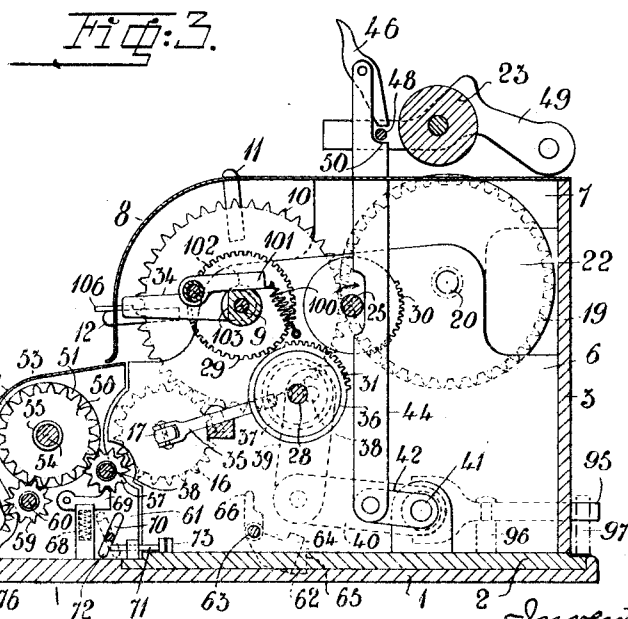


1,034,243.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



N. C. Dealy
T. E. Turner

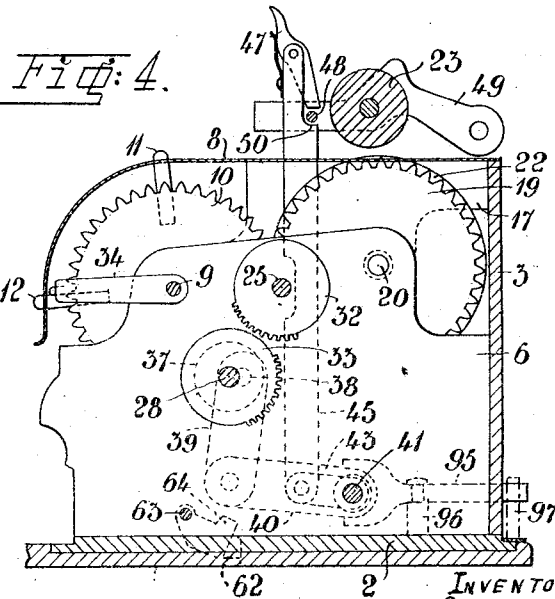
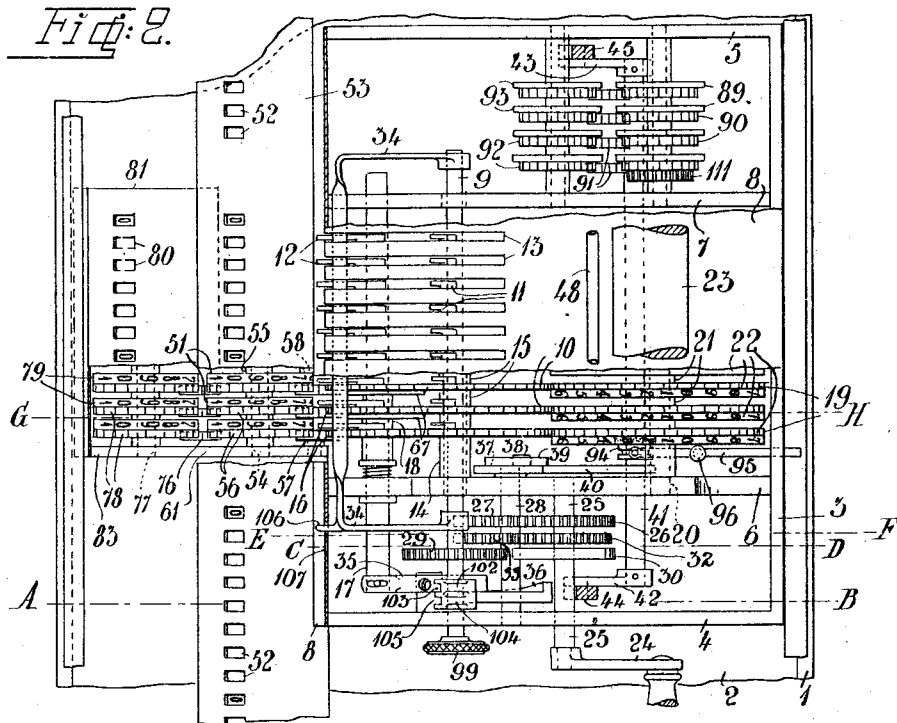
3 1 2 Inventor
J. E. Johanson
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G. E. JOHANSON.
BOOKKEEPING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1910.

