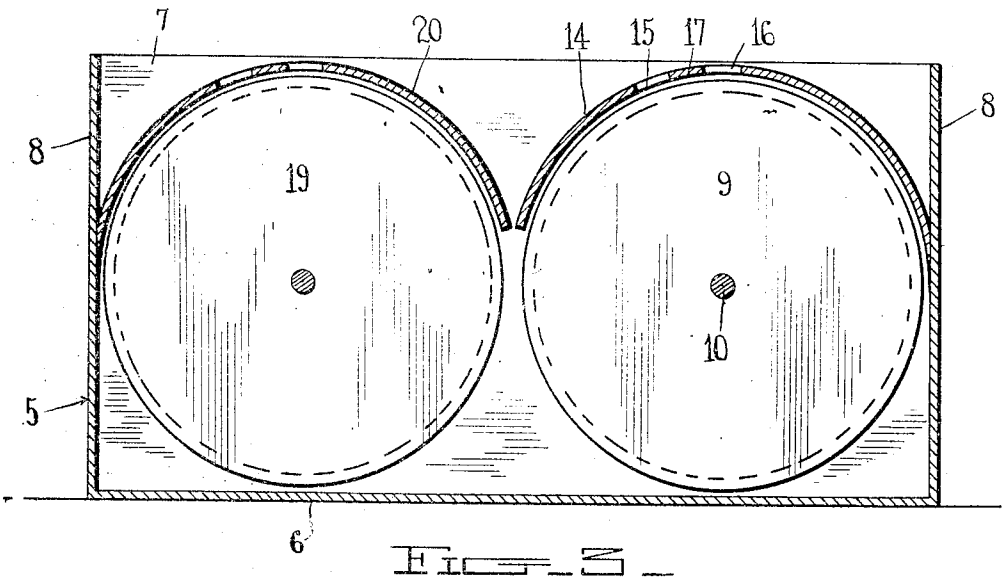
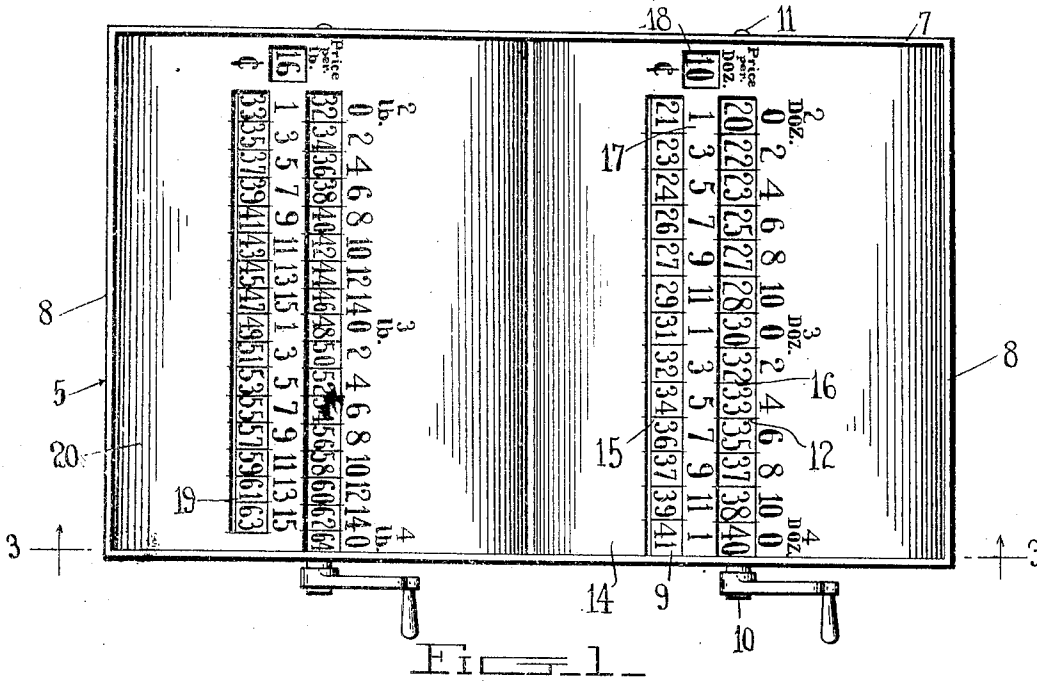


972,072.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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By [Signature]
 Attorneys

972,072.

