J. C. FLAMAND.

WAGE COMPUTER.

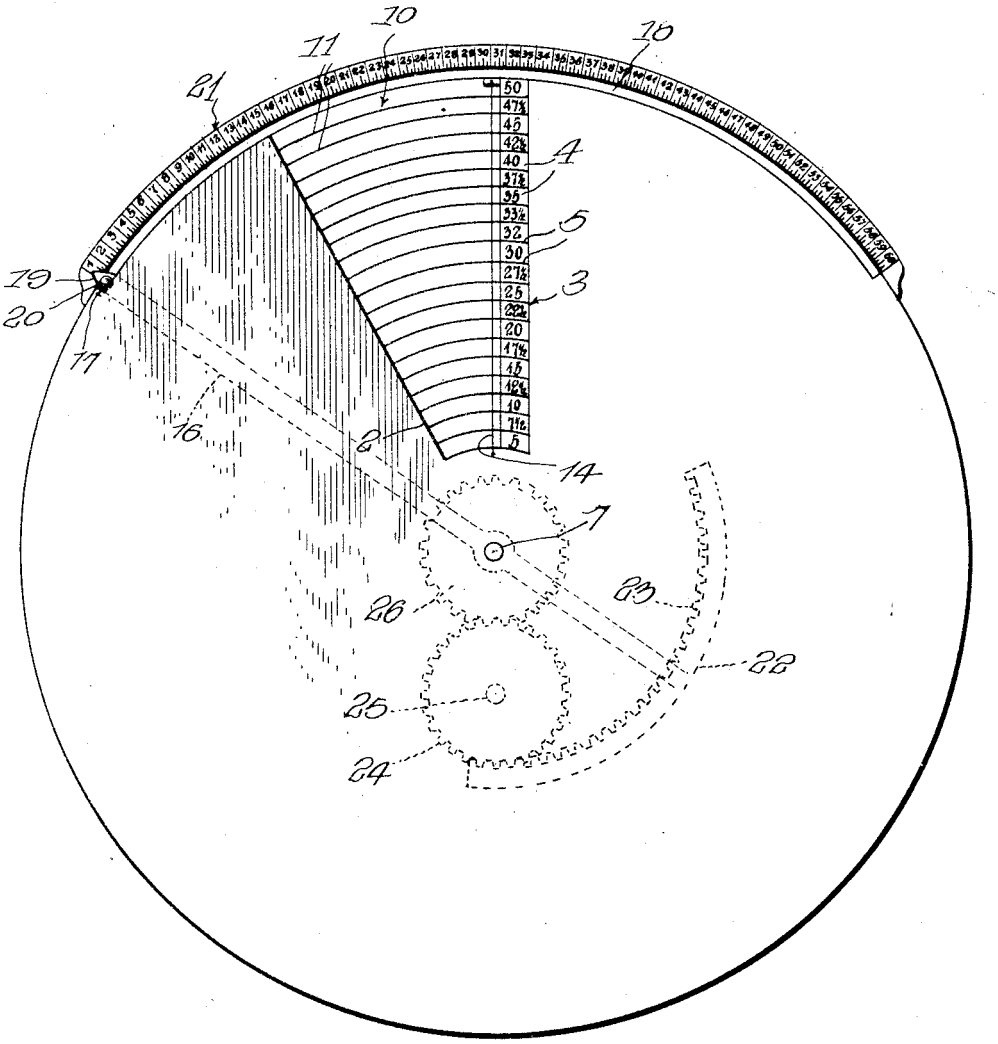
APPLICATION FILED JULY 15, 1915.

1,170,886.