1,034,243.

Patented July 30, 1912.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES.

M. C. Dealy
T. E. Tinker

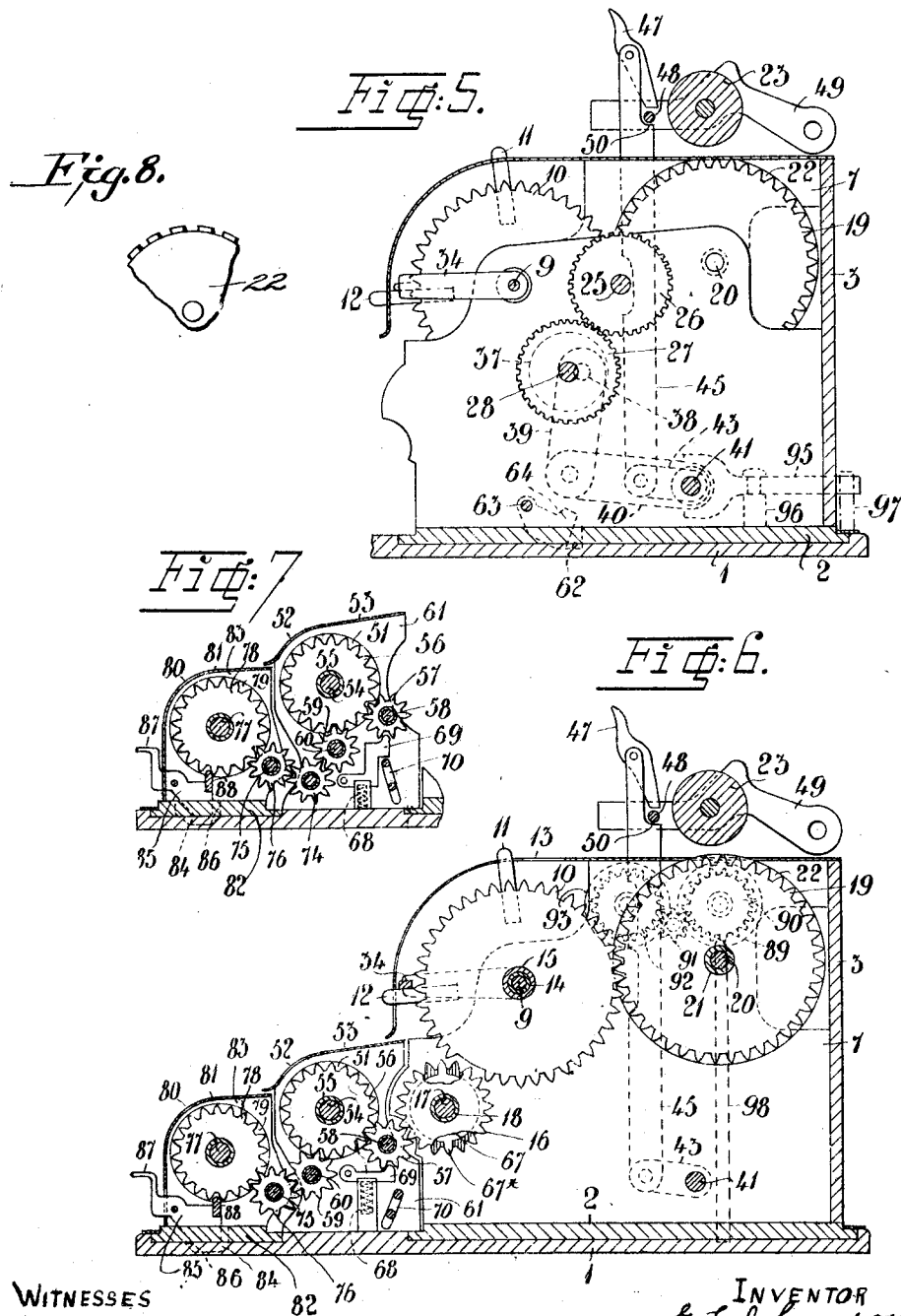
INVENTOR
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G. E. JOHANSON.
BOOKKEEPING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1910.

