

No. 710,430.

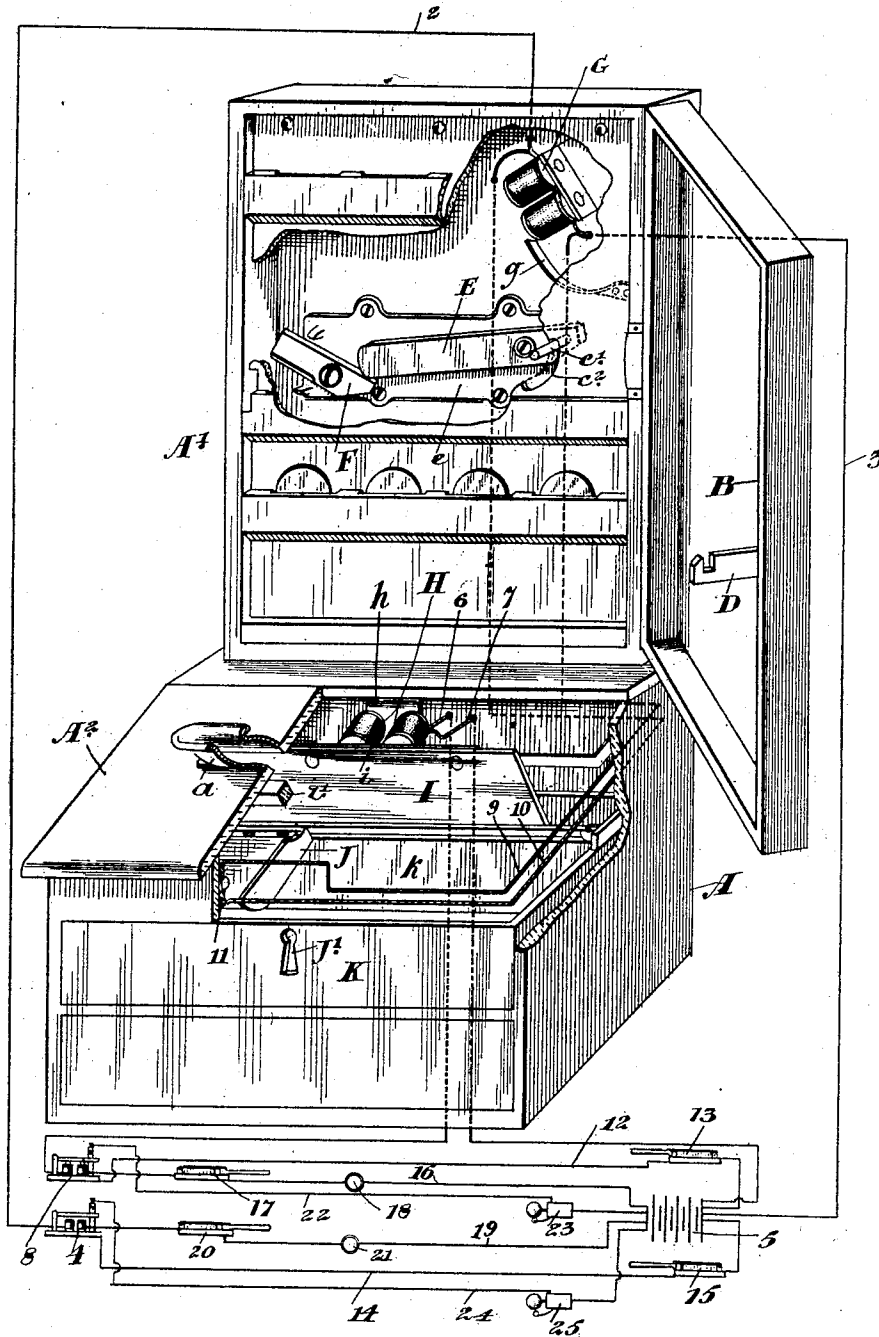
Patented Oct. 7, 1902.

J. CORBETT.
WORKMAN'S TIME CHECKER.

(Application filed Sept. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses.
H. S. Young.
R. C. Reynolds.

Fig. 1.

Inventor:
James Corbett.
By *[Signature]*

No. 710,430.

