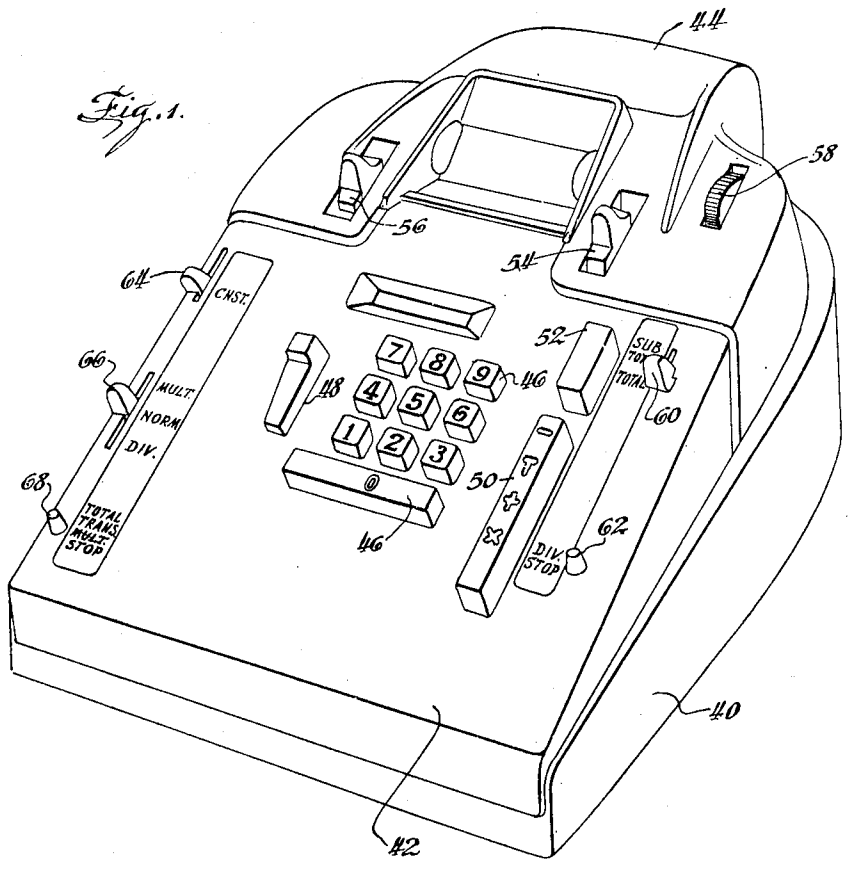
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Fig. 1.



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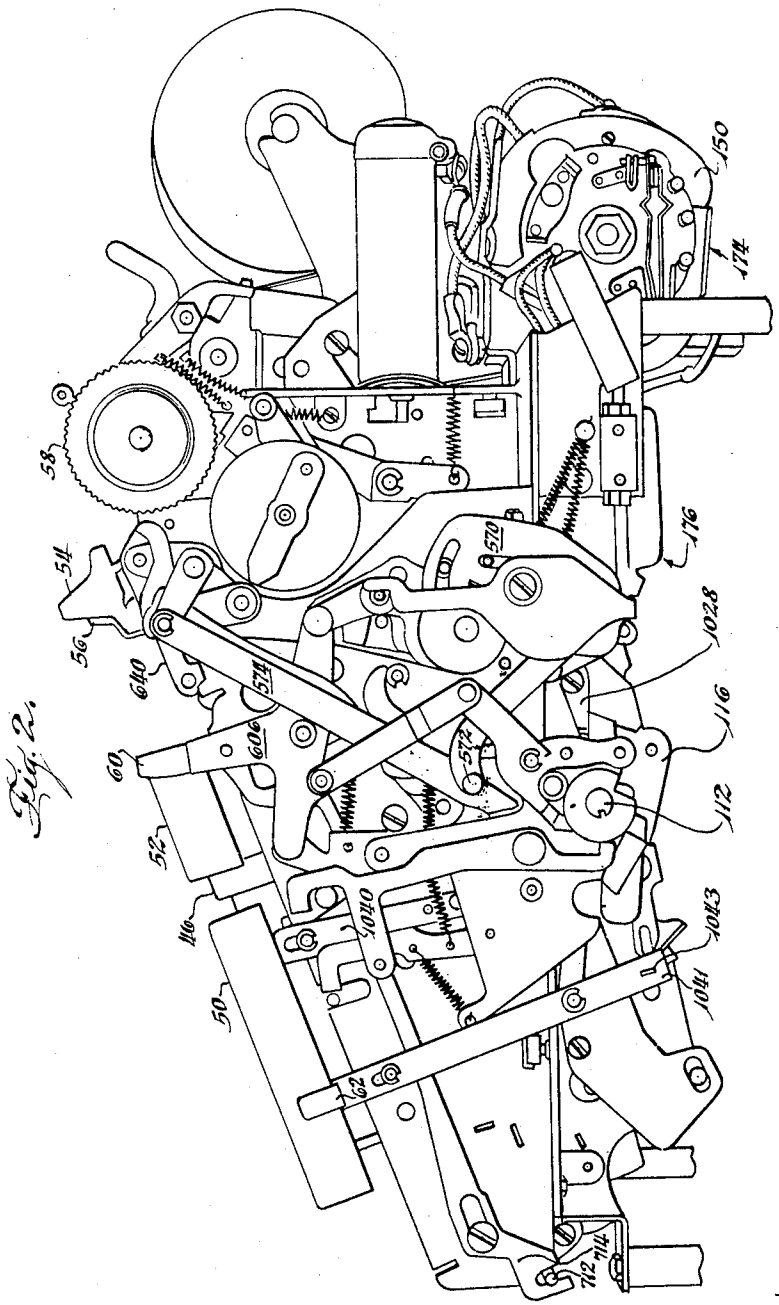


Fig. 2.

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Oscar J. Sundstrand
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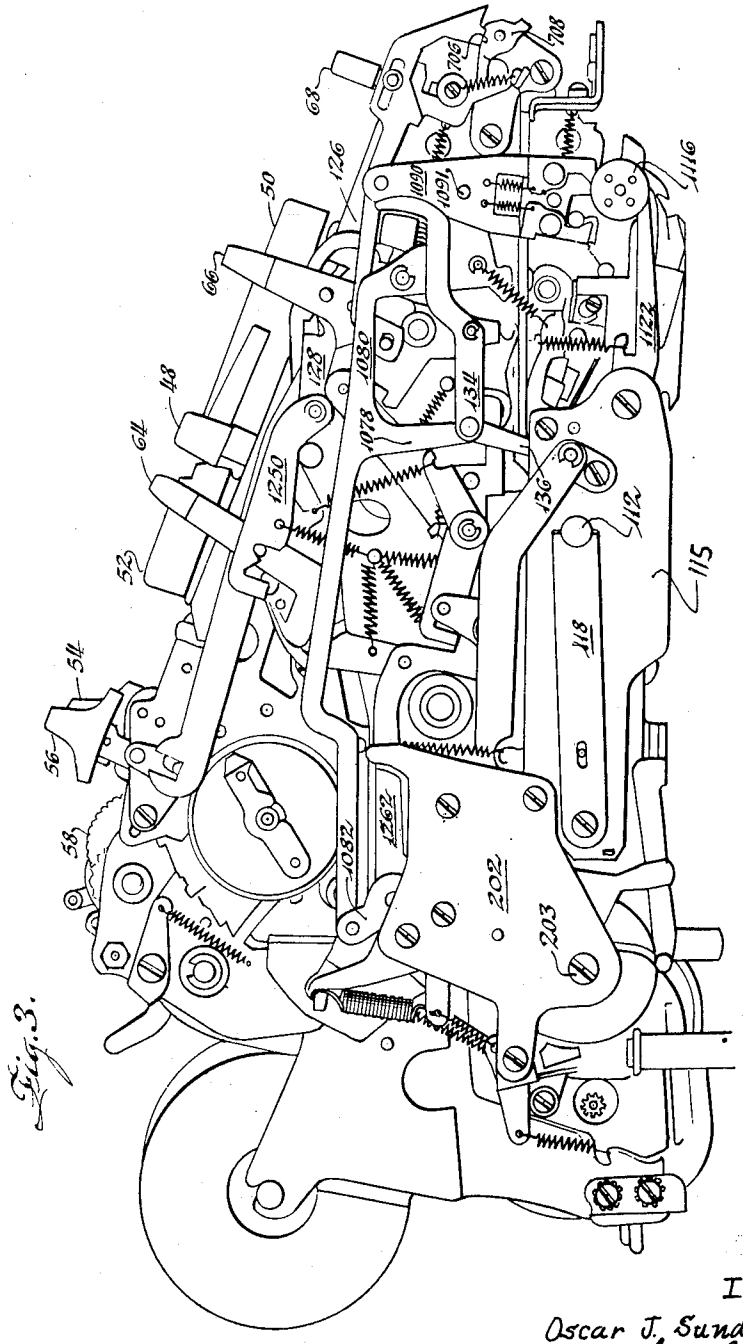


Fig. 3.

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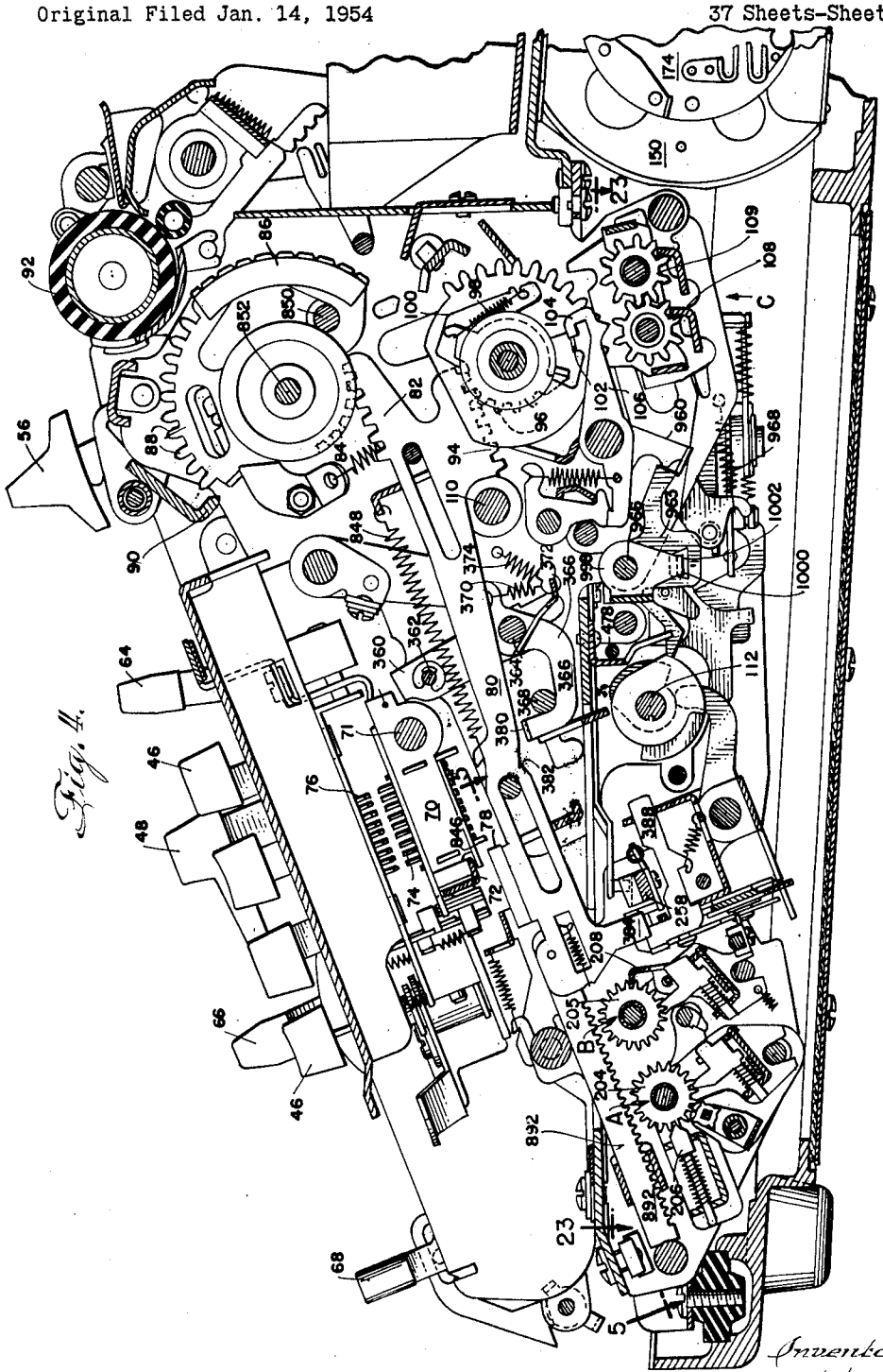


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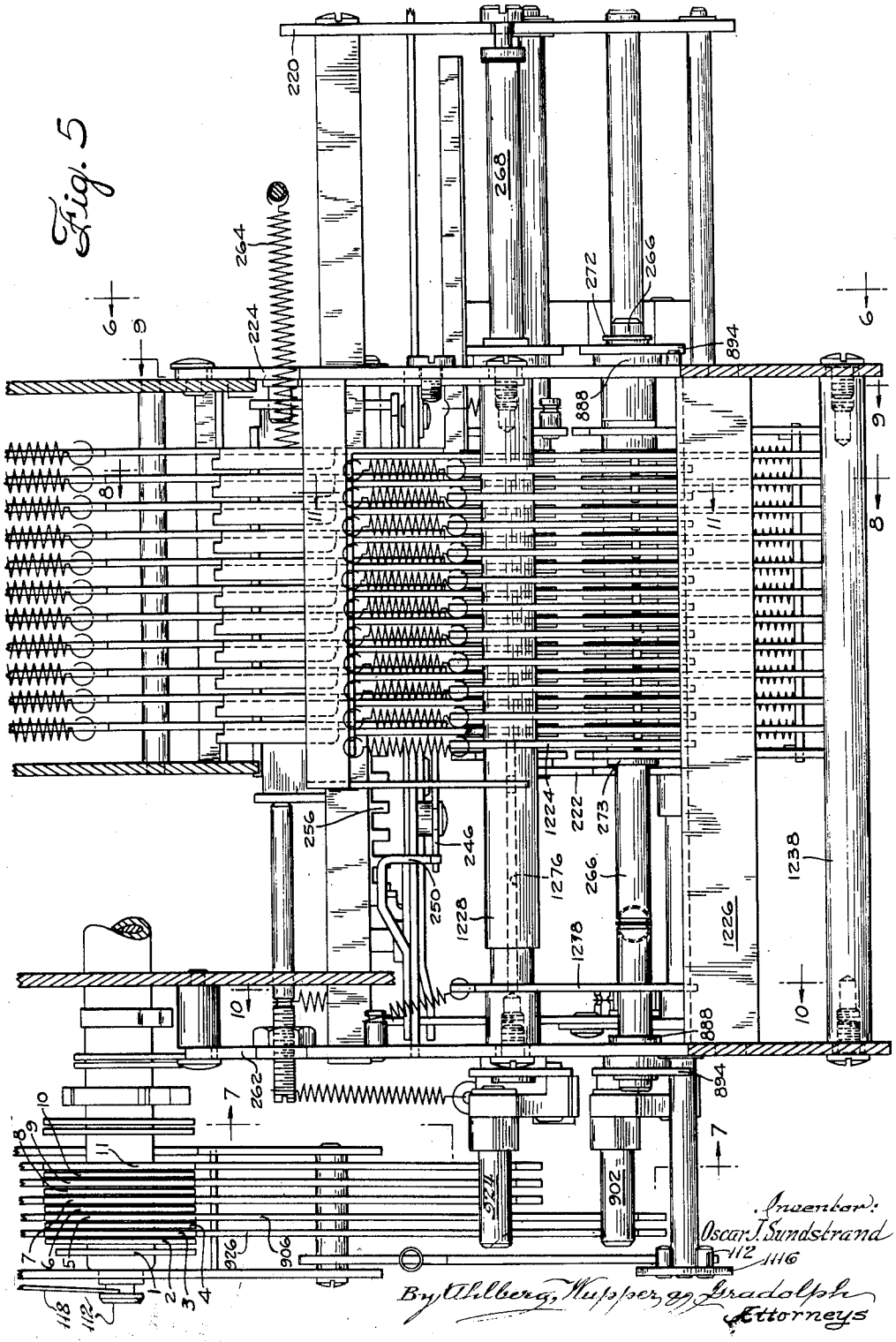
Inventor:
Oscar J. Sundstrand
By Ahlberg, Wupper & Gradolph
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Fig. 5



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Fig. 6

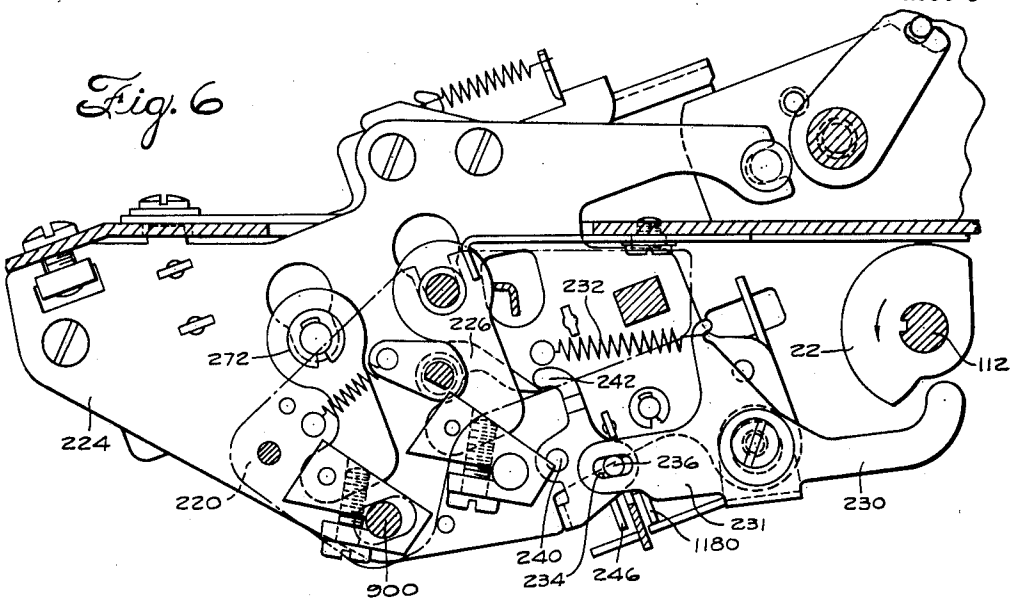
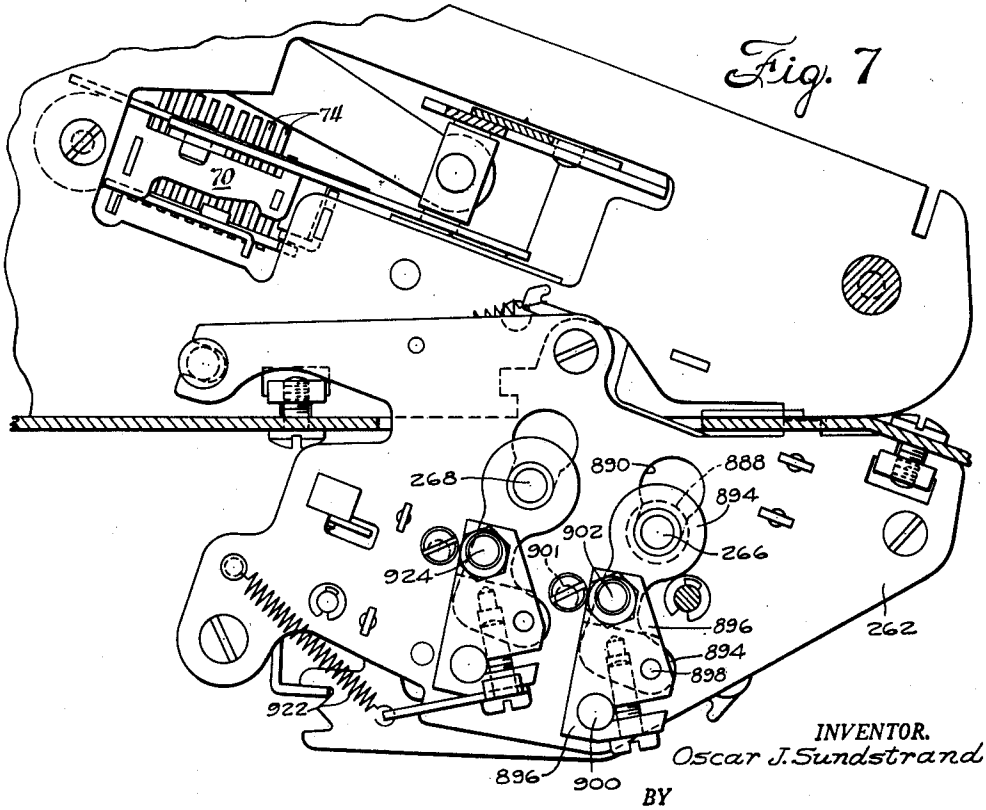


Fig. 7



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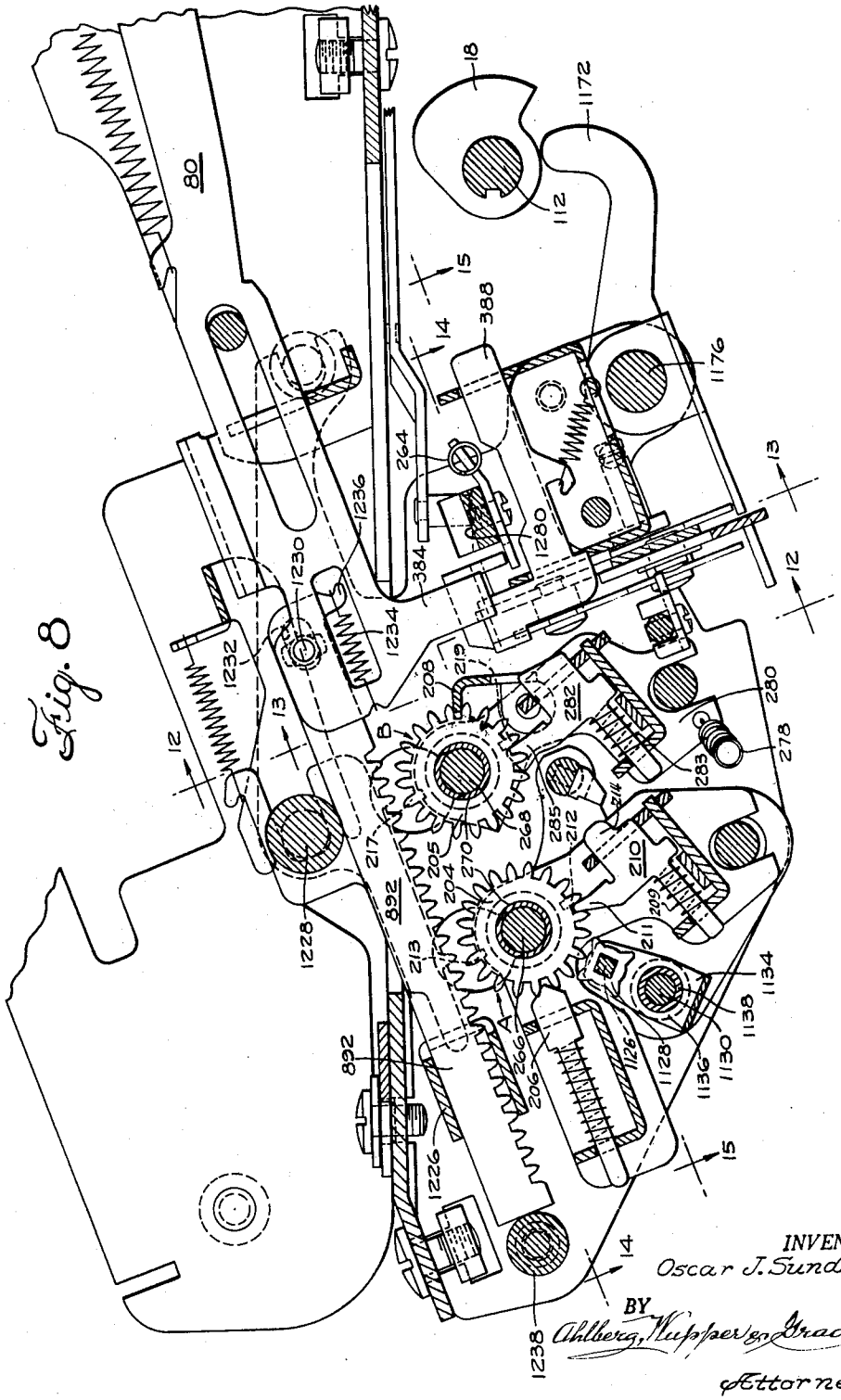


Fig. 8

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Fig. 9

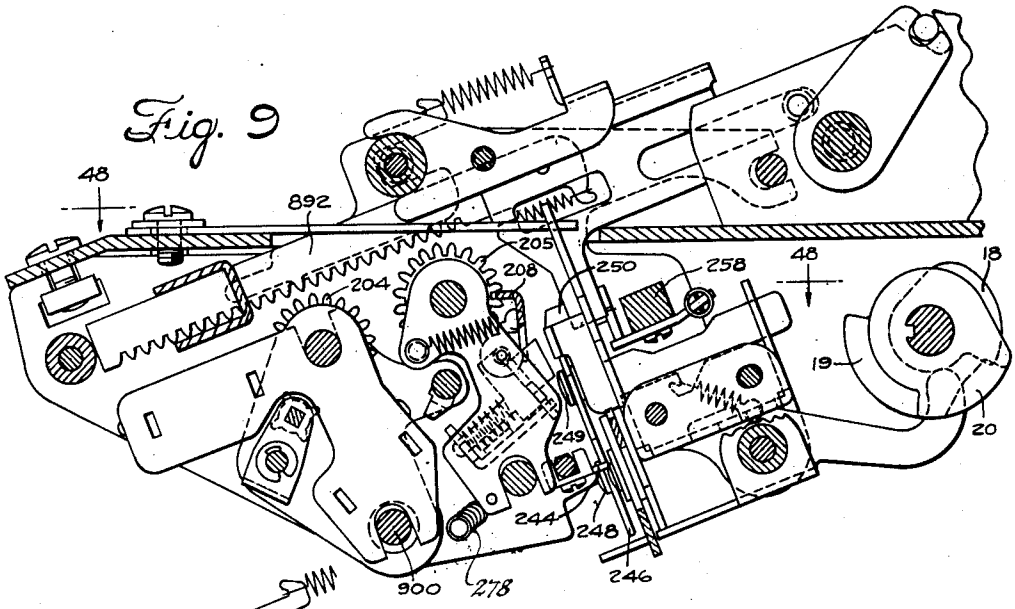


Fig. 11

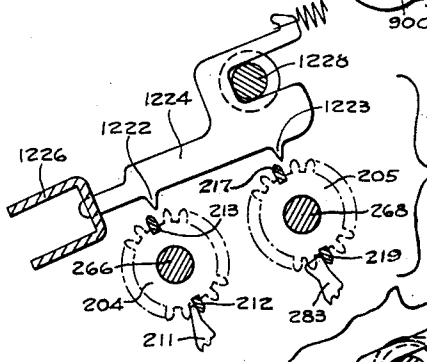
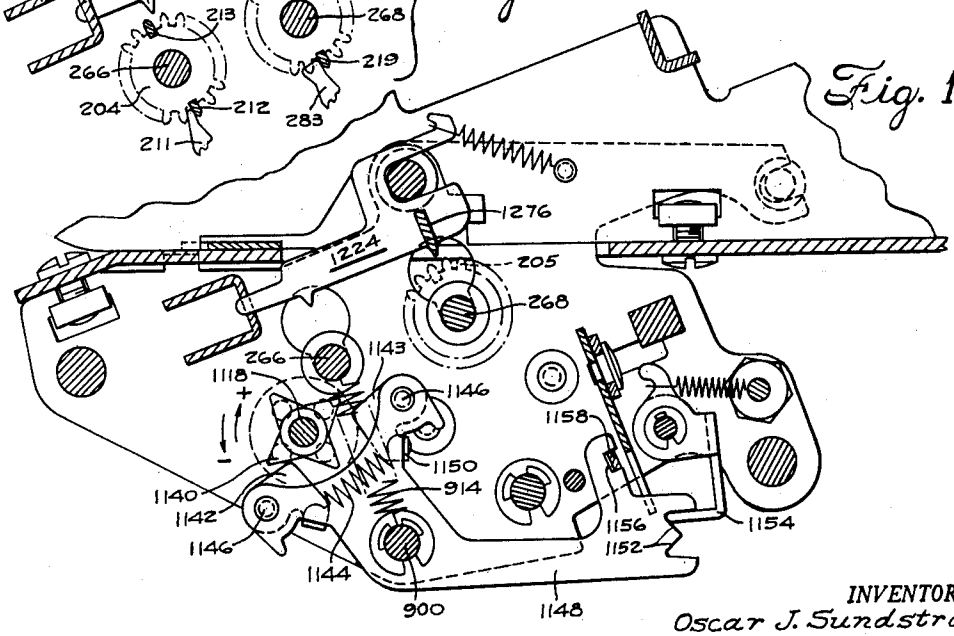


Fig. 10



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Fig. 12

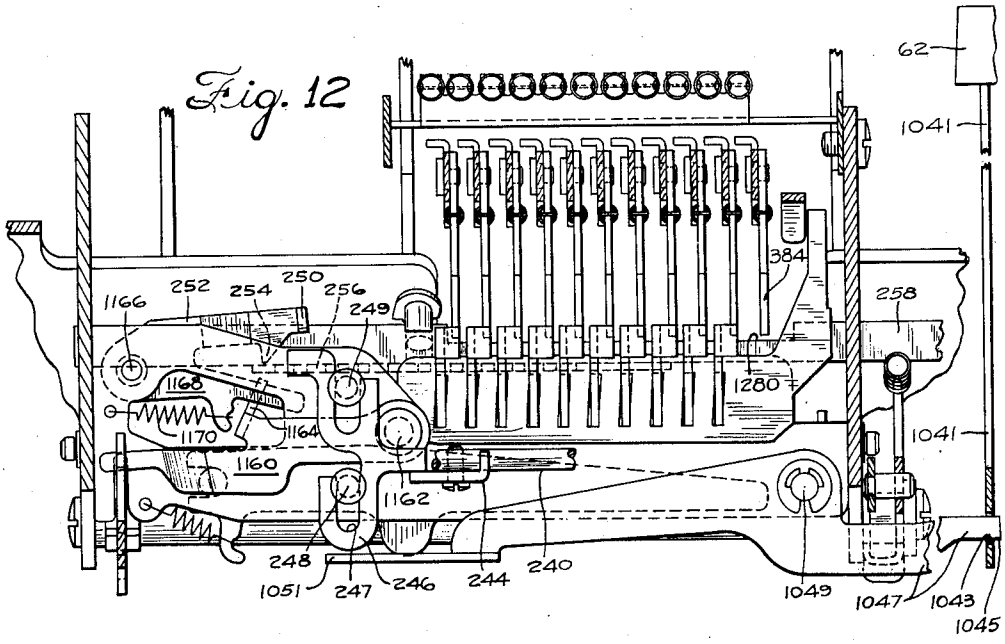
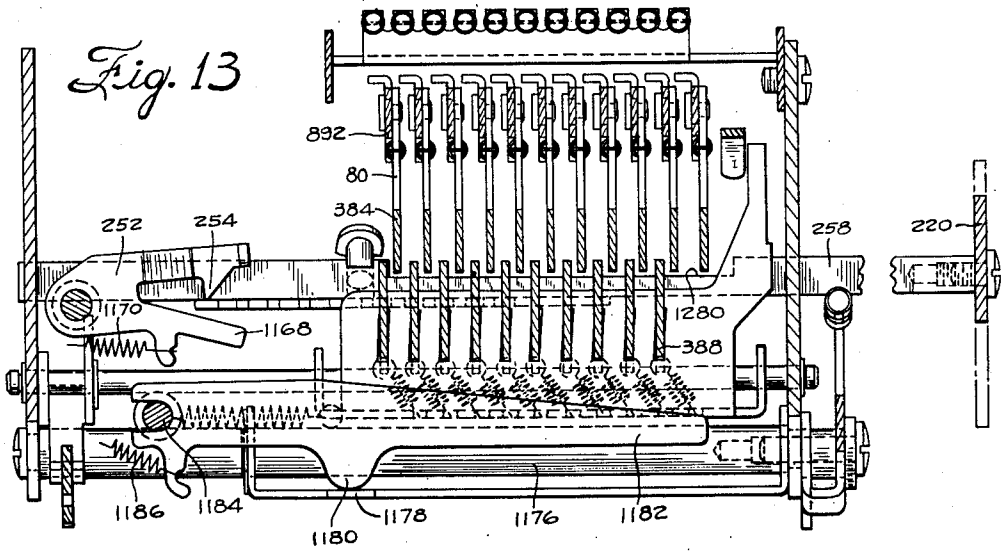