Patented Feb. 8, 1916.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

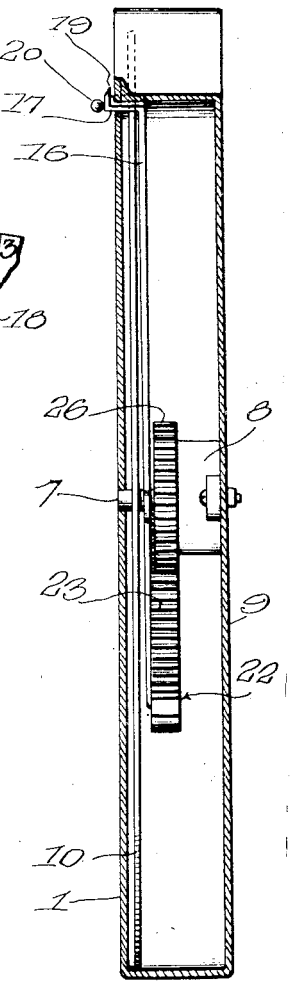


FIG. 1.

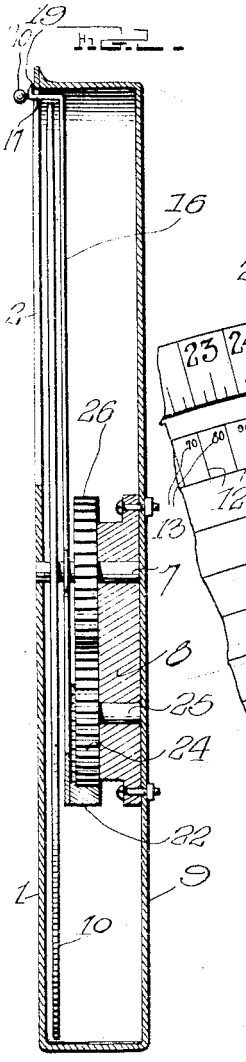
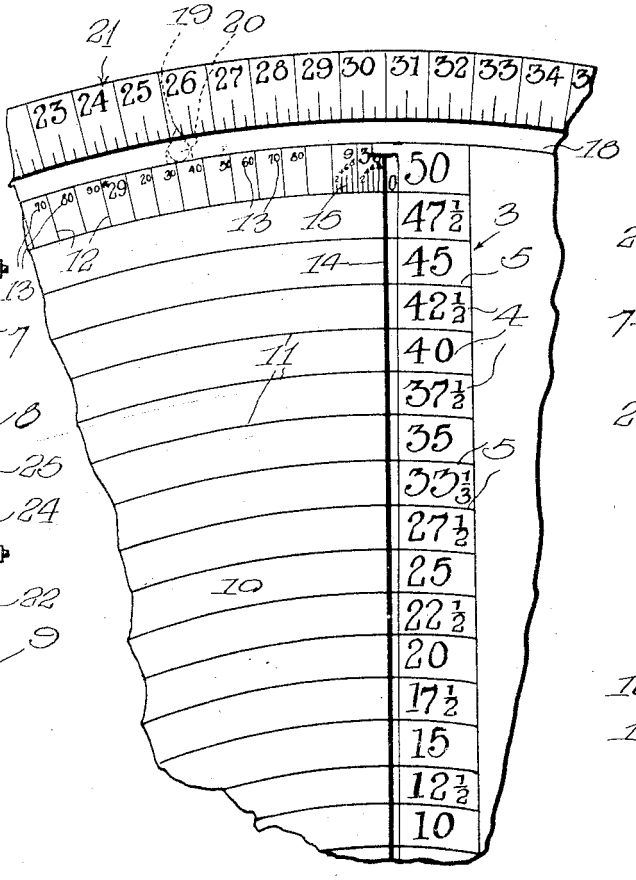


