G. W. ODELL.

TIME AND VALUE CARD.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1918. RENEWED NOV. 13, 1920.

1,385,576. Patented July 26, 1921.

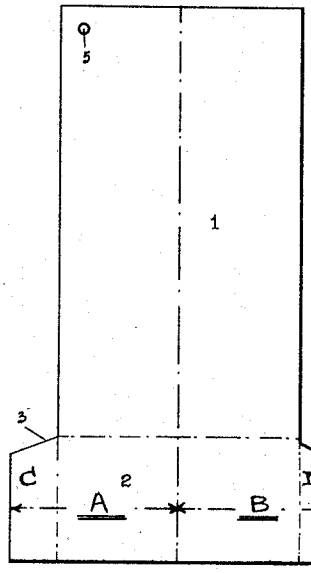


Fig 1

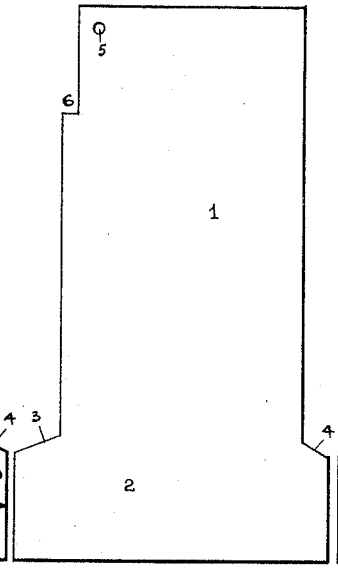


Fig 2

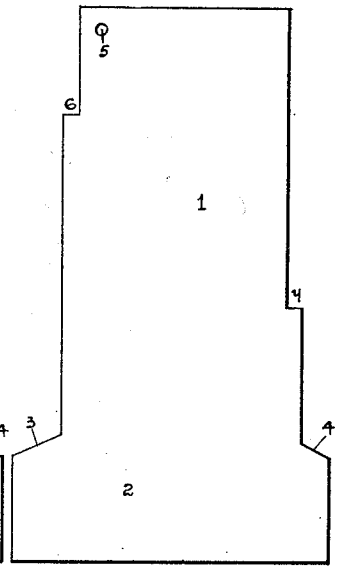
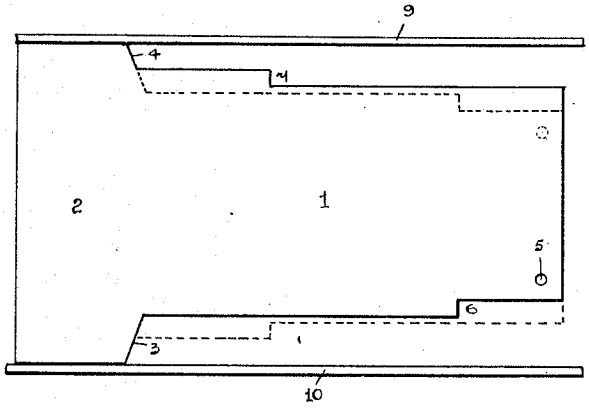


Fig 3



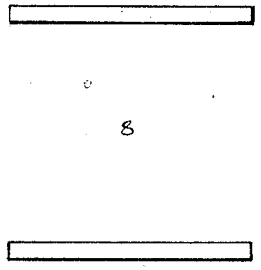
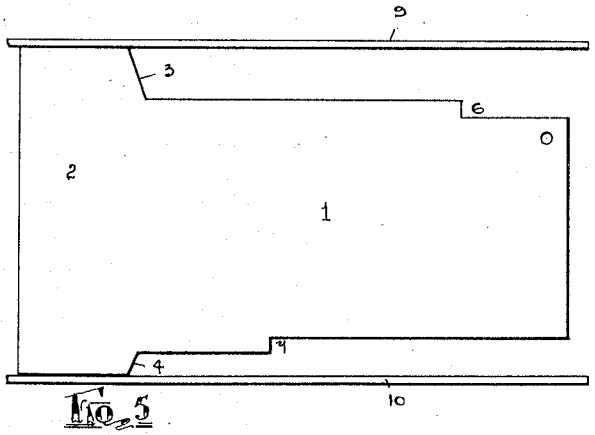


Fig 4



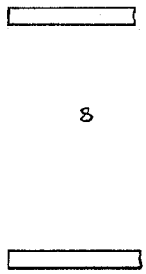


Fig 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TIME AND VALUE CARD.

1,385,576. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 26, 1921.

Application filed December 19, 1918, Serial No. 267,553. Renewed November 13, 1920. Serial No. 423,984.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WILLIAM ODELL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and residing at 298 St. James street, in the city and district of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Time and Value Card, of which the following is the specification.

The invention relates to improvements in time and value cards as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially of the novel form of the card, whereby the card will only enter the machine in one particular way to be operative.

The objects of the invention are to improve and render fool-proof the adjusting and record cards shown and described in Patent No. 1,221,895, granted to me April 10, 1917, and to devise a form of card, that may be cut correctly in one machine, as an instrument in actuating the operating parts of a second machine; to anticipate any misunderstanding on the part of the workman in regard to the manipulation of the card in the first machine and facilitate the work of the operator in the second machine; to eliminate inaccuracies in general from time recording and calculating machines; to fashion an instrument for the calculating machine by the workman's individual acts and quite beyond his optional powers, so far as measurement of his time is concerned or of his fraudulent intentions; and generally to provide a simple, cheap and efficient time and value card.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the card ready for the first operation.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the card after the first operation.