Fig. 13



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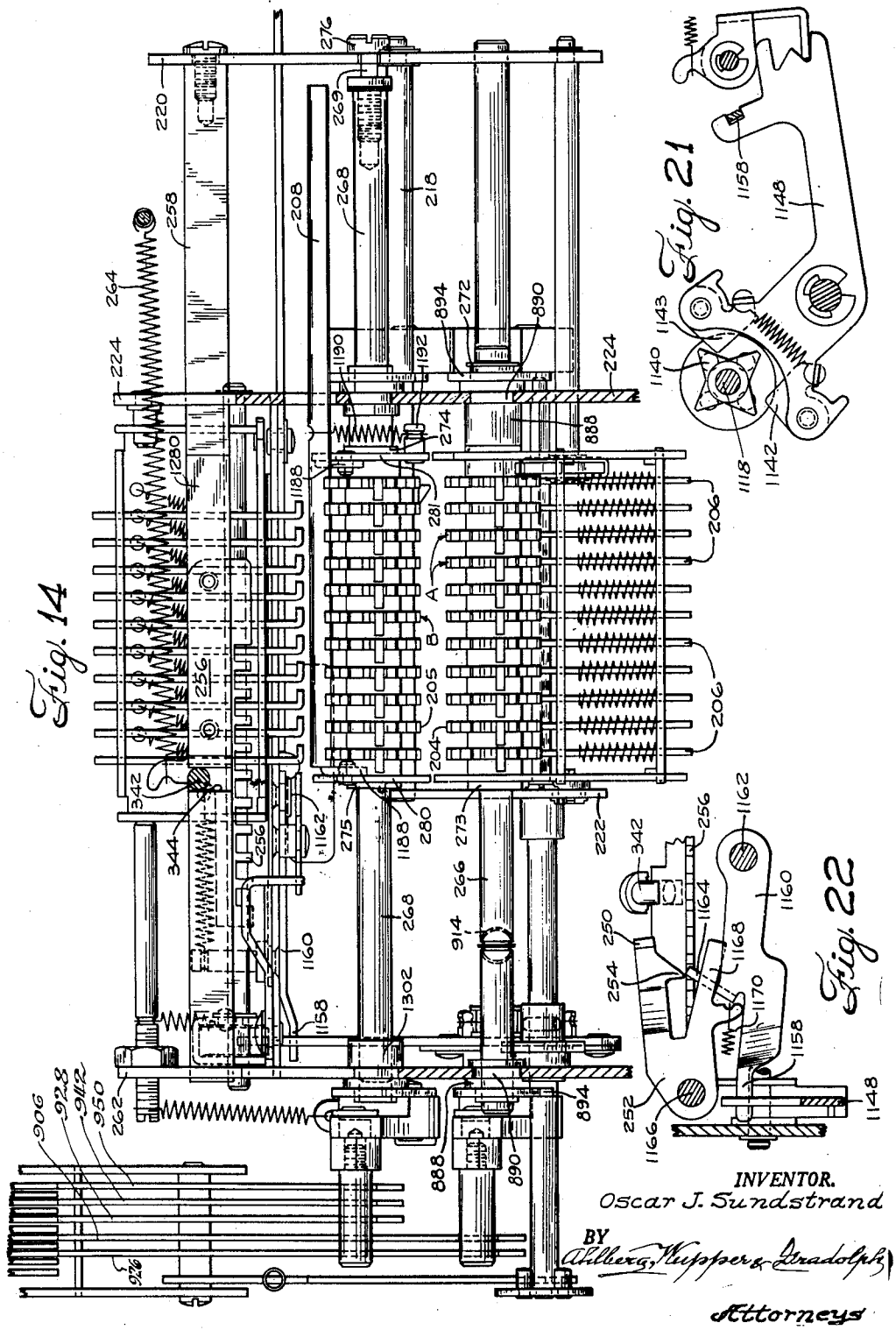


Fig. 14

Fig. 21

Fig. 22

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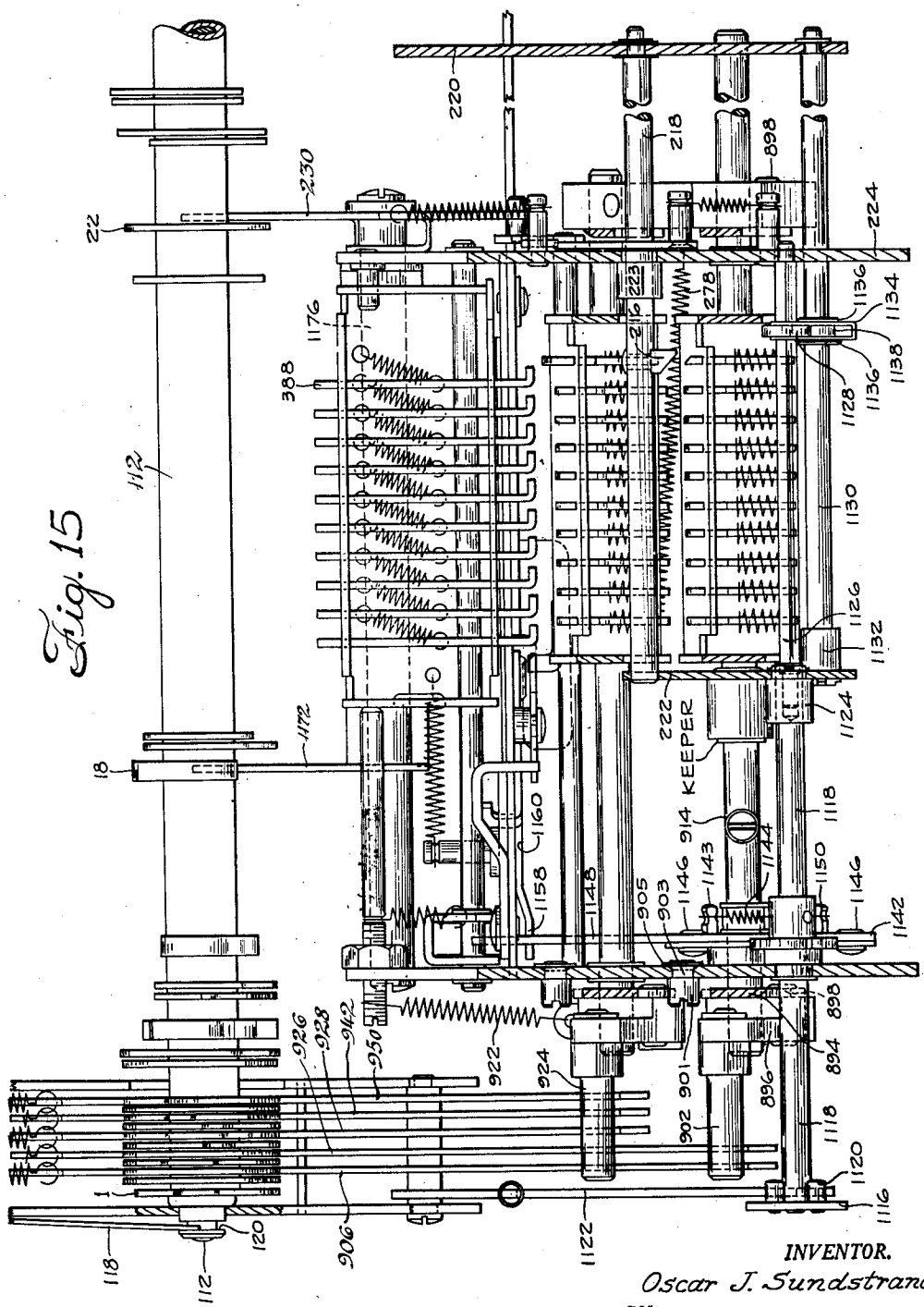


Fig. 15

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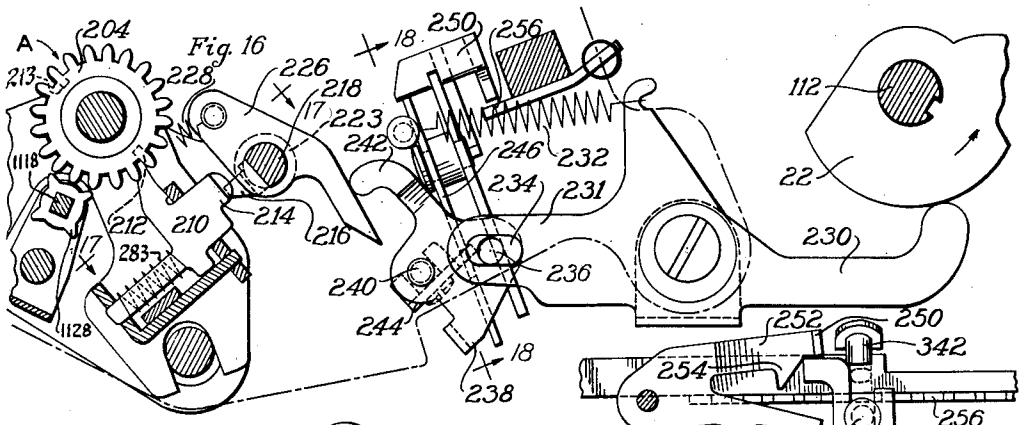


Fig. 16

Fig. 18.

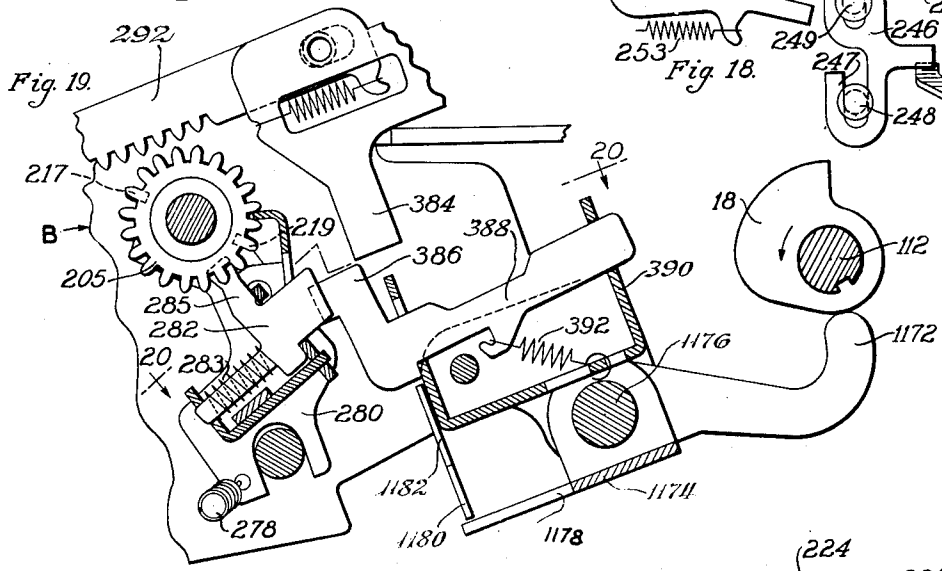


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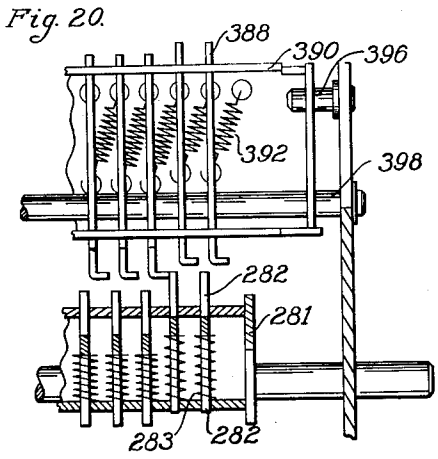


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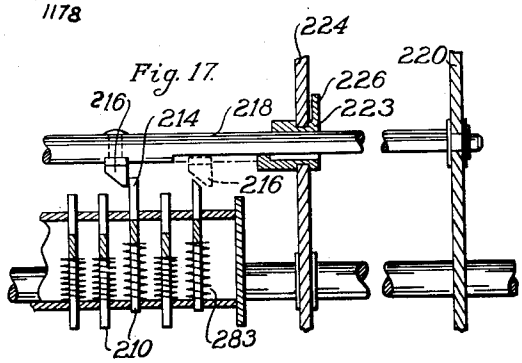


Fig. 17.

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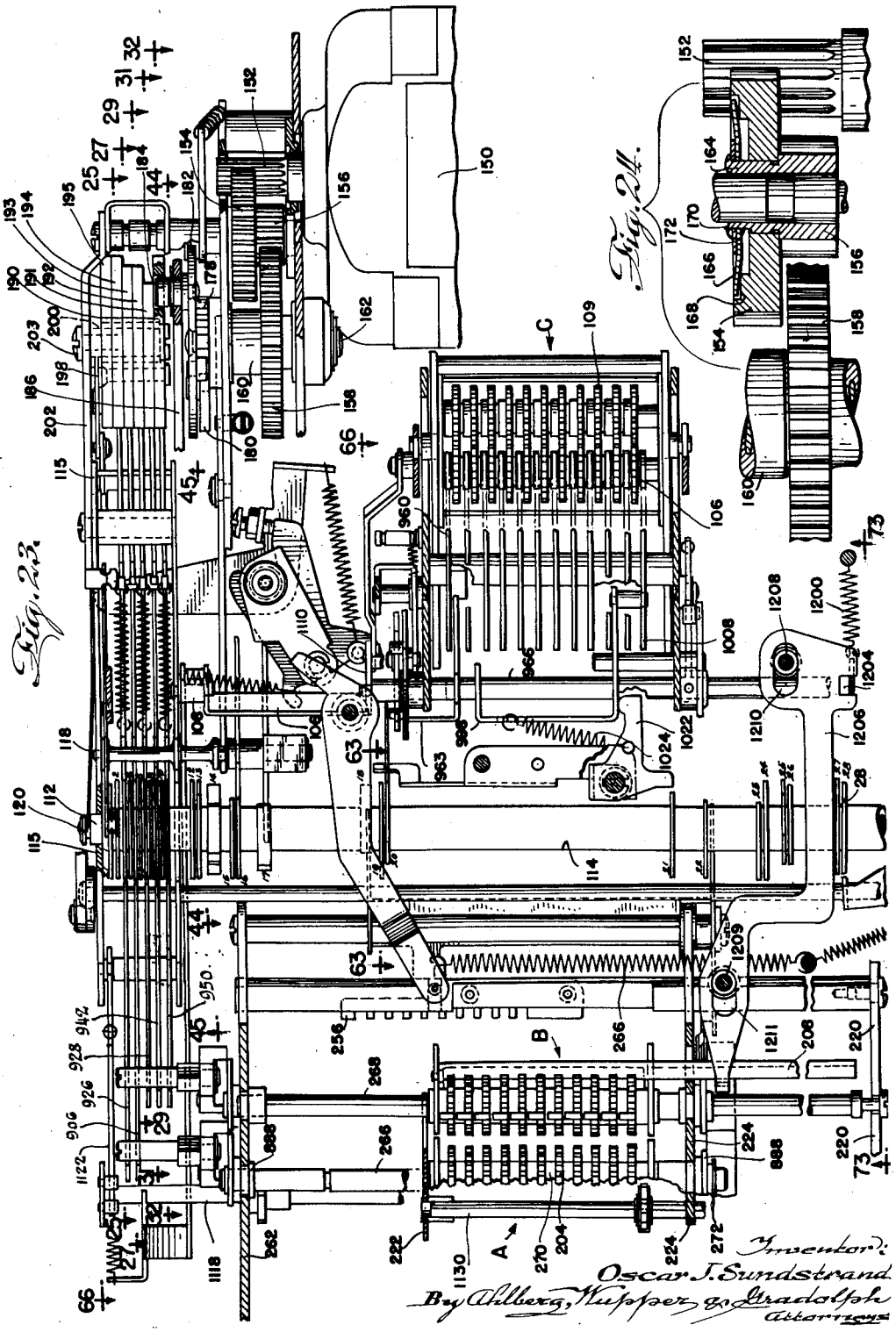


Fig. 22.

Fig. 24.

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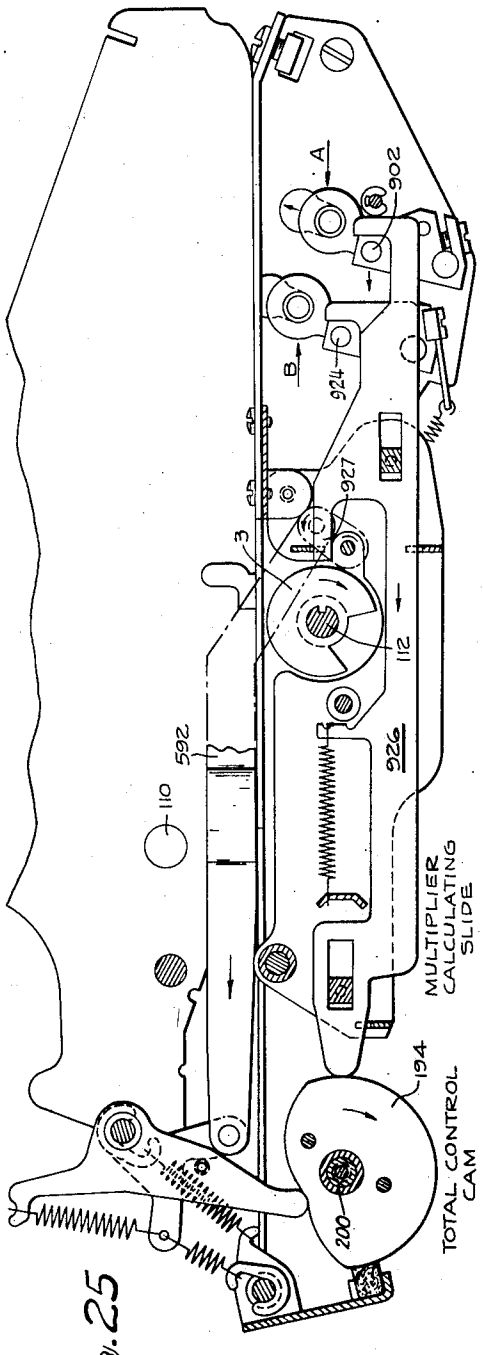


Fig. 25

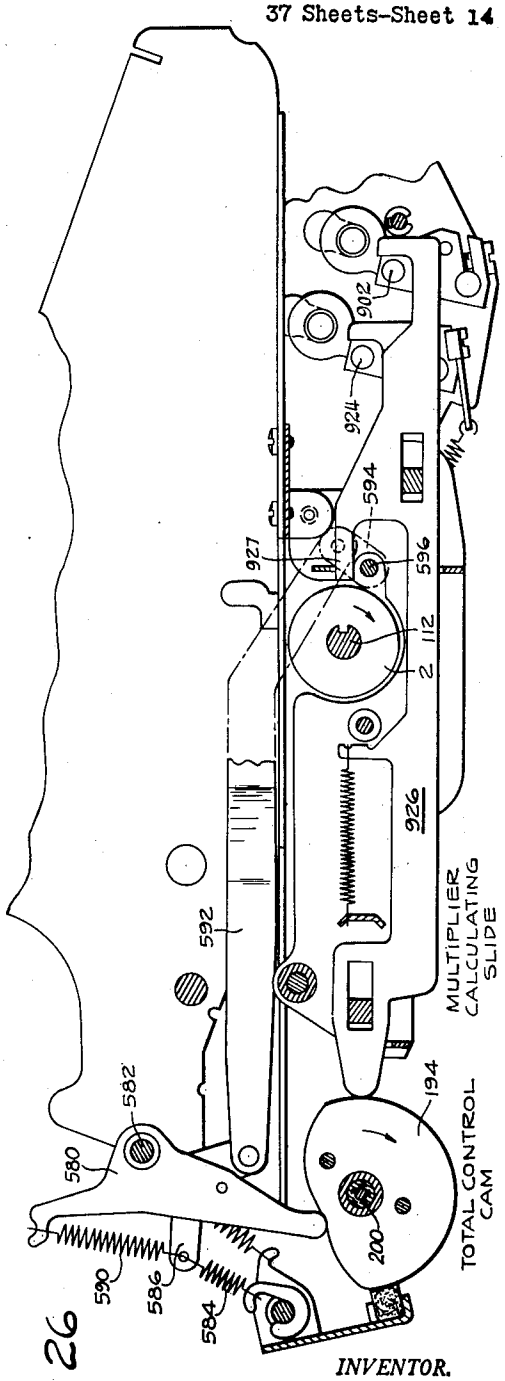


Fig. 26

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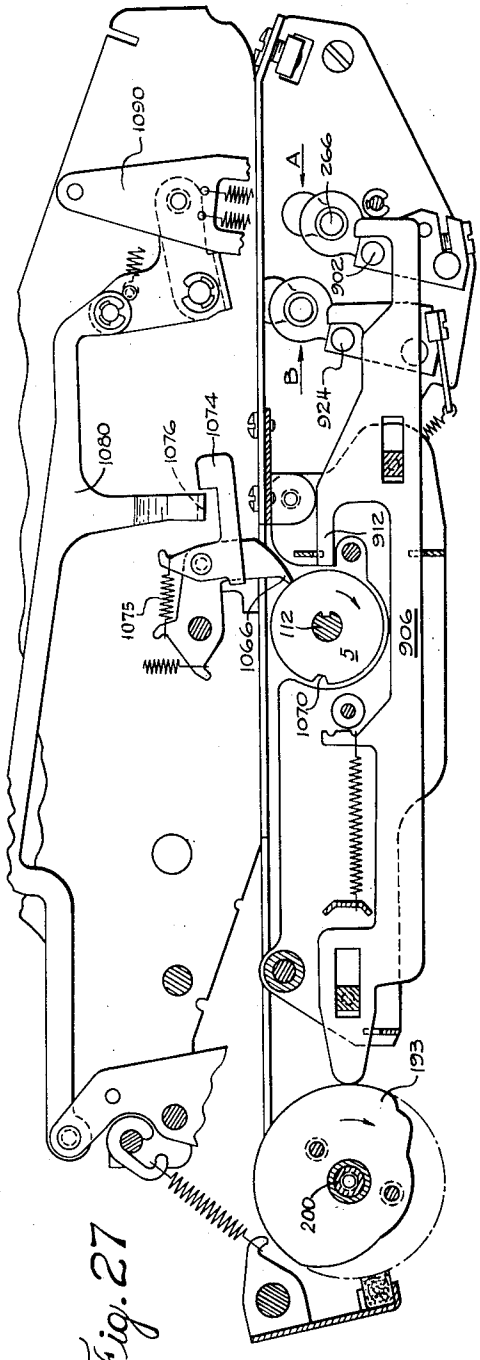


Fig. 27

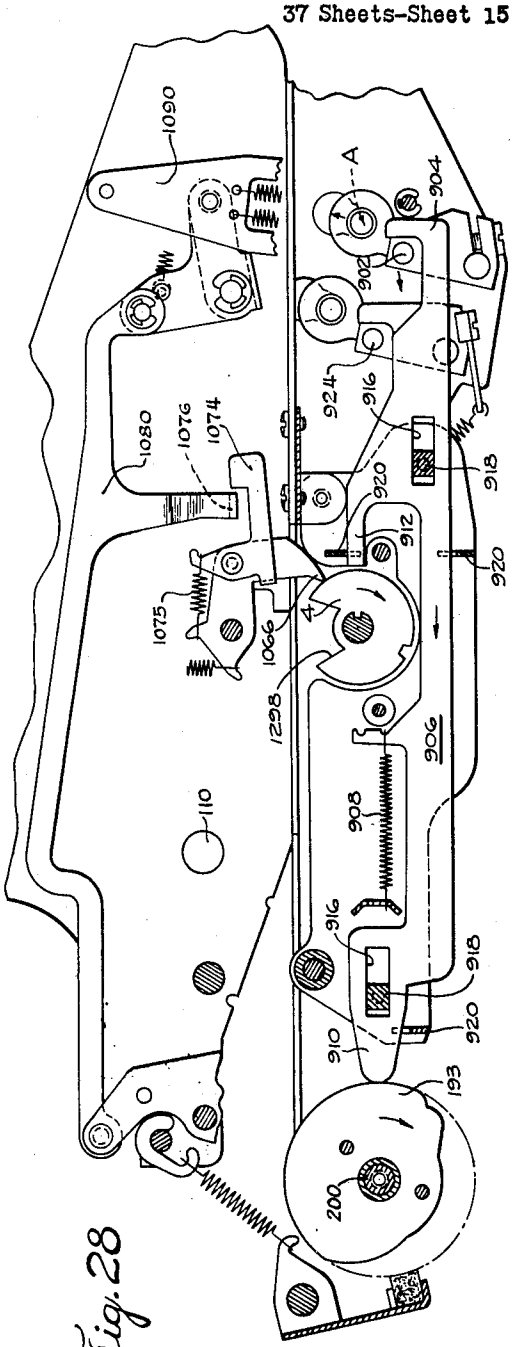


Fig. 28

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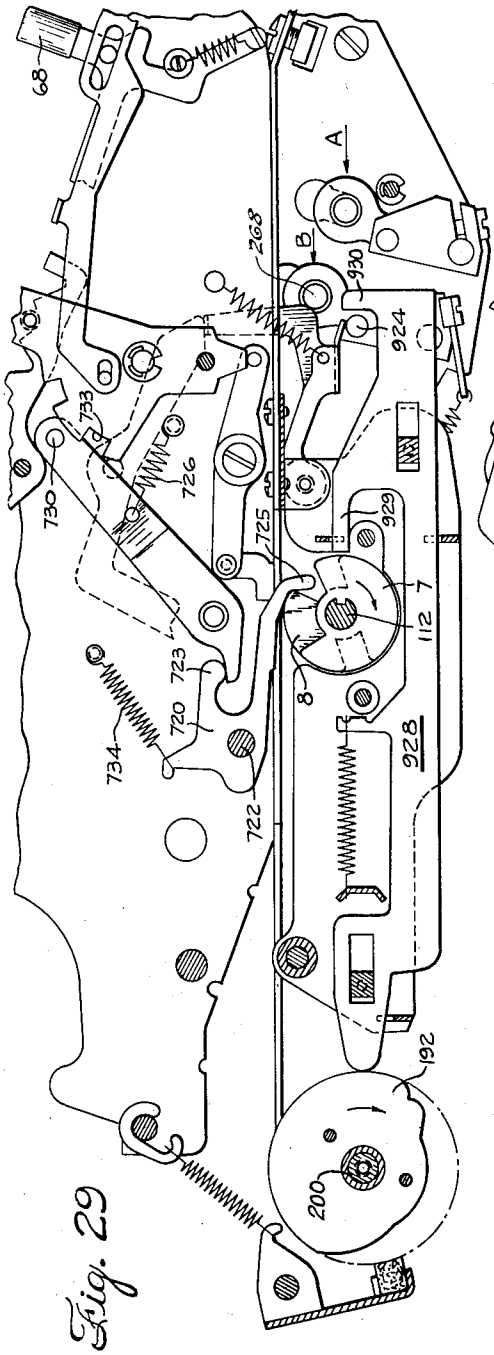


