

J. W. HAYWOOD.

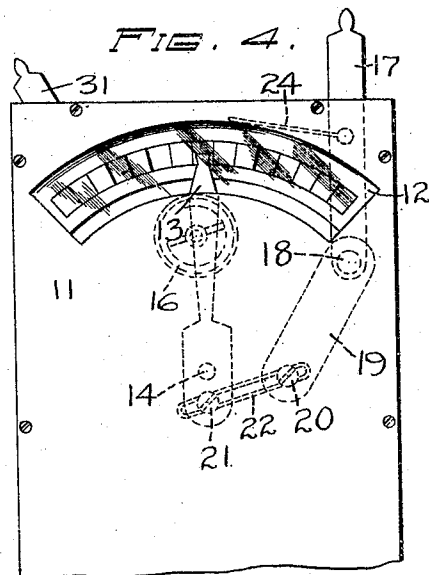
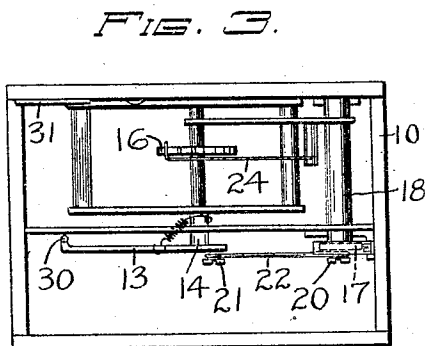
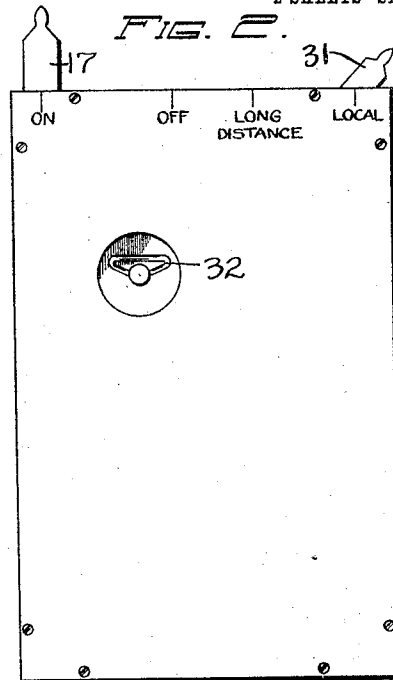
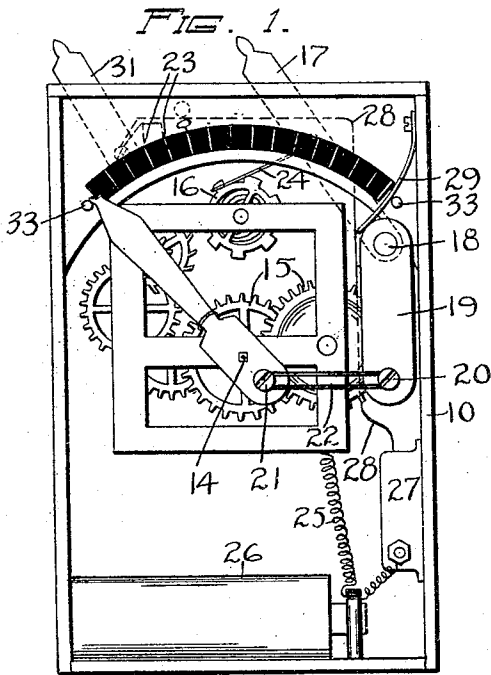
TIME ALARM.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1909.

951,116.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Geo. A. Senior
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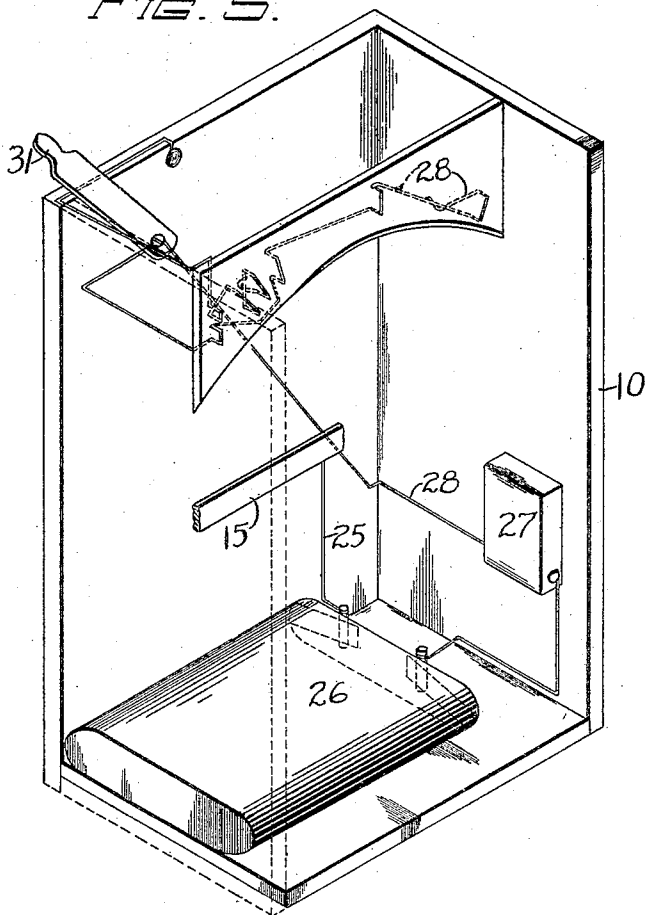
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIME-ALARM.