L. T. FITE.
CALCULATING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1909.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

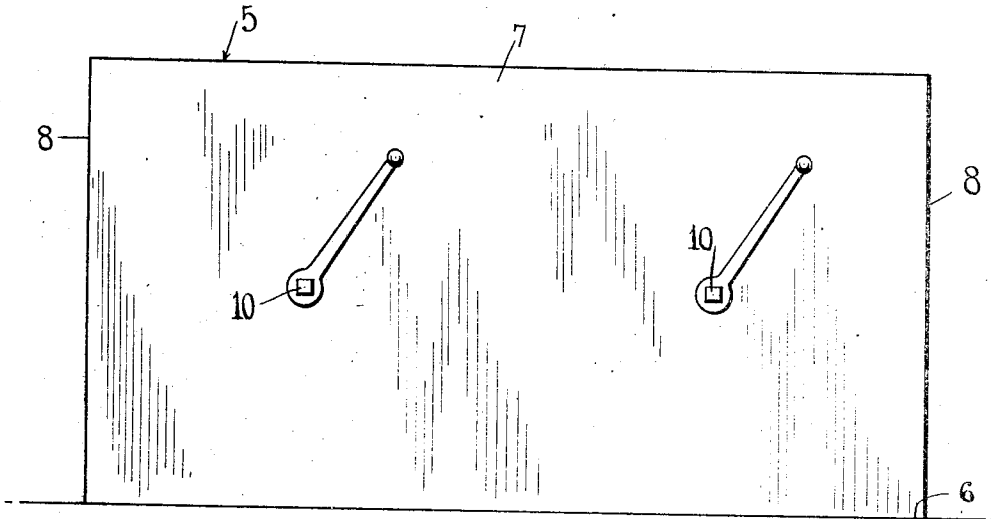


FIG. 2.

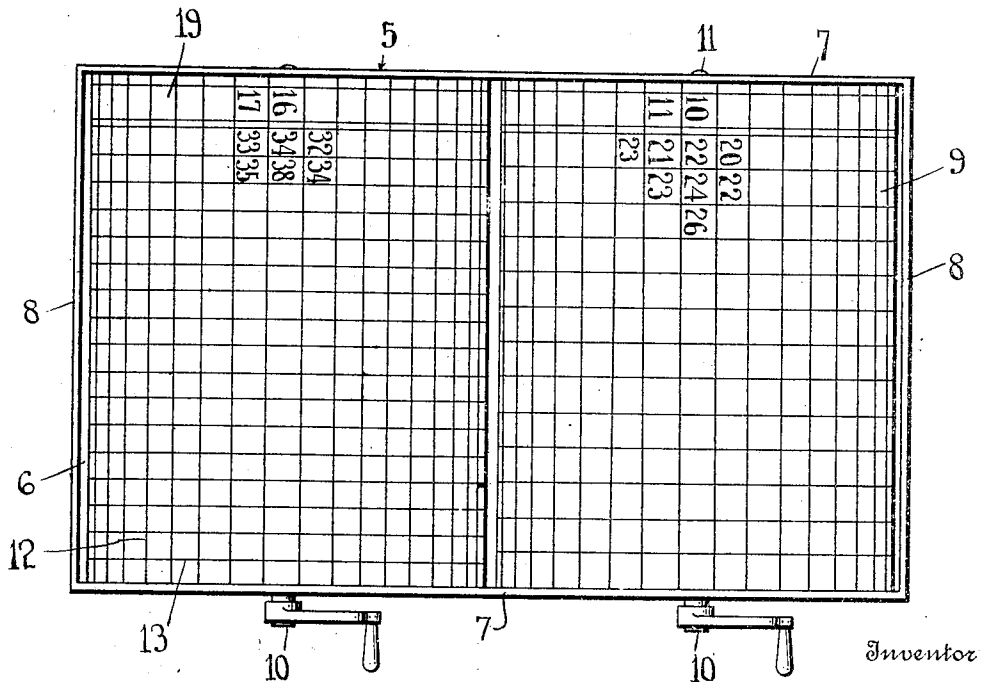


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LESS T. FITE, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

CALCULATING-MACHINE.

972,072.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 4, 1910.

Application filed November 19, 1909. Serial No. 528,903.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LESS T. FITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson, State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calculating-Machines; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to computing devices and has particular reference to a device of that kind in which the price of the fractional parts of a dozen may be readily calculated.

Another object is the provision of a device which can be used with other tables of measure besides duodecimal and be operated in a simple and easy manner.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on the line 3--3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view with the shields removed.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

The computing mechanism is arranged within a casing which in the present instance is designated in general by the numeral 5. This member is provided with a base 6 from the opposite sides of which rise the side walls 7 and from the opposite ends of which rise the end walls 8. The upper end of this casing is open so that the computing mechanism will always be visible.