Fig. 29

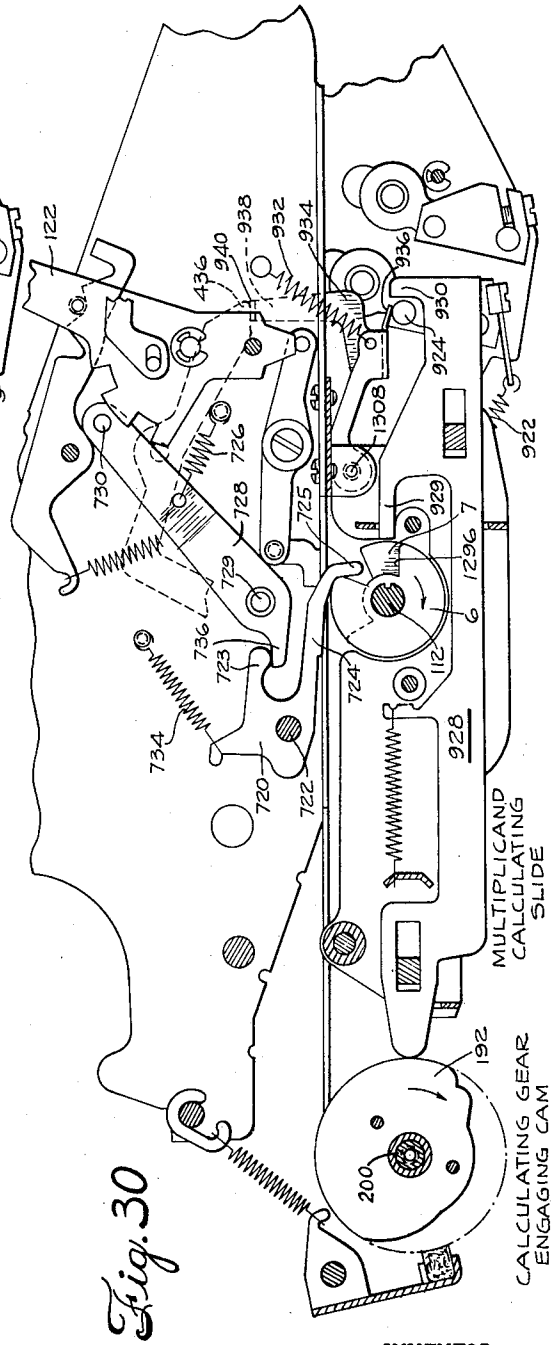


Fig. 30

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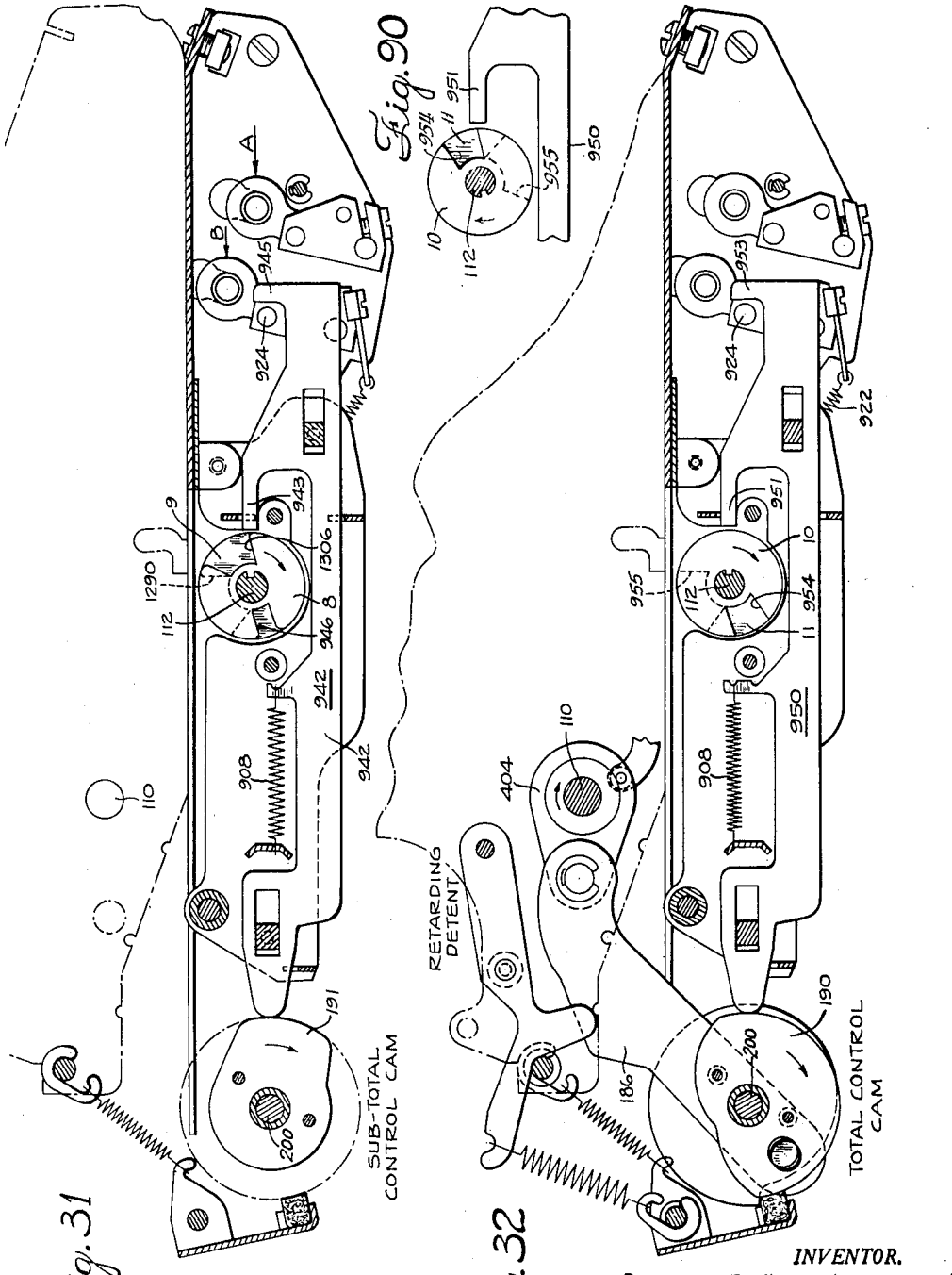


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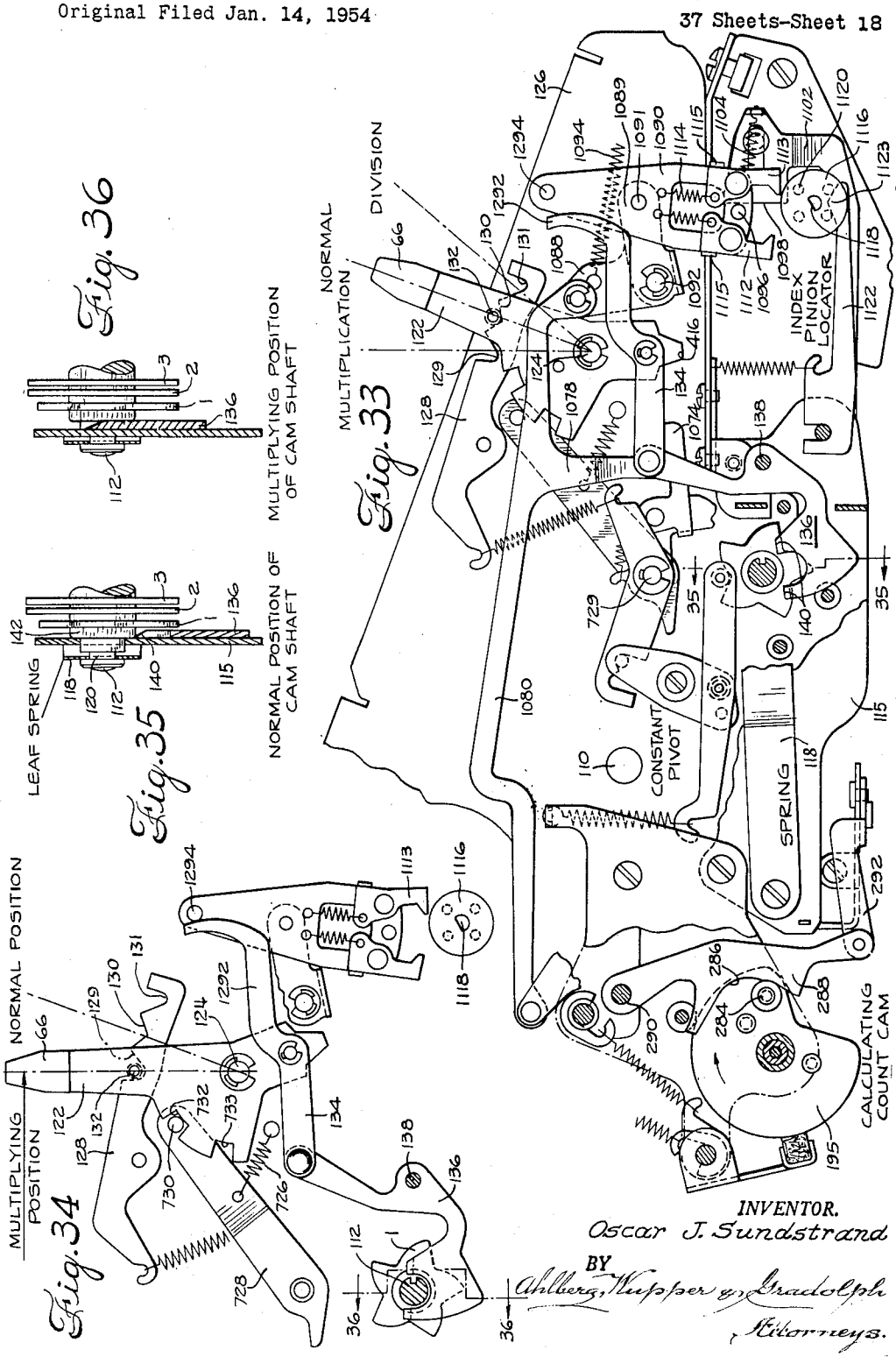
Fig. 32

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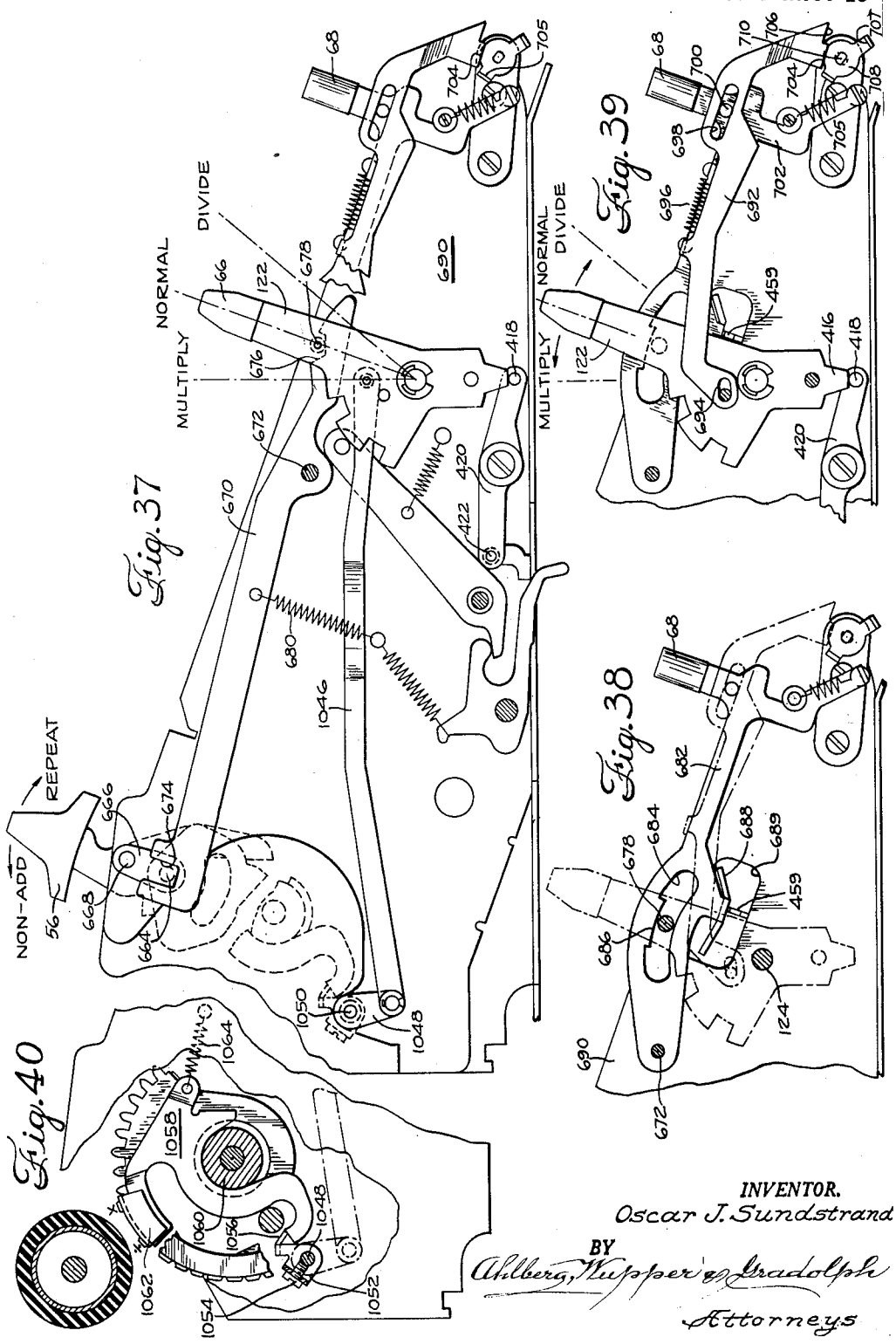


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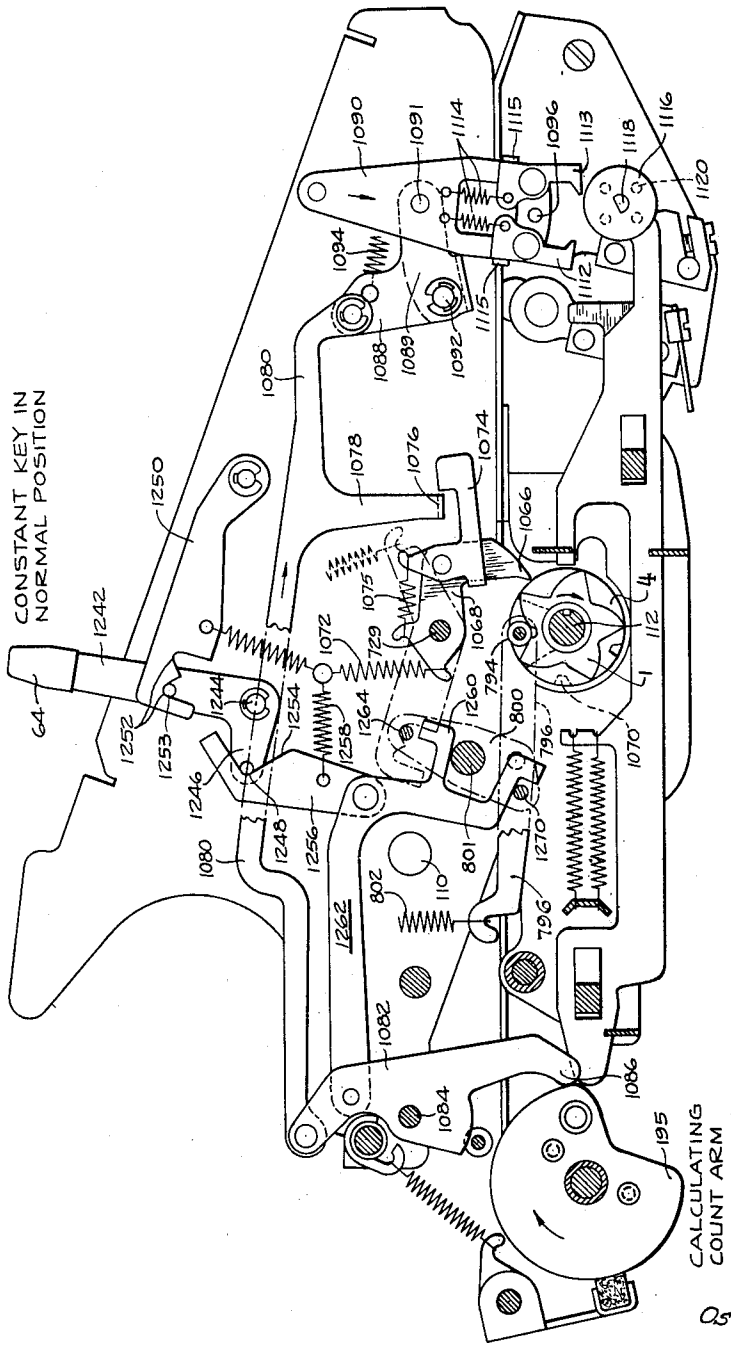


Fig. 41

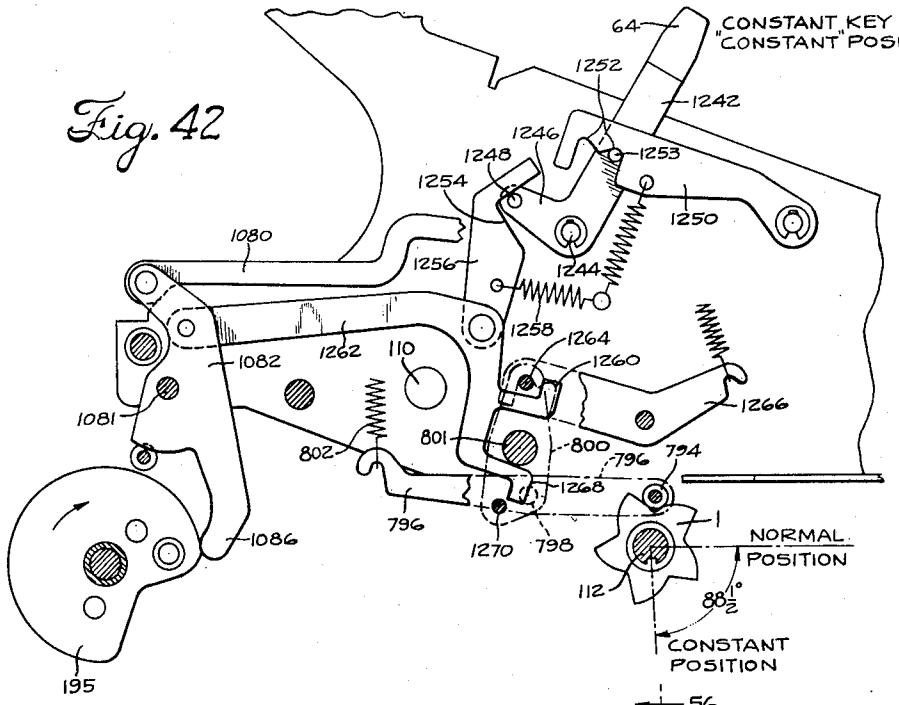
INVENTOR.
Oscar J. Sundstrand
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Fig. 42



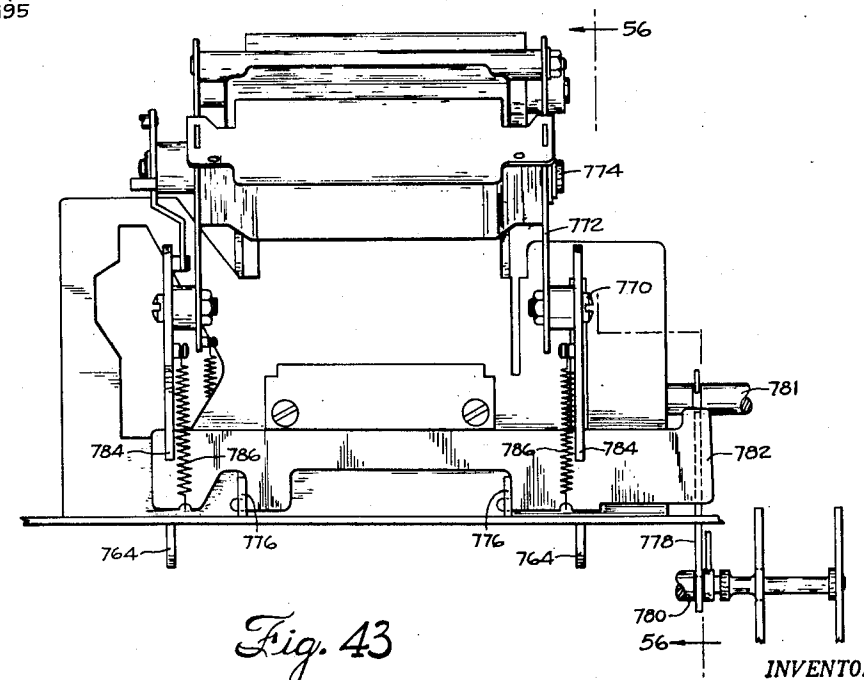


Fig. 43

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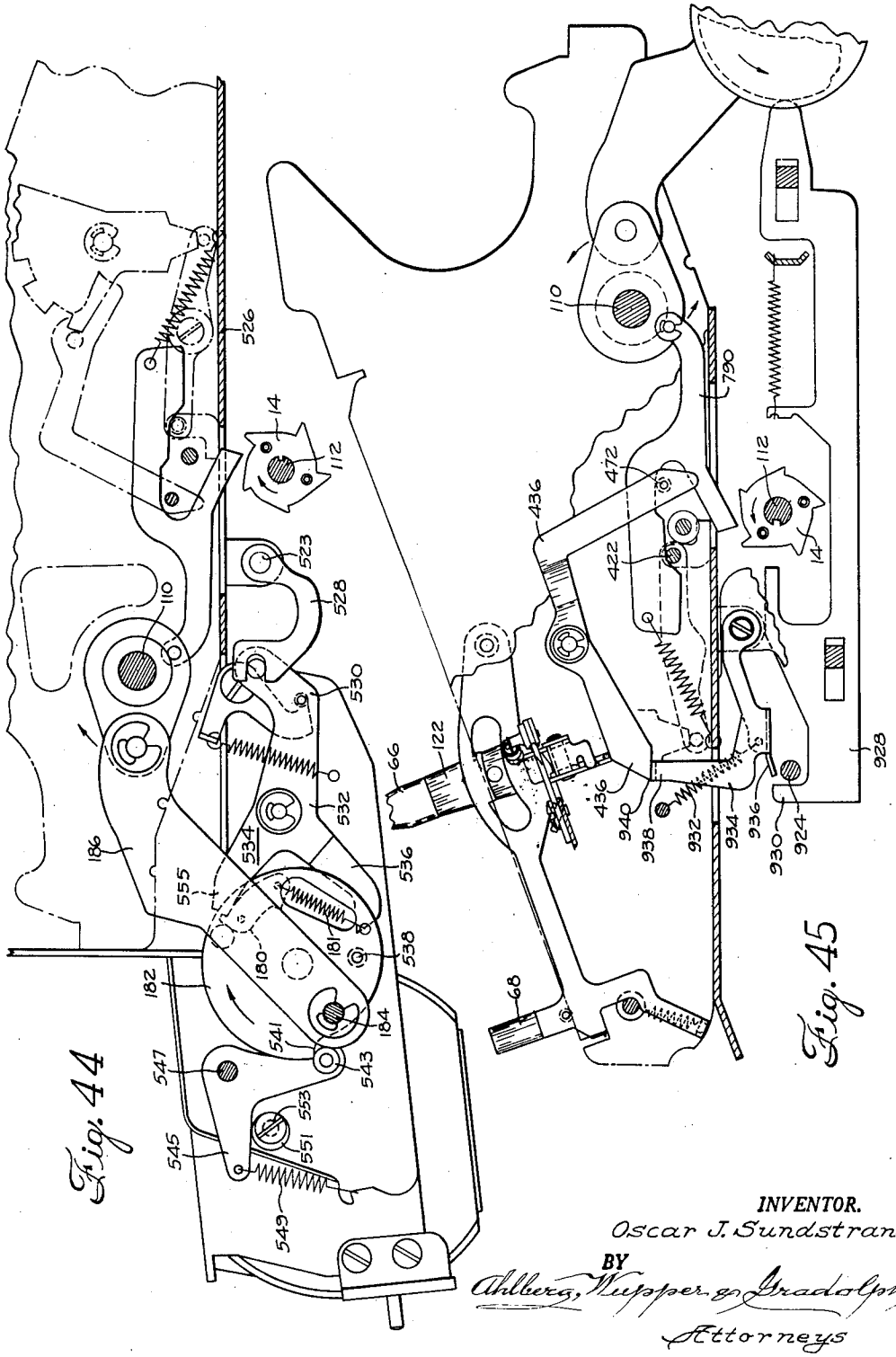


Fig. 44

Fig. 45

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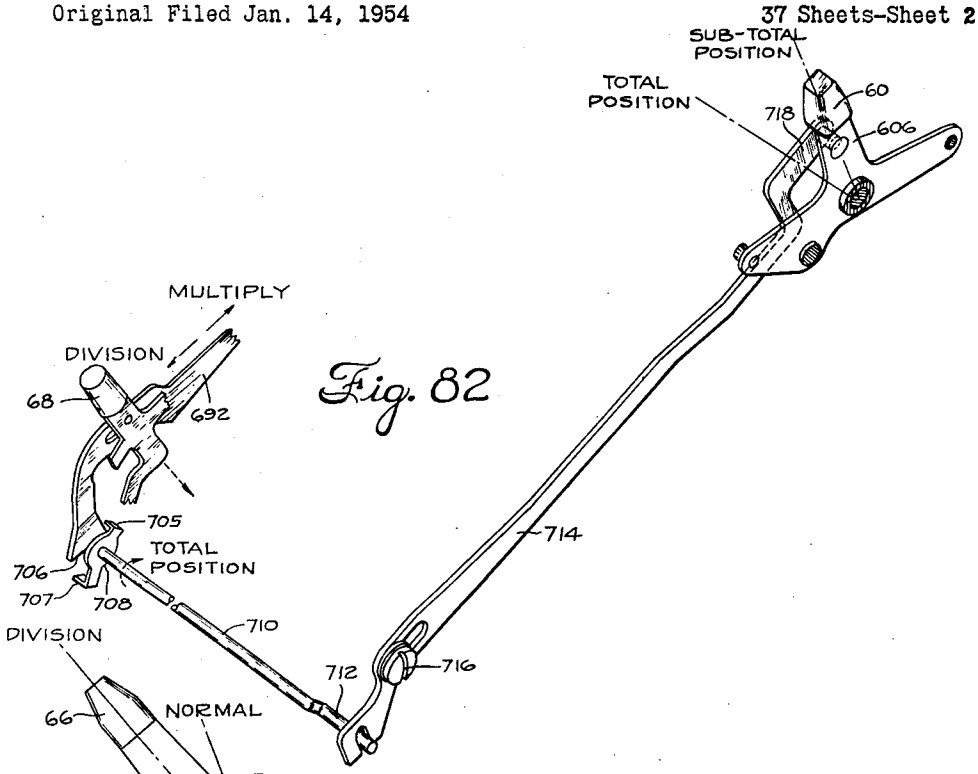


Fig. 82

Fig. 46

Fig. 47

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Fig. 48

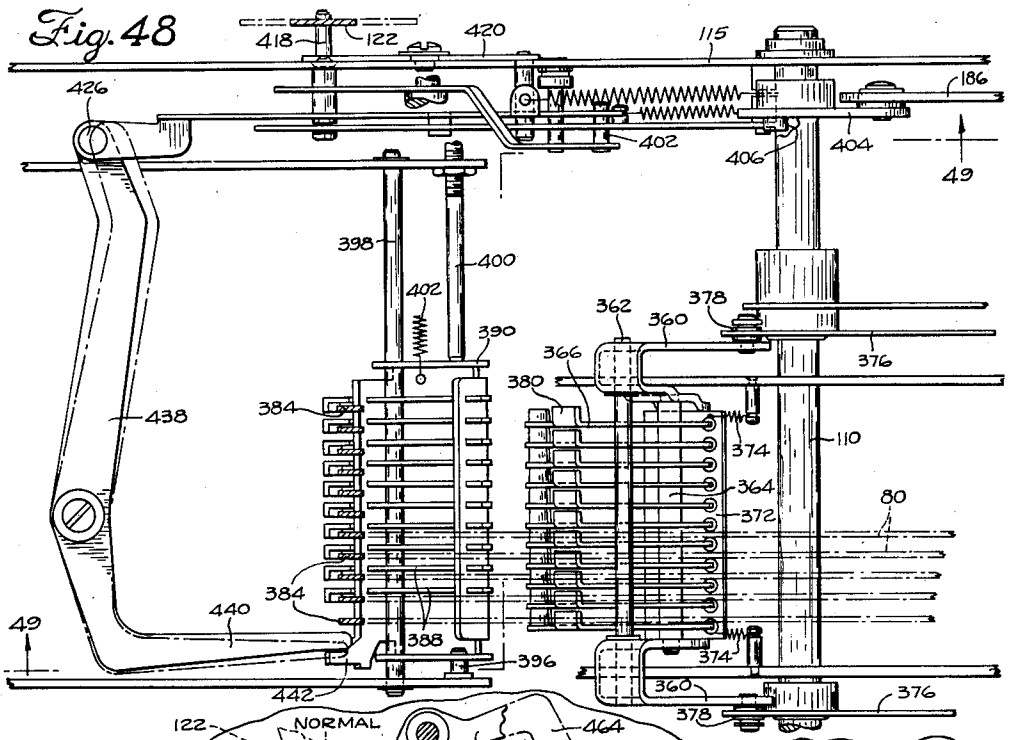


Fig. 49

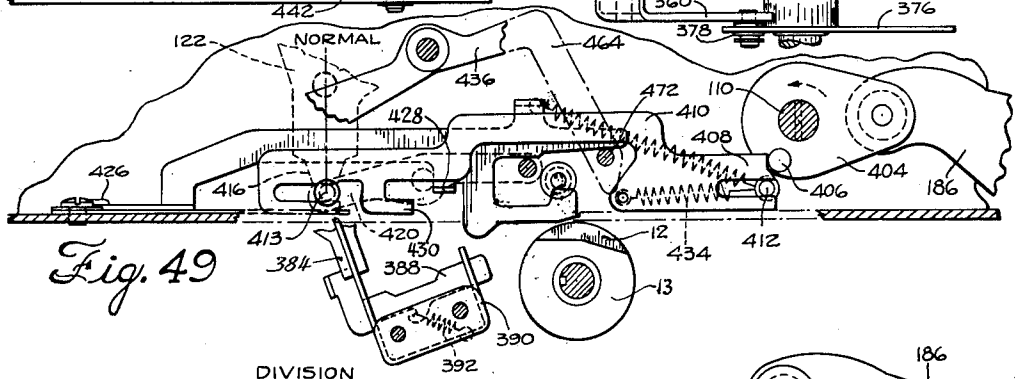
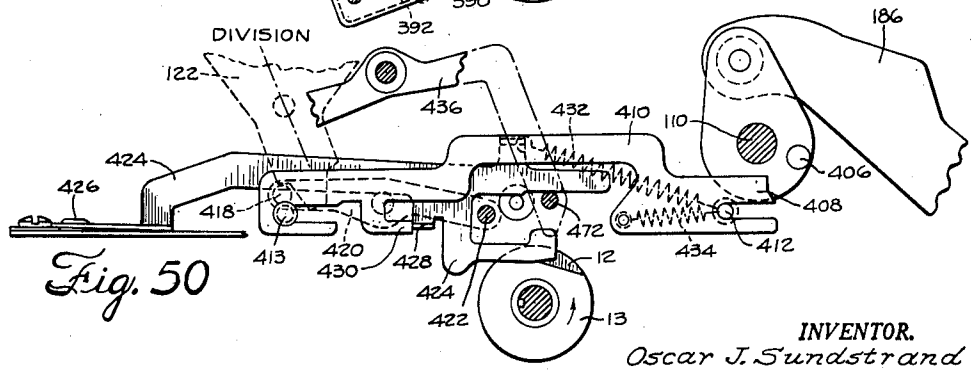


Fig. 50



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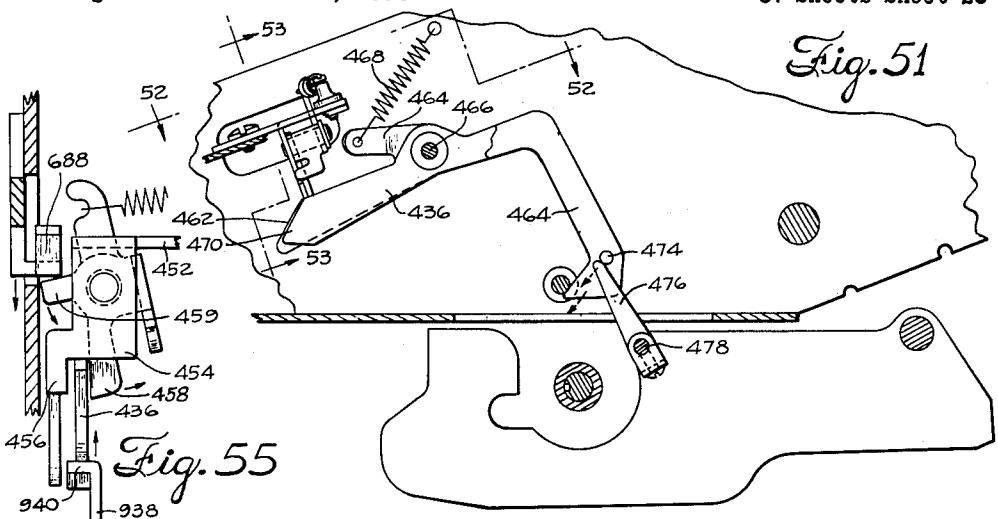