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Patented July 30, 1912

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



WITNESSES

N. C. Healy
J. E. Don

INVENTOR
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAF EMANUEL JOHANSON, OF JOHANNEDAL, SWEDEN.

BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE.

1,034,243.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1912.

Application filed September 29, 1910. Serial No. 584,517.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAF EMANUEL JOHANSON, a citizen of the Kingdom of Sweden, residing at Johannedal, Sundsvall, Sweden, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bookkeeping-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to construct a book-keeping machine, *i. e.* a machine by means of which the various items for instance of a journal may be entered into the different accounts on loose book-keeping leaves.

Another object of the invention is to arrange the machine in such a manner that at any time the financial situation of the business can be read on the machine so far as said situation is evident from all the booked items, and that the machine shows automatically every fault that is made in entering the various items on said book-keeping leaves.

The invention consists in combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In order to make the nature of my invention more easily understood I have shown in the accompanying drawings one embodiment of the same.

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the machine. Fig. 2 shows on a larger scale a plan view of a part of the machine, parts of the casing being broken away. Fig. 3 shows a section on line A—B of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 shows a section on line C—D of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 shows a section on line E—F of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 shows a section on line G—H of Fig. 2. Fig. 7 shows a cross-section of a subdivision of the account-section and of the control-section. Fig. 8 is a detail view showing the manner in which the figure types are arranged on the wheels 22.

Referring to the drawings, the machine comprises three head-sections mounted on a base plate 1, *viz.* the adjusting section I, the account-section II and the control-section III. The adjusting-section I and the control-section III are movable along the account-section, but obviously the arrangement may be reversed, so that the account-section may be moved along the other sections.

The elements of the adjusting section are inclosed in a casing consisting of a bottom plate 2 which is slidable in a groove or the like in the base-plate 1 along the account-section, a rear wall 3, side walls 4 and 5, in-

termediate walls 6 and 7 and a cover plate 8. In the walls 4, 6 and 7 of said casing is journaled a shaft 9 which supports a series of toothed wheels 10 each of which is provided with two operating or adjusting arms 11 and 12 extending through slots 13 in the cover 8 so that they are accessible from the outside. The said toothed wheels 10, which are rotatable independently of one another, are mounted on a sleeve 14 on the shaft 9 and are kept at a distance from one another by means of sleeves 15 each of which may be or may not be integral with one of the toothed wheels 10. At the one side of each slot 13 are provided the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and on the other side the figures 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. The distance between the figures of each column corresponds exactly to the pitch of the toothed wheels 10, so that any one of the latter, when its adjusting arm is placed for instance opposite the figure 5, is rotated through an angle corresponding to five teeth or a multiple thereof. Opposite the toothed wheels 10, which for the purpose hereinafter set forth have each an untoothed portion, is provided a series of toothed wheels 16 rotatably mounted on a shaft 17 which is adjustable longitudinally. In the zero-position (Figs. 3 and 6) of the toothed wheels 10 the untoothed portions thereof are opposite the toothed wheels 16. Each time a toothed wheel 10 is rotated in one direction or the other, the corresponding toothed wheel 16 is rotated correspondingly. The wheels 16 are as the wheels 10 kept at a distance from one another by means of sleeves 18 or the like. Further the toothed wheels 10 engage a series of toothed wheels 19 rotatably mounted on a shaft 20 which is journaled in the intermediate walls 6 and 7. The wheels 19 are kept at a distance from one another by means of sleeves 21 or the like and are each rigidly secured to a type wheel 22 provided at the circumference with figure types 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on, so arranged that, when the adjusting arm 11 of the corresponding toothed wheel 10 is placed in position opposite a certain figure, the corresponding figure type is placed in a position below a roller 23 provided above the type wheels 22 and more particularly described herebelow. The upper parts of the type wheels 22 extend through openings in the cover 8 (see Fig. 6). When the toothed wheels 10 have been adjusted for a