951,116.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 8, 1910.

Application filed August 11, 1909. Serial No. 512,347.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. HAYWOOD, citizen of the United States, and resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Time-Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to time controlled alarms, and its object is to provide a means for sounding an alarm at certain intervals of time whereby records may be kept of the length of time that certain articles are kept in use, or that certain work is done, and the device is especially applicable for the indication of time that a telephone may be in use, food is being cooked, photographs are being exposed or bathed and for many similar purposes where a cheap and simple device might be found useful; and will be more fully described in the following specification, set forth in the claims and illustrated in the drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the mechanism inclosed in its case, the front of the case being removed. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the case with the position of one of the levers changed. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the mechanism. Fig. 4 is a view of the front of the cast with the cover in place and the device in operation. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the casing with the sides broken away to show the wiring.

The device is preferably contained in a casing 10 having a cover 11 with a glazed opening 12 to show the position of the pointer and contact finger 13. This contact finger is mounted on an arbor 14 driven by a clockwork 15 that is provided with the usual spring and has the escapement wheel 16.

Mounted at one side of the casing is a lever 17 adapted to rock with its shaft 18, the latter carrying an arm 19 and stud 20. The lower end of the contact arm 13 also carries a stud 21 and on these two studs 20 and 21 is placed a link 22 which prevents the movement of the contact finger when the lever 17 is thrown into the position shown in Fig. 1, where it will be seen that the finger is at its starting point and where it is thrown by the lever when it is desired to re-set the device. The lever 17 also carries a dog 24 near its upper end to engage the counterweights on the escapement wheel and stop the movement of the clockwork

when thrown in the position shown in Fig. 1, but when it is desired to release the clockwork and contact hand, the lever is thrown in a position shown in Fig. 4 where it will be seen that the link 22 permits of the movement of the contact finger while the dog 24 is raised out of the escapement wheel. As the finger 13 moves over the segment with the contact points, it will make contact with the various points successively according to the distance which these contacts are spaced and it is obvious that they may be removable so as to be placed at different points to make contact at various intervals of time. A spring 13' holds the finger against the contacts and the segment.

The clockwork and contact finger 13 are connected by suitable wiring 25 with the battery 26 having in its circuit, the alarm 27 which may be what is ordinarily known as a buzzer or it may be a bell if desired, and from this alarm suitable connections 28 are made with the contact points, the latter being narrow strips of metal which cause the alarm to sound while the contact finger 13 is engaged by each.

As shown in Fig. 5, the contact points may be the exposed sections of connecting wires 28. The switch lever 31 extends under the top of the casing to open the circuit when it is desired to render the device inoperative.

By referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the clockwork is wound up by means of the thumb piece 32 at the rear of the casing and at this side of the casing is also marked certain points for the location of the lever 17 to permit it to perform a limited amount of work in case of long distance calls and also to indicate when the levers are on or off. The upper end of the arm 19 is engaged by a friction spring 29 in order to prevent too free a movement of the lever and the contact 30 of the finger may be of platinum if desired.

This device may be substantially constructed and sold for a moderate sum and found useful in the household, but as above described and illustrated, it forms a very useful device for registering the amount of time consumed in the use of a telephone and may be used in the vicinity of the instrument particularly at pay stations where it is necessary to time the conversation of the patron so that the necessary amount may be collected for the use of the telephone.

In order to limit the movement of the contact finger, pins 33 are located at each end of a segment and the finger rests upon one of these before its movement, and is arrested
 5 by the other pin in case that the clockwork is not shut off. The resting of the finger prevents further movement of the clockwork.

The normal position of the registering
 10 mechanism is shown in Fig. 1 but when the user of a telephone desires to have registered the amount of time consumed by himself, he throws the lever 17 to the right and in
 15 its upright position, when by so doing he removes the dog 24 from the escapement wheel and thrusts the link 22 to the left so that the lever 13 is free to move. After the lever reaches the first contact point he knows
 20 that his fee for an ordinary message is consumed and that with each additional ringing of the alarm an extra fare is required of him. When he has finished using the instrument he thrusts the lever to the position
 25 shown and the link 22 returns the contact lever to its inoperative position.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a time alarm, the combination of a casing, of an electric circuit, a segment com-

prising contact points in the circuit, clock- 30
 work, a contact arm operated by the clockwork, and means for stopping the clockwork and locking the contact arm.

2. In an electric alarm, the combination with a casing, of an electric circuit, a seg- 35
 ment with contact points in the circuit, clockwork, a contact arm operated by the clockwork and adapted to pass over the segment, and a lever operated from without the casing to return the arm and stop the 40
 clockwork.

3. In an electric alarm, the combination with a casing, of an alarm and an electric circuit in the casing, clockwork, a segment 45
 of contact points in the circuit, an arm operated by the clockwork and adapted to pass over the segment, a lever operated from the outside of the casing, a dog on the lever to stop the clockwork and a link on the lever 50
 to return the arm.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York this 6 day of August A. D. 1909.

JOHN W. HAYWOOD.

Witnesses:

GEO. R. SENIOR,
 JAMES F. DUHAMEL.