Fig. 51

Fig. 55

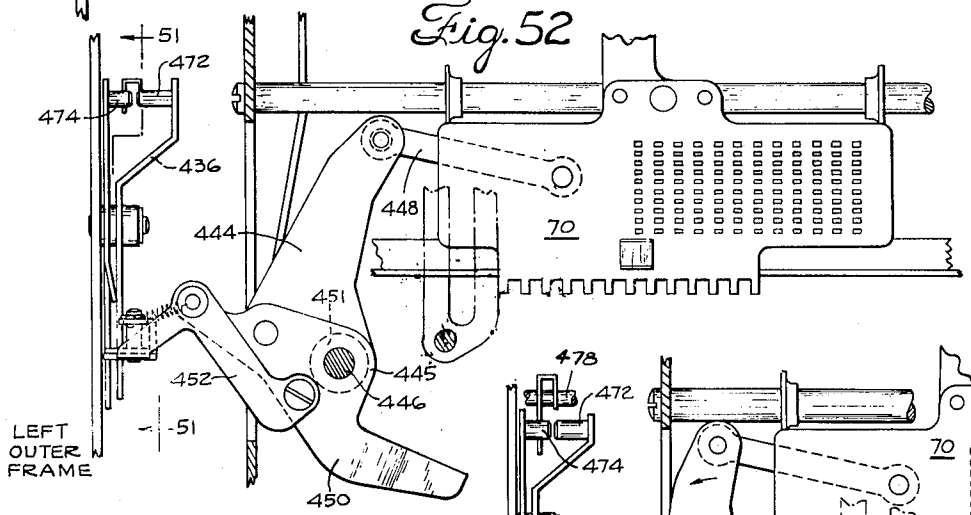


Fig. 52

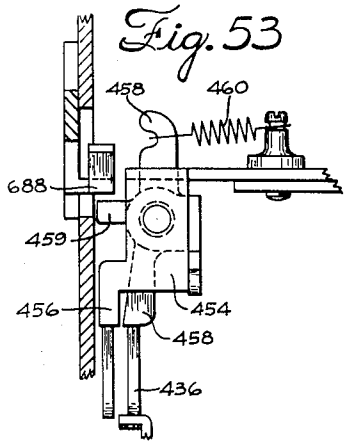


Fig. 53

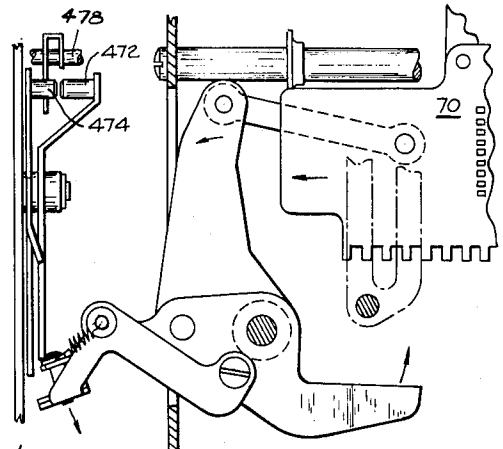


Fig. 54

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Fig. 56

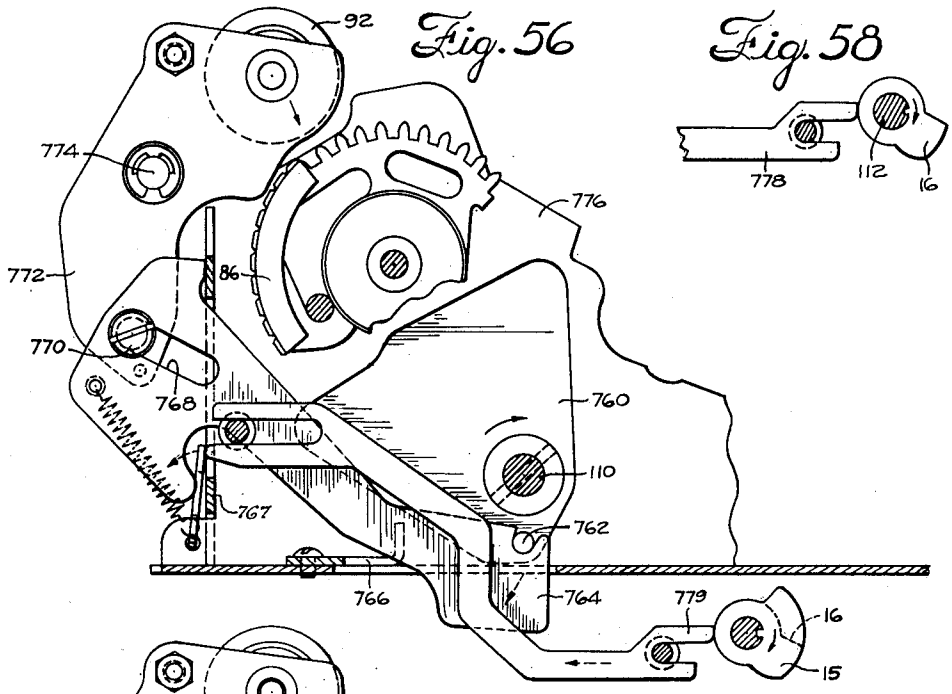
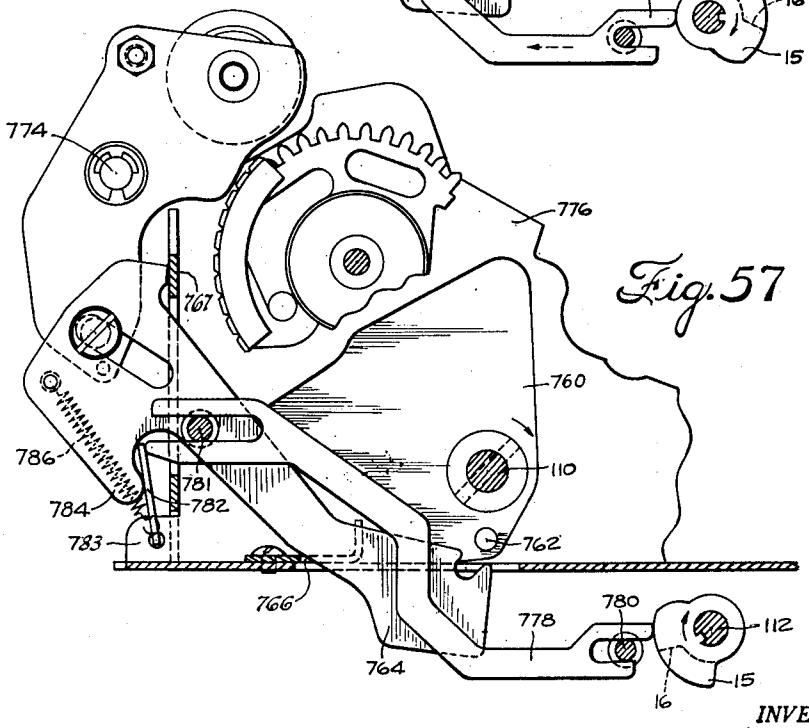


Fig. 58

Fig. 57



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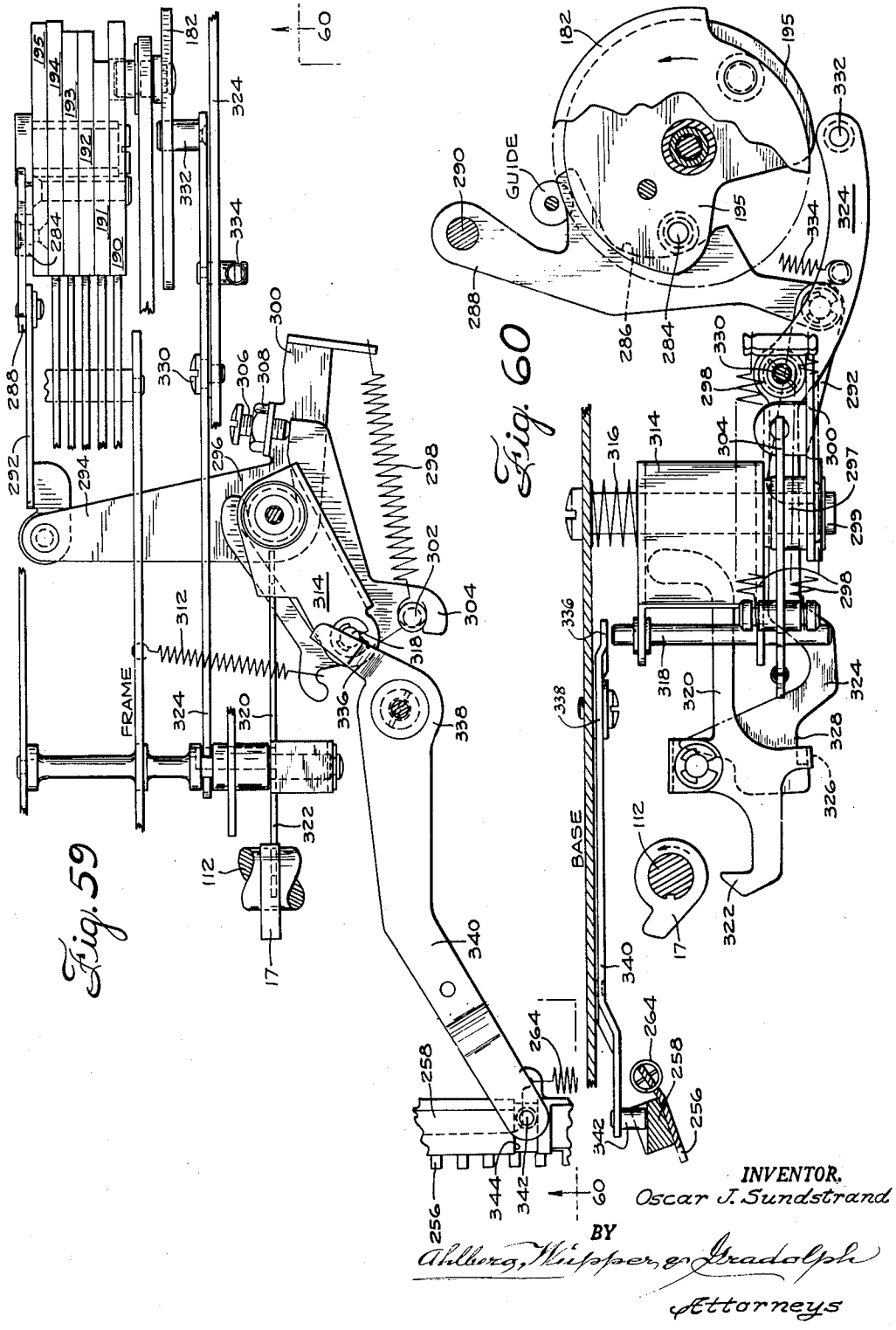


Fig. 59

Fig. 60

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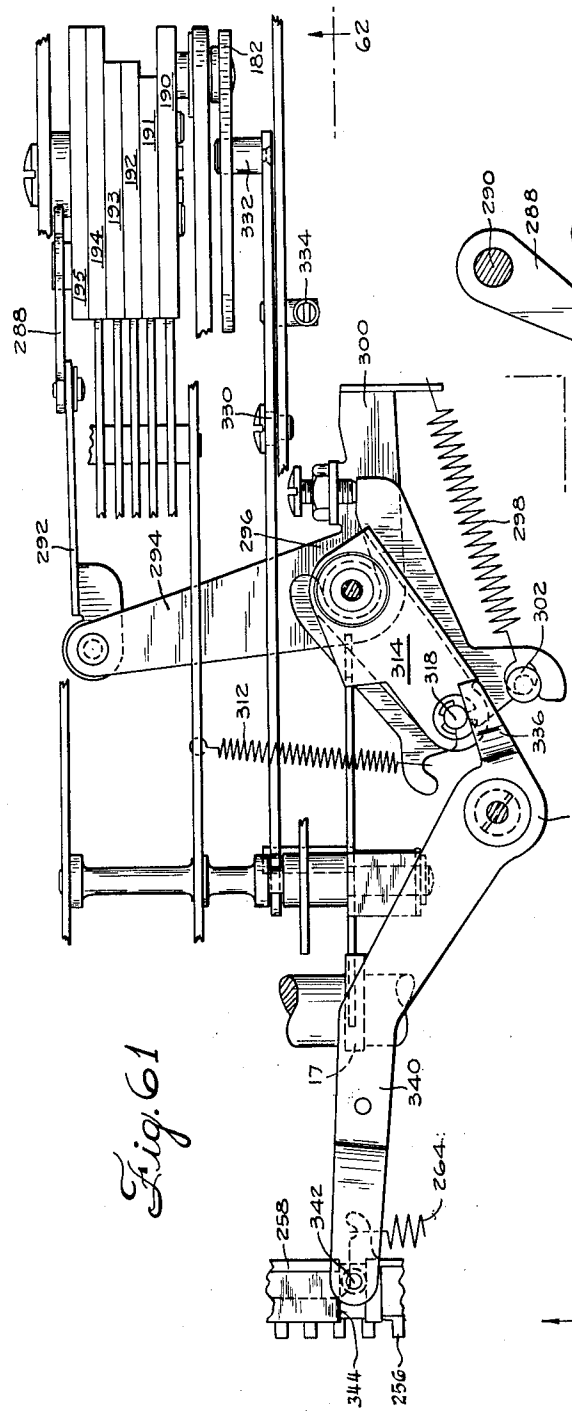


Fig. 61

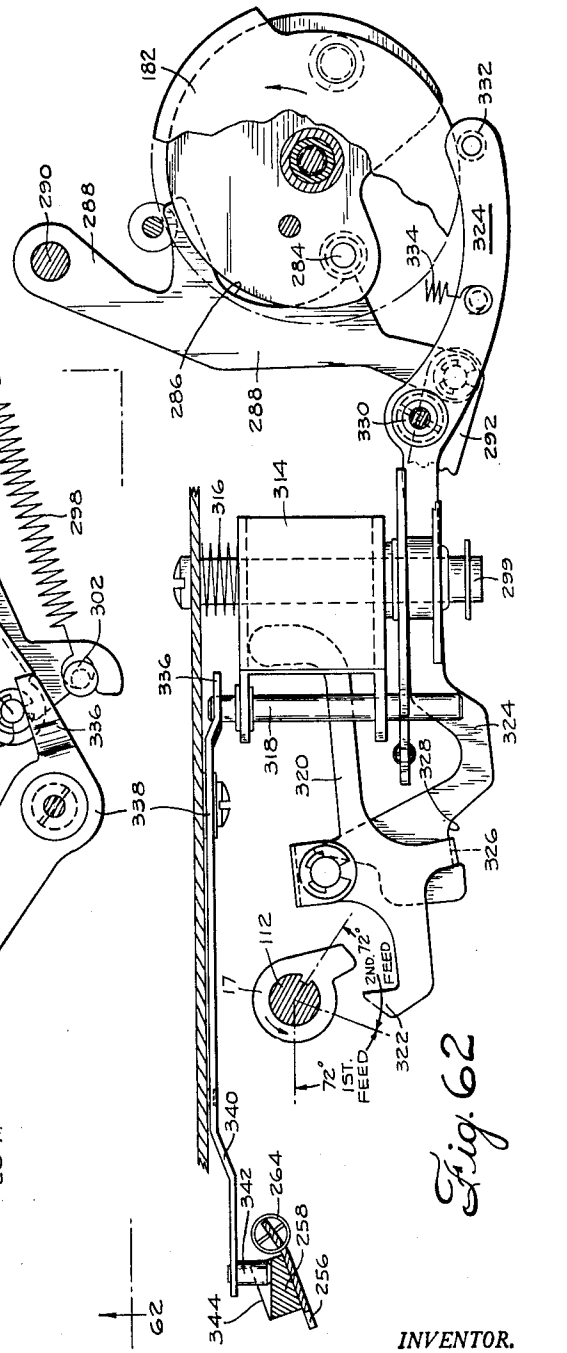


Fig. 62

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Fig. 63

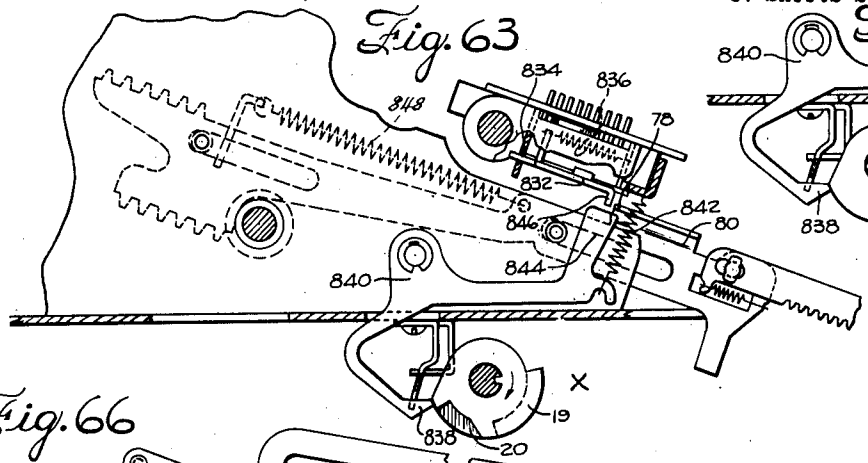
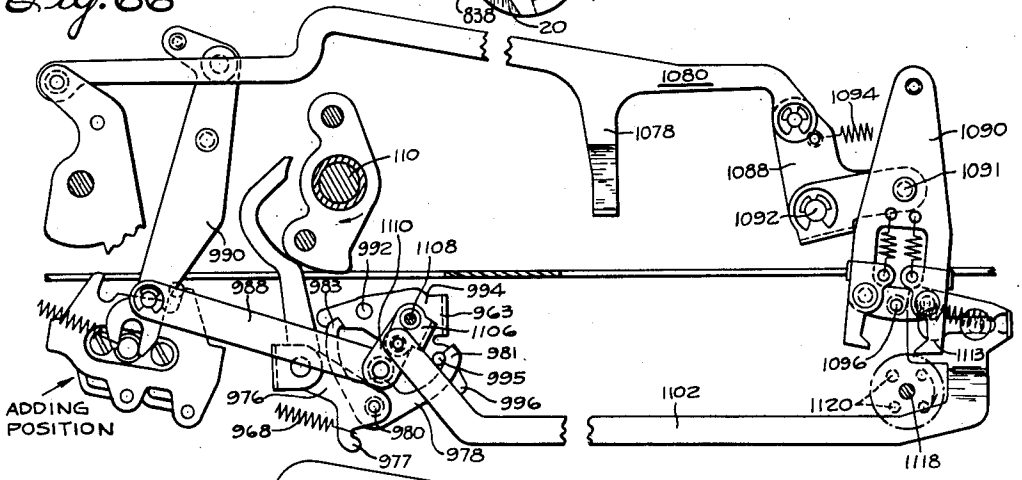


Fig. 64

Fig. 66



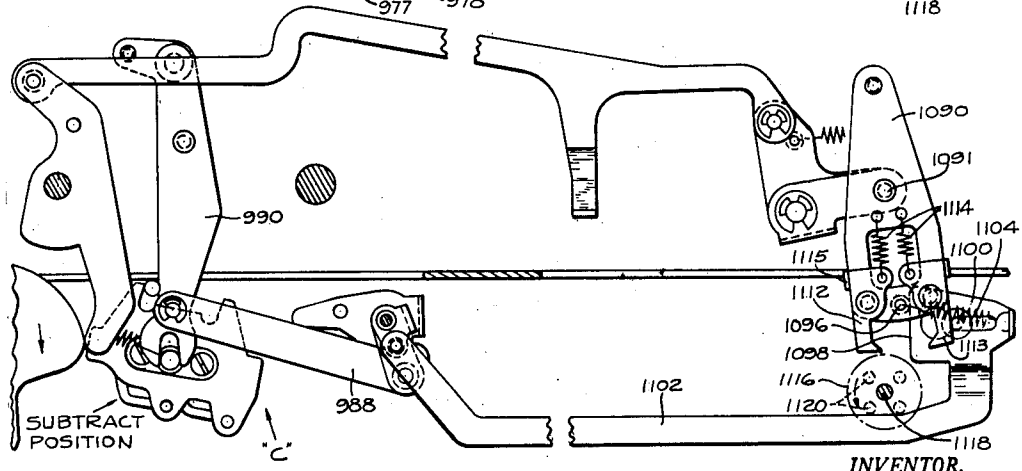


Fig. 67

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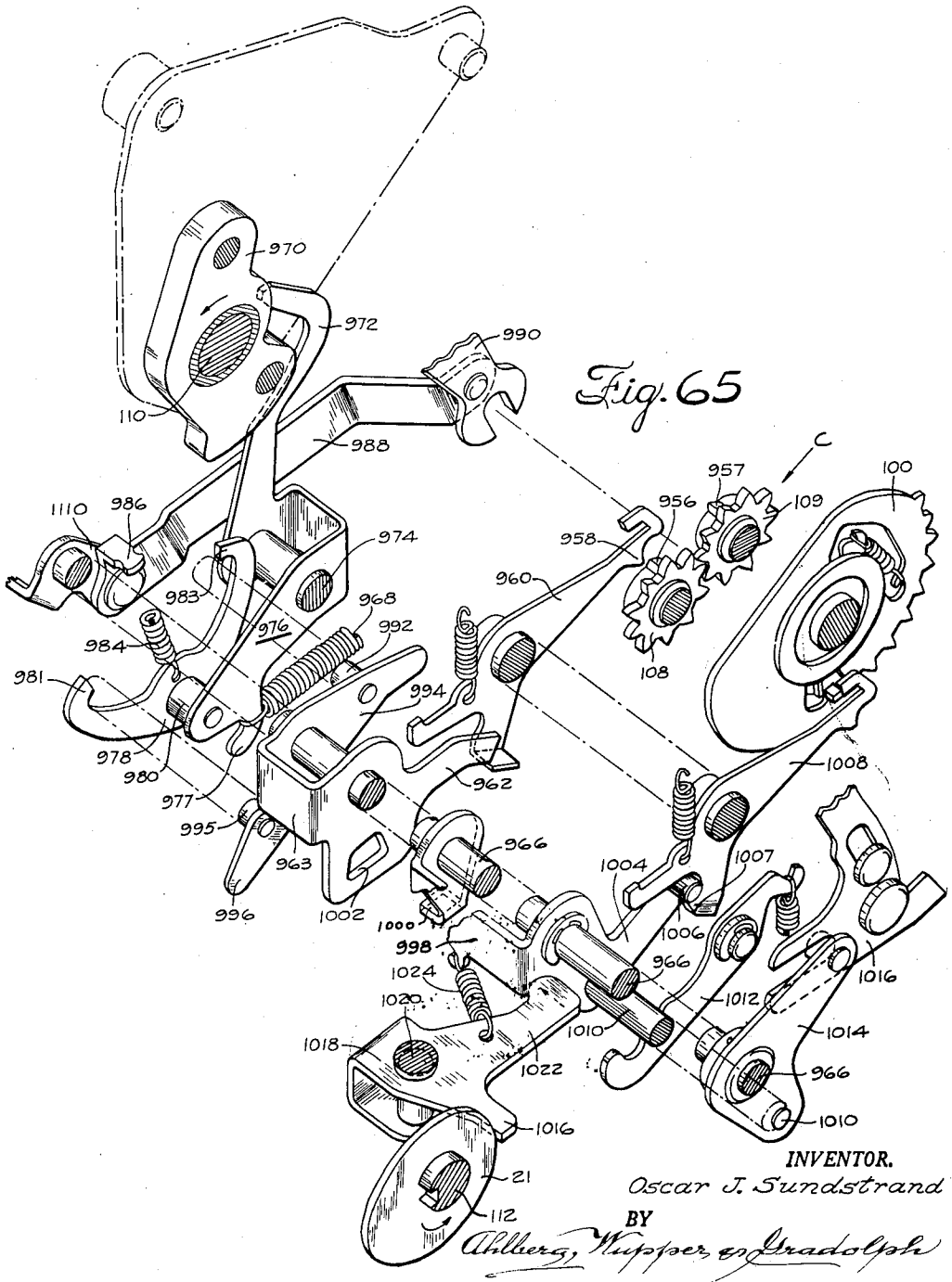


Fig. 65

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Fig. 69

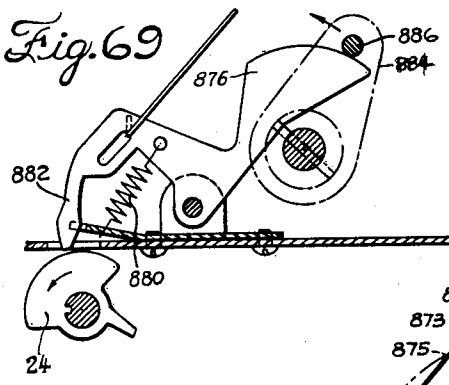


Fig. 68

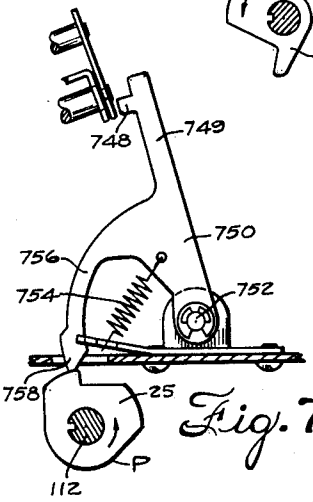
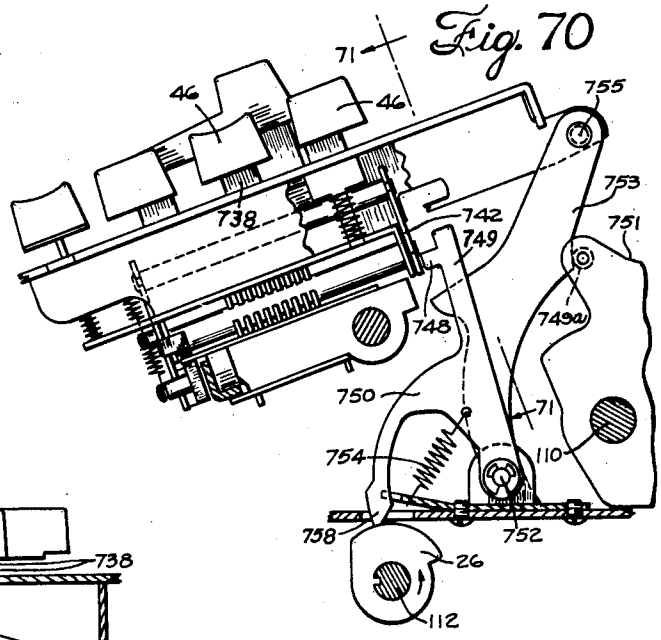


Fig. 72

Fig. 70



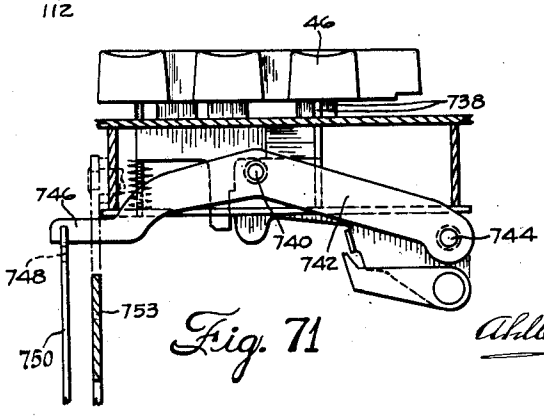


Fig. 71

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Fig. 74

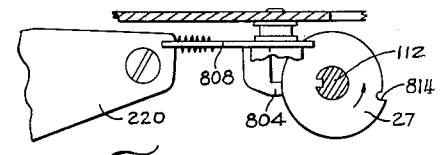
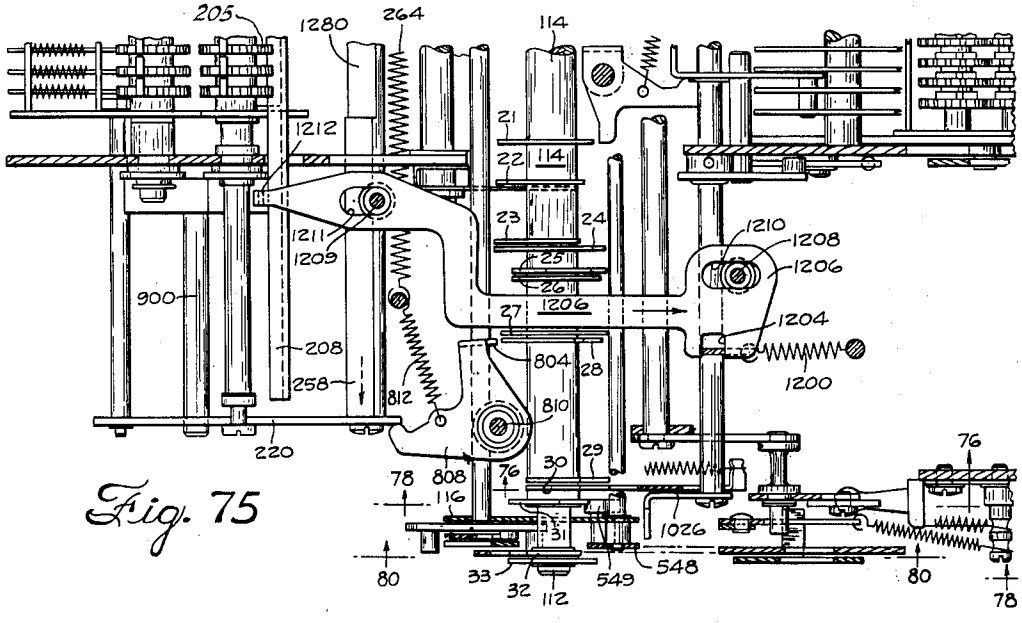


