

No. 657,162.

Patented Sept. 4, 1900.

P. G. GIROUD.
TIME RECORDING SYSTEM.

(Application filed July 19, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

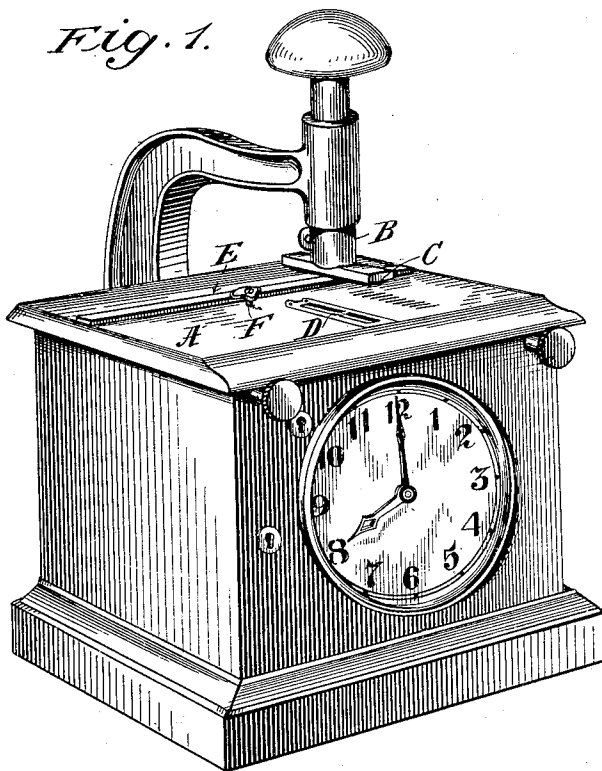
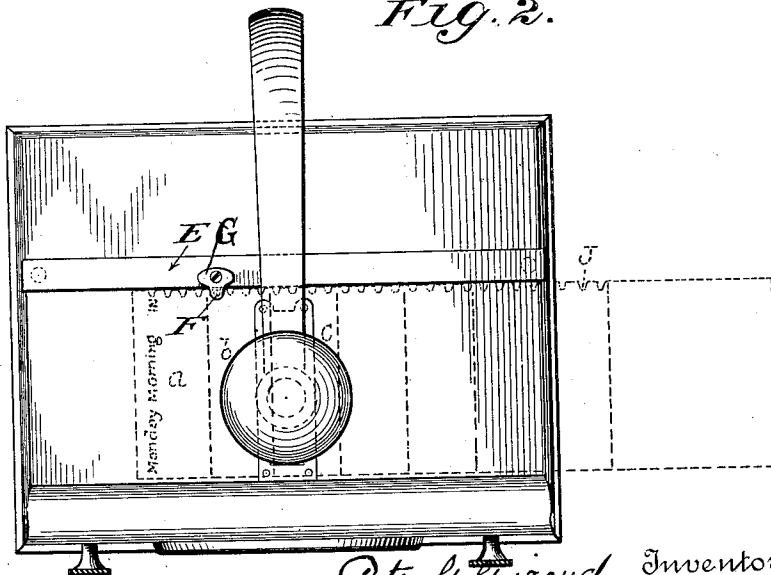


Fig. 2.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

No.		
Name		
IN OUT	Mon	JAN 16 8 AM 1899 JAN 16 12 ¹ M 1899 JAN 16 1 FM 1899 JAN 16 5 FM 1899
IN OUT	Tues	2
IN OUT	Wed	3
	Thurs	
	Fri.	
	Sat.	
	Sun.	
Total Time.....		
Rate per Hour.....		
Wages for week, \$.....		

Fig. 4.

<i>a</i>		
Monday Morning		IN
Monday Noon		OUT
Monday Noon		IN
Monday Evening		OUT
Tuesday Morning		IN
T		OUT
T	<i>b</i>	IN
T		OUT
Wed		
W		
W	<i>c</i>	
W		
T		
T		
T		
T		
F		
F		
F		
F		
F		
S		
S		
S		
S		
S		
S		
S		
S		
S		
S		
CARD FOR DAY FORCE.		

