Aug. 27, 1946. J. S. HADESBECK 2,406,603

PUNCH BOARD REGISTERING DEVICE

Filed March 13, 1945

Fig. 2

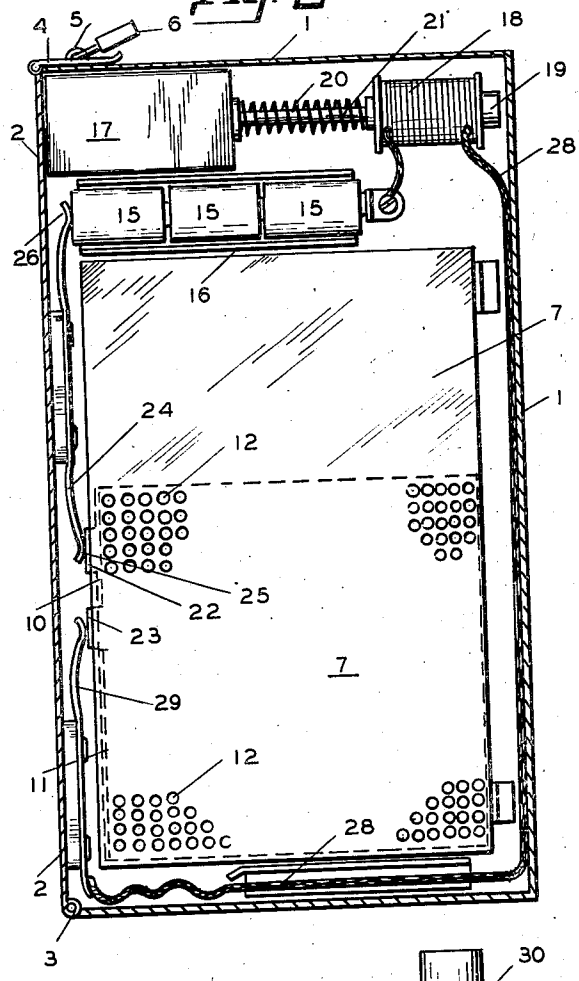


Fig 1

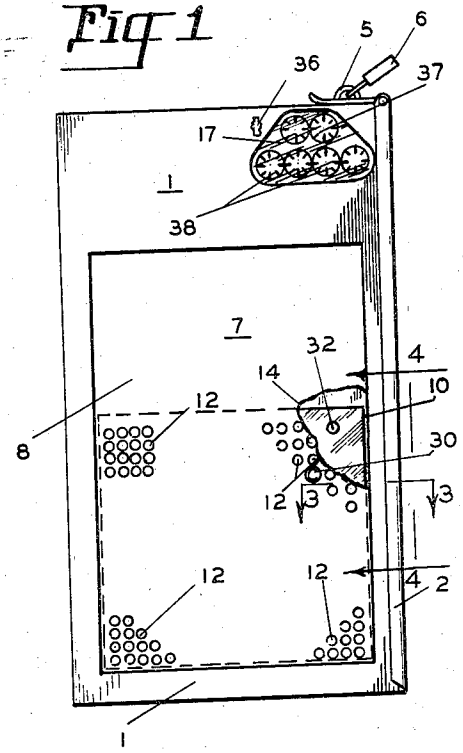
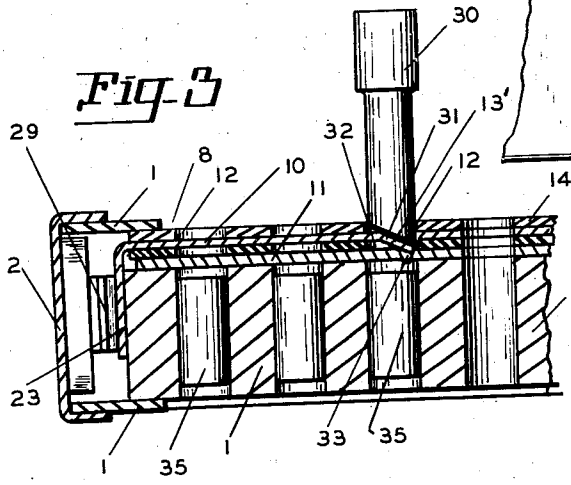


Fig 3



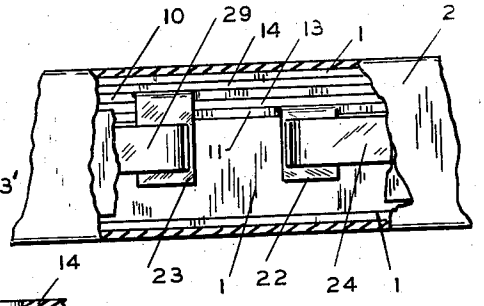


Fig 4

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PUNCHBOARD REGISTERING DEVICE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 235—92)

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This invention relates to a device for encasing a punch board, and the primary object of the invention is to indicate how many times the board has been punched as a total and also how many times the board is punched in any single playing operation.