Fig. 73

Fig. 75



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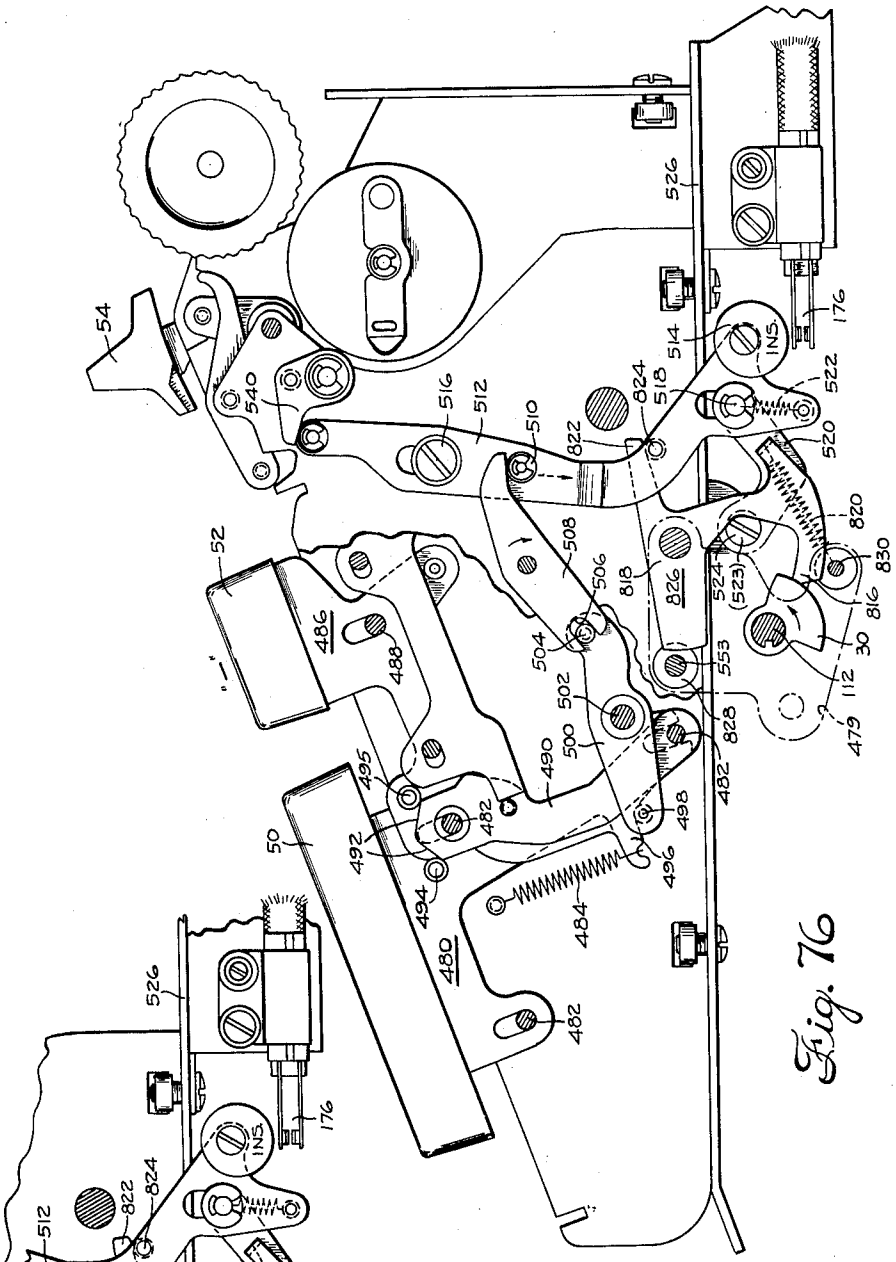


Fig. 76

Fig. 77

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Fig. 78

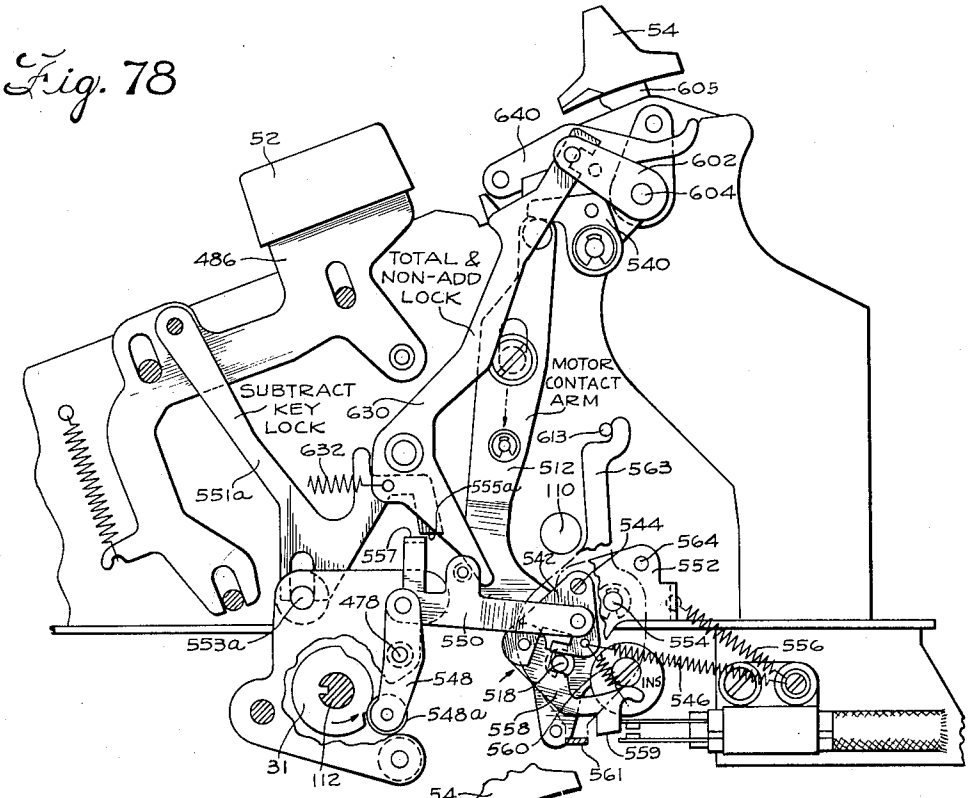
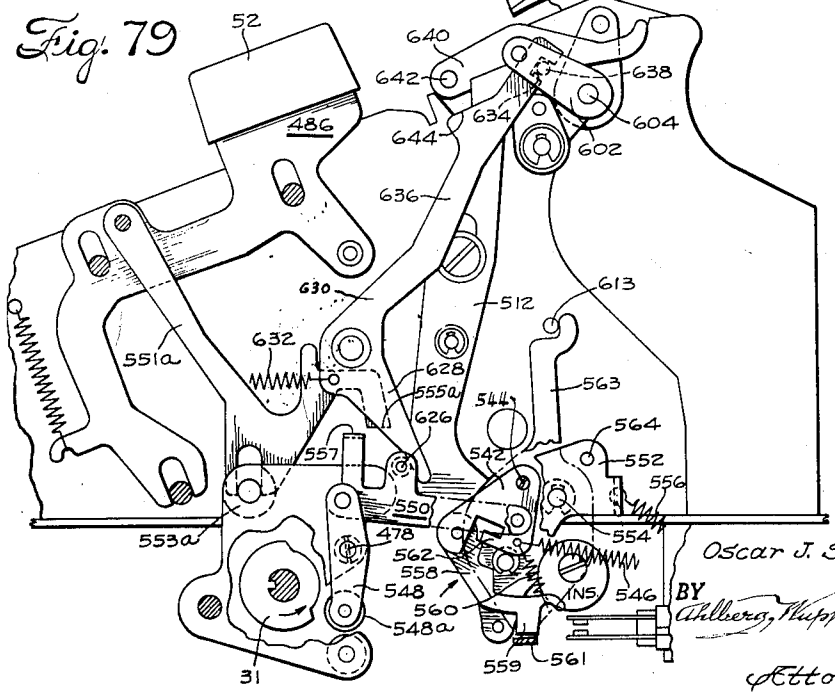


Fig. 79



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Fig. 83

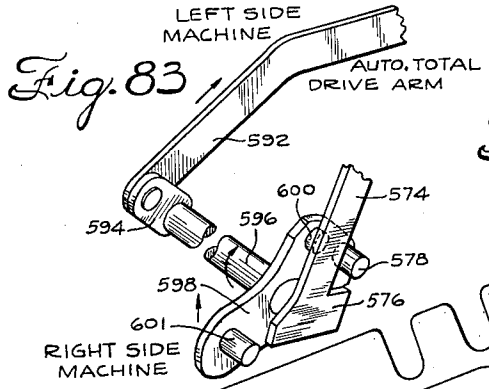
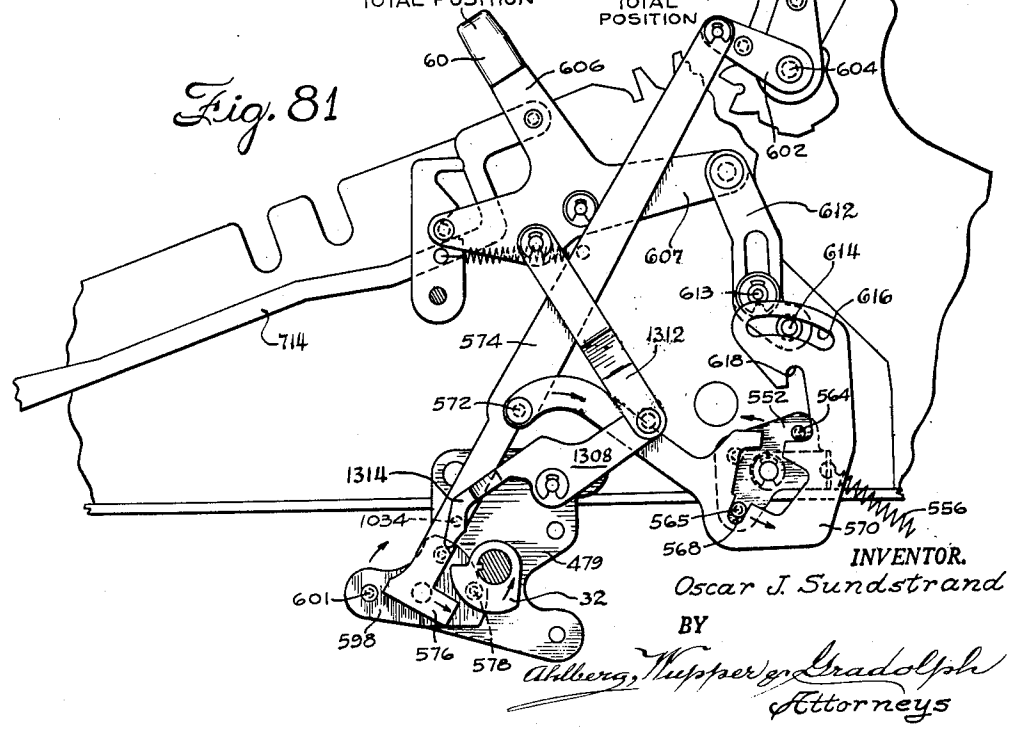


Fig. 80

Fig. 81



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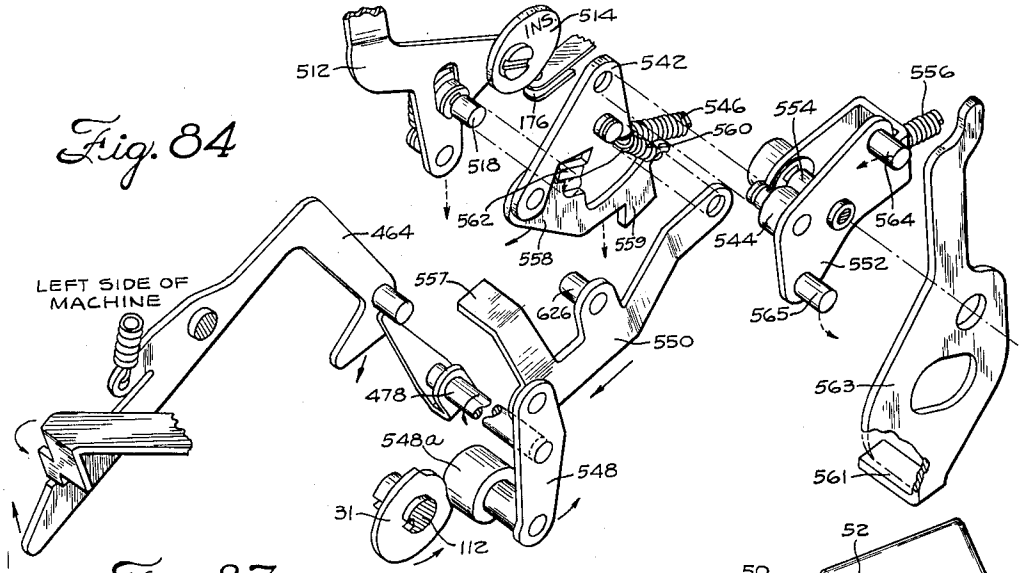


Fig. 84

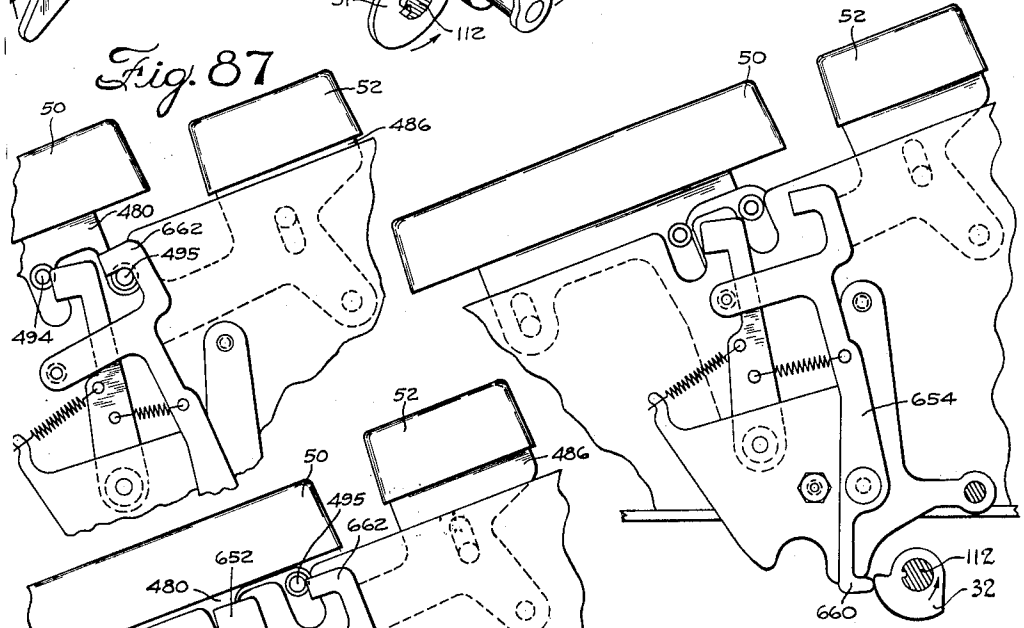


Fig. 87

Fig. 85

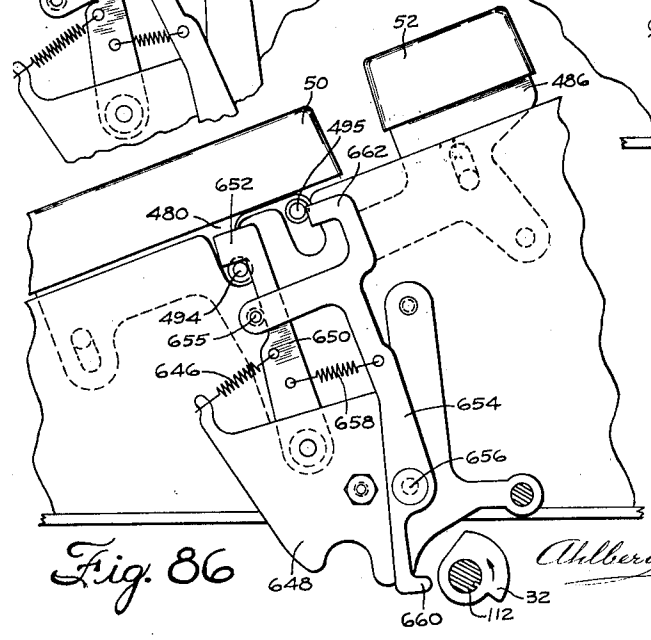


Fig. 86

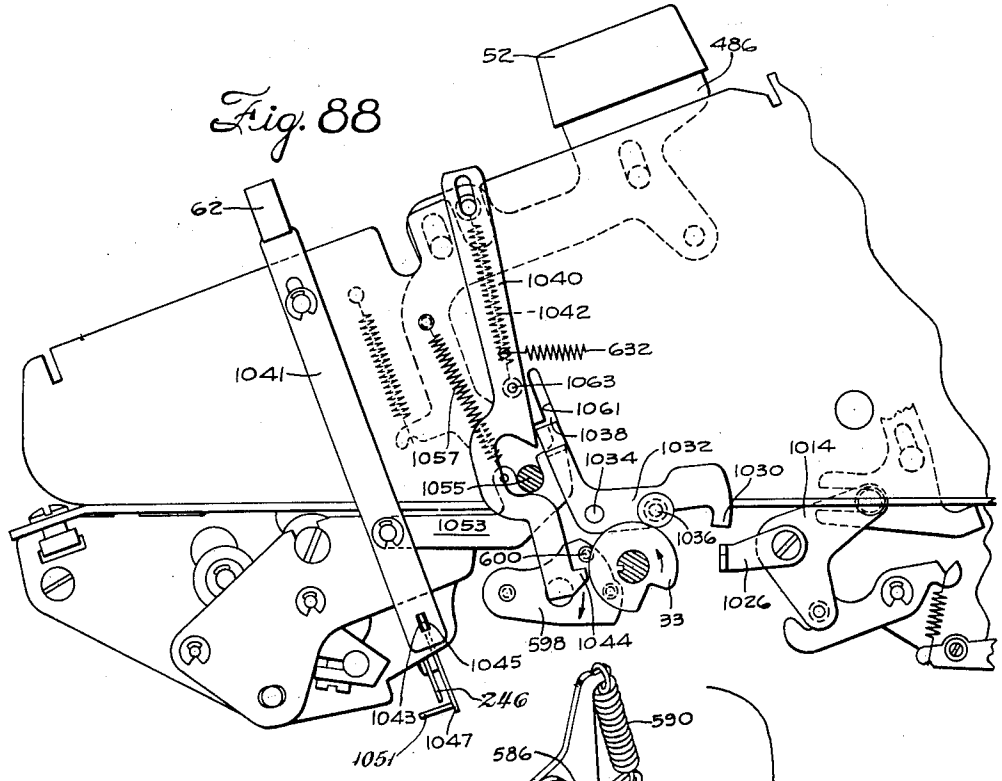
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Fig. 88



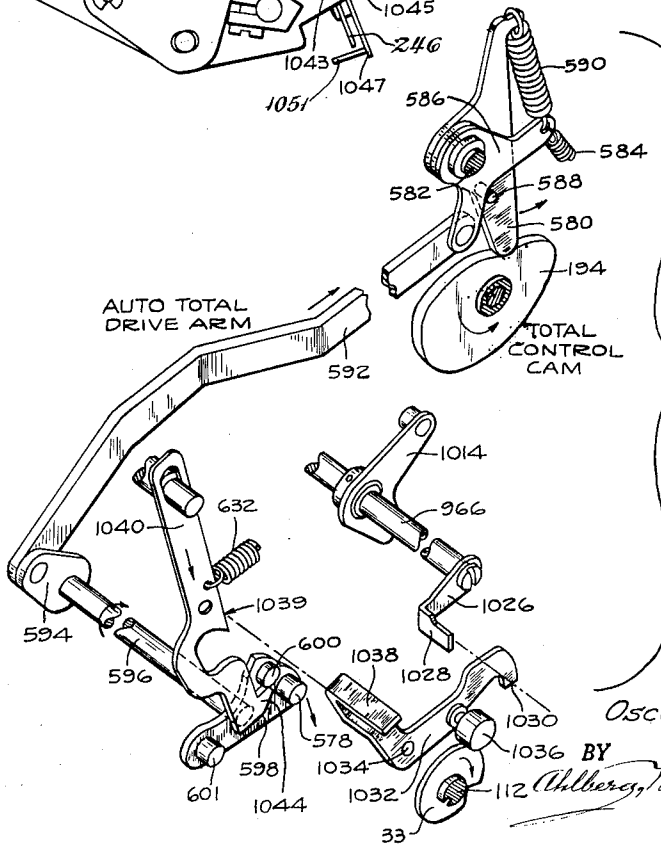


Fig. 89

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United States Patent Office 3,030,010 Patented Apr. 17, 1962

3,030,010

PRINTING CALCULATING MACHINE

Oscar J. Sundstrand, West Hartford, Conn., assignor to Victor Adding Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois

Original application Jan. 14, 1954, Ser. No. 404,088, now Patent No. 2,834,542, dated May 13, 1958. Divided and this application June 12, 1957, Ser. No. 669,396

5 Claims. (Cl. 235—60.31)

The present invention relates to printing calculating machines adapted to perform one or more arithmetic operations including addition. This application is a division of my copending application Serial No. 404,088, filed January 14, 1954, now Patent No. 2,834,542, issued May 13, 1958.

One object of the invention is to provide a printing calculating machine equipped with improved and more advantageous means for taking totals and subtotals automatically.

Other objects will appear from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the machine;

FIG. 2 is a right side elevation, with the case removed;

FIG. 3 is a left side elevation, with the case removed;

FIG. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view, showing the keyboard, pin carriage, actuating racks, calculating registers, accumulator, and the printing mechanism;

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the calculating section, taken substantially on the line 5—5 of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a right side elevation of the calculating section, taken on the line 6—6 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a left side elevation of the calculating section, taken on the line 7—7 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view of the calculating section, taken on the line 8—8 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 9 is a cross sectional view of the calculating section, taken on the line 9—9 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 10 is a cross sectional view of the calculating section, taken on the line 10—10 of FIG. 5, showing the add-back control mechanism;

FIG. 11 is a fragmentary cross sectional view of the calculating gears and their stops, taken on the line 11—11 of FIG. 5;

FIG. 12 is a cross sectional view, taken on the line 12—12 of FIG. 8, showing the escapement mechanism, indexing stops and rack bars, indexing stop bracket, and escapement mechanism;

FIG. 13 is a cross sectional view, taken on the line 13—13 of FIG. 8, showing the division escapement and indexing mechanism;

FIG. 14 is a sectional plan view, taken on the line 14—14 of FIG. 8;

FIG. 15 is a sectional plan view, taken substantially on the line 15—15 of FIG. 8;

FIG. 16 is a fragmentary sectional view of the "A" register (used for the multiplier or quotient), together with associated operating mechanism;

FIG. 17 is a fragmentary sectional plan view, taken on the line 17—17 of FIG. 16;

FIG. 18 is a fragmentary elevational view, taken on the line 18—18 of FIG. 16;

FIG. 19 is a fragmentary sectional view of the "B" register (used for the multiplicand or divisor), together with associated mechanism;

FIG. 20 is a fragmentary sectional plan view, taken on the line 20—20 of FIG. 19;

FIG. 21 is a fragmentary elevational view of "add-back" escapement control mechanism, the parts being in the positions assumed when an amount is being subtracted from the "C" register during a division operation;

FIG. 22 is a fragmentary view showing the division escapement dog and arm as set by add-back control mechanism, while subtracting from "C" register or accumulator during division operation;

FIG. 23 is a top plan view, taken on the line 23—23 of FIG. 4, showing calculating cams, calculating slides, cam shaft, motor and gear drive, nad index control mechanism for "A," "B," and "C" registers;

FIG. 24 is an enlarged sectional view of the frictional gear drive;

FIG. 25 is a sectional view, taken on the line 25—25 of FIG. 23, showing the total control cam, the multiplier calculating slide, the quotient clear cam, the automatic total drive arm, and the automatic total cam arm, the cam shaft being in dividing position;

FIG. 26 is a view similar to FIG. 25, showing the multiplier clear cam and cam shaft in multiplying position;

FIG. 27 is a sectional view, taken on the line 27—27 of FIG. 23, showing the calculating gear engaging cam, multiplier calculating slide, quotient add cam, calculating counter arm link latch, and lever, with the cam shaft in dividing position;

FIG. 28 is a view similar to FIG. 27, showing the multiplier add cam and cam shaft in multiplying position;

FIG. 29 is a sectional view, taken on the line 29—29 of FIG. 23, showing the divisor add cam, multiplicand slide, function control key lock mechanism, and associated parts, in dividing position;

FIG. 30 is a view similar to FIG. 29, showing the multiplicand add cam with the cam shaft in multiplying position;

FIG. 31 is a sectional view, taken on the line 31—31 of FIG. 23, showing the multiplicand subtotal cam and divisor subtotal cam;

FIG. 32 is a sectional view, taken on the line 32—32 of FIG. 23, showing the multiplicand clear cam, divisor clear cam, drive link to main shaft, and the drive plate and drive link retarding detent;

FIG. 33 is an elevational view of the left side of the machine, showing the cam shaft locator, cam shaft shift mechanism, function control key, calculating counter arm, counter arm link, and trip ratchet feed disc;

FIG. 34 is a fragmentary view of the cam shaft shift mechanism, engaged to shift the cam shaft, shown in multiplying position;

FIG. 35 is a partial sectional view, taken on the line 35—35 of FIG. 33;

FIG. 36 is a partial sectional view, taken on the line 36—36 of FIG. 34;

FIG. 37 is a left side view of the left outer frame, showing the function control key, nonadd key lock, and the multiplying and division signal type operating mechanism;

FIG. 38 is a side elevational view of the total transfer key and associated mechanism;

FIG. 39 is a side elevational view of the automatic total selection dog trip mechanism;

FIG. 40 is a side view of the multiplication and divisional signal type sector;

FIG. 41 is a side elevational view of the constant key mechanism shown in normal position;

FIG. 42 is a side elevational view of the constant key mechanism in "constant" position;

FIG. 43 is a rear view, showing the nonprint control plate printing links and printing frame;

FIG. 44 is a sectional view, taken on the line 44—44 of FIG. 23, showing the drive plate, one revolution clutch mechanism, cam shaft feed ratchet, and the cam shaft feed pawl;

FIG. 45 is a sectional view, taken on the line 45—45 of FIG. 23, showing the calculating cam shaft feed mech-

anism, feed pawl control mechanism, and total transfer key;

FIG. 46 is a view of the cam shaft feed mechanism during a dividing operation, showing the position of the feed ratchet, the cam shaft locator, and the division stop cam;

FIG. 47 shows the position of the cam shaft locator, feed ratchet, and multiply stop cam, in positions assumed during multiplication operation;

FIG. 48 is a top plan view, taken on the line **48—48** of FIG. 9, showing the index stop control mechanism, index stops, and index stop bracket;

FIG. 49 is an elevational view, taken on the line **49—49** of FIG. 48, showing the index stop control mechanism in normal position;

FIG. 50 is an elevational view of the index stop control mechanism in operative position, at the commencement of a dividing operation;

FIG. 51 is an elevational view of the automatic total mechanism, showing automatic total drive link, pivot arm, and pivot arm control;

FIG. 52 is a plan view of the automatic total mechanism as taken on the line **52—52** of FIG. 51, and showing its connection with the stop pin carriage;

FIG. 53 is a front elevational view of the pivot arm control, taken on the line **53—53** of FIG. 51;

FIG. 54 is a view similar to FIG. 52, with the parts shown in operative position;

FIG. 55 is a view similar to FIG. 53, with the parts shown in operative position;

FIG. 56 is an elevational view, taken on the line **56—56** of FIG. 43, showing the nonprint mechanism in normal position;

FIG. 57 is a view similar to FIG. 56, showing the nonprint mechanism in operative position during a multiplication operation;

FIG. 58 is a fragmentary view showing the nonprint cam in normal position used during a dividing operation;

FIG. 59 is a top plan view of the index control mechanism;

FIG. 60 is a vertical sectional view, taken on the line **60—60** of FIG. 59;

FIG. 61 is a view similar to FIG. 59, showing the parts in operative position, the index control cam being in multiply position;

FIG. 62 is a view taken in the line **62—62** of FIG. 61;

FIG. 63 is an elevational view, taken on the line **63—63** of FIG. 23, showing the rack stop raising lever, and the stop pin carriage lock plate cam;

FIG. 64 is a fragmentary view, showing the rack stop raising lever and lock plate cam;

FIG. 65 is an exploded perspective view of the credit balance mechanism, including the fugitive one blockout cam and blockout mechanism;

FIG. 66 is a view taken on the line **66—66** of FIG. 23, showing the calculating counter mechanism and connecting link to accumulator, the accumulator being in add position, the counter arm in multiplying position, or add-back position in dividing operations;

FIG. 67 is a view similar to FIG. 66, showing the accumulator in subtract position and the counter arm in dividing position;

FIG. 68 is an elevational view, showing the nonadd control mechanism and nonadd cam in position for a multiplying operation;

FIG. 69 is a view similar to FIG. 68, with the nonadd cam positioned for a dividing operation;

FIG. 70 is an elevational view of the keyboard locking mechanism, with the lock cam positioned for a dividing operation;

FIG. 71 is a rear view of the keyboard and keyboard lock lever, taken on the line **71—71** of FIG. 70;

FIG. 72 is a fragmentary view similar to FIG. 70, showing the lock cam positioned for multiplication;

FIG. 73 is an elevational view, taken on the line **73—73** of FIG. 23, showing the multiplicand detent operating mechanism, the ribbon feed mechanism, the calculating stop cam set for division, and the calculating stop cam latch;

FIG. 74 is a fragmentary view showing the calculating stop cam positioned for multiplication, and the stop cam latch;

FIG. 75 is a top plan view, taken on the line **75—75** of FIG. 73, showing mechanism below the base, this figure being a continuation of FIG. 23;

FIG. 76 is an elevational view, taken on the line **76—76** of FIG. 75, showing the motor trip mechanism and motor trip cam, set for division;

FIG. 77 is a fragmentary elevational view of the motor trip cam used during multiplying operations;

FIG. 78 is an elevational view on the right side of the machine, taken on the line **78—78** of FIG. 75, showing the automatic total and subtotal cam pivot arm, automatic total cam, motor contact latch mechanism, and latch lock;

FIG. 79 is a view similar to FIG. 78, showing the mechanism in position after an amount has been entered into the keyboard;

FIG. 80 is an elevational view, taken on the line **80—80** of FIG. 75, showing the automatic total and subtotal mechanism in subtotal taking position;

FIG. 81 is a view similar to FIG. 80, with the mechanism in total taking position;

FIG. 82 is a perspective view of the total transfer key, the total selection key, the total selection dog, and the dog shaft;

FIG. 83 is a perspective view of the automatic total drive link and automatic total control plate;

FIG. 84 is a perspective view of the automatic total control mechanism;

FIG. 85 is an elevational view of the subtract key latch, the motor bar latch, and the subtract key latch cam, shown in normal position;

FIG. 86 is a view similar to FIG. 85, the motor bar being locked;

FIG. 87 is a fragmentary view similar to FIG. 85, with the subtract key locked;

FIG. 88 is an elevational view showing the automatic subtract cam, the automatic subtract trip mechanism, and the division stop key, all shown in normal position;

FIG. 89 is a perspective view of the subtract trip and automatic add-back mechanisms; and

FIG. 90 is a fragmentary sectional view of some of the parts of FIG. 32, shown in displaced position.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE

As best shown in FIG. 1, the machine comprises a casing bottom **40**, a casing top **42**, and a back cover **44** hinged to the top **42**. The casing top **42** and back cover **44** are suitably apertured for the following manually operating control elements:

Ten numeral keys for zero and the digits 1 to 9, a pin carriage clearing slide knob **48**, motor bar **50** subtract bar **52**, manual total and subtotal control lever key **54**, repeat and nonadd lever key **56**, and a platen feed knob **58**.

In most respects, the above recited manual control elements are operated in a conventional manner, and cause the machine to accomplish the conventional results.

In addition to these more or less conventional controls, there is provided a shiftable knob **60** to control the machine to take totals or subtotals automatically, a division stop button **62** which controls the stopping of a dividing operation in the event the problem has been carried out to the desired number of decimal points or if the machine is incorrectly operated in a certain manner.

In general, when not referring to any specific figure, the terms "left" and "right" and similar directional terms, will be understood to refer to the machine as viewed from the front. The "forward" and "return" stroke will be

considered in the customary sense as applied to the main operating shaft of a hand operated adding machine.