certain number and the latter has been printed in the manner described herebelow, those of the toothed wheels 10 which have thus been used, should be returned into zero-
 5 position. In the form of the machine shown in the drawings this is accomplished by means of the following device. In the walls 4 and 6 is mounted a driving shaft 25 having a handle 24 and supporting a toothed
 10 wheel 26 (Figs. 2 and 5) engaging a toothed wheel 27 on a shaft 28 which is likewise journaled in the walls 4 and 6. The driving shaft 25 is rotated one revolution by means of the handle 24 in the direction of
 15 the arrow in Fig. 3 after each adjustment of the toothed wheels 10. On the shaft 9 is mounted a toothed wheel 29 which is designed in one case to be rotated by means of toothed wheels 30 and 31 (Fig. 3) on the
 20 shafts 25 and 28 respectively and in another case hereinafter set forth by means of toothed wheels 32 and 33 (Fig. 4) on the same shafts. When the shaft 25 is rotated in the direction just mentioned the said
 25 shaft through the toothed wheels 26 and 27, will rotate the shaft 28. Consequently the toothed wheel 31 will be caused to rotate the wheel 29 through about one-fourth of a revolution, and when the teeth of said wheel 31
 30 have passed the wheel 29 the latter will be engaged by the teeth of the wheel 30, and hence the wheel 29 will be rotated about one-fourth of a revolution in the opposite direction. The toothed wheels 30, 31, 32 and 33
 35 have teeth only along about one fourth of their circumference, and the toothed wheels 30 and 31 are so arranged in relation to the toothed wheel 29 that the latter when the shaft 25 is rotated in the above mentioned
 40 direction is first rotated in one direction by means of the toothed wheel 31 and thereupon in the other direction by means of the toothed wheel 30. To the shaft 9 is secured a bow 34 which thus participates in the movements of said shaft. The portion
 45 of said bow, which is parallel to the shaft 9, extends along the whole series of toothed wheels 10. The idle position of said bow is that shown in the drawings except in a case
 50 herebelow mentioned. When the wheel 29 is turned by means of the wheels 31 and 30 the bow 34 is first turned upward and returns the adjusting arms 11, which were brought from their zero-positions in the
 55 foregoing booking operation, into their original positions, whereby the corresponding toothed wheels 10 and the toothed wheels 19 and the type wheels connected therewith are turned back into their zero-
 60 positions, whereupon the bow 34 is turned down into the position shown in the drawings. In order to prevent the toothed wheels 10 from being operated by the toothed wheels 10 when the latter are turned
 65 back into zero-position the following ar-

range ment is made. To the longitudinally movable shaft 17 supporting the toothed wheels 16 is pivotally connected the one end of a two-armed lever 35 the other end of which bears against a cam 36 mounted on the shaft 28, said cam being of such shape and so arranged that the same immediately before the bow 34 is turned upward, turns the said lever 35 so that the shaft 17 is moved sufficiently in its longitudinal direction to place the toothed wheels 16 at the side of the corresponding toothed wheels 10, so that the latter cannot operate the wheels 16. When the toothed wheels 10 have been returned into zero-position, the shaft 17 is pulled back by a spring without being prevented therefrom by the cam 36.

The above mentioned roller 23, on which the book-keeping leaves are placed in similar manner as the paper in a type writing machine, is moved downward into engagement with the type wheels 22 after each adjustment of the latter. This is accomplished by means of the following device: On the shaft 28 is mounted a disk 37 having an eccentrically located pin 38 which by means of a link 39 is connected to an arm 40 on a shaft 41. The latter has two other arms 42 and 43 pivotally connected to rods 44 and 45 respectively. Said rods, which are movable up and down, are at their upper ends provided with pivotally journaled catches 46 and 47 respectively which under the action of springs take up the position shown in the drawings in which the lower ends of said catches are in a position above a horizontal rod 48 connecting together two pivoted arms 49, in which the said roller 23 is journaled. When the operating handle 24 is turned one revolution, the arms 42 and 43 are at first turned downward, whereby the rods 44 and 45 by means of the catches 46 and 47 and the rod 48 turn the arms 49 downward, so that the roller 23 or the book-keeping leaf placed thereon is pressed down against the type wheels 22 and the number for which said wheels are adjusted, is printed on the said book-keeping leaf. Thereupon the arms 42 and 43 are turned upward into their original positions (the positions shown in the drawings), whereby the rods 44 and 45 by means of shoulders 50 and the rod 48 turn the arms 49 upward, thereby disengaging the roller 23 or the book-keeping leaf thereon from the type-wheels 22.

