WATCHMAN'S TIME-CHECK.


To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John M. Bailhache, a citizen of the United States, residing at and whose post-office address is Phelan Building, 5 in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, am administrator of the estate of George Stockton, deceased, who did invent certain new and useful improvements in Watchmen's Time-Cheeks; and I do hereby 10 declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to improvements in "clock-registers," and particularly to watchmen's time-cheeks.

The invention consists of a chronometer having its hour-hand replaced by a hinged member adapted to be forced against and to puncture a dial-card, thus giving a positive record of the time and number of visits of the operator.

The invention is illustrated and will be described in its adaptation to use in connection with watchmen's time-cheeks.

In the drawings, (approximately full size,) Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, showing the invention applied to a door. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the chronometer mechanisms.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout both views.

In construction the invention consists of a compact chronometrical mechanism A, (such as the small clocks well known in commerce,) having the hour, minute, and seconds hands removed. The puncturing member A' is pivoted in a collar A", adapted to engage the sleeve to which the hour-hand was similarly attached. The member A' consists of a piece of spring-wire bent upon itself at the pivot, one end extending outward and being bent and sharpened to form the puncturing-point, while the other end extends downward against the dial, acting as a spring to maintain the puncturing-point out of contact with the dial. The operating mechanisms consist of the push-button B in the casing B', embedded in the door. Extending from the button B is the stem B", having the disk B' affixed thereto in juxtaposition to the puncturing member A', the disk being maintained normally out of contact with member A' by the spring B", between the casing B' and button B.

The chronometrical mechanism A is inclosed within the boxing D, secured to the door X, the door D' holding the mechanism A firmly against the surface of the door X by means of the inner projections D' and maintaining the proper relative position of the recording and operating mechanisms.

In operation the puncturing member A' is swung out outward upon its pivot to permit the dial-card E to be placed in position on the dial, where it is aligned by the pins A' in the surface of the dial-plate A". An annular spring-ring A" is placed in the movement-case and engages the door X and the dial-card E and serves the double purpose of holding the dial-card in place against possible derangement by the puncturing-point and spacing apart the puncturing member A' and the operating-disk B'. The dial-card E is divided into hours and quarter-hours or into smaller intervals, if desired. When the watchman goes on duty, he presses the button B, which forces the disk B" into contact with the puncturing member A', causing the same to puncture the dial-card. This denotes the time of the watchman's going on duty, subsequent punctures denoting time and number of his visits to this particular machine.

The dial-card, with the record thereon, can be removed by displacing the ring A", lifting the puncturing member A', which clears the central opening E' of the dial-card. The card is then dated and filed for future reference.

The invention has been described in its simplest form, using the now existing forms of clock mechanisms, &c. It is obvious that the construction may be altered to suit spe
specific demands without altering the spirit of this invention, such as keeping time on jobs in shops by eliminating the push-button mechanism where it is not necessary to guard against tampering with the record, causing the dial to rotate past the puncturing-point instead of vice versa.

Having thus described this invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a clock-register, the combination with a chronometrical mechanism, of a marking member pivoted to the main shaft of said mechanism, and adapted to turn therewith and move over the face of a dial-card, means for forcing it into contact with the dial-card, and supplemental means carried by said marking member for forcing it out of contact with said dial-card.

2. In a clock-register, the combination of a chronometrical mechanism having a main shaft, a dial-card having a central aperture adapted to fit loosely over said main shaft, a marking member pivoted to the main shaft so as to turn in alinement therewith to permit the removal of the dial-card, said marking member adapted to turn with said main shaft, and means for operating said marking member.

3. In a clock-register, the combination with a chronometrical mechanism, of a marking member pivoted to the main shaft of said chronometrical mechanism, a dial secured to the face of said chronometrical mechanism, means for forcing said marking member into contact with the dial, and supplemental means formed from a continuation of one end of the pivoted marking member and adapted to normally force said pivoted marking member out of contact with said dial.

4. In a clock-register, the combination with a chronometrical mechanism, a removable dial on the face thereof, a marking member pivoted to the main shaft of said mechanism and traveling over said dial, and means for forcing the marking member into contact with said dial, of a ring for holding the dial in place on the face of said mechanism, said ring spacing apart the marking member and the means for forcing the marking member into contact with the dial, a casing for said mechanism, a door for said casing, and an annular flange integral with said door and projecting within said casing, said flange adapted to engage the mechanism to hold the dial-holding means and the mechanism firmly in the casing.

5. In a clock-register, the combination with a chronometrical mechanism, of a dial-card removably held on the face of said chronometrical mechanism, means for marking said dial-card, means for operating said marking means, and means spacing apart said marking means and the means for operating said marking means.

6. In a clock-register, the combination with a chronometrical mechanism, of a dial-card removably held on the face of said chronometrical mechanism, a marking member adapted to travel over the face of the dial-card, means for forcing said marking member into contact with the dial-card, and an annular ring adapted to space apart the marking member and the means for forcing it into contact with the dial-card.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of January, 1902.

JOHN M. BAILHACHE, Administrator of the estate of George Stockton, deceased.

Witnesses:

Baldwin Vale,
G. F. Hatton.