On the left side of the machine there is a "constant" key **64** shiftable between one of two positions to condition the machine to retain the multiplicand (or divisor) when a series of multiplying (or dividing) operations are to be performed, using the same multiplicand (or divisor); a key **66** movable to condition the machine for performing adding or subtracting operations, a multiplying operation, or a dividing operation; and a push button **68** for controlling total transfers in multiplying operations and for use in stopping multiplying operations in the event that an insoluble problem has been entered in the machine.

The machine disclosed herein is, in so far as its adding and subtracting functions are concerned, similar in many respects to the machine shown in Thomas O. Mehan Patents No. 2,475,510, granted July 5, 1949, No. 2,486,959, granted November 1, 1949, and No. 2,550,581, granted April 24, 1951. In general, this mechanism which, per se, is not claimed herein, comprises a pin carriage **70** (FIG. 4) suitably mounted for lateral sliding movement on a rod **71** and a rail **72**. This carriage has a plurality of rows of pins **74** which are depressed by the stems **76** of the numeral keys **46**, so that one pin in each row may be projected in front of the offset stop shoulder **78** of an actuator **80**. The pins are held in either their upper positions or in their projected position by any well known detent or friction means.

The rearward ends of the actuators **80** are provided with upwardly facing racks **82** which mesh with segmental gears **84**, carrying numeral type segments **86**. The segments **84** also have teeth **88** for cooperation with an aligner **90** to align the type faces prior to making a printing impression, which is accomplished by cooperation with an inking ribbon (not shown) and platen **92** in the customary manner to make a printing impression.

The actuators **80** also have downwardly facing racks **94** at their rearward ends, these racks meshing with segmental gears **96** which are connected by springs **98** with gear segments **100**. The springs **98** are normally tensioned by virtue of the engagement of sidewardly extending lugs **102** with the end of the hook portion **104** of transfer pawls **106**, which are tripped in the usual manner during an adding or subtracting operation so as to permit the lug **102** to enter into the notch formed by portion **104**, and thereby cause the segmental gear **100** of the next higher denominational order to advance and thereby effect a transfer into either the subtract pinions **108** and into the meshing adding pinions **109** of an accumulator, which will hereinafter be termed the "C" register or accumulator. The transfer mechanism is reset in the customary manner.

The machine as a whole is operated by power transmitted through a main shaft **110**. Either set of accumulator pinions **108** or **109** is selectively brought into mesh with the segmental gears **100**, depending upon whether a subtracting or adding operation is to be performed. The mechanism for accomplishing this being well known, will not be described in detail herein.

OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

The Cycle Sequence Cam Shaft

For operating the various controls, particularly those for conditioning the machine for multiplying and dividing, for taking automatic totals and subtotals, and for other operations, there is provided a cam shaft **112** (FIGS. 4, 15, 23, and 75). Thirty-three cams, numbered **1** to **33**, are keyed to the shaft **112**, being separated from each other by suitable tubular spacers **114** of different lengths. (One of these "cams" is a ratchet wheel and another is part of an indexing means for the shaft.) The left-hand end of cam shaft **112** bears in an outer left frame plate **115** (FIG. 23) while the right-hand end bears in a plate **116** (FIG. 75).

The shaft **112** is biased to move to its leftmost position by a leaf spring **118** suitably secured to the plate **115**, the free end of the leaf spring **118** fitting in a suitable groove **120**, as best shown in FIGS. 3 and 23. This shaft has two effective longitudinal positions (to the left for dividing, to the right for multiplying), it being capable of movement to the right from the position in which it is shown in FIGS. 23 and 15, a distance of approximately .050 inch. The means for causing this movement are best shown in FIGS. 33, 35, and 36. The control key **66** has a stem **122** pivoted on a stud **124** suitably mounted on the left-hand frame plate **126**. The stem **122** is held in any one of three positions by a spring urged detent lever **128** which has three notches **129**, **130**, and **131** therein for engagement with a sidewardly projecting stud **132** on the key stem. The lower end of the key stem **122** is connected by a link **134** with a lever **136** pivoted on a stud **138**. The rear end of the lever **136** is provided with wedging surfaces **140** which, when the key stem **122** is swung to multiplying position (with the stud **132** engaging in notch **129**), wedge in between the frame plate **115** and a collar **142** fixed to shaft **112**, thereby driving the shaft **112** to the right, as indicated in FIG. 36. In this position some of the cams may engage different follower elements and thus the number of possible combinations or conditions of operation may be controlled with a minimum number of parts.

The cam shaft **112** may be stopped at any one of eleven angular positions and, as above described, may be set at either of two lateral positions, making twenty-two positions that each cam may assume, and since there are thirty-one cams on this shaft (the parts **1** and **17** are in reality cam shaft indexing and ratchet wheels) there is a possibility of using the cams to effect a very large number of different controls. Of course, all of these possibilities are not utilized in the present invention, but it is desired to point out that this simple cam shaft assembly for controlling the operation of the various mechanisms and kinematic trains greatly simplifies and lessens the cost of the machine.

In many instances the movement of the cam shaft does not cause the operation of mechanisms, but instead the cams are utilized as limit stops for parts such as arms, levers, and slides, the power for the movement of which is derived from other cams and mechanisms which are more directly driven from the motor driven main shaft.

It will be helpful to note that the keyway in the cam shaft **112** is directed forwardly when the shaft is in normal position.

The Motor Drive and Slide Operating Cams

As best shown in FIGS. 23 and 24, the machine is driven by a motor, the rotor shaft of which is formed as a pinion **152** meshing with a gear **154**, the gear being frictionally connected to a pinion **156** which in turn meshes with a gear **158**, having a hub **160** which is rotatable on a shaft **162**. The frictional driving connection between the gear **154** and pinion **156**, as best shown in FIG. 24, is effected by having the gear **154** rotatable upon a hub **164** integral with the pinion **156**, and stressing a spring washer **166** between the grooved surface **168** and staked lugs **170** at the end of the hub **164**. The hub **164** has a flattened portion at **172** and the spring washer **166** has a D-shaped hole therein complementary to the cross sectional shape of the hub. There is thus a considerable frictional driving torque between the gear **154** and pinion **156**, this torque being sufficient to drive the machine under all normal conditions of operation, but permitting the frictional connection to yield if there is any abnormal lock-up of the machine.

The motor **150** is provided with a governor mechanism **174** (FIG. 2) and is energized by the closure of a switch **176**, in a manner hereinafter to be described.

A one revolution clutch mechanism, including a ratchet

wheel 178 fixed to the hub 160, may be of conventional construction and provided with a pawl 180 (FIG. 44) which is secured to a disc 182 to form a driving connection when the pawl is permitted to engage the ratchet wheel 178, the pawl being biased for engagement with the ratchet wheel by a spring 181.

The disc 182 has a shouldered stud 184 which forms a pivot for a main shaft actuating link 186 (FIG. 23), and which also projects into the first of six cans 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, and 195, these cams being secured to each other by one or more rivets 198, and are rotatable on a stub shaft 200 secured by a screw 203 to an outer rear side frame plate 202, as best shown in FIGS. 3, 23, and 25 to 32.

These cams 190 to 195 operate various parts of the control mechanism once during each cycle of the machine.

The A and B Registers

As best shown in FIGS. 4, 8, 14, and 23, there are two registers A and B, each comprising eleven 20-tooth pinions 204 for the A register, and pinions 205 for the B register. These registers are not accumulators in that they have no transfer mechanisms. The A register is essentially a counter for the cycles of operation during the performance of multiplication and division problems, and the B register serves mainly as an amount storage device. The pinions 204 are held in operated position by spring pressed detents 206, while the pinions 205 are held in position by an aligner bail 208.

As best shown in the enlarged views of FIGS. 8 and 16, each pinion 204 of the A register has associated therewith a sliding stop element 210 which is biased by a spring 209 to move rearwardly. Each of these stop elements has an upwardly extending nose 211 which is cooperable with a sidewardly extending tooth or lug 212 on the pinion 204. Each pinion 204 has a second lug 213 diametrically opposite its lug 212. Pinions 205 have similar lugs 217 and 219. Thus when, under certain circumstances, the pinion 204 is permitted to move counterclockwise, the angular distance of one tooth to the position shown in FIG. 16, the rearwardly extending nose 214 is projected into the path of a stop lug 216 which is riveted to a shaft 218. This shaft is pivoted in the carriage frame members 220 and 222, and is slidable in a bushing 223 pivotally mounted on side frame plate 224 (FIG. 17).

The bushing 223 (FIGS. 15, 16, and 17) is secured to a lever 226 which is biased for counterclockwise movement by a suitably anchored spring 228. The shaft 218, where it passes through the bushing 223, is of D-shaped cross section and the hole in the bushing is effectively likewise D-shaped, so that the shaft 218 may be pivoted by rotary movement of the lever 226.

Under certain conditions the shaft 218 is rotated to the position shown in FIG. 16 by the following mechanism: The cam 22 on the cam shaft 112 is rotated counterclockwise and swings a follower lever 230 clockwise on a pivot 233 against the tension of a spring 232 (FIGS. 6 and 16). The forwardly projecting arm 231 of the follower lever 230 has an elongated slot 234 into which a stud 236 projects. The stud 236 is fixed to a lever 238 secured to a shaft 240. The lever 238 has an upwardly extending arm 242 which engages the downwardly extending arm of lever 226 and swings the latter clockwise to the position shown in FIG. 16, so that the stop 216 is in position for stopping engagement with the projections 214 of the stop members 210.

The shaft 240 has a small plate 244 secured thereto, the rearwardly extending portion of this plate lying beneath an escapement disabling member 246 which, as best shown in FIGS. 12 and 18, has two U-shaped recesses 247 embracing guiding studs 248 and 249. This escapement disabling member lies beneath a sidewardly bent lug 250 of a pivoted escapement pawl 252, which is biased to move clockwise (FIG. 18) by a suitably anchored spring 253, and has a tooth 254 for engagement with an escapement rack 256. Thus when the escapement disabling member 246 is raised, the tooth 254 is held above the plane of the rack 256 and is ineffective to limit the motion of the rack 256 and parts connected therewith.

As best shown in FIG. 14, the rack 256 is secured to a square shaft 258 which in turn is secured to the carriage frame member 220. This shaft 258 is mounted for longitudinal sliding movement in plates 224 and 262. The parts carried by the plates 222 and 224 are biased to move to the right (FIG. 14) by a relatively long suitably anchored tension spring 264.

The A and B registers are supported on shafts 266 and 268, respectively, each of the pinions 204 and 205 being rotatable upon a shouldered bushing 270 which acts as a bearing and as a spacer for the pinions. The A register pinions are held against lateral movement by spring keepers 272 and 273, while the B register wheels 205 are mounted on the shaft 268 for lateral movement therewith by spring keepers 274 and 275. The shaft 268 has its right-hand end connected to the plate 220 through a lost motion connection including a stud 276 threaded in the end of the shaft and passing freely through the plate 220. A long tension spring 278 (FIGS. 8 and 15) has one end anchored to the plate 224 and its other end attached to a bracket 280, which together with a similar bracket 281 form end walls of a frame for holding the pinions 205 and the stop members 282. These stop members are urged rearwardly by springs 283, and all except the rightmost have an upwardly extending stop portion 285 for engagement by the stop teeth 219 on pinions 205.

B Register Shifting Mechanism

The frame for the B register is moved to the left (FIGS. 14 and 15) against the tension of the spring 264 by the following mechanism: A cam 195 (FIGS. 59 and 60) which during each cycle is rotated one revolution counterclockwise by the one revolution clutch mechanism 178, 180, 182, has a stud and roller 284 projecting from the left side thereof which during initial portion of the clockwise rotation (FIG. 33, counterclockwise FIG. 60) engages the curved edge 286 of a follower lever 288 which is pivoted on a stud 290. The free end of this follower lever is pivotally connected to a link 292, the other end of which is pivoted to one arm 294 of a bell crank lever 296. This lever is riveted to a bushing 297 suitably mounted for rotation on a stud shaft 299.

A pair of relatively strong coil springs 298 are tensioned between the other arm 300 of the bell crank 296 and a stud 302, which has a plurality of annular grooves (FIG. 60), two of which receive the ends of the coil springs 298 and the other of which fits in a notch in an index control yield arm 304. The home position of the arm 304 relative to the bell crank 296 may be adjusted by a screw 306 and lock nut 308. The arm 304 is held within a groove formed in a bushing 297 by the spring 298 and by a tension spring 312. The bushing 297 is mounted for rotation on the stub shaft 299. A bail 314 is rotatably and slidably mounted on the stub shaft 299, being urged downwardly by a light compression coil spring 316. This bail has a pin 318 secured thereto which, together with the bail 314, may be raised from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 60 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 62, by a three-armed lever 320.

This raising action is accomplished by the cam 17 on the cam shaft 112. As the high point of this cam rides past the nose 322 on one of the arms of the three-armed lever 320, it swings the latter counterclockwise to raise the bail 314 and pin 318, and permits a long rearwardly extending lever 324 to swing counterclockwise a distance sufficient to permit a sidewardly bent lug 326 on the three-armed lever 320 to engage in a notch 328. The lever 324 is pivoted on a stud 330. The portion of the lever 324 which extends rearwardly from the pivot stud 330 carries a stud 332 which is cooperable with the edge of the

drive plate 182, the lever 324 being biased to swing counterclockwise on its pivot stud 330 by a tension spring 334.

Thus the bail 314 and pin 318 will be latched in raised position by the lever 324 when the lug 326 engages in the notch 328, and the upper end of the pin 318 will extend into the plane of an arm 336 of a lever 338 (FIGS. 61 and 62), the other arm 340 of this lever having a stud 342 riveted thereto, this stud extending downwardly into a notch 344 formed in the square shaft 258.

Thus during each cycle of operation, the roller stud 284, through the linkage described, swings the bell crank 296 counterclockwise (FIG. 59) and, provided the cam 17 has previously raised the bail 314 and pin 318, the square shaft 258 will be moved to the left (FIG. 14), the springs 298 being sufficiently stronger than the combined forces applied by the springs 264, 278, and 312, that the springs 298 will not yield until the shaft 258 and the parts associated therewith are stopped by means presently to be described.

The three-armed lever 320 is unlatched near the end of the cycle by engagement of the study 332 with the rising portion of the cam edge of the drive plate 182.

Dividend Stop Frame Positioning Means

As is customary, means are provided to cause all of the actuators 80 to the left of any significant digit of the amount entered to be arrested in zero position. This means is shown in FIG. 4 as comprising two bail arms 360 pivoted on a rod 362 and carrying a bail rod 364 and have their forward ends engaging a rod 368, being held in engagement therewith by springs 370. A comb 372 is suitably secured to the bail arms 360 and is biased to swing counterclockwise by springs 374.

During the early portion of the cycle of the machine, cams 376 (FIGS. 48) on the main shaft 110 engage rollers 378 to swing bail 360, 364 clockwise, permitting sloping sidewardly bent lugs 380 at the forward ends of the zero eliminating arms 366 to engage in notches 382 formed in the actuators 80. The lugs 380 overlie each other, that is, the higher denominational lugs 380 overlie the corresponding lub of the next lower denominational order, so that the highest significant figure in the amount entered by the numeral keys 46 will cause its actuator 80 and all actuators to the right thereof to be free to move rearwardly, whereas those to the left of the highest order of the first significant digit will be restrained by the engagement of the lugs 380 in notches 382 of such higher order actuators 80.

Each of the actuators 80 has a downwardly extending lug 384 (FIGS. 4 and 19) which normally lies to the right of the upwardly extending portion 386 of a dividend stop 388. The dividend stops 388 are mounted in suitable slots formed in a U-shaped frame 390 and are biased to move rearwardly by suitably anchored coil springs 392 which extend at a slight angle relative to the stops so as to hold them against the sides of the slots in which they slide, as best shown FIGS. 13 and 20.

As shown in FIGS. 20 and 48, the end member of the frame 390 is slidable on a short pin 396 and upon a rod 398. The frame 390 is biased to move to the left against an adjustable stop 400 by a suitably anchored tension spring 402.

As shown in FIGS. 4, 48, and 49, the depending lugs 384 of the actuators normally lie to the right of their associated dividend stops 388, and it is necessary to move the frame to the right to bring the dividend stops 388 into alignment with the depending lugs 384 after the actuators 80 have been moved rearwardly. This movement of the frame 390 is acommplished by the mechanism shown in FIGS. 48, 49, and 50. An arm 404, the free end of which is connected to the driving link 186, is secured to the main shaft 110 and carries a stud 406 which, as the main shaft approaches the end of its return stroke (FIG. 49), engages the end 408 of a slide 410 which is guided by a pair of studs 412, 413 suitably secured in the frame plate 115.

When the stem 122 of the selector key 66 is swung to division position, that is, from the position in which the stem 122 is shown in dotted lines in FIG. 49, to the position in which it is shown in dotted lines in FIG. 50, the lower end projection 416, which normally engages a stud 418 (FIG. 48) on a lever 420 is disengaged and the lever 420 is permitted to swing clockwise through a small angle to permit pin 422 to move downwardly, thereby permitting arm 424 to swing downwardly, this arm being pivoted loosely on a shouldered rivet 426, and moves from the position shown in FIG. 49 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 50, thereby allowing a sidewardly bent lug 428 on the arm 424 to drop in position in front of a projection 430 on the slide 410, thus holding the latter in the position shown in FIG. 50. Upon initial depression of a numeral key, as will appear hereinafter, a member 436 swings clockwise, lowering the stud 472 thereon and permitting spring 432 to swing the arm 424 clockwise from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 49 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 50. The slide 410 is biased to move rearwardly by a tension spring 434.

In order that the arm 424 may swing downwardly, as described, it is necessary that a member 436 swing clockwise (FIG. 49). As will hereinafter appear, the member 436 is swung clockwise whenever an amount is entered into the keyboard, and whenever a total entered in the C accumulator is to be divided.

As the main shaft 110 starts moving counterclockwise, the spring 434 pulls the slide 410 to the right from the position shown in FIG. 49 to the position shown in FIG. 50. By virtue of the fact that the lug 430 is in engagement with the lug 428, the arm 424 will be moved to the right and pivot a bell crank 438 (FIG. 48) clockwise, and due to the fact that the end of the arm 440 of the bell crank is in engagement with an upwardly and forwardly extending projection 442 on the forward and right-hand end of the frame member 390, will move the frame a short distance to the right to bring the dividend stops 388 in alignment with the downward projections 384 on the actuators 80.

It was stated above that the member 436 is swung clockwise whenever an amount or a total is to be divided, and the mechanism for accomplishing this will now be described. Whenever an amount is entered into the machine, the pin carriage 70 (FIGS. 51 to 55) is moved at least one step to the left. One arm 444 of bell crank 445, pivoted on a stud 446, is swung counterclockwise by virtue of its connection to the pin carriage by a link 443. The other arm 450 of the bell crank 445 is at a higher elevation than the arm 444, but is secured to the latter by a bushing 451. A member 452 is secured to the arm 450 and has a depending bracket 454, which has a further depending lug 456 at its lower extremity. A swinging pawl 458, having sidewardly extending lug 459, is pivoted on the depending bracket 454 and urged to swing clockwise (FIG. 53) by a spring 460.

The parts are normally in the position shown in FIGS. 51 and 53, so that when the bell crank 445 is swung counterclockwise (FIG. 52) due to the leftward movement of the pin carriage 70, the depending lug 456 rides downwardly on the sloping forward edge 462 of a bell crank 464 (FIG. 51) pivoted on a stud 466, and urged to swing clockwise by a spring 468. At the same time the lower end of pawl 458 rides downwardly on the forward edge 470 of the member 436, thereby permitting the latter to swing clockwise a short distance sufficient to lower a stud 472 (FIGS. 48, 50, and 52).

The depending arm of the bell crank 464 carries a stud 474 which extends behind an arm 476 secured to a shaft 478, and when the bell crank swings clockwise, rotates the shaft 478 counterclockwise to disable the total-taking mechanism of the machine, as will be hereinafter described with reference to FIG. 79.

Manual and Automatic Total-Taking Mechanism

The machine is designed to take a total or a subtotal automatically, merely by holding the motor control bar **50** depressed after the completion of the last adding or other operating cycle of the machine. The machine will automatically take a subtotal if the key **60** is swung to the rearward position (FIG. 80) and will automatically take a total if this key **60** is in its forward position (FIG. 81). In order to render the understanding of the automatic taking of a subtotal and a total more clear, the means by which manual subtotals and totals are taken will first be described.

The motor bar **50** has a depending stem **480** (FIG. 76) which is suitably guided for substantially vertical movement by studs **482**, and is urged upwardly by a tension spring **484**. Similarly, the subtract key **52** has a key stem **486** which is guided by stud **488** and two of the studs **482**. An interlock member **490** is pivoted on the lowermost stud **482** and has sloping surfaces **492** at its upper end for cooperation with stud **494** on the total key stem **480**, and a similar stud **495** on the subtract key stem **486**, so that both keys **50** and **52** cannot be depressed at the same time.

The key stems **480** and **486** have ears **496** which overlie a sidewardly projecting stud **498** formed on a lever **500**. The lever **500** is pivoted on a stud **502** and at its rearward end has a stud **504** which rides in an open end slot **506** formed in the end of the lever **508**. Thus, when either of the keys **50** or **52** is depressed, the lever **500** swings counterclockwise and the lever **508** swings clockwise. The rearward arm of the lever **508** overlies a stud **510** on a switch operating and one revolution clutch releasing link **512**. The lower end of this link has an insulating disc **514** eccentrically secured thereto for purposes of adjustment. The link **512** is guided for substantially vertical movement by studs **516** and a stud **518** secured to the end of an arm **520**. A spring **522** permits lost motion between the arm **520** and the link **512**. The arm **520** is secured to the end of a transverse shaft **523** by a screw **524**.

This shaft **523** is suitably journaled beneath the horizontal plate **526** and, as shown in FIG. 44, has an arm **528** riveted thereto. This arm has a pin and slot connection with an arm **530** of a three-armed trip lever **532**. One arm is normally in engagement with the pawl **180** so that when the trip lever **532** is moved clockwise, the pawl **180** is permitted to engage with the driving ratchet wheel **178**, and if the key **50** or **52** is held depressed for more than one cycle, the third arm **536** of the trip lever **532** will be engaged by a stud **538** and momentarily disengage the clutch.

The clutch disc **182**, as shown in FIG. 44, has a cam edge surface including a drop portion **541**, which cooperates with a roller **543** carried by a bell crank **545** pivoted on a stud **547**, the roller **543** being urged against the edge of the cam **182** by a tension spring **549**. Such counterclockwise movement of the lever **545** is limited by an adjustable eccentric collar **551** secured in adjusted position by a screw **553**. Thus, upon the completion of a cycle, the roller **543** being in engagement with the portion **541** of the edge of the cam, applies a force in a direction tending to rotate the clutch plate **182** clockwise, (or to prevent retrograde movement of the plate **182**), but this force is not sufficient to cause the tooth of the pawl **180** to bindingly engage the tooth **555** of the clutch tripping lever **532**, thus greatly reducing the force required to move the tripping lever to disengaging position. The spring **549** may be relatively strong so as to insure against retrograde or clockwise movement of the disc **182**. However force actually applied by the spring **549** to the disc **182** is, in essence, zero under static conditions so that the frictional binding force between the pawl **180** and the tooth **555** of the tripping lever **532** is determined by the strength of the spring **181**, which may be a relatively very weak spring.

Referring again to FIG. 76, when the manual total and subtotal taking button **54** is swung either forwardly or rearwardly from its normal central position, an arm **540** is moved counterclockwise by suitable well known mechanism, to depress the link **512** and cause engagement of the clutch and to effect starting of the motor, as previously described.

Referring to FIGS. 51 and 52, it will be recalled that when the pin carriage **70** moves to the right to its home position, the bell crank **464** moves counterclockwise and the arm **476** and shaft **478** moves clockwise. This shaft **478** is shown in FIG. 78 and the manner in which such clockwise movement of the shaft **478** is effective will now be described.

Referring to FIGS. 78, 79, and 84, a generally triangular arm **542** is pivoted on a stud **544** and is biased to move counterclockwise by a spring **546**. The arm **542** is connected to a lever **548** by a link **550**. The lever **548** is secured to the shaft **478** so that when the bell crank **464** swings counterclockwise, the lever **548** will move from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 79 to that in which it is shown in FIG. 78.

It will be observed that the lever **548** carries a follower roller **548***a* which lies adjacent cam **31** on the cam shaft **112**. If this shaft is rotated to a position in which the machine should not take a total or subtotal, the roller will be on the high surface of the cam **31** and the shaft **478** will not be permitted to rotate clockwise, and therefore the machine will not be in condition for taking a total or subtotal.

It is, of course, undesirable to depress the subtraction key **52** when there is no amount set up in the pin carriage **70**. The stem **486** for the subtract bar **52** is therefore connected to a key lock arm **551***a* (FIG. 78) which is guided on a fixed stud **553***a* and has a rearward projection **555***a* which may abut against a sidewardly projecting ear **557** formed on the link **550**, and thus prevents depression of the subtract bar **52** when the mechanism shown in FIG. 78 is in position to effect a total or subtotal operation.

The stud **544** is not fixed, but is secured to a latch pivot plate **552** which may pivot about a fixed stud **554** (FIG. 84). The latch pivot plate is biased to move clockwise by a tension spring **556**.

A latch **558** is pivoted to the generally triangular-shaped plate **542**. A spring **560** urges the latch **558** counterclockwise, such movement being limited by engagement of the latch with a sidewardly bent part **562** of the generally triangular plate **542**. This permits the triangular plate and latch to swing counterclockwise under the influence of the spring **546**, so that pin **518** may be held in the relative position of the parts shown in FIG. 78.

As shown in FIGS. 78 and 84, the latch **558** has a depending lug **559** which is adapted to cooperate with an inwardly bent lug **561** formed on a locking arm **563**. This is shown in FIG. 79, wherein the lug **559** is directly above the inwardly bent lug **561**, preventing the automatic total control link **550** accidentally moving into total-taking position.

As previously described with particular reference to FIG. 76, when the motor bar **50** is depressed it operates through a linkage to depress the switch operating link **512**, allowing pin **518** to move downwardly. Such downward movement causes the latch pivot plate **552** to swing counterclockwise. This plate **552** has a pair of studs **564** **565** secured thereto, and when this counterclockwise movement occurs the stud **565** (FIG. 81) will be in a notch **568** formed in a total selector arm **570**, which is pivotally secured to a stud **72** on a total control link **574**. It will be seen that the counterclockwise movement of latch pivot plate **552** will swing link **574** rearwardly and bring a rearwardly projecting lug **576** at the lower end thereof beneath a pin **578**.

Upon engagement of the one revolution clutch mechanism, the cams **190** to **195** are rotated counterclockwise

(as viewed from the right). The cam 194 of this group (FIG. 89) has a follower arm 580 pivoted on a stud 582 and held in engagement with the cam by a spring 584. As the cam 194 turns counterclockwise, it cams the follower arm 580 counterclockwise. A lever 586 is pivoted on the stud 582 and held against stop stud 588 by a tensioned spring 590. The spring 590 normally is inactive, but is inserted merely for the purpose of safety in the event there should be some temporary lockup of the machine.

The lever 586 has an automatic total drive link 592 pivotally secured thereto, the other end of this link being pivoted to an arm 594 secured to the end of a shaft 596. This shaft carries a plate 598 which has the stud 578 and two additional studs 600 and 601 secured thereto. It will be recalled that when the motor bar is depressed, the rearward projection 576 (FIG. 81) is moved beneath the stud 578 as shown in FIG. 83. Thus, when the machine starts a cycle the cam 194 (FIG. 89) through the linkage described will pull the automatic total control link 574 downwardly. The upper end of link 574 is pivoted to an arm 602 which is secured to a shaft 604 to which the key stem 605 of the total and subtotal key 54 is operatively connected. The key 54 will therefore be moved from its normal position counterclockwise into total taking position. The machine will therefore go through a total-taking cycle.

The means for engaging and disengaging the accumulator C may be of any well known construction, preferably such as disclosed in the aforesaid patent to Thomas O. Mehan, No. 2,486,959.

The stem for the automatic total and subtotal key 60 is in the form of a three-armed lever 606 pivoted on a stud 608 and held in either of two positions by a detent 610. This stem is shown in its subtotal position, as seen in FIG. 80. A rearwardly extending arm 607 of the stem 606 is connected by a link 612 with the total selector arm 570, the connection being effected by a stud 614 in the lower end of the link 612, with a slot 616 formed in the arm 570. The link 612 is guided by a fixed stud 613. Thus when the automatic total-subtotal key 60 is swung from its total taking position, shown in FIG. 81, to its subtotal position shown in FIG. 80, the arm 570 is moved downwardly to bring a notch 618 into registry with the stud 564 on the latch pivot plate 552 and to cause the link 574 to swing clockwise, whereupon the lower end thereof will overlie the stud 601. Thus upon commencement of an operating cycle the stud 601 will be moved upwardly through the previously described mechanism shown in FIG. 89, and raise the automatic control link 574 and through arm 602 swing the shaft 604 and key 54 clockwise to a subtotal taking position.

INTERLOCKS

Total and Subtotal Key Lock

Suitable interlocks are provided to prevent misoperation of the control keys and bars. It is, of course, necessary to prevent the taking of a total when an amount is set up in the pin carriage. It will be recalled that when the pin carriage is moved from its home position the shaft 478 is rotated counterclockwise, moving the lever 548 to the position shown in FIG. 79. The link 550 has a sidewardly projecting stud 626 against which one arm 623 of a total and nonadd lock lever 630 bears. The lever 630 is biased for clockwise movement by a spring 632 so that a notch 634 in the upper arm 636 of the lever 630 engages over a stud 638. The stud 638 is secured to arm 602, which in turn is secured to shaft 604. Shaft 604 is operated by the total-subtotal key 54. Thus when the notch 634 engages over the stud 638, operation of the total-subtotal key 54 is prevented.

Nonadd-Repeat Key Lock

It is also desirable to prevent the taking of a total when the nonadd-repeat key 56 is in nonadd position. This is effected by an arm 640 which is suitably connected to the nonadd key by mechanism more clearly disclosed in the copending application of Lippert, et al., Serial No. 247,491, filed September 20, 1951, and therein shown as an arm 98 in FIG. 8.

The arm 640 (FIG. 79) is arranged to be swung counterclockwise when the key 56 is swung rearwardly for a nonadd operation, and this lever carries a stud 642 which engages a surface 644 on the arm 636 and moves the latter to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 79.

Motor and Subtract Bar Locks

It is necessary to lock the motor bar 50 in depressed position while performing multiplying operations. The means for accomplishing this is shown in FIGS. 85 and 86. It will be recalled that the key stem 480 for the motor bar has a stud 494 extending sidewardly therefrom. When the cam shaft 112 is set for a multiplying operation, a cam 32 thereon will have been rotated counterclockwise to the position shown in FIG. 86, and a spring 646 anchored to a fixed plate 648 pulls a locking arm 650 counterclockwise to cause a hook lug 652 at the end thereof to latch over the pin 494, thereby holding the motor bar 50 depressed. A second locking arm 654 has a stud 655 lying in front of the arm 650. The arm 654 is pivoted at 656 and is biased for counterclockwise movement by a spring 658 hooked between the two locking arms. The arm 654 has a toe 660 at the lower end thereof which normally engages the cam 32 as shown in FIG. 85, thereby holding the locking arms 650 and 654 in normal position. The arm 654, when the cam 32 is moved to the position shown in FIG. 86, will, as indicated in FIG. 87, have the lug 662 at the upper end thereof lie over the stud 495 on the subtract bar 52 when the latter is depressed in subtracting-multiplying operation. In ordinary multiplying operations, the end of the lug merely abuts the stud 495 as shown in FIG. 86. This holding down of the subtract bar is utilized when the product of two numbers is to be subtracted from another amount in the C accumulator.

