

Hursley Museum Services – November 2021

Current Activities

The site remains closed, but curators have been able to access the museum by special request for a few essential tasks.

We are now able to reveal that the loan of our 080 card sorter is for Bletchley Park's new WW2 exhibition to be opened next year. The machine still needs a new glass top cover to be made and a same size piece of plywood to put in its place instead during shipment.

In addition, our colleagues in Böblingen are making some audio recordings of working unit record machines. They have already sent a recording of their sorter, which will be used in the audio guide to the exhibition.

The new photo archive section referenced last time has been added to the museum website under 'photographs' - a large personal collection of IBM hardware photographs collected by Peter S over the years. <http://igonta.net/hursley/IBM%20Hardware/>

Further progress on the Extreme Blue project has been made with the acquisition of 3 iPads borrowed from another laboratory project. The prototype app is ready and is being tidied up. Curators have prepared some initial inputs for the app.

Thanks to the agreement by the committee at the last meeting for a small grant, we have now had the clock banner produced. An actual clock will stand in front of the large clock image when we put it out on display.



Web Site: <https://hursley.slx-online.biz/>

IBM Contact: [Hursley Communications](#)

Curator Contact: [Peter Short](#)

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IBM Clocks & Time Recorders

International Time Recording Company (1889-1939)

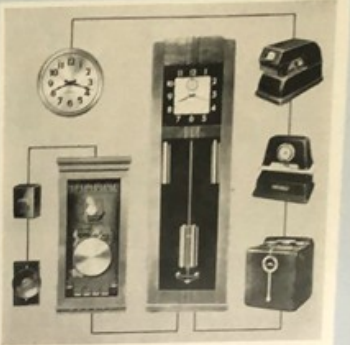
The International Time Recording Company (ITR) began as the Bundy Manufacturing Company in Hudson, New York. ITR's first product was an electromechanical time-recording system and patented by Edward C. Bundy in 1889.

ITR was later merged into the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company — the forerunner of IBM — in 1911.



A Master Clock was usually installed in an organisation's central room or office, where it kept accurate time.


The clock used a clockwork mechanism with a heavy pendulum, optionally filled with mercury to compensate for variations in room temperature and provide even greater accuracy. The clock was wound regularly via a battery or mains powered electromagnet, controlled from one of several contacts operated by the mechanism.



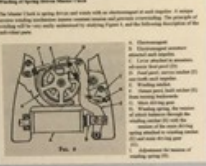
Self-Regulating Electric Time Systems

INTERNATIONAL Self-Regulating Electric Time Systems provide a dependable means for coordinating activities in all kinds of business, industrial and institutional organizations. Any required number of widely distributed time recorders, secondary clocks and time signals are automatically compelled to operate in unison and thus to aid in establishing a well-knit, smoothly operating organization.


Master Clock



Working of Spring Drive Master Clock




These contacts provided pulses at intervals of seconds, minutes and hours controlling the slave clocks installed around the premises, such as schools, factories, bus and railway stations. Any alterations at the master clock, for example changing summer to winter time were reflected in all of the connected slave clocks automatically.




Slave Clock

Terminology: "Master" and "slave" were the accepted terms for all time systems.




Time Division History




List of IBM Clocks




Clock Pricelist 1939




The Master Time Control



IBM Electric Attendance Time Recorders



Automatic Payroll Machine



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