The account-section II is divided in subdivisions two for each account corresponding to the debit and credit side thereof. In each subdivision is provided a series of figure wheels 51 the figures of which appear through small openings 52 in a cover 53. Each one of said figure wheels 51, which are rotatable independently of each other on a shaft 54 and are kept at a distance from each other by means of sleeves 55 or the like, is

rigidly connected to a toothed wheel 56. Each toothed wheel 56 engages one of a series of toothed wheels 57 rotatably mounted on a shaft 58 and one of another series of toothed wheels 59 rotatably mounted on a shaft 60. The shafts 54, 58 and 60 are journaled in the walls 61 of the corresponding subdivision. When the adjusting section is placed in position opposite any one of the subdivisions of the account section, the toothed wheels 16 of the adjusting section come into engagement with the toothed wheels 57 of said subdivision, the teeth of the last mentioned wheels being of such width that the wheels 16 when displaced in the above described manner will not be disengaged from the wheels 57. The correct position of the adjusting section in relation to the subdivisions of the account section is secured by grooves 62 one for each subdivision, in which a locking piece 64 secured to a rotatable pin 63 provided in the adjusting section drops down, when the adjusting section has been placed in the correct position opposite the corresponding subdivision. In the bottom plate 2 of the adjusting section is an opening 65 permitting the locking piece 64 to drop down into the grooves 62. The pin 63 which is rotatably journaled in the wall 4 of the adjusting section, is outside this wall provided with a handle 66, by means of which the locking piece 64 can be disengaged from the grooves 62. The locking piece 64 is arranged below the arm 40 and prevents the same from being turned downward when the locking piece does not engage any one of the grooves 62, thereby locking the adjusting mechanism. As soon as the toothed wheels 57 of any one of the subdivisions of the account section have engaged the toothed wheels 16 of the adjusting section they will be dependent on the toothed wheels 10 so that, when the wheels 10 are adjusted for a certain number by means of the adjusting arms 11, the figure wheels 51 are turned in such a manner that the sum shown by them is increased with the number marked by the adjusting arms 11. The transfer of units to tens and so on may be accomplished in any arbitrary or suitable manner. In the form shown in the drawings it is effected by means of disks 67 (Figs. 2 and 6) having one or more (in the drawings two) teeth 67^x and being rigidly connected with the wheels 16 and so arranged that the same by means of said teeth actuate that toothed wheel 57 which is situated next to the left of the corresponding toothed wheel 16, *i. e.* so that for instance that disk 67 the toothed wheel 16 of which drives that figure wheel 51 which shows units actuates that toothed wheel 57 which drives the toothed wheel 56 for that figure wheel 51 which shows tenths and so on. The teeth 67^x of the disks 67 are of course so arranged that

they actuate the corresponding figure wheels 51 in due time. In order in transferring for instance units to tens to prevent the toothed wheel 57, that is actuated by a tooth 67^x, from rotating the corresponding toothed wheel 10 by means of the corresponding wheel 16 those of the teeth of the wheels 10 which would otherwise in the zero-position of the wheels 10 engage the toothed wheels 16 are dispensed with. The toothed wheels 57 are engaged by catches 69 actuated by springs 68, and all catches 69 of each subdivision of the account section are normally kept locked by means of a pivoted bow 70 that by a spring (not shown) is normally kept in the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3, in which said bow prevents the catches 69 from being turned downward. When the adjusting section is placed before any one of the subdivisions of the account section, a longitudinally movable pin 71 provided in the subdivision and bearing against a projection 72 of the one of the radial portions of said bow is actuated by a projection or the like 73 in the adjusting section, so that said pin 71 is moved toward the bow 70 and the latter is turned from the position shown by dotted lines into the position shown by full lines, in which the bow 70 permits the catches 69 to be turned downward. It will be easily understood that the device now described will prevent the figure wheels 51 from casually changing their positions.

The movements of the figure wheels 51 or the toothed wheels 56 are transmitted by means of the toothed wheels 59 (or by means of these wheels and toothed wheels 74, Fig. 7) to toothed wheels 76 rotatably mounted on a shaft 75 in the control section III and each engaging a toothed wheel 78 rotatably mounted on a shaft 77 and rigidly secured to a figure wheel 79 the figures of which appear in openings 80 of the cover 81 of the control section. The latter is provided with a bottom plate 82 (Figs. 6 and 7) which is slidable in a groove or the like in the base plate 1. To the said bottom plate 82 are secured side walls 83 in which the shafts 75 and 77 are journaled. When the control section is placed in position in front of any one of the subdivisions of the account section, the toothed wheels 76 of the control section come into engagement with the toothed wheels 59 or the toothed wheels 74 (Fig. 7). In the one case the figure wheels 79 will be rotated in the same direction as the figure wheels 51, and in the other case in the opposite direction. The subdivisions of the account section which have only wheels 59 correspond for instance to the debit-side of the respective accounts, while the subdivisions which have both wheels 59 and 74 correspond to the credit-side of the respective accounts. Inasmuch as each item