Multiply-Divide Key and Nonadd Key Interlock

The multiply-normal-divide key 66 must be in normal position if the nonadd-repeat key is to be operated. Conversely, the nonadd-repeat key must be in normal position when the key 66 is in either multiplying or dividing position. These keys are therefore interlocked by the following mechanism shown in FIG. 37.

The nonadd-repeat key 56 is secured to a shaft 664 and the left-hand end of this shaft has secured thereto an upwardly extending arm 666 with a sidewardly extending stud 668 thereon. A lever 670 is pivoted on a stud 672 and at its rearward end has a notch 674 for engagement with the stud 668. In the upper edge near the forward end of the lever 670 is a notch 676 for engagement with an inwardly extending stud 678. The lever is normally urged counterclockwise to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 37 by a spring 680. It will therefore be clear that when the key 66 is swung from normal, either to multiplying or dividing position, the stud 678 will cam the forward end of lever 670 downwardly sufficiently to have the notch 674 at the rear end of this lever in position to restrain movement of the stud 668, and hence the nonadd-repeat key 56 will be locked.

On the other hand, if the key 56 is either in its nonadd or in its repeat position, the stud 668 will lie over the end portions of the lever 670 adjacent the notch 674, and, as a result, the key 66 will be locked against operation.

Lock for Push Button 68

As best shown in FIG. 38, means are provided to prevent operation of the total transfer-multiply stop push button 68. Button 68 is secured to an arm 682, which is pivoted on the stud 672. The arm 682 has an irregu-

lar arcuate slot 684, the upper edge of which has a central depending part 686, making the central portion of the slot 684 relatively narrow. This slot embraces the stud 678 on the stem 122 for key 66. It will therefore be seen that when the key 66 is in its normal position it will prevent effective movement of the button 68.

Operation of Pawl 458

The arm 682 has a portion 688 extending inwardly through an opening 689 formed in the left side main frame plate 690. This part has forwardly and rearwardly sloping projections and is adapted to engage the lug 459 (FIGS. 38 and 53) on the pawl 458 so as to move its lower end out of the path of the arm 436, to the position shown in FIG. 55

Interlock Between Push Button 68 and Key 60

Means are provided to cause the automatic total-subtotal key 60 to be moved to the proper position when the button 68 is depressed.

Referring to FIGS. 39 and 82, a control slide 692 has its rearward end connected to key stem 122 through a stud and slot connection 694, and is biased to move to the right by a relatively weak spring 696. The forward end of the slide 692 is provided with an elongated slot 698 through which projects a stud 700 secured to the stem 702 of the push button 68. The forward extremity of the slide 692 has edges 704 and 706 respectively, for engagement with outwardly bent lugs 705 and 707, on a lever 708. The lever 708 is secured to a rock shaft 710 which extends transversely across the front of the machine and has its right end portion 712 offset slightly to form a crank. This end portion extends through a slot formed in a link 714 which is guided on a stud 716 and has an upwardly offset rearward end portion 718 pivotally connected to the stem 606 of the automatic total-subtotal key 60.

Thus when the key 66 is shifted to multiplying position, the slide 692 will be drawn rearwardly and the edge 704 will overlie the lug 705. Under these conditions, if the button 68 is depressed, the shaft 710 will be rotated counterclockwise, as viewed in FIG. 39, and clockwise as viewed in FIG. 82, and the link 714 will therefore be pulled forwardly, causing the key 60 to move from subtotal to total position.

On the other hand, if the key 66 (FIG. 39) is in its dividing position, the edge 706 will be positioned above the lug 707 so that when the button 68 is depressed, under these conditions the shaft 710 will be rotated clockwise, as viewed in FIG. 39, or counterclockwise, as viewed in FIG. 82, and will therefore return the key 60 to subtotal position.

Lock for Key 66

Means are provided to lock the key stem 122 shortly after the machine starts the first cycle of a multiplying or dividing operation, that is, when the key 66 is in either multiply or divide position. This means is best shown in FIGS. 30 and 34, and comprises a member 720 pivoted on a stud 722. A downwardly sloping arm 724 has its toe portion 725 in alignment with cam 6 on cam shaft 112, when the key 66 is in multiply position, and in alignment with cam 8 (FIG. 29) when the key 66 is in normal or in dividing position.

Thus, during the initial portion of the cycle, with the key 66 in either multiplying or dividing position, the toe 725 of the arm 724 is swung upwardly and a relatively weak spring 726 swings a lock arm 728 clockwise on its pivot stud 729 to cause a stud 730 to lock into a notch 732 (FIG. 34) if the key 66 is set for multiplying, or into the notch 733 if the key is set for a dividing operation. When the operation has been completed and the cam 6 returned to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 30, a relatively strong spring 734 operating on the member 720 will cause the upper arm 723 to press against the tail 736 of the arm 728 and swing the latter counterclockwise to move the stud 730 from either the notch 732 or the notch 733.

Numeral Key Lock During Multiplying and Dividing Operations

When the machine is performing a multiplying or dividing operation, it is not operating under the control of the stop pins in the pin carriage, and of course it would introduce error if, during this period, any of the numeral keys 46 were depressed. To lock the keys against depression, interlocking means, shown in FIGS. 70, 71, and 72, are provided.

Each of the keys 46 has a stem 738 which has an offset portion overlying a bail rod 740 which is carried between a pair of bail arms 742 which are secured to a rotatable shaft 744. The free end portion 746 of one of the bail arms 742 (the one positioned at the right-hand side of the machine) is adapted to cooperate with a stop lug 748 at the upper end of the arm 749 of a lever 750 which is pivoted on a fixed stud 752 and is biased for counterclockwise movement by a spring 754. The other arm 756 of the lever 750 is generally arcuate in shape and terminates in a nose 758 which cooperates with cam 25 on the cam shaft 112 (FIG. 72) during multiplying operations, and with cam 26 during dividing operations (FIG. 70).

After the second cycle of a multiplying operation has been completed, that is, after the multiplicand and multiplier have been entered into the machine, the cam 25 will be so positioned that the nose will be approximately at the point marked "P" (FIG. 72) and the two-armed lever 750 will have swung counterclockwise a sufficient distance to cause the lug 748 to lie below the end portion 746 of the bail arm 742, thus preventing downward swinging movement of the bail arm, and hence preventing the depression of the numeral keys 46. As will hereinafter be described, the cams 25 and 26 are so shaped that the lug 748 will be in key locking position during the first cycle in multiplying by a constant, and in the second cycle when dividing by a constant, because the keyboard is unlocked in multiplication to insert a different multiplier, and it is released in dividing operation in the first cycle in order to put in a different dividend.

Numeral Key Lock During Add and Subtract Operations

In normal operation, a roller 749a (FIG. 70) mounted on an arm 751 secured to the main shaft 110, engages the arcuate edge of a lever 753 pivoted on a stud 755 and swings the lever clockwise into engagement with the lower edge of the bail arm 742 to raise the latter and thus push upwardly any numeral keys 46 which may be in advertently held depressed by the operator, and to prevent depression of the keys 46.

Nonprint Mechanism

In performing multiplying and dividing operations, it is, of course, desirable not to print the amounts on the registers during successive calculating operations, but instead, merely to print the factors and final product or quotient. The means for preventing printing during the intermediate operations is best shown in FIGS. 56, 57, and 58.

As more fully shown and described in the aforesaid patents to Thomas O. Mehan, printing in this machine is effected by moving the platen 92 against the type. A pair of plates 760, only one of which is shown, are secured to the main shaft 110 and have sidewardly extending studs 762. The studs 762 are adapted to engage in notches formed in platen actuator links 764 which are guided in a slotted angle 766 and extend freely through a vertical plate 767, and are provided with elongated slots 768 receiving studs 770 threaded in platen supporting side frames 772 which are pivoted on a shaft 774 which is

carried by the frame plates **776**. The platen **92** is carried by the side frames **772**.

When the main shaft **110** is rocked clockwise, the links **764** are moved rearwardly until the lost motion due to the elongated slot **768** has been taken up. The links **764** then swing the platen frames **772** clockwise to bring the platen **92** into impression engagement with the type on the type segments **86**. Incidental to making the printing impression, the record tape is retracted upon the clockwise movement of the platen frame **772** and advanced upon the counterclockwise movement thereof, by the customary mechanism.

During multiplying operations, by successive addition, and during dividing operations by successive subtraction, it is, of course, undesirable to print the calculating operations. Means are therefore provided to disable the printing and paper feed mechanisms. This comprises a cam **15** which, in multiplying operations, is moved to the position shown in FIG. 57, and engages a slide **778** moving the latter rearwardly. The slide **778** is guided upon a pair of studs **780** and **781**. The rearward end of the slide **778** engages a plate **782** pivoted on lugs **783** which are parts of the plates **776**. This plate engages downwardly extending portions **784** of the links **764**, and swings the latter clockwise to disengage them from the studs **762** against the bias provided by tension springs **786**.

In dividing operations, cam **16** (FIG. 58) engages the end of slide **778** by virtue of the fact that the cam shaft **112** is displaced from its normal position, and moves the slide **778** rearwardly to effect nonprinting in the same manner as in the multiplying operation described.

Cam Shaft Rotating Mechanism

When the key **66** is shifted to division position from the position shown in FIG. 45 to the position shown in FIG. 46, and an amount is set up in the pin carriage, the lever **436** moves clockwise a sufficient distance to position a pawl **790** for engagement with a ratchet wheel **14**. It will be noted that the ratchet wheel has three large teeth and two smaller teeth, for a reason which will subsequently be stated.

The pawl **790** is held from engagement with the ratchet wheel **14** by either of two elements, namely, the stud **422** on lever **420** or the stud **472** on the bell crank **436**. Both the studs **422** and **472** must be lowered in order to permit engagement of the pawl **790** with the ratchet wheel. It will be recalled that the bell crank **436** is swung counterclockwise whenever an amount is entered in the keyboard, i.e., amount pin carriage **70** is displaced from normal position, and it will be recalled that the stud **422** is lowered whenever the key **66** is moved to either multiplying or dividing position. When an amount has been entered and the key **66** moved to dividing position, as shown in FIG. 46, spring **792** pulls the pawl **790** counterclockwise, and during the return stroke of the main shaft **110** moves the pawl **790** from its full line position (FIG. 46) to its dotted line position, and advances the cam shaft **112** counterclockwise through an angle of approximately 55°, an angle sufficient to bring a roller **794** carried by a lever **796** past the high point of a star-shaped cam shaft positioner **1**.

As best shown in FIG. 42, the lever **796** is pivoted on a stud **798** carried by a rock plate **800**, the lever **796** being biased for clockwise movement by a relatively strong spring **802**. The plate **800** is pivoted on a stud **801**. As will be set forth more fully hereinafter, the spring **802** swings the lever **796** clockwise as shown in FIG. 42, and counterclockwise as shown in FIG. 46, and advances the cam shaft **112** counterclockwise through an angle of approximately 16° to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 46.

The star wheel **1** and cam shaft **112** are shown in FIG. 46 in the position to which these parts are advanced after two cycles of operation of the machine, namely, the operation in which the dividend was entered and the operation in which the divisor was entered. During the first cycle, the cam shaft **112** is rotated counterclockwise through an angle of approximately 56° by the pawl **790**. Thereafter it is rotated an additional 16° by the roller **794** biased by the spring **802**. During the second cycle, the shaft **112** is advanced an additional 55° to the position shown in FIG. 46, by the pawl **790**. When advanced to this position the roller **794**, actuated by the spring **802**, is not able to advance the shaft **112** through the additional 16°, because a stop nose **804** engages the stop face **806** of cam **28**. The stop nose **804** is a part of a bell crank **808** (FIG. 75) which is pivoted on a stud **810** and biased for clockwise movement by a tension spring **812**. One arm of this bell crank **808** bears against the plate **220** which forms part of the frame for supporting the registers A and B, and is moved to the left by spring **298** (FIG. 59) which occurs during the return stroke of the divisor setup cycle. As shown in FIG. 46, the cam **28** (as well as the shaft **112**) is shown in the position in which is is stopped during the process of performing division.

As will hereinafter more fully appear, during a multiplying operation the first cycle comprises setting up the multiplicand. The second cycle is utilized in setting up the multiplier, and the third cycle is a nonadd cycle, which provides time for positioning the B register. Thus in multiplying operations, the cam shaft **112** is rotated through an angle of approximately 199° to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 47, in which operation the nose **804** is in alignment with cam **27**, and in engagement with the shoulder **814** thereof, to prevent rotation of the shaft **112** by the spring **802**.

During cycles of the machine in a multiplying operation, after the multiplicand and multiplier have been introduced, the cam **29** is moved from the position shown in FIG. 77 counterclockwise approximately 144° so that the toe **816** of a three-armed lever **818** will be at the low edge of the cam **29**. This lever **818** is actuated by a tension spring **820** and has a rearwardly extending arm **822** which overlies a sidewardly extending stud **824** on the switch actuating link **512**. Thus, when the toe **816** moves to the short radius portion of the cam **29**, spring **820** pulls the link **512** downwardly to close switch **176**, and trips the one revolution clutch mechanism by virtue of the connection of the link **512** with the arm **620** and shaft **523**, arm **528** (FIG. 44), and tripping lever **532**. Close to the end of each operating cycle the stud **538** engages the arm **536**, and swings the lever **520** counterclockwise (FIG. 76) and through spring **522** opens switch **176**. The switch **176** is reclosed by the three-armed lever **818** as soon as the stud **538** passes the arm **536**.

The forwardly extending arm **826** is guided by a slotted collar **828** mounted on the stud **553** and the downwardly extending arm thereof is guided in a slotted stud **830** secured to the support plate **479**. Thus, during multiplying operations, the machine will continue to cycle until the problem is completed, as will be described hereinafter.

Similarly in dividing operations, when the cam shaft **112** is in normal position the cam **30** will be in alignment with the toe **816** of the three-armed lever **818**, and after the shaft has moved through an angle of approximately 78° counterclockwise (FIG. 76) the spring **820** will pull the three-armed lever **818** clockwise and depress the switch actuating link **512** to cause repeated operating cycles, until the problem is completed.

Pin Carriage Lock Plate Operation

As is customary in ten-key adding machines, the pin carriage is provided with a lock plate **832** (FIG. 63) which has a loose pivot connection with the frame of the pin carriage at **834** and is biased to swing clockwise by a spring **836**. This plate normally restrains the actu-

ators 80 from rearward movement beyond the zero position.

In multiplying operations, a cam 19 is rotated clockwise (FIG. 63) through about 199° so that a follower to 838 of a lever 840 rests upon the reduced radius edge of the cam plate 19, being moved to this position by a tension spring 842 hooked to the forwardly extending arm of the lever 840. The forwardly extending arm of the lever 840 has an upwardly extending projection 844 which is in position to engage a depending flange 846 formed along the forward edge of the lock plate 832 to raise the latter a sufficient distance above the stop shoulders 78 of the actuators to permit them to move rearwardly by their springs 848 (FIG. 4) as the bail rod 850 is swung counterclockwise about the shaft 852.

Similarly during dividing operations, the toe 838 of lever 840 will lie in the plane of cam 20 and after the shaft 112 has been moved clockwise (FIG. 64) through approximately 127°, the lever 840 will swing counterclockwise to raise the lock plate 832 above the stop shoulders 78 of the actuators 80.

Nonadd Mechanism

The nonadd and repeat key 56 is secured to a stem 68 (FIG. 68) pivoted at 664 and has a stud 856 extending sidewardly therefrom, this stud riding in a slot 858 formed in an arm 859. When the key 56 is swung rearwardly to effect a nonadd operation a shaft 860, to which the arm 859 is secured, is swung clockwise. A second arm 862 is secured to the shaft 860 and has a sidewardly extending stud 864, this stud operating against the upwardly and rearwardly facing edge 866 of a nonadd rocker plate 868 which is pivoted upon a stud 870. This rocker plate is biased for clockwise movement by a very weak spring 872.

The nonadd rocking plate 868 has a downwardly and forwardly projecting portion 871, the rounded lower edge of which is adapted to engage a stud 873 on a wipe pawl 875 to prevent the latter from engaging a stud 877 which is a part of the accumulator engaging and disengaging mechanism. In FIG. 68 the wiper pawl 875 is illustrated in the position it assumes at the beginning of the return stroke; that is, the beginning of the clockwise movement of the main shaft. This mechanism prevents the engagement of the C accumulator with its gear segments, with a resulting nonadd operating cycle.

The plate 868 is connected by a wire link 874 with a cam member 876 which is suitably pivoted at 878. This member is biased for counterclockwise movement by a relatively strong spring 880 and has an arcuately and downwardly extending arm 882 which is adapted to cooperate with the edge of cam 23. The main shaft 110 has an arm 884 secured thereto, this arm carrying a stud 886 which, when the main shaft is rocked counterclockwise (FIG. 69), permits the spring 880 to swing the lever 876 counterclockwise to bring the lower end of depending arm 882 into engagement with the reduced radius edge of cam 23 when a nonadd operation is necessary during multiplying operations.

Similarly, the depending arm 882 is in alignment with cam 24 (FIG. 69) during dividing operations, and will be swung to engage the short radius edge of this cam whenever nonadd cycles are required in a dividing operation.

The lost motion connection provided between the rocker plate 868 and arm 882 by the elongated slot 883 and the hooked end of wire 874 makes it possible to operate the nonadd controls manually as well as automatically.

A and B Register Engaging and Disengaging Mechanism

The A register shaft 266 has bushings 888 at the ends thereof which bear in slots 890 formed in frame plates 224 and 262. These slots, shown in FIGS. 5, 6, and 7, are keyhole-shape, merely for convenience in assembly, the lower portions of the slot being straight sided for guiding the shaft for substantially vertical movement to bring the register pinions 204 into mesh with racks 892 and serve as down stops for the shaft 266 upon disengagement of the pinions.

A pair of toggle links 894 are pivoted on the bushings 888 at each end of the shaft 266, and these toggle links respectively cooperate with toggle links 896. The toggle links 896 are pivotally joined to the toggle links 894 respectively, by shouldered rivets 898. The toggle links 896 are of relatively thick metal and are clamped to a shaft 900 suitably mounted for pivotal movement.

As shown in FIGS. 7 and 15, the stroke of the toggle mechanism is limited by a rivet 901 which has an eccentric smaller diameter portion 903 riveted over a friction washer 905. Thus by rotation of this stop stud, adjustment may be made for the extent of permissible throw of the toggle link 894 which swings in the plane of this stud. In operation, this toggle linkage moves substantially to the position in which the center of rivet 898 is substantially in alignment with the centers of shafts 266 and 900, such that but a small force is required to hold the shaft 266 in its upward position, in which the pinions 204 are in mesh with the racks 892.

An eccentric pin 902 is secured to the left-hand toggle link 896, this pin being cooperable with the hook portion 904 (FIG. 28) of an adding slide 906 for the A register, which is pulled rearwardly by a suitably anchored spring 908 to maintain its nose portion 910 in engagement with the adding cam 193 when the slide is not restrained by engagement of a feeler portion 912 thereof with cam 4. The shaft 266 is biased to slide downwardly by a tension spring 914 (FIG. 10). The slide 906, just as the other slides hereinafter to be described, has a pair of elongated slots 916 near the ends thereof to receive supporting bars 918 and the slides are spaced by suitable combs 920.

The B register shaft is raised by a toggle linkage similar to that employed for the A register. The B register shaft 268 is lowered by a tension spring 922 (FIG. 7) and is raised to bring the pinions 205 in mesh with the racks 892 by a force applied to an eccentric pin 924 which corresponds to the eccentric pin 902 associated with the A register engaging and disengaging means.

The A register engaging and disengaging mechanism may be operated not only by the adding slide 906, but by a total taking slide 926 (FIGS. 25 and 26). During dividing operations the feeler 927 of the slide 926 has a cam 3 in the plane thereof. After the cam shaft 112 has moved through approximately 288° (clockwise, FIG. 25), the notch of this cam will be in alignment with the feelers so that the slide 926 may move to the left, acting as a follower on the cam 194, or until it is limited by the engagement of the arm 894 with the eccentric adjustable limit rivet 901 (FIG. 7).

When the cam shaft 112 is shifted to the right for a multiplying operation, cam 2 is in alignment with the feeler 927 (FIG. 26). As a matter of fact, cam 2 prevents the slide 926 from causing engagement of the A register pinions 204 with the racks 892 until a total is to be taken from the A register during a multiplying operation. In other respects the slide 926 has associated with it the elements smiliar to those associated with the slide 906, and the slide 926 operates in substantially the same manner as does the slide 906.

A divisor adding slide 928 is shaped similar to slide 906 and has similar parts associated therewith for its operation.

Referring to FIGS. 29 and 30, the slide 928 has its hook portion 930 positioned to engage the stud 924 of the accumulator engaging toggle linkage for the B register. The feeler 929 of the slide 928 is in the plane of cam 7 when the cam shaft 112 is in position for a dividing operation.

Referring to FIGS. 51 to 55, it will be recalled that whenever an amount is entered in the stop pin carriage the member **436** moves clockwise, as shown in FIG. 51, and moves counterclockwise, as shown in FIG. 30. Such pivotal movement of the member **436** permits a spring **932** to swing counterclockwise a multiplying slide stop member **934** having a transverse portion **936** which normally lies in the path of the hook portion **930** of the slide **928**, and has an upwardly extending arm **938** with a sidewardly extending lug **940** underlying the forward end of member **436**. Thus when the pin carriage **70** is displaced from its home position by entry of an amount therein, the member **436** will be permitted to swing counterclcokwise (FIG. 30) and the spring **932** will swing the pivoted stop member **934** counterclockwise a sufficient distance to permit the hook portion **930** of the slide **928** to pass beneath the transverse stop portion **936** of the stop member **934**.

The feeler **929** of the slide **928** is in alignment with cam **6** when the shaft **112** is shifted to the right for the purpose of effecting a multiplying operation.

Mechanism Used in Transferring an Amount from the C Register to the B Register

In a cycle of transferring a total from the C accumulator to the B register when such total is to be used as the multiplicand of a multiplying problem succeeding one of addition, the total transfer button **68** is depressed. It will be recalled that the stem **682** (FIGS. 38 and 39) of this key will swing clockwise and the portion **688** of the stem or arm **682** will engage the lug **459** of the pawl **458** (FIGS. 53 and 55) and move the pawl from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 53 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 55, thereby permitting the member **436** to swing counterclockwise as viewed in FIG. 30. This will likewise permit the transverse stop portion **936** of the stop member **934** to be raised above the end of the hook portion **930** of the slide **928**.

A slide **942** (FIG. 31), generally similar to slide **906**, is mounted for movement in the same manner as the former slide, and has its nose portion cooperable with the subtotal control cam **191**. Its feeler **943** lies in the plane of cam **9** on cam shaft **112** during dividing operations, and its hook portion **945** lies in front of stud **924** of the toggle linkage for causing engagement of the B register. During multiplying operations the feeler **943** will lie in the plane of the cam **8**.

Thus, in multiplying operations the cam **8** will be rotated clockwise through an angle of approximately 199° to bring its notch **946** into alignment with the feeler **943** so that upon rotation of the cam **191** the slide **942** may be drawn to the left and its hook portion engage the stud **924** and through the toggle linkage cause engagement of the B register.

A slide **950** (FIG. 32) similar to slide **906**, and similarly mounted, has a feeler **951** cooperable with cam **11** during dividing operations and with cam **10** during multiplying operations. The cams **10** and **11** have notches **954** and **955** respectively. This slide **950** has a hook portion **953** which cooperates with stud **924** of the toggle link accumulator engaging and disengaging mechanism for the B register. It will be noted that the notch **954** in the cam **10**, used in multiplying operations, is wider than the notch **946** in cam **8**. Thus when the cam shaft **112** has rotated clockwise 199° during a multiplying operation, both slides **942** and **950** may be moved to the left, as permitted by their respective cams **191** and **190**. Therefore, the combined forces of their two springs **908** are available to hold the B register pinions **205** in mesh with their associated racks **892**. During the final cycle of a calculating operation it is necessary to have the B register pinions **205** in mesh with their racks **892** so that this register may be cleared and in condition for a succeeding calculating operation.

Disabling Mechanism for "Fugitive 1" Inserting Means

As best shown in FIGS. 4, 63, 65, 66, 67, and 89, the highest order pinions **108** and **109** of the C accumulator, as shown in FIG. 65, have their transfer lugs **956** and **957** adapted to cooperate with a nose **958** on a trip lever **960**. The nose is adapted to be engaged by the lug **757** when the pinions **108** and **109** are positioned for a subtracting operation, in the usual well known manner. The trip lever is therefore pivoted counterclockwise (FIG. 65), permitting one arm **962** of a U-shaped operating member **963** to swing clockwise on its shaft **966**. The force required for effecting this movement of the U-shaped operating member **963** is stored in a spring **968** during the forward or first half of each operating cycle, by a cam **970** fixed to the main shaft **110**, a follower arm **972** pivoted on a stud **974** being integral with a forwardly and downwardly sloping arm **976**. A depending portion **977** of this arm is formed to receive one end of the spring **968**, the other end of which is suitably secured to the frame of the machine.

A general U-shaped member **978** is pivoted on a stud **980** secured to the forward end of arm **976**. The member **978** has a forward hook portion **981** and a rearward hook portion **983**. A spring **984** is connected to the central portion of the member **978** and has its other end connected to a lug **986** formed at the forward end of a link **988**. This link is connected to the lefthand accumulator shifting levers **990**, only one of which is shown in FIG. 65. The levers **990** are swung forwardly in preparation for a subtracting operation, by customary means as shown in the aforesaid patents.

When the accumulator C is thus moved to a subtracting position, the hook **983** will be in engagement with a pin **992** secured to an arm **994** forming part of member **963**. When the accumulators are in adding position, hook **981** engages a stud **995** secured to an arm **996** forming part of member **963**. A control slide **998** is longitudinally slidable on the shaft **966**, the left-hand arm of the control slide having a leftwardly projecting lug **1000** which at all times projects through a rectangular opening **1002** in member **963** so that the slide **998** will be rotated with the member **963**. The slide **998** at its right-hand end has an arm **1004** formed integrally therewith, this arm carrying a sidewardly projecting stud **1006** which normally rests against the upper sloping surface of projection **1007** of the transfer trip pawl **1008** associated with the gear segment **100** of the lowest denominational order. This gear segment will then operate in the usual manner to insert the "fugitive 1" in the lowest order accumulator pinions **108**, **109**.

When the member **963** turns clockwise, as a result of the hook **983** being in engagement with the stud **992**, the stud **1006** will be swung to the lower portion of the front edge of projection **1007** and a stud **1010** will swing forwardly from one rounded notch in a detent lever **1012** to the other thereof, and at the same time the stud **1010** will operate through a bell crank **1014** to swing the accumulator shifting link **1016** downwardly to condition the machine to take a negative or credit total.

When performing a division problem it is not practical to have the fugitive 1 inserted in the accumulator. For this purpose a cam **21** on the cam shaft **112** has its edge adjacent a follower arm **1016** formed on a U-shaped member **1018** pivoted on a stud **1020**, this member having a second arm **1022** which is held to bear against the end of the control slide **998** by a coil spring **1024**. The cam **21** bears upon the arm **1016** so close to the end of the latter that when the cam shaft **112** is shifted to the right, as it is to condition the machine for the performance of multiplying operations, the cam **21** will be clear of the arm **1016** and the control slide **998** will therefore be pulled to the right (FIG. 65) by the spring **1024** so as to reposition the stud **1006** in front of the edge **1007** of the arm

1008, thereby reconditioning the machine to insert the fugitive 1 upon an overdraft.

The bell crank 1014 is suitably pinned or keyed to the shaft 966 so as to cause this shaft to rotate with it. It is also connected to the arm 1004 by the stud 1010.

Add-Back Cycle

In performing a problem in division, the machine subtracts the divisor successively from the dividend which has been entered into the C accumulator, commencing at the highest denominational order of the dividend.

After the machine has subtracted beyond its capacity, the trip lever 960 will be operated to rotate shaft 966 clockwise, as previously described. The shaft 966 is extended to the right beyond the portion shown in FIG. 65, as is clearly shown in FIG. 89. The end of this shaft has an arm 1026 rigidly secured thereto, this arm having a rightwardly bent lug 1028 which lies beneath the rearward toe portion 1030 of a lever 1032 pivoted on a stud 1034 riveted to mounting plate 479 (FIG. 81).

Referring again to FIG. 89, the lever 1032 has a sidewardly extending stud 1036 which cooperates with cam 33 on cam shaft 112. The lever 1032 has a U-shaped bend 1038 at its upper end, the upper portion of which abuts the rearward edge 1039 of a subtraction control link 1040 which is attached by a tension spring 1042 (FIG. 88) to the stem 486 of the subtraction key 52. This link 1040 is swung rearwardly by spring 632, the other end of which is secured to the total and nonadd link 630 (FIG. 78).

The U-shaped bend 1038 of the lever 1032 holds the toe 1044 at the lower end of the link 1040 out of the path of the pin 600 on the rocking plate 598. When, however, the cam 33 is in the position assumed when a dividing operation is being performed (approximately 127° counterclockwise from the position shown in FIG. 88) the stud 1036 will be lodged in the notch of this cam and the spring 632 will pull the link 1040 rearwardly (counterclockwise) a sufficient distance such that the toe 1044 of the link is positioned beneath the stud 600, whereupon the clockwise rocking of the plate 598 will cause the link 1040, together with the subtract key stem 488, to be pulled downwardly, thereby initiating a subtract control.

If, under these circumstances, an overdraft takes place, the arm 126 will have been moved clockwise from the position in which it is shown in FIGS. 88 and 89, to engage the toe 1030 of the lever 1032, and swing the latter to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 88, in which position the toe 1044 is held away from the stud 600, in which condition the machine may go through an adding cycle, to add back the divisor and to condition the machine to print the quotient and thereafter to print the remainder.

Division Stop

The division stop button 62 is secured to the end of a stem 1041 (FIGS. 12 and 88) suitably guided for substantially vertical movement. This stem has a slot 1043 near its lower end for the reception of the end 1045 of a lever 1047. The lever 1047 is pivoted on a stud 1049 and at its left-hand end has a forwardly extending portion 1051 which, upon depression of the key stem 1041, engages the depending part 246 of the slide to raise the latter and thereby raise the escapement pawl so that its tooth 254 is above the rack 256. The escapement will thus be in the position shown in FIG. 22, with the tooth 1164 in engagement with the rack 256.

Also upon depression of the button 62, the subtract key is released by the following mechanism. Pivotally joined to the stem 1041 (FIG. 88) is a lever 1053 which is held against a stud 1055 by a spring 1057. Thus when the button 62 is depressed, the upwardly extending finger 1061 of lever 1053 engages a stud 1063 on the subtract key operated link 1040, swinging the latter clockwise a sufficient distance to remove the toe 1044 from beneath the stud 600 so that the next operation will be an adding operation.

