 in the lower end. The flanged parts rest on the cross-rod and the notch embraces the neck of the key and is loosely suspended between the front wall and the cross-pieces. The metallic key D comprises the head suitably numbered, the shoulder 4, the circular groove 2, and the point 1. The shoulder is to arrest the inner movement of the key, the groove to engage the locking-plate, and the point to penetrate the paper. This key may be made of thin sheet metal, the several parts performing like functions and entering narrow slots instead of round orifices.

At D', Fig. 1, one of the keys is shown as it is about to penetrate the paper E and the others are shown fastened in position by the locking-plates. E is a firm piece of paper lined to correspond to the slots or orifices and numbered correspondingly to the keys.

The use of the device may be thus described: The proprietor gives to each of his employes a key, which he is required to carry. The employe only has access to the device in the morning before going to work and presses his key into the proper perforation up to the shoulder, thereby penetrating the paper and locking said key securely within the case. To remove the indicating-sheet, the case is unlocked shortly before the close of working hours and the side bars F, with the cross-wires *s*, carrying the locking-pieces C, are raised, thus releasing the keys D, which allows each workman to take out his individual key, and thus leaves the sheet free to be withdrawn. A dated sheet is provided for each day and errors are scarcely possible.

Having fully described my invention, what

I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a time register, the combination of the case provided with cross-bars having perforations in alignment with perforations in the rear of said case; the side bars with the uniting carrying rods, the gravity locking plates supported thereon, and the perforating keys for engagement therewith, substantially as described.

2. In a time register, the combination of the case provided with transverse bars, and hav-

ing perforations therein registering with perforations in the rear of said case, the vertical side bars with uniting rods, the locking plates suspended therefrom, the perforating key and the register sheet supported between the said transverse bars and the rear of the case, substantially as described.

FRANK A. PALMER.

Attest:

W. E. BEEGHLY,
F. E. JAMES.