In the operation of punch boards at the present time it is possible for the player to punch out several punches then dispose of the numbers having no value unless the attendant of the punch board is continually watching him. With my new and improved punch recording device the attendant can read the number of punches having been played previous and after the player has completed his punching of the board the attendant can calculate the number of punches he had made.

These and other incidental objects will be apparent in the drawing, specification and claims.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of my new and improved punch board recording device, having a punch board encased therein.

Figure 2 is a sectional inverted plan view of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view, taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1 looking in the direction indicated.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional view, taken on line 4—4 of Figure 1, partially broken away for convenience of illustration.

In the drawing:

My new and improved punch board recording device for punch boards consists of a case 1, having a hingedly mounted side 2 which is pivotally connected to the case at 3 and has a suitable hasp 4 engaging the staple 5, which in turn can be locked by any suitable lock, as indicated at 6. The punch board is indicated at 7 and appears through opening 8 of the case 1. The back of the board also has an opening 9 so that the numbers can be punched through the board 7.

My invention consists of placing metallic sheets 10 and 11 across the face of the punch board and over the holes 12. These metallic sheets readily conduct electric energy and are insulated apart by the insulating sheet 13 placed between them, best illustrated in Figures 3 and 4.

A suitable covering sheet 14 covers the top of the board and the sheets 10 and 11, protecting and holding them in place. The sheets 10 and 11 are completely insulated away from the board and the casing of the recording device. A source of electric energy, as batteries 15, contained within a holder 16 within the case 1, provides electric energy for operating the recording device.

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A registering meter 17 is provided for indicating the number of punches being made on the board. This meter may be of any well known construction and preferably should be of a type indicating the total punches made over a period of time and also indicate the number of punches made during one play, after which these indications can be returned to a starting point, similar to the trip mileages on speedometers, although I do not wish to be limited to any particular form of meter.

An operating coil 18, having a core 19 and connecting rod 20 operates the meter 17. A spring 21 returns the coil 19 to the position shown in Figure 2 after the coil has operated the meter, which I will describe later.

The punch 30 is inserted into one of the holes 12, the point of the punch 13 breaking the metallic sheet at 31, forcing it down through the hole 32 of the insulating plate 13 and contacting the same against the metallic plate 11 at 33, completing the electric circuit, as above described, operating the connecting rod 20 of the core 19 or the coil 18, which in turn operates the meter 17. As the punch 30 is forced further down it will cut the portions 34 completely away from the metallic plates, breaking the circuit as the punch is forced downward removing the usual prize number 35.

In order to change the punch boards contained within the casing 1 the side closure 2 is opened by removing the lock and latch 4 from the staple 5 and hinging the side about its pivot point 3. This will remove the contact bars away from in line with the batteries and the punch board, allowing the punch board to be removed or replaced through the side of the casing, also giving access to the batteries 15.

From the above description it will be noted that as the punch starts down through the holes it brings a portion of the metallic plate within the holes into contact with one another completing an electric circuit, operating a meter. It is my intention that when the player takes up the board to play the attendant can set the meter by a key passing into the keyhole 36, resetting the dials 37 to zero, then when the player has finished punching the board it is easy to determine the number of plays by reading the dial 37. The total number of plays on the board can be read from the dial 38.

I do not wish to be limited, as stated before, to any particular type of meter, as my invention

consists of providing a means, such as a meter, for determining the number of plays or punches made on a punch board.

While I have illustrated a casing for holding the punch board, I do not wish to be limited to this method, as the meter and contact plates may all be contained within the punch board itself at the source of manufacture, but due to the cost of production I believe that the meter, including its magnetic operating device should be contained within a separate frame, as I have illustrated in the drawing.

I do not wish to be limited to the exact mechanical construction as illustrated in my drawing, as other forms of mechanical equivalents may be substituted still coming within the scope of my claims.

I claim:

1. A punch board holding and registering apparatus including a casing to receive the punch board, a register in the casing for registering the individual punching operation, a coil for operating the register, a circuit including a source of energy for energizing the coil, spaced superimposed metallic plates overlying the holes in the punch board, said circuit being normally open due to the spacing of said plates and a punch for punching the holes in the punch board and terminally formed with an end to break the upper plate in line with the hole being punched and to move said broken part into contact with the lower plate to complete the circuit and operate the register.

2. A construction as described in claim 1 wherein the divided parts of the plates are carried through the punch board in the punching operation to break the circuit following each punching operation.

3. A construction as defined in claim 1 wherein the plates are in electrical contact with contact strips secured in the casing and included in the operating circuit.

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