is booked both on the debit-side and on the credit-side, the result will be that the figure wheels 79 will be turned through a portion of a revolution in the one direction when an item is booked on the debit-side and through a corresponding portion of a revolution in the other direction when the same item is booked on the credit-side. If all figure wheels of the control section before booking an item show zeros it is evident that they should always return to zero-position when an item has been booked on both sides. If the said figure wheels do not return to zero this shows that an error has been made and the figure wheels in question also show the size of the error. It is thus possible to correct the error immediately. The correct position of the control section in relation to the various subdivisions of the account section is determined by grooves 84 in the base plate 1. As soon as the control section has come in correct position in relation to any one of said subdivisions a pivoted locking piece 85 provided in the control section drops down into such a groove and locks thereby the control section in said position. In the bottom plate 82 of the control section is an opening 86 letting through the locking piece 85. The latter is provided with a handle 87 extending through the cover 81. When said handle is pressed down the locking piece 85 is disengaged from the groove 84. In the idle position, i. e. when the locking piece does not engage any one of the grooves 84 it rests on the bottom plate 1 and engages by means of a rod 88, having recesses corresponding to the figure wheels 79 all the toothed wheels 78 of the control section, thereby preventing the latter from casually changing their positions, while the control section is moved along the account section.

In order that the items booked by means of the present machine should be easily found, they are automatically provided with an order number according as they are booked. This is accomplished by means of a numbering apparatus (see Fig. 6) of well known kind provided in the adjusting section. Said numbering apparatus may consist of a series of type wheels 89 each connected with a toothed wheel 90 engaging a toothed wheel 91 which engages a toothed wheel 92 rigidly connected with a figure wheel 93 the figures of which appear in an opening of the cover 8. The type wheels 89 extend through an opening in the cover and are placed at such a level that the book-keeping leaf on the roller 23 when the latter is pressed down comes into contact with said type wheels 89. The numbering apparatus is driven by means of any arbitrary device, for instance a pawl (not shown) and a ratchet wheel 111 for instance from the shaft 41.

Finally there is provided in the account section a subdivision for carrying out additions and subtractions (Fig. 1). This subdivision is of the same construction as the other subdivisions of the account section except that the toothed wheels 59 or 59 and 74 are dispensed with. When additions or subtractions are to be carried out, the adjusting section is placed opposite the said subdivision so that the toothed wheels 16 come into engagement with the toothed wheels 57 of the addition and subtraction section. Inasmuch as the numbering apparatus should not work when the addition and subtraction section is used, there is provided a device for automatically disconnecting a part of the shaft 41 when the adjusting section is placed opposite the addition and subtraction section. The shaft 41 is divided in two parts which are connected to each other by means of a clutch 94 or the like the one part of which is in well known manner engaged by a fork 95 by means of which said part of the clutch can be disengaged from the other part thereof. Said fork is journaled on a pin 96 in the adjusting section and extends through an opening in the rear wall 3 of the adjusting section. When the latter is placed opposite the addition and subtraction section the said fork 95 strikes and is turned by a fixed projection 97 on the bottom plate 1, so that that part of the shaft 41 which is assumed to drive the numbering apparatus is disconnected. If the numbering apparatus is driven from any other shaft one may in similar manner divide this shaft in two parts and have that part thereof which drives the numbering apparatus disconnected by means of the device just described or any other device working in similar manner. In order to prevent the wheels of the numbering apparatus from being moved from their positions, while the adjusting section is moved to the addition and subtraction section, there is provided an up and down movable locking rod 98 extending at the lower end through a hole in the bottom plate 2 and engaging a groove in the base plate 1 (Fig. 6), the depth of said groove decreasing toward the one end thereof so that the locking rod 98, when the adjusting section is moved to the addition and subtraction section is raised and thereby is brought into engagement with the ratchet or driving wheel 111 of the numbering apparatus. When the adjusting section is moved back, the locking rod falls because of gravity or is moved down under the action of a spring. When making additions by means of the addition and subtraction section one uses the one set of adjusting arms of the toothed wheels 10, for instance the adjusting arms 11. Each number to be added is marked by means of said arms 11 whereupon the handle 24 is rotated one rev