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

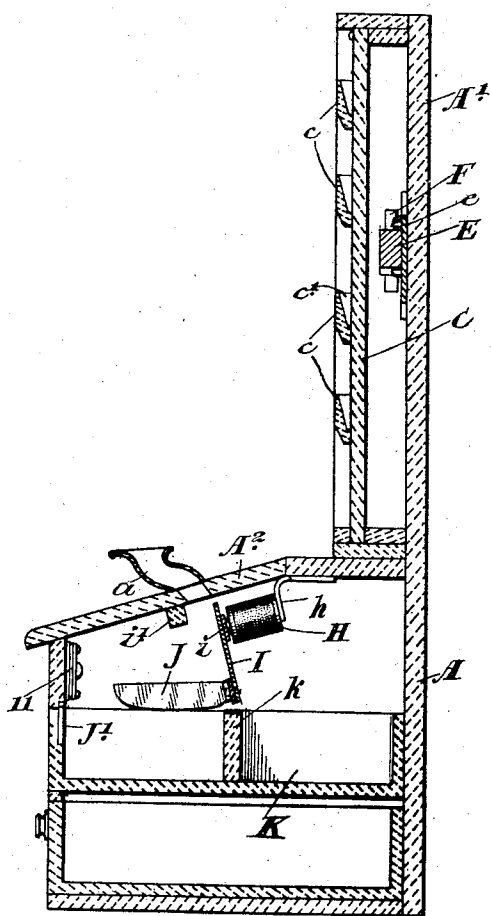


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.
H. S. Young
L. C. Reynolds

Inventor:
James Corbitt
By *Thos. Stanton & Co*
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CORBETT, OF TORONTO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO WILLIAM G. PHILLIPS AND ALBERT HORACE FESSENDEN, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

WORKMAN'S TIME-CHECKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,430, dated October 7, 1902.

Application filed September 26, 1901. Serial No. 76,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES CORBETT, electrical engineer, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Workmen's Time-Checkers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in workmen's time-checkers; and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient electrically-operated device of this class which will insure of a workman being at his proper department in the works, factory, or shop punctually, and in which also each checker, although worked in series, may be independently or locally controlled in case of emergency.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my workmen's time-check cabinet arranged in accordance with my invention, the door of the upper portion being shown open and the lower portion being broken away to exhibit the details of construction. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the main casing of the cabinet, and A' the narrow upper portion.

B is the door of the upper portion A'.

A² is the top of the lower portion A, which is provided with a check-chute *a*.

C is the front board of the top portion of the cabinet, which is provided with a series of cross-bars *c*, provided with pockets *c'* to receive the checks.

D is the notched catch in the door.

E is the lever, pivoted on the plate *e* and provided with a pin *e'*, which extends through the arc-shaped slot *c²*. The long end of the lever E, when the door D is open, rests upon and keeps the latch F tilted. Normally, how-

ever, the lever E forms the armature or keeper of the magnet G. A spring *g* extends to one side of the magnet, so as to throw the lever or keeper E down when the circuit is broken, and thus overcome the residual magnetism.

2 and 3 are circuit-wires leading from the magnet G to the sounder 4 and battery 5, respectively.

H is the magnet, located in the lower portion of the cabinet above the drawer and supported on suitable brackets *h*.

6 and 7 are the circuit-wires leading from the magnet H to the sounder 8 and battery 5.

I is the directing-plate, which is normally held up against the magnet by a keeper *i*, attached to or forming part of the same. The directing-plate I is suitably pivoted and is provided with a shoe J, which is designed to operate against the division *k* of the drawer K, so as to restore the keeper *i* against the magnet H when the drawer is being opened to remove the checks that are placed therein. The drawer is provided with a suitable lock J'.

9 and 10 are short-circuiting wires leading to the push-button 11, located inside the drawer. When the push-button is pressed so as to make the connection between the ends of the wires, the circuit passes through such wires and the magnet G is short-circuited and allows the lever E to drop on the catch F and unlock the door. This can only be accomplished when the timekeeper who possesses the key of the drawer desires, such as when a man is ill or in any case of emergency when he wishes to let a man go.

12 is a wire completing the circuit from the battery 5 to the sounder 8, such wire being provided with a knife-switch 13 intermediate of its length.

14 is a wire leading from the battery to the sounder 4, being provided with a knife-switch 15 intermediate of its length.