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER G. GIROUD, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES S. MACCOY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIME-RECORDING SYSTEM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,162, dated September 4, 1900.

Application filed July 19, 1899. Serial No. 724,401. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER G. GIROUD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Time-Recording Systems, of which I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

My invention relates particularly to an improvement in those time-recording systems in which the card upon which the time is to be noted is pressed down upon a set of type-wheels by a blow from a superimposed plunger, although it may be applied to time-stamps of different construction—for example, those in which the printing mechanism is pressed down upon the time-card, or to recording devices of any description.

One purpose of my invention is to provide means by which any desired portion of the card may be brought into proper position to take the impression from the dating device. Heretofore this was accomplished by the use of an adjusting-gage, consisting of a fixed member, a removable member for carrying the time-card, which slides upon the fixed member and which is provided with a series of detents each corresponding to a division of time marked upon the time-card, and a stop mounted upon the fixed member for engaging with one of the series of detents. As I shall show, I do away with this gage, simply providing the top of the casing of my stamp with a straight edge or shoulder for securing the proper alinement of the card and with a pin or other stop for engaging the selected one of a series of notches or serrations upon the edge of the card.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my time-stamp, the time-card being omitted. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, the time-card being shown in dotted lines. Figs. 3 and 4 show, on an enlarged scale, the opposite sides of the time-card.

A is the casing of a time-stamp provided with a plunger B, carrying a pad-holder C, which operates to press the card or other article to be stamped down upon the type-wheels, (not shown,) a slit D being provided

in the casing A at the point of impact. Upon the top of the time-stamp I provide a straight edge or shoulder E or other alining device, which runs widthwise of the stamp and at right angles to the line of printing produced by the type-wheels. The location of this shoulder E may be changed to suit the width or shape of the card to be stamped. Just in front of the straight edge or shoulder E, I place a pin or stop F. This pin may be supported by the bracket G, which is attached to the straight edge E, as shown, or it may project from the top of the casing A or otherwise be secured in proper position, or I may arrange in lieu of the pin a projection on the alining device integral with it. The pin F or other stop is generally placed at one side of the printing-slit D; but it is immaterial whether it be to the left, as shown, or to the right, or it may be placed opposite the end of the slit.

Looking now at Figs. 3 and 4 it will be seen that I make the time-card H preferably of oblong shape, having on its face, Fig. 3, suitable spaces for registering all the data which are required to be known in order to determine the amount of time an employee devotes to his work during a specified period and the amount of pay which he is entitled to receive. Thus the card may have nine main divisions longitudinally. Upon the first of these is written the laborer's name and number, each of the next seven divisions representing one day of the week. Each day-space, as 1 2 3, &c., has three divisions running lengthwise of the card. In the left of these are words used to denote the time periods or divisions of each working day. Thus "in" and "out" may be repeated any desired number of times, the word "in" indicating the commencement of work and the word "out" the suspension of work. Opposite this column of words and in the second division of each day-space is the blank for registering the time at which the employee passed to and from his work. To the right of this blank there is a space for the entry of the total amount of time expended or lost during the day. At the bottom of the card space is left for entering the total number of work-hours for the week, the rate of pay per

