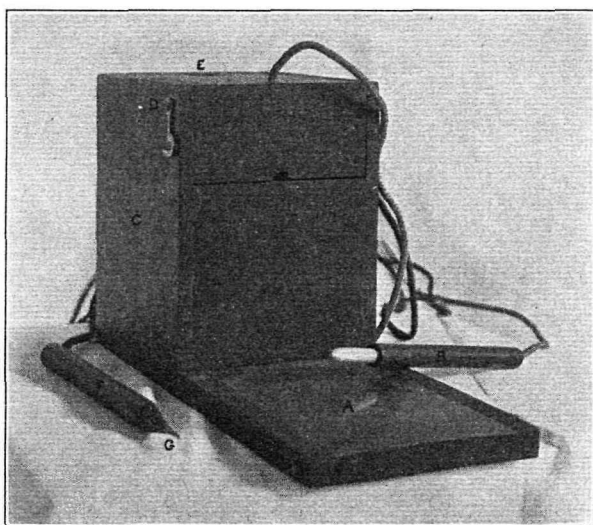


PORTABLE SELF-REGISTERING TAPPING-BOARD AND COUNTER¹

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The instrument consists of a small tapping-board with a brass tapping surface 5×3 inches (*A*), a stylus (*B*), and a box $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches (*C*) containing a Veeder counter, magnet, and a five-cell Eveready battery. The board is hinged to the box and can be folded up and hooked (at *D*) to the front of the latter, thus making the instrument very



compact, and convenient for carrying. The board is connected to one of the poles of the magnet through the hinge, and the stylus to the other pole. The magnet, which works the counter by means of a curved armature fastened directly to the shaft of the counter, is quick in action and the fastest

¹ The instrument can be obtained from Mr. A. G. Cox, the mechanic of the Harvard psychological laboratory, Emerson Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

tapping can be recorded accurately. The number of taps are read off on the Veeder through a small window in the top of the box at *E*. With this instrument, tests for muscular coördination and fatigue can readily be made in the schools and factories as well as in the laboratory and the results recorded with a minimum expenditure of the experimenter's time.

By substituting a finger ring for the stylus the instrument can be used in finger movement experiments similar to those described by the writer.¹ By a simple adjustment it can be employed to record the free finger movements recommended by Professor Raymond Dodge.²

Instead of the tapping stylus a contact pencil (*F*) can be connected to the magnet. This has a metal point (*G*) which, when slightly pressed down, closes a contact in the pencil and actuates the counter. With this pencil, curves, words of a manuscript, etc., can be counted accurately and without mental fatigue.

¹ 'Facilitation and Inhibition of Motor Impulses,' *THE PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW*, Nov., 1915, 22, 6.

² 'Psychological Effects of Alcohol.' Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1915, p. 167.