FIG. 4.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

FIG. 5

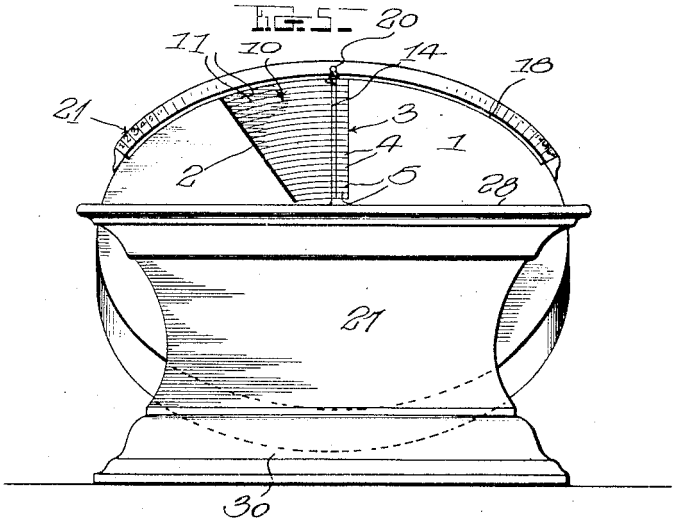
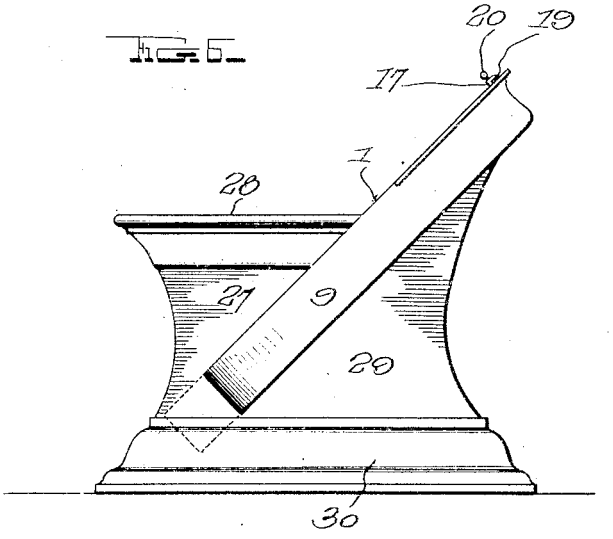


FIG. 6



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WAGE-COMPUTER.

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Application filed July 15, 1915. Serial No. 40,026.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEAN C. FLAMAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Celina, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wage-Computers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates broadly to improvements in computing devices, and more particularly to those designed for accurately determining the exact wages due to employees for numerous periods of time, regardless of the salaries of such employees.

The object of the invention is to provide a computing device of the class specified which although being of very simple and therefore inexpensive construction, will be highly efficient in operation and will possess a number of advantages.

With this general object in view, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction and in unique combinations of parts to be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In describing the invention, I shall refer to the accompanying drawings which constitute a part of the application and in which: Figure 1 is a front elevation of a computing device constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section thereof with parts in elevation; Fig. 3 is a top plan view with the casing in section; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary front elevation showing more particularly the time scale, the wage scale, and the pay chart; Fig. 5 is an edge view of the computing device showing the application thereto of a supporting base and a desk member, and Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the parts disclosed in Fig. 5.

In these drawings, similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the numeral 1 having reference to a circular face plate having therein an eccentrically disposed opening 2, such opening having at one edge a radially positioned wage scale 3 which is composed of a series of graduations 4 separated by concentric lines 5, such spaces having printed or otherwise inscribed therein, hourly wages ranging from five cents to fifty cents per hour.

Disposed at the center of the plate 1, is a shaft 7 which is here shown as rotatably mounted in a bearing 8 secured to an appropriate housing 9 positioned in rear of the face plate 1. Secured at its center to the shaft 7, and positioned directly in rear of the face plate 1, is an indicating disk 10 having on its front face a plurality of concentric lines 11 which are in turn connected by radially positioned lines 12 between which the results to be obtained by the machine (the exact salary or wages due for certain lengths of time) are imprinted as disclosed at 13 in Fig. 4. Thus it will be seen that this arrangement of graduations and characters on the front face of the disk 10, constitutes a pay chart. It may here be explained, that for the sake of accuracy, an appropriate reading line 14 is provided adjacent the wage scale 3, such line being considered in the present application as being in the form of a taut wire stretched from the inner to the outer edge of the opening 2, this wire coacting with the radially positioned lines 12 and with finer graduations 15 interposed therebetween as clearly disclosed in Fig. 4. Having an opening between its ends loosely receiving the shaft 7 and positioned in rear of the disk 10, is an indicating arm 16 whose free end is bent forwardly as seen at 17 through an arcuate slot 18 in the face plate 1, said forwardly extending end being provided with a pointer 19 and an operating handle 20. The pointer 19 coacts with a time scale 21 which is so graduated as to represent both the maximum and minimum number of hours which any employee may work in a predetermined time unit (usually a week).