hour or day, amount of wages due to the workman, and such other data as may be desired. This description is intended to be typical only, for the card may be arranged to include other records, such as the time devoted to a particular piece of work, &c., or it may be modified to suit the requirements of any particular business. The inner edge of the card (the left-hand longitudinal edge looking at Fig. 3) is notched or serrated, as at J J. These indentations commence near the top of the card and extend down to the end of the last daily space but one. They are spaced to correspond to the words "in" and "out," which indicate the commencement and suspension of work. On the reverse of the card, Fig. 4, are arranged columns of words which correspond to those upon its face as to spacing and import; but the space for Monday, *a*, on the back of the card is at the top, no room being left for the employee's name and number, and each of the succeeding days of the week, *b c*, &c., is printed on the back of the card opposite the space on the front for the day earlier. The words "Monday morning—in" on the back of the card are opposite the highest of the notches or indentations J, and each succeeding period of time is provided with a corresponding notch. Each of the daily spaces 1 2, &c., upon the front and *a b*, &c., upon the back of the card H is equal to the distance from the pin F to the printing-slit D. Inasmuch as the daily space *a* on the back of the card is at the same distance from the corresponding space 1 on the face of the card that pin F is from the line of type, it is only necessary, if it is desired to print upon the latter, to place the card face down upon the top of the time-stamp in such a position that the pin F enters one of the notches J and press the card upon the type-ribbon D by the plunger B. In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown the full printed forms for a single day only upon the face and back, respectively, of a time-card. The other day-spaces are printed similarly, as will be understood readily, so if a workman is to record upon the face of the card the time at which he commences work on Tuesday morning he lays the card face down upon the time-stamp, flush against the shoulder E, so that the pin F enters the notch opposite the words "Tuesday morning—in" on the space *b* on the back of the card, as shown in Fig. 2, and then stamps it. In other words, a workman can by reading the back of his time-card select the space upon the face which is to be printed and locate the card in the proper position for printing. Thus all the auxiliary devices heretofore employed for securing and maintaining the card in position are done away with.

If desired, for the sake of economy, the card may have a row of serrations along each longitudinal edge, one series for locating the printing-spaces upon the front of the card and the other series for the spaces upon its

reverse side, or the card so doubly notched may be used in a time-stamp which is provided with two pins or stops, one for each longitudinal edge of the card, the second being used as a substitute for the alining device E.

It is obvious that the main features of my invention may be applied to any printing system, whether it be a time-recorder or other employer's registering scheme or not. Thus the stop or pin F may be applied to any printing device to be used for locating properly the slip to be printed by means of one of the serrations upon its edge.

I do not intend to limit myself to any construction or arrangement of the various devices which I have described, since they can be varied widely in location, arrangement, and other respects without altering the nature of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a time-stamp, the combination of a casing provided with a printing slit or opening and a fixed stop mounted upon said casing at a certain distance from said opening for engaging with the serrated edge of a time-card, said card being provided with corresponding divisions upon its opposite sides, each division upon one side being separated longitudinally from its fellow on the opposite side by a distance equal to that between said stop and said opening, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In a time-stamp, the combination of a casing provided with a printing slit or opening and a stop mounted upon said casing at a fixed distance from said opening for engaging with a time-card, said card being provided upon both sides with day-spaces, the corresponding day-spaces on the opposite sides of the card being separated longitudinally by a distance equal to that between said stop and said opening, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. In a time-stamp, the combination of a casing provided with a printing slit or opening, an alining device mounted upon said casing and a fixed stop for engaging with the serrated edges of a time-card provided upon both sides with corresponding day-spaces, each of said day-spaces being subdivided into time periods or divisions, as and for the purposes described.

4. In a time-stamp, the combination of a casing provided with a printing slit or opening, an alining device, and a stop for engaging with the serrated edge of a time-card which has its face suitably divided into time periods and its back provided with means for determining the proper longitudinal adjustment of the card for printing upon any one of said time periods, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. A time-card divided on each side into a series of day-spaces, each subdivided into a number of time periods, all of the day-spaces and time periods upon one side having the

same relative longitudinal positions with respect to their correspondents upon the other side, said card having upon one or more longitudinal edges indentations spaced to correspond to said time periods, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5 6. A time-card divided on both sides into a number of corresponding day-spaces, each day-space on one side being at a fixed longitudinal distance from its fellow on the other, and being subdivided into a number of time periods, spaced to correspond to a series of

indentations upon one edge of the time-card, substantially as and for the purposes described.

7. A time-card divided on both sides into a number of spaces each representing a day, the space for each day on one side being at a fixed distance from the corresponding space upon the other side.

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Witnesses:

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GEORGE W. GAYLORD.

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