Fig. 3 is a plan view after the final operation.

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatical view showing the card inserted upside down into the machine.

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatical view showing the card correctly inserted in the machine.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

In the card illustrated the shape shown contains features set forth and claimed in United States Letters Patent No. 1,221,895, dated April 10th, 1917, but it is not desired in this application to limit the instrument end of the card to any particular shape as such may be changed to suit various conditions and different machines; however to facilitate the understanding of the invention, the card described in the said patent in regard to its principal features, is taken as the form of instrument card preferable for this invention.

Referring to the drawings, the card 1 terminates in the enlarged end 2 forming the shoulders 3 and 4, the shoulder 3 being wider than the shoulder 4, thus the distance measured by the line A is greater than the distance measured by the line B.

The card 1 at the other end is shown with a hole 5, but this is only local to its particular use in one form of machine and merely illustrated to demonstrate the applicability of the present invention to a certain type of time and value cards.

The shoulder 6 illustrated in Fig. 2 shows the card 1 after the first clipping operation, though it is optional whether it is clipped or otherwise treated; however for the purpose of clear description the clipped form of card will be used to set forth the invention herein.

The shoulder 7 illustrated in Fig. 3 as well as the shoulder 6 is made by the second clipping movement, which is intended to take place sometime later.

After the second clipping, the card is ready for use as an instrument for actuating the parts of a calculating machine as explained in the aforesaid patent, the clippings made from opposite sides and of different lengths forming the said shoulders, one of the shoulders being adapted to engage in setting the recording machine and the other forming a stop in such setting operations and the opening 5 constituting an irregularity in the card for selective purposes and is so placed as to correspond with a certain rate per hour or other calculation stamped by the mechanism of the calculating machine. The margins at one end, which are indicated by the letters C and D, are the means of guiding the card itself in the direction, where it will receive the markings forming the calculations conforming with the elapsed time denoted by the distance longitudinally of the card between the clipped shoulders. Similarly the margins C and D position the card 1 in entering the clipping machine, for it is quite impossible

to force it in, if an attempt is made to insert it upside down as the card will be offset from the opening into which it is to be received as shown in Fig. 4, whereas if put in correctly it will be in line with the opening, as shown in Fig. 5. Furthermore, the reversal of the ends of the card would in no way facilitate its entrance, because the machine opening here indicated by the numeral 8 is not central in relation to the guide flanges 9 and 10; therefore no matter what the machine may be for, so long as the card is used therein the opening 8 will always be offset from the center of the card guide flanges.

This card is primarily designed for particular machines for recording time and calculating the value, though it may be used wherever its original shape, that is to say, before the first operation, may make it applicable. However in the use for which it has been specially devised, the card is handed in its original shape to the workman and he passes it into the clipping machine, thus forming the shoulder indicating the beginning of his work on a job and in doing this he inserts the card between two guides and if put in right side up, it will enter the knife run and be clipped out of one longitudinal edge, but if put in wrong side up, it cannot enter as the offset of the entrance from the center forbids the passage of the card, except where it is introduced right side up.

Meanwhile the clipping machine continues its operation to account for elapsed time as in clocks or time recording mechanism and as soon as the workman has finished his job he inserts the card again, the same side up, as it will only go in the one way, and the other longitudinal edge is clipped forming a shoulder deeper in the card, the longitudinal distance between shoulders representing the elapsed time.

The card is then taken by the office staff and is inserted in a printing and calculating machine, which is constructed to be actuated in respect to certain parts by the shoulders formed by the clippings accomplished in the time machine and by this means the value corresponding to the time elapsed is stamped, on the cards, as by mechanical arrangement this calculation is selected in the actuation of the parts.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with outer parallel guides and inner guiding members beyond said guides and off center in relation thereto, of a sheet of suitable material having one end reduced and adapted to enter between said inner guiding members and the other end enlarged to fit between said outer guides and direct the reduced end between said inner guidway members, the reduced end of the card being formed by clippings made from opposite sides and of different lengths forming shoulders for engaging in setting a recording machine and for forming a stop in such setting operations.

2. The combination with outer parallel guides and inner guiding members beyond said guides and off center in relation thereto, of a card having one end portion clipped on both sides to a close sliding fit between said guiding members and the intermediate portion clipped as far as the other end portion, which in form leaves extensions of different widths adapted to slide in the outer guides and direct the reduced end portion between said inner guiding members, the said clipping of the card forming shoulders of different depths and adapted to be cut at different times, the shoulders being on opposite sides, and the said card being provided intermediate of its width with an irregularity forming a selecting means in the use of the card.

3. A time and value card comprising a sheet of suitable material having clippings made from opposite sides and of different lengths to form shoulders for operating mechanism of a recording machine and provided between its sides with an irregularity to form a means of selecting in the use of the card, said card having one part thereof widened to a greater extent on one side than the other to throw the other portion of the card off center.

Signed at the city of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, this 12th day of December, 1918.

GEORGE WILLIAM ODELL.