It is the intention of the present invention to rotate the indicating disk 10 when the indicating arm 16 is shifted to a predetermined extent, thus allowing the pay chart on said disk and the wage scale 3 to cooperate to accurately indicate the amount due a certain employee for the length of time indicated by the position of the pointer 19 on the time scale 21. For accomplishing this result, an arcuate rack bar 22 is secured to the arm 16 at a predetermined point, said rack bar being shown in the present application as secured to the end of the arm 16 remote from the pointer 19, said arm being mounted between its ends on the shaft 7. The teeth 23 of the rack bar 22 are positioned upon the inner curved surface there-

of, such surface being disposed concentric to the shaft 7 as clearly shown in Fig. 1. Intermeshed with the teeth 23, is a gear 24 which is carried by an additional shaft 25, the latter being mounted in the bearing 8 in parallel relation to the shaft 7. The gear 24 is in turn meshed with an additional gear 26 secured to the shaft 7. Thus it will be evident, that when the handle 20 is actuated to adjust the arm 16 to a predetermined extent, the indicating disk 10 will be shifted accordingly.

In order to explain the exact manner of operation of the machine, let us assume that a certain employee is entitled to fifty dollars for a full week's time (forty-two hours), but that he has only worked twenty-five and one-fifth hours. It is simply necessary for the operator of the machine to so position the arm 16 as to dispose the indicator 19 at a point on the time scale 21 which designates twenty-five and one-fifth hours (see the dotted lines in Fig. 4). In moving the arm 16 this amount, the indicating disk 10 has been turned by the mechanism before described to such an extent as to position a predetermined space on the pay chart adjacent the indicating wire 14 and directly opposite 50 on the wage scale, thus indicating to the operator that for twenty-five and one-fifth hours' work, the employee is entitled to thirty dollars. The same manner of operation takes place regardless of the amounts being computed, and by properly standardizing the machine when manufactured, it will be always reliable in its calculations, thus saving a vast amount of mathematical calculation which is necessary under the usual present day systems of obtaining the same results.

The invention, in most cases, will be inclined as disclosed in Figs. 5 and 6, will be supported by an appropriate member 27, and will preferably be equipped with a desk or the like 28 projecting forwardly from the face plate 1 and in turn supported by an appropriate support 29, the members 27 and 29 being both preferably supported by an appropriate base 30. Needless to say, the desk 28 is adapted for the reception of pay slips or the like upon which the amounts due are to be placed.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be evident that although very simple construction has been provided for the attainment of the desired results, the machine will be efficient and durable and will possess a number of advantages.

In the drawings, certain specific details of construction have been shown for accomplishing probably the best results, and in the preceding such details have been described, but it will be evident that I need not be restricted thereto otherwise than to the extent to which the appended claims limit me.

I claim:

In combination, a circular face plate having near its edge an arcuate slot concentric to said edge, and having an eccentrically positioned opening adjacent said slot, a rotatable shaft extending rearwardly from the center of the face plate, a computing disk secured to said shaft and disposed immediately in rear of the face plate, a pointing arm immediately in rear of the disk and having between its ends an opening through which the shaft passes loosely, one end of said arm being bent forwardly through the arcuate slot in the face plate and being then bent radially outward to form a pointer, an operating knob secured to the forwardly bent end of the arm, an arcuate rack bar carried by the other end of said arm and disposed concentric to the shaft, and a gear driven by said rack bar and secured to the shaft; in combination with a scale adjacent one edge of the opening in the face plate, a second scale adjacent the slot for coaction with the pointer, and computing characters on the computing disk for coöperation with the first named scale.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JEAN C. FLAMAND

Witnesses:
CLARENCE D. RICE,
BESSIE M. COPELAND.