lution, whereby said number is added on the figure wheels of the addition and subtraction section. In making subtractions the bow 34 is displaced in such a manner that the same in idle position is in contact with the adjusting arms 11 instead of with the arms 12. This is rendered possible by the fact that the shaft 9 is both slidable and rotatable and provided outside the side wall 4 of the adjusting section with a handle 99 by means of which the said shaft may easily be displaced and rotated. For keeping the shaft in its end positions of rotation there is provided a pivoted catch 101 on the side wall 4 and actuated by a spring 100, said catch engaging in said end positions, recesses 102 or 103 in a sleeve on the shaft 9 when the latter is in the one end position of sliding (the position shown in the drawing) or in recesses 104, 105 in the same sleeve, when the shaft 9 is in its other end position of sliding. In order to prevent the shaft 9 with the bow from moving longitudinally while the bow is turned, the latter is provided with a pin 106 extending through and moving in a slot 107 (Fig. 1) in the cover 8. In the abovementioned rotation and displacing of the bow the pin 106 moves through a connecting slot 108 into a slot 109 in which the said pin moves when subtractions are made, and at the same time the toothed wheel 29 is placed opposite the toothed wheels 32 and 33. When the number to be subtracted has been marked by means of the adjusting arms 12, the handle 24 as before is rotated one revolution, whereby the bow 34 is first turned down by the action of the toothed wheel 33 and is thereupon turned upward by the action of the toothed wheel 32. The figure wheels of the addition and subtraction section may be returned to zero-position by means of any arbitrary device (not shown) after the calculations have been ended.

The machine described above is used for book-keeping in the following manner. When a book-keeping leaf having a lineation corresponding to the various accounts has been placed on the roller 23 which in order to facilitate the correct insertion of the book-keeping leaves may be provided with rings 110 or the like corresponding to the lineation of said leaves and which is rotated stepwise as the roller of a type writing machine, the adjusting section I and the control section III are moved to the subdivision of the account section corresponding to the account on which the item is to be booked. When this is done the number corresponding to said item is marked by the adjusting arms 11 whereby the corresponding figure wheels 51 are rotated so that the number before shown by said wheels 51 is increased by the number marked by means of the adjusting arms 11. The figure

wheels 79 of the control section, which are assumed to be in zero position, are rotated by means of the toothed wheels 59 and 76 or 59, 74 and 76 so that they will show the number marked by the adjusting arms 11. At the same time the type wheels 22 are rotated by the toothed wheels 10 and 19 so that the types corresponding to the said number are adjusted below the roller 23. The handle 24 is thereupon rotated one revolution. Hereby the roller 23 with the book-keeping leaf thereon is first pressed down against the type wheels 22 and 89, so that the number marked by the adjusting arms and also an order number are printed on the book-keeping leaf, whereupon the roller 23 is raised and the shaft 17 is moved longitudinally by means of the lever 35 and the cam 36 so that the toothed wheels 16 are disengaged from the toothed wheels 10, whereupon the bow 34 is turned upward and returns the adjusting arms 11 used into zero-position and is then turned down into the position shown in the drawings, at the same time as the shaft 17 is moved back into its original position by means of the abovementioned spring. If the said item has been booked in the manner described for instance on the debit-side of one account it should thereupon be booked on the credit-side of another account. The adjusting section and the control section are now moved to the corresponding subdivision of the account section whereupon the above described operations are repeated. If the figure wheels of the control section now return to zero-position they show that the item has been booked correctly. Inasmuch as the figure wheels of the subdivisions corresponding to the various accounts remain in their positions after the booking of each item, it is possible at any time to read on the machine the balance of the various accounts.

The subdivisions corresponding to the debit of an account have intermediate pinions 59, while the subdivisions corresponding to the credit of an account have intermediate pinions 59 and 74, or vice versa. This difference between the subdivisions is made for driving the controlling division in one direction or the other according as it is placed before a subdivision corresponding to debit or credit.

The machine described above may obviously be modified in many ways without deviating from the principle of the invention. This is for instance the case with the device for moving the shaft 17 longitudinally, the device for pressing down the roller 23, the device for disconnecting the numbering apparatus and so on. In large machines one may eventually use two or more adjusting sections, though the advantages gained thereby will hardly be com-

5 compensated by the increased costs of manufacturing. Further one may use two or more control sections each of which may, as desired, be arranged to add or both add and subtract the items booked. Said control sections may be movable independently of each other or be connected to each other. Finally it may be mentioned that the transmission of movement from the adjusting section to the account section and from the latter to the control section may be accomplished by other gearings than those shown.