16 is a wire leading from the battery 5 to the sounder and provided with a knife-switch 17 intermediate of its length and a galvanometer 18.

19 is a wire leading from the battery 5 to the sounder 4 and provided with a knife-switch 20 and galvanometer 21.

22 is a wire leading from the sounder 8 to the battery 5 and provided with a bell 23.

24 is a wire leading from the sounder 4 to the battery 5 and provided with a bell 25.

Having now described the principal parts involved in my invention, I shall briefly describe its operation and utility. The galvanometers 18 and 21 are to tell when the current is put on and the bells 23 and 25 when the current is broken, in which case the circuit is completed through the bells, which are kept ringing until the circuit is restored. It is first desirable that the men should be able to obtain their checks—say in the middle of the day and the evening before they leave—and for this purpose the knife-switch 15 is thrown open and the circuit being broken the magnet G allows the lever or armature E to drop upon the catch F and the door B is thrown open, any suitable spring being provided so as to do this automatically. The checks may now be taken out by the men, and the timekeeper, whose duty it is to attend to the checker, must go around and close all the doors previous to the next entrance of the men into the factory or works. After the time has elapsed when the men should be in the factory the knife-switch 13 is thrown open, so as to allow the directing-plate to drop. The checks, which have been previously deposited through the chute *a*, will of course have fallen into the front portion of the drawer, but the checks now deposited will be directed by the plate I, which rests against the stop *i'*, into the rear portion of the drawer, thus showing the men that are late. When the timekeeper comes around to each cabinet, he unlocks the drawer and opens it and the punctual checks appearing at the front may be separated from the late ones appearing at the rear of the drawer and a record made of the same. When the timekeeper pulls the drawer open, the shoe J, running on the top edge of the partition, will restore the directing-plate to the normal position, ready for the receiving of the good checks again into their position in the drawer. The timekeeper, of course, after taking the checks from the drawer may place them back into their pockets in the cross-bars, ready to be taken out again by the workmen upon their leaving the factory. Should any workman wish to get out before the proper time, of course the timekeeper may allow him to go out of any department by short-circuiting the magnet G and opening the drawer K, so that he may take out such checks for the workman or workmen.

It will of course be understood that in order to reset the lever E it is merely necessary to pull down upon the pin *e'* until the lever strikes the magnet.

Although I show the circuit-wires as applied to only one workman's time-check cabinet, it will of course be understood that there may be any number of cabinets in the circuit and all may be operated from any central point.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a workman's time-checker, the combination with the upper portion of the casing and the door for the same provided with a catch, of a pivoted latch designed to coact with the catch, a lever suitably pivoted and designed to come in contact with the tail of the latch and provided with a resetting-pin, a magnet suitably held and designed to coact with the lever, such magnet being in the electric circuit, means for throwing it out of circuit, so as to allow of the lever to drop and unlock the door, the bottom casing to receive the checks from the workman, means for locking the same and a shunt-circuit located in the casing and provided with a push-button for short-circuiting the magnet as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination with the upper portion of the casing and door and magnet and coöperating means for controlling the opening and closing of the door, of the electromagnetic circuit having one wire thereof extending to the sounder and the other to the battery, the circuit-wire completing the circuit from the battery to the sounder and the knife-switch located thereon and the two supplemental circuit-wires extending from the sounder to the battery, one provided with a galvanometer and a knife-switch and the other with an alarm-bell as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination with the base portion of the casing provided with a suitable check-chute, of the magnet located in the main circuit, the drawer located beneath the same and provided with a central division, the directing-plate suitably pivoted and designed to normally rest in contact with the magnet, and the shoe attached to the front end of the plate and designed to come in contact with the edge of the drawer when it is drawn out as and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination with the lower portion of the casing, drawer and the magnet and directing-plate coacting with the magnet, of the electromagnetic circuit having one wire thereof extending to the sounder and the other to the battery, the circuit-wire completing the circuit from the battery to the sounder and the knife-switch located thereon and the two supplemental circuit-wires extending from the sounder to the battery, one provided with a galvanometer and a knife-switch and the other with an alarm-bell as and for the purpose specified.

JAMES CORBETT.

Witnesses:

B. BOYD,
R. SHIELDS.