By referring now to Fig. 1 it will be seen that located at one end of the casing is a calculating device to be used with numbers measure, or in other words, a device which is adapted to calculate the price of a cer-

tain number of dozens or fractional parts thereof. In the present instance a cylinder 9 is shown of a size to nicely fit into one end portion of the casing and extend transversely of the same. This cylinder is closed at its opposite ends and the said ends are provided with trunnions 10 and 11, which are journaled in openings formed in the side walls 5 and 6. One of the trunnions projects beyond the side wall 6 and provides a handle by means of which the cylinder may be rotated. The cylinder is peripherally divided into spaces by means of lines 12 extending longitudinally of the cylinder and lines 13 extending around the cylinder. The spaces at the extreme left hand end of the cylinder indicate a rate-price per dozen and the remaining spaces in alinement with the rate-price spaces indicate the total price of any multiple fractional part or multiple and fractional part of a dozen or dozens.

Reference now to Figs. 1 and 4 discloses the fact that the totals for the even fractional parts of a dozen are located one space above the rate-price and the totals for the odd fractional parts located one space on the opposite side of the rate-price. It is to be understood that the number of rate-prices used will be equal to the different rates a certain article may have at different times, and the method of arranging each rate-price and the totals will be the same as just described.

Located within the casing 5 and overhanging and spaced from the cylinder 9 is what will subsequently be termed a shield 14. This member is preferably of a single piece of metal curved to substantially the shape of a semi-circle and is centrally provided with a pair of spaced slots 15 and 16. The slots 15 and 16 extend to points adjacent the opposite sides of the shield and are each of a width corresponding to that of the longitudinal spaces on the cylinder 9. The slots are spaced by means of a dividing wall 17, the width of which corresponds to the width of one of the longitudinal spaces of the cylinder. Formed in the left hand end of the shield is an inwardly extending recess 18, the width of which corresponds to the width of one of the longitudinal spaces of the cylinder and the length of which corresponds approximately to the length of the left hand or rate-price spaces on the cylinder. The outer face of the shield is, on one side of the slot 16, divided into half as

many spaces as there are units in a dozen and these spaces represent the even fractional parts of a dozen such as 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, the extreme left hand space representing zero and over-lying a space on the cylinder representing the value of a whole number of dozens. The dividing wall between the slots is divided into as many spaces as there are on the opposite side of the slot and each of these last-named spaces represent the odd fractional parts of a dozen such as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11. As shown in Fig. 1 the device is intended to calculate the fractional parts of two dozen, three dozen and up to and including four dozen. It must be understood however, that the number of dozens may be increased if desired without departing from the spirit of the invention, it being understood when such increase is made that the number of spaces in the dividing wall and one side of the slot 16 will be increased accordingly.

From the foregoing it can be seen that the device is exceedingly simple in operation, since it will be seen when the cylinder is turned so as to bring the rate price into registration with the recess 18 as shown in Fig. 1 that the entire purchase at the rate-price shown will be displayed in the slots 15 and 16. For instance when the rate-price is ten cents per dozen and two dozen and eight over have been sold by simply referring to the slot and under the eighth space it will be seen that the total value will be 27 and then again if two dozen and five over have been sold by referring to the opposite slot and under the third space the amount will be 24.

The opposite cylinder 19 is journaled in the opposite end of the casing 5 similar to the cylinder 9, and is intended to give the value of pounds and ounces. The divisions on the cylinder 19 are similar to those on the cylinder 9 and overlying the cylinder 19 is a

shield 20, similar to the first-described shield. The outer face of the shield 20 is provided with spaces which correspond to ounces or the fractional parts of a pound so that by turning the cylinder 19 by its handle similar to the cylinder 9, until the rate-price appears at the recess the calculation of a number of pounds or the fractional parts thereof will appear in the slots in a manner heretofore described.

From the foregoing it can be seen that I have provided a device which is exceedingly simple in structure and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, embodying few parts and these so arranged that the danger of derangement will be reduced to a minimum.

What is claimed as new, is:—

In a calculating machine, a curved shield provided with parallel spaced slots, one having a row of indices designating units of measure and odd fractional parts thereof along its edge, and the other having a row of indices designating the even fractional parts of said unit of measure along its edge, a rotary cylinder concentrically arranged with respect to the shield having parallel rows of indices, the indices of one row designating the total price of the unit of measure or odd fractional parts thereof and being adapted to register with the corresponding slot in the shield, and the indices of the next adjacent row designating the total price of the unit of measure or even fractional parts thereof and being adapted to register with the corresponding slot in the shield.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

LESS T. FITE.

Witnesses:

A. J. THORNTON,
J. D. CARLTON.