10 Having now described my invention what I claim is:

15 1. In a book-keeping machine the combination of an account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions corresponding to various accounts, an adjusting section having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with any one of said registering subdivisions, a control section, 20 and means for operatively connecting the latter with any one of the registering subdivisions of the account-section, said three sections being adjustable in relation to each other, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

25 2. In a book-keeping machine the combination of an account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions corresponding to various accounts, an adjusting section 30 movable along the account section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with any one of said registering subdivisions, a numbering subdivision for printing an order number for each item, a control section, movable along the account section, and means for operatively connecting the said control-section 35 with any one of the registering subdivisions of the account section, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

40 3. In a book-keeping machine the combination of an account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions corresponding to various accounts, an adjusting section 45 movable along the account section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for printing the said numbers, means for operatively connecting the marking means of the adjusting section with any one of the registering subdivisions of the account section when the adjusting section is placed in position opposite such a registering subdivision, an addition and subtraction subdivision adapted to be operated by said marking means of the adjusting section, a numbering subdivision for printing an order number for each item, a control section, and means for operatively connecting 50 55 60 65

said control section with any one of the registering subdivisions of the account section, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a book-keeping machine the combination of an account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions corresponding to various accounts, an adjusting section being adjustable along the account section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with any one of said registering subdivisions, means for locking said adjusting section in position opposite any one of said registering subdivisions, a control section having a set of figure wheels, and means for operatively connecting said figure wheels with any one of said registering subdivisions when the control section is placed in position opposite the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a book-keeping machine the combination of an account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions corresponding to various accounts, an adjusting section movable along the account section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with any one of the registering subdivisions when the adjusting section is placed in position opposite said registering subdivision, means for locking the adjusting section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, a disconnectible numbering subdivision for printing an order number for each item, a control section having a set of figure wheels, and means for operatively connecting said figure wheels with any one of said registering subdivisions when the control section is placed in position opposite the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a book-keeping machine the combination of an account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions corresponding to various accounts, an adjusting section being adjustable along the account section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with any one of said registering subdivisions when the adjusting section is placed in position opposite the same, means for locking said adjusting section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, a control section being adjustable along the account section and having a set of figure wheels, means for operatively connecting the latter with any one of the registering subdivisions when the control section is placed in position opposite the same, and means for 130

locking said control section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5 7. In a book-keeping machine the combination of an account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions corresponding to various accounts, an adjusting section being adjustable along the account
10 section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with
15 any one of said registering subdivisions when the adjusting section is placed in position opposite the same, means for locking said adjusting section in position opposite
20 any one of said registering subdivisions, a disconnectible numbering subdivision for printing an order number for each item, a
25 control section being adjustable along the account section and having a set of figure wheels, means for operatively connecting
30 said figure wheels with any one of said registering subdivisions when the control section is placed in position opposite the same, and means for locking the control section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

8. In a book-keeping machine the combination of a fixed account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions each corresponding to the debit or credit side of
35 an account, means for locking and releasing said registering subdivisions, an adjusting section being adjustable along the account section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for
40 printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with any one of said registering subdivisions, when the adjusting section is placed in position opposite the same, and means for locking
45 the adjusting section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

9. In a book-keeping machine the combination of a fixed account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions each corresponding to the debit or credit side of
50 an account, means for locking and releasing said registering subdivision, an adjusting section being adjustable along the account section and having means for marking the

numbers to be booked and also means for printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with
60 any one of said registering subdivisions, when the adjusting section is placed in position opposite the same, means for locking the adjusting section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, a
65 control section being adjustable along the account section and having a set of figure wheels, means for operatively connecting said figure wheels with any one of said registering subdivisions when the control section
70 is placed in position opposite the same, means for locking the control section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, and means for locking and releasing the figure wheels of the control section, substantially as and for the purpose
75 set forth.

10. In a book-keeping machine the combination of a fixed account section having a plurality of registering subdivisions each corresponding to the debit or credit side of
80 an account, means for locking and releasing said registering subdivisions, an adjusting section being adjustable along the account section and having means for marking the numbers to be booked and also means for
85 printing said numbers, means for operatively connecting said marking means with any one of said registering subdivisions when the adjusting section is placed in position opposite the same, means for locking
90 the adjusting section in position opposite any one of the registering subdivisions, a numbering apparatus for printing an order number for each item, an addition and subtraction subdivision adapted to be operated
95 by said marking means, a control section being adjustable along the account section and having a set of figure wheels, means for operatively connecting the latter with any one of the registering subdivisions when the
100 control section is placed in position opposite the same, and means for locking and releasing the figure wheels of the control section, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

105 In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GUSTAF EMANUEL JOHANSON.

Witnesses:

C. W. EDBERG,
E. SANDSTRÖM.