As will be more specifically described hereinafter, the star wheel 1140 (FIG. 21), as it rotates counterclockwise, will have one of its teeth strike wipe pawl 1143 and move detent lever 1148 clockwise, thereby through the end finger portion 1158 of lever 1160 swinging the latter downwardly to disengage the tooth 1164 (FIG. 22) from the rack 256, and thereby permitting the rack to be pulled to the right by its spring 264. As the frame 220 reaches its rightmost position (FIG. 75), it strikes the forwardly extending arm of lever 808 and thus removes the lug 804 from the stop face 806 of cam 28 (FIG. 46), so that the machine may perform the cycles exactly the same as the hereinafter described cycles 11, 12 and 13 of Automatic Division, and the machine will come to a stop in normal dividing position.

Divide and Multiply Signal Printer

As best shown in FIGS. 37 and 40, the stem 122 for the multiply and divide key 66 has a long rearwardly extending link 1046 pivoted thereto, the rearward end of this link being pivoted to an arm 1048 secured to a shaft 1050 which extends transversely through the left-hand side plate 690 of the machine. This shaft has a U-shaped bracket 1052 clamped thereto by a screw 1054. The bracket also has an upwardly extending arm which is bent toward the right in a horizontal plane, and has a lug 1056 sloping forwardly from the sidewardly bent portion. This lug engages a curved type carrier 1058 which rests in a groove formed in a bushing 1060 which is riveted in the side frame of the machine.

A logotype segment 1062 carrying multiply and divide symbol type, is mounted on the carrier 1058 and the latter is maintained in firm seating engagement with the bushing 1060 by a tension spring 1064.

In FIG. 40 the printing parts are shown in normal position, as is the key 66 in FIG. 37, but it will be apparent that upon moving key 66 to dividing position or to multiplying position, the appropriate signal will be presented toward the platen.

General Method of Dividing

In performing dividing operations, the dividend is entered into the C accumulator in the first cycle. In the second cycle, the divisor is entered into the B register, and the B register is positioned properly for commencing the highest order subtraction. In the third, and as many subsequent operations as are necessary, depending upon the problem being solved, the divisor in the B register is successively subtracted in the highest denominational order position which is assumed by the B register automatically.

During each of these cycles, one of the pinions of the A register is operated until an overdraft occurs, whereupon the divisor is automatically added into the C accumulator (the add-back cycle), at the same time rotating the pinion of the A register reversely (in a subtract direction). Then the B register is shifted to the next lower denominational order and the cycles are automatically repeated until the final lowest denominational position of the B register, the last overdraft and add-back of the series of cycles performed when the B register is in this position, causes the taking of an automatic total, first printing the quotient and then printing the remainder, if any, with appropriate signal indicia, thus completing the problem, having printed both the dividend, divisor, and quotient, together with any remainder.

General Method of Multiplying

During the first cycle the multiplicand is set up in the keyboard and transferred to the B register, the C accumulator being conditioned for nonadd. In the second cycle, the multiplier is set up in the A register, the B register is

properly positioned laterally, and the multiplication problem is performed by the usual method of successive addition under the control of the A register, commencing with the highest order digit in the A register. In other words, the A register operates as a subtraction counter to control the movement of machine cycles in each denominational position of the B register, and the latter is shifted transversely after each group of successive additions in each denominational order.

Mechanisms Used Principally in Dividing Operations

As was previously described with reference to FIGS. 48, 49, and 50, when the key **66** is shifted from normal position (FIG. 49) to divide position (FIG. 50) the stud **422** is lowered, and after the amount is set in the keyboard the stud **472** is likewise lowered so that lever **424** will drop into the low portion of cam **13**, thus conditioning the machine for setting the stops **388**.

Upon completion of the second cycle of a dividing operation, the cam shaft **112** will have moved clockwise (FIG. 41) through 127°, being stopped by the stop lug **804** engaging with the shoulder **806** on cam **28** (FIG. 46). Under these circumstances the toe **1066** (FIG. 41) of a lever **1063** drops into a notch **1070** formed in cam **5**. Lever **1068** is pivoted on stud **729** and is urged to swing clockwise by a spring **1072**. The lever **1063** has a stop latch **1074** pivoted thereto, this latch being biased for counterclockwise movement to the position shown in FIG. 41, by a spring **1075**, and being cooperable with a sidewardly bent lug **1076** formed on the depending arm **1078** of an A register actuating link **1080**. The rearward end of this link is pivoted to a follower lever **1082** pivoted on a stud **1084** and which has a follower toe portion **1086** cooperable with the edge of cam **195**. The forward end of link **1080** is pivoted to the upwardly extending arm of a bell crank **1088**, the lower U-shaped double arm **1089** being pivotally connected to A register actuating slide **1090** by a stud **1091**. The lever **1088** is pivoted on a suitable stud **1092**. The lever **1088** is biased to move clockwise by a spring **1094**.

The A register actuating slide **1090** has a pin **1096** secured near its lower end and, as best shown in FIGS. 66 and 67, this pin **1096** slides against the rearwardly facing edge **1098** of the upwardly extending forward end portion **1100** of a link **1102**, the pin **1096** being held against the edge **1098** by a tension spring **1104** which is connected between the pin **1096** and the forward end portion of the link **1102**. The rearward end of the link **1102** is pivotally secured to one arm of a bail **1106** (FIG. 66) and the latter is pivoted not only to stud **1108** but has its other arm **1110** pivoted on the left-hand end of shaft **966** (FIG. 23) which forms part of the overdraft mechanism described with reference to FIG. 65.

Thus when the C accumulator is shifted from adding position (FIG. 66) to subtracting position (FIG. 67) by counterclockwise movement of the arms **990**, the A register or counter operating slide **1090** is moved counterclockwise from the position shown in FIG. 66 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 67, about the pivot stud **1091**, by virtue of the spring **1104** connecting the forward end of the link **1102** to the stud **1096** on the slide **1090**.

As shown in FIG. 66, the slide **1090** is in subtract position, and as shown in FIG. 67 this slide is in adding position of register A.

During the latter portion of the machine cycle, the cam **195** (FIG. 41) operating through the previously described linkages **1082**, **1080**, and **1088**, reciprocates the slide **1090** vertically. The slide **1090** has a pair of pawls **1112** and **1113** (FIG. 67) pivoted to the lower end thereof, these pawls being urged counterclockwise and clockwise respectively, by tension springs **1114** to rest against stop lugs **1115** on the slide **1090**. Beneath the lower ends of the pawls (when the latter are in upper position as shown in FIG. 41) there is a disc **1116** secured to a shaft **1118**. This disc carries four equally spaced rightwardly projecting studs **1120**, and is normally held in one of four positions by a spring biased detent arm **1122** (FIG. 33), the angular nose **1123** of which is shaped to position the disc **1116** accurately in one of four positions.

As best shown in FIG. 15, the right-hand end of shaft **1118** bears in a bushing **1124** which is staked to the support plate **222**. The right-hand end of the shaft **1118** is provided with an axially irregularly shaped hole such as a square cross section, to receive the complementally shaped shaft **1126**, the right-hand end of which is cylindrical to bear in the frame support plate **224**.

The square shaft **1126** forms the driving means for a four-toothed pinion **1128** which, as best shown in FIGS. 8 and 15, may drive one of the A register pinions **204**. As the square shaft rotates through 90°, one of the teeth of the pinion **1128** engages one of the teeth of the pinion **204** and drives the latter the distance of half a tooth pitch, whereupon the pinion is continued to be driven through the distance of the pitch by its associated spring pressed detent **206**. The pinion **1128** is longitudinally slidable on the shaft **1126** and is moved by a rod **1130** which is secured to the frame **220** and is slidable in plates **224** and in a bushing **1132** secured in plate **222**. A yoke or U-shaped bracket **1134** is fixed to the rod **1130** by a pair of spring keepers **1136** (FIG. 15), a washer **1138** being interposed between the two arms of the yoke **1134** to assure proper separation of these arms so that they do not cause unnecessary friction between them and the four-toothed pinion **1128**.

It will be understood that when the A register actuating slide **1090** is in the position shown in FIG. 66, the pawl **1113** is in alignment with one of the studs **1120** so that the disc **1116** and shaft **1118** will be rotated clockwise in a subtracting direction, whereas when the slide is in the position shown in FIG. 67, these parts will be rotated in the opposite or adding direction.

The reference to adding in the A register means that the wheels of the A register are driven counterclockwise away from the zero position, whereas by subtracting is meant rotation of the pinion **204** back toward its zero position, as viewed in FIG. 8.

It will be recalled that the B register wheels **205** are mounted for rotation on a shaft **268** which is longitudinally slidable relative to the plates **224** and **262** (FIG. 14). There is a lost motion connection between the inner faces of a grooved screw **276** threaded in the end of shaft **268**. Thus after the B register is brought to its home position by the spring **278**, (FIG. 15), the frame, including the plate **220**, will continue to move about .080 of an inch to the right under the influence of spring **264**. Therefore, the four-toothed wheel **1128** will be moved beyond the units order wheel **204** of the A register to the position shown in FIGS. 14 and 15.

Escapement Mechanism as Operated During Dividing

The shaft **1118** which is driven clockwise (as viewed in FIG. 10) during adding operations, and counterclockwise in subtracting operations, has a four-pointed star wheel **1140** pinned thereto. In the plane of this wheel there are a pair of wipe pawls **1142** and **1143** which are held in the position shown by a spring **1144** tensioned between them. The pawls **1142** and **1143** are pivoted on studs **1146** carried by a lever **1148**. Each of the pawls has a motion limiting lug **1150** engageable with the edge of the lever **1148**. The lever **1148** is pivoted on shaft **900**. When the star wheel **1140** rotates clockwise, as in adding, the star wheel tooth engages the pawl **1142** and swings the lever **1148** counterclockwise from the position shown in FIG. 10, to the position shown in FIG. 21. The rearward end of the lever **1148** is provided with a pair of notches **1152** for engagement by a spring operated hook-shaped detent **1154**. The rearward portion of the lever **1148** also has a rectangular notch **1156** into which projects the end portion **1158** of a first escapement arm

1160 (FIGS. 10 and 22) which is pivoted on a stud 1162. The arm 1160 has a rearwardly bent lug forming a tooth 1164 which is engageable in the escapement rack 256.

When the star wheel 1140 is rotated counterclockwise and the lever 1148 is in the position shown in FIG. 21, one of its teeth engages the pawl 1143 to swing the lever 1148 clockwise from the position shown in FIG. 21 to the position shown in FIG. 10. This will result in the first escapement lever 1160 swinging downwardly to the position shown in FIG. 12.

The second escapement pawl 252 which is pivoted on a stud 1166, has a downwardly extending arm 1168 which overlies the rearwardly projecting lug and tooth 1164 of the first escapement pawl and is biased by a spring 1170 to move clockwise to bring its tooth 254 into engagement with the escapement rack 256.

Escapement Mechanism Used Primarily for Multiplying

In FIG. 16 the A register pinion 204 is shown displaced from normal position counterclockwise through an angle represented by one tooth, and the sliding stop 210 therefore lies in front of the stop 216 on the shaft 218. As the machine goes through the cycle which moves the pinion 204 clockwise, the four-toothed pinion 1128 will rotate counterclockwise and upon each operation rotates the pinion 204 subtractively one step so that during the first effective operating cycle following the time when the parts are in the position shown in FIG. 16, the pinion 204 will have moved to the position shown in FIG. 8, having thereby moved the stop 210 from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 16 to that in which it is shown in FIG. 8.

Referring to FIG. 17, the stops 210 are thus successively moved forwardly after each series of cycles in a particular denominational order has been completed. After the last adding cycle of the multiplying operation, the pawl 216 will be in the dotted line position and all of the stops 210 in their forward positions.

Clearing Stops 388 at End of Division Operation

At the end of a dividing operation, a cam 18 secured to shaft 112 (FIG. 19) is rotated so as to bring its high point in engagement with a follower arm 1172. The arm 1172 forms part of a bail 1174 which is pivoted on a shaft 1176. The bail has a forwardly extending lug 1178 (see also FIG. 13) which underlies a projection 1180 formed on an arm 1182 which is pivoted on a stud 1184 and urged to swing clockwise by a tension spring 1186. As best shown in FIG. 19, the upper edge of the arm 1182 lies beneath the forward ends of the dividend stops 388 and swings their forward ends upwardly sufficient to release them from engagement with the U-shaped frame 390 so that they may be slid rearwardly by their springs 392.

B Register Aligning Bar Operating Mechanism

The aligning bar 208 (FIGS. 4 and 8) for the B register is operated in a novel manner, so that it remains in mesh with the B register pinions 205 until these pinions are fully in mesh with their actuating racks 892. The mechanism for accomplishing such operation of the aligner bar is best shown in FIGS. 14, 73, and 74.

The aligning bar 208 has ears 1188 which are pivoted to the end frame plates 280 and 281. The aligning bar 208 is urged to swing into mesh with the pinions 205 by a strong tension spring 1190 (FIG. 14) anchored to a stud 1192 in the bracket 281.

As best shown in FIG. 73, a cam 1194 is secured to the main shaft 110 and has a follower roller 1196 rotatable on a stud 1197 secured to an arm 1198 in engagement with its camming edge surface. As shown in FIG. 73, the parts are in normal position, but just prior to the rearward movement of the actuator racks the arm 1198 is swung counterclockwise by a spring 1200, the roller 1196 then engaging the reduced radius surface 1202 of the cam 1194. The lower end of the arm 1198 projects into an open end slot 1204 in a slide 1206 guided for back and forth movement on a pair of studs 1208 and 1209 which project through elongated slots 1210 and 1211.

The forward end of the slide 1206 has a hook-shaped lug 1212 adapted to project over the upper edge of the aligner 208 when the B register assembly is in mesh with the racks 892. After the actuators have completed their rearward movement, the high cam portion 1214 reaches the roller 1196 and the slide 1206 is permited to move forward to permit reengagement of the aligning bar 208 with the teeth.

During the commencement of the return stroke of the main shaft 110, it is necessary to move the aligning bar so that the pinions 205 may be rotated in subtotal operations. The roller 1196 engages the reduced radius edge 1202 of the cam 1194 and the aligning bar 208 is again withdrawn from engagement with the pinions 205. Near the end of the return stroke, and while the pinions 205 are still in mesh with the racks 892, the large radius edge 1216 again engages the roller 1196 and permits reengagement of the aligning bar 208 in the spaces between the teeth of the pinions 205.

The rise and fall portions of the cam 1194 between the edge 1202 and edges 1214 and 1216 are rather steep so that the operation of the aligning bar 208 is very rapid, and because the aligning bar is always in mesh with the pinions 205 except when the latter are fully in mesh with their actuating racks 892, it is apparent that there is no possibility of accidentally shifting the pinions 205 from their correct positions due to inertia. This is especially important, because when the wheels 205 are in a position such that their zero stop teeth 219, are in engagement with the divisor stop slides 282, the springs 283 (FIG. 8) exert a force which would tend to rotate the wheels 205 counterclockwise were these wheels not at all times either fully engaged with the actuator racks 892 or engaged by the aligner 208.

Each of the pinions 204, in addition to being provided with a lug 212 for engagement with its associated slide 210, has a diametrically oppositely spaced lug 213 (FIG. 8), and each of the pinions 205 has a similar sidewardly extending tooth or lug 217, these lugs being engageable with zero stop projections 1222 and 1223 (FIGS. 10 and 11) formed on zero stop members 1224, these members having their forward ends engaged in slots suitably formed in the guide bracket 1226 and having their rearward ends slotted to engage over a fixed annular grooved rod 1228. The slotted bracket 1226 also forms the foremost guide and support for the racks 892. The rearward ends of the racks 892 are carried by headed studs 1230 (FIG. 8) riveted in the forward end of the actuators 80, and which slide in slots 1232 formed in the racks 892 to permit limited sliding movement. Springs 1234 stretched between the forward end of the actuators 80 and ears 1236 formed on the rearward ends of the racks 892 tend to take up this slack. This slack is required because the actuators 80 are returned forwardly beyond zero position. It is not desirable to return the racks 892 beyond the zero position and a fixed stop rod 1238 is therefore provided as a forward limit stop for the racks 892.

It will be noted that any force due to engagement of the register pinions 205 with the racks 892 is transmitted substantially directly to the rigid rod 1228 so that there is no tendency of such force to buckle or strain the racks 892. Similarly, any generally vertical upward force applied to the racks 892 due to engagement of the pinions 204 with the racks 892 is taken up mostly by the guiding bracket 1226 and also by the rod 1228.

Controls Set by the Constant Key 64

The constant key 64 (FIGS. 41 and 42) is secured to a bell crank stem 1242 which is pivoted on a stud 1244 and has a rearwardly extending arm 1246 having a stud 1248 extending sidewardly therefrom. To set the machine for multiplying or dividing by a constant, the key

stem 1242 is manually moved from the position shown in FIG. 41 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 42, and is held in either position by a spring biased detent arm 1250 having a pair of notches 1252 engageable with a stud 1253.

The stud 1248 normally rests in a V-shaped notch 1254 formed in a forwardly facing edge of an arm 1256 which is pivoted on a lever 1262 and is biased for clockwise movement by a spring 1258. When the key 64 is moved to the position shown in FIG. 42, with the stud 1248 engaging the V-notched surface, the spring 1258 exerts a force tending to move the arm 1256 upwardly. However, when the machine is not operating, such movement is prevented by the engagement of a forwardly and rearwardly extending stop part 1260 of the lever 1262 with a stud 1264 secured to the rock plate 800. The rock plate 800 is held in either of two positions by a notched detent arm 1266 which is spring biased and operated in the same manner as the detent 1250.

The lever 1262 has a forwardly and downwardy extending stop portion 1268 which, in normal multiplying and dividing operations, cooperates with a stud 1270 to prevent downward movement of the forward end portion of the lever 1262. The rearward end of lever 1262 is pivotally secured to a cam follower lever 1082, as previously described, is pivoted at 1081 and cooperates with cam 195. Thus the follower arm 1082 is free to oscillate under the influence of the cam 195 and spring 1094 whenever the machine is performing a calculating operation and the stop arm 1074 is lowered as previously described.

As best shown in FIGS. 5 and 10, the leftmost zero stop member 1224 has an aligner bar 1276 secured thereto, and as shown in FIG. 5 the left-hand end of this aligner bar is carried by a member 1278 which is similar in shape to the zero stops 1224, is similarly mounted, and is adapted to hold pinions 205 in alignment when the aligner bar 208 swings out of mesh with the pinions 205 of the B register and when the pinions are moved beyond the leftmost actuator rack 892.

When the B register is moved to the left one or more stops, the square bar 258 (FIGS. 4, 9, 12, and 13), which moves with the B register, will provide a zero stop for the depending stop portions 384 forming parts of the actuators 80. Thus such of the actuators as do not have their racks 892 in mesh with pinions 205 during certain parts of the operating cycle will be held from movement beyond zero position by the wide portion of the shaft 258, it being noted that this shaft has an elongated notch 1280 (FIG. 13) normally in alignment with the depending stops 384 which have their associated pinions 205 in position for engagement with one of the racks 892.

AUTOMATIC SUBTOTAL AND TOTAL TAKING

A feature of the machine which is of considerable value in saving time and effort on the part of the operator is that of automatic subtotal and total-taking, whether debit or credit. This is accomplished (FIGS. 80 to 83) by shifting the total and subtotal key 54 automatically to either subtotal or total position, depending upon the position of the automatic total selection key 60, and occurs whenever the pin carriage 70 is in its home position and the motor bar 50 is depressed.

For example, in adding and subtracting operations, the operator, after entering the last item of a series of items to be added or subtracted, holds the motor bar 50 depressed, whereupon the machine will go through a subtotaling or totaling cycle, depending upon the position of the key 60. The mechanism for accomplishing this has been fully described, referring particularly to FIGS. 76 to 88.

It may be pointed out here that means are provided to move the key 60 to automatic total position when the machine is going through some calculating cycles. This means is shown in FIGS. 80 and 81, and comprises a lever 1308 pivoted on a stud 1310 and connected to the stem 606 by a link 1312. The lever 1308 has a downwardly and forwardly projecting arm 1314 which lies in the plane of cam 32 so that when this cam is rotated counterclockwise from the position shown in FIG. 81 through an angle of approximately 240°, the high point of the cam 32 will engage the arm 1314 and move it and key 60 to the position shown in FIG. 81, so that a total will be taken when the problem of division has been completed.

Except when the machine is in the course of performing calculating problems, the key 60 may be moved to either total or subtotal position at will. When in subtotal position (FIG. 80), the key 60 operates through its key stem 606 and link 612 to position arm 570 so that stud 564 lies in the notch 618, and may swing the arm 570 forwardly and thereby position the lower end portion 576 of link 574 over stud 601 so that during the early part of the succeeding cycle the stud 601 will raise the selecting link 574 and move the key 54 to subtotal position, and the machine will go through a subtotal taking cycle.

Similarly, when the key 60 is moved to its forward automatic total position (FIG. 81) the stud 565 will be in notch 568 and upon counterclockwise oscillation of the member 552 will swing the arm 570 rearwardly, bringing the hook portion 576 beneath stud 578 so that when the arm 598 is oscillated clockwise, link 574 will be pulled downwardly and swing the key 54 to total taking position.

It will be recalled that by the mechanism best illustrated in FIGS. 37 and 82, the key 60 is automatically moved to totaling position when the total transfer multiply stop key 68 is depressed during multiplying operations, and automatically moved to subtotal taking position during dividing operations.

OPERATION

Adding and Subtracting Operations

Problems of addition and subtraction are performed in the usual manner, substantially as disclosed in the aforesaid patents to Thomas O. Mehan. The only difference is in the fugitive one inserting device, which operates upon an overdraft.

In the present machine, the mechanism for performing this operation is power operated from the main shaft so as to lessen the force required to depress the total key, as previously described, whereas in said prior patents power for inserting the fugitive one was stored up in some springs.

Dividing Operation

To aid in simplifying the description of the operation of the machine in the performance of a problem in division, it will be assumed that the problem to be performed is dividing the dividend 158 by a divisor 12, with the expected answer of 13 and a remainder of 2.

First cycle.—The operator first swings the key 66 forwardly to divide position. This locks the repeat-nonadd key 56 (FIG. 37) and releases the transfer or mutiply stop key 68, and through link 1046 and connected train moves the type carrier 1058 clockwise so as to bring the divide sign in position for a printing impression. It also allows lever 420 (FIG. 50) to swing clockwise, lowering stud 422.

The operator then presses the numeral keys 46 for the numerals 1—5—8 in succession. When the first numeral key is depressed, the leftward movement of the pin carriage 70, through the mechanism previously described and shown in FIGS. 51 to 55, permits the bell crank lever 464 and also the lever 436 (FIG. 51) to swing clockwise, thereby swinging shaft 478 counterclockwise and lowering the stud 472 (FIG. 50) on the lever 436. Thus with both studs 422 and 472 lowered, the arm 424 is free to be moved downwardly by its spring 432.

The counterclockwise movement of shaft 478 (FIG.

51) moves the parts connected therewith from the positions in which they are shown in FIG. 78, to the positions in which the parts are shown in FIG. 79, to disengage the automatic total-taking mechanism. The lowering of the stud 422 and the stud 472 (FIGS. 45 and 50) permits the feed pawl 790 (FIG. 45) to move downwardly in position for engagement with the ratchet wheel 14 which rotates the cam shaft 112.

The operator next depresses the motor bar 50, which causes the machine to commence its first cycle. The depression of the motor bar through the previously described kinematic train moves the switch actuator link 512 downwardly (FIG. 76) to close the switch 176, and through arm 520 and shaft 523 and associated linkage operates the trip arm to release the one revolution clutch pawl 534. Shortly after the commencement of this first cycle, the stud 406 (FIGS. 49 and 50) moves away from the end of the slide 410 and through the engagement of lug 428 by downward and rearward projection 430 on the slide 410 swings the bell crank 438 (FIG. 48) clockwise to position the dividend stops 388 in line with depending stops 384 on the actuators 80 (FIG. 8).

Assuming the machine has eleven actuators 80, as shown in the drawings, the eight leftmost rack bars will be retained in zero position by the engagement of lugs 380 with shoulders 382 (FIG. 4) when the levers 360 are moved clockwise by the means shown in FIG. 48. The three rightmost racks will not be arrested by their associated lug 380, but will continue moving rearwardly under the influence of their springs 848 as the restoring bail rod 850 swings counterclockwise. During the return of the eight actuators to positions forwardly of their zero positions by the clockwise movement of the arms 360, the downward projections 384 on the forward ends of the actuators 80 will engage the upwardly extending portions 386 of the dividend stops 388, and these eight stops will be latched in forward position, as shown in FIG. 19. At the end of the forward cycle of the machine, the dividend is printed by operation of the platen 92 against the type 86, which are set to the amount 158, together with the divide signal.

At the beginning of the return cycle, the C accumulator pinions 108 are brought into mesh with the actuating segments 100, and thereafter the actuators 80 are moved forwardly with the restoring bail rod 850 and by the tension springs 848 to the position in which they are shown in FIG. 4. During this return stroke the pin 406 (FIG. 50) reengages the end 408 of the slide 410 and moves the latter forwardly, thereby returning the dividend stop frame 390 to its full line position against the stop pin 400 (FIG. 48). In addition, the cam shaft 112 will be moved through 72° by the pawl 790 from the position shown in FIG. 45.

Referring to FIG. 41, it should be noted that the roller 794 normally rests in one of the notches of cam 1, and that as the pawl 790 rotates the shaft approximately 55° so that the roller passes the first high point of the cam, the spring 802 will swing the lever 796 clockwise to force the cam and shaft 112 clockwise (FIG. 41) until the roller 794 rests in the next notch of the cam. During the return stroke the pin carriage 70 is returned to its home position, and incidental thereto any set stop pins 74 are elevated to their normal positions by the usual cam means.

Upon turning the cam shaft 112 72° clockwise from its normal position, in which it is shown in FIG. 41 (or counterclockwise in FIG. 79), the long radius portion of the cam 31 gets in front of the roller 548a and thus the subtract key 52 remains unlocked and the key 54 remains locked. (The A and B registers are not engaged during any portion of the first cycle.)

Incidental to the rotation of the cam shaft 112 (FIG. 29) the cam 8 engages the toe portion 725 of arm 724, swinging the lever 720 counterclockwise against spring 734, thereby permitting spring 726 to swing locking lever 728 clockwise to cause its pin 730 to engage in notch 733, thereby locking the key 66 in dividing position.

Second cycle.—Before the second cycle, the operator enters the divisor 12 in the pin carriage and presses either the motor bar 50 or the subtract key 52 to cause the machine to commence its second cycle.

Early during the forward stroke, the pin 886 (FIG. 68) swings forwardly and permits spring 880 to pivot the lever 876 counterclockwise, thereby to disengage the wipe pawl 875 from the stud 877 to prevent engagement of the C accumulator on the return stroke. This is possible because the cam 24 has moved 72° counterclockwise from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 69. Near the end of the forward stroke, the divisor 12, together with the division signal, are printed.

Near the beginning of the return stroke the slide 928 moves rearwardly because cam 7 has been moved clockwise (FIG. 29) through an angle of 72°, permitting the stop finger 929 thereof to enter the notch in this cam. The upward projection 930 at the forward end of the slide 928 therefore engages the stud 924 and through the toggle linkage raises the B register shaft 268 to bring the pinions 205 into engagement with the racks 892.

As the pinions 205 rotate counterclockwise (FIG. 8) their stop lugs 219 move away from the upwardly extending parts 285 of the divisor stops 282 (FIG. 8), permitting the latter to move rearwardly from the position shown in FIG. 8 to the position shown in FIG. 19, so that their rearward end portions project into the path of the forward ends of the dividend stops 388 which were set during the first cycle, as best shown in FIG. 20. Also during the return stroke of the second cycle, the pawl 790 (FIG. 46) engages the ratchet wheel 14 and rotates the latter counterclockwise to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 46, in which position the movement is arrested by the engagement of the lug 804 on the arm 808 with the shoulder 806 of cam 28. As a result, the arm 796 cannot force the cam shaft to complete the full 72° shift, but instead, the roller 794 is arrested in the position shown in FIG. 46. Also during the return stroke of the second cycle, the high point of cam 17 (FIG. 62) wipes past the nose 322 of the three-armed lever 320 and moves this lever from the position shown in FIG. 60 to the position shown in FIG. 62, whereupon the lever 324 swings counterclockwise to latch the lever 320 in actuated position because lug 326 lies in the notch 328 of lever 324.

The rearward arm of the three-armed lever 320 engages one of the arms of the bail 314 (FIG. 60) and raises the latter, bringing the end of the pin 318 in front of the rearward arm 336 of lever 338. Thereafter, the roller on stud 284 of cam plate 195 engages the concave edge 286 of the arm 288 and swings the latter forwardly, thereby, through link 292, bell crank 294 and the yielding drive for the pin 318, swinging the forwardly extending arm 340 of the lever 338 clockwise to move the pin 342, which engages in slot 344, toward the left (FIG. 14) until the rightmost set dividend stop 388 (FIG. 20) engages the leftmost set divisor stop 282. By this means the B register, which, it is recalled, is carried by the frame which includes the square shaft 258, will be properly positioned laterally with respect to the accumulator, so that the registration of the divisor 120 in the B register will be in line with the registration 158 of the C register.

The four-toothed pinion 1128 (FIG. 15) moves with the frame 220 so as to be in alignment with the tens order pinion 204 of the A register.

The frame carrying the B register, which includes the rack 256, is locked in position by the escapement pawl 252, the pawl having passed freely over the teeth of the rack 256 until the rack was properly positioned. It is held in this position until the fifth cycle. Of course, during this return stroke, the pin carriage 70 and the pins thereof are restored to normal position.

Referring to FIGS. 56 and 57, during the return stroke

the cam **16** moves from the position shown in FIG. 58 to the position shown in FIG. 57, thereby disabling the platen operating and paper feed mechanism, as previously described. Also during the return stroke, the cam **26** (FIG. 70) will have moved sufficiently counterclockwise to permit the bell crank **750** to swing counterclockwise and to place its lug **748** in position beneath the end of the bail arm **746**, thereby to lock the numeral keys **46** against depression, as shown in FIG. 71.

Furthermore during the return stroke of the second cycle, the cam **30** (FIG. 76) will have rotated counterclockwise sufficiently to permit the three-armed lever **818** to move clockwise and thereby depress the switch actuating link **512**, and also cause the one revolution clutch tripping mechanism to be operated. The machine will therefore commence its third cycle automatically.

In addition, during this return stroke the cam **20** will have rotated clockwise (FIG. 63) a sufficient distance that the follower arm **838** of lever **840** will be adjacent the short radius portion of the cam and permit spring **842** to swing lever **840** counterclockwise to raise the latch plate **832** from in front of the stop lugs **78** of the actuators **80**, so that during the following repetitive calculating cycles the actuators will not be restrained by the lock plate.

Also during the return stroke, the high point of cam **21** (FIG. 65) engages the follower arm **1016** of bell crank **1018** and by means of arm **1022** moves the slide **998** to the left, disengaging pin **1006** from contact with the transfer pawl **1008**, thereby disabling the fugitive one inserting mechanism.

Also during the return stroke of the second cycle, the roller **1036** (FIG. 88) is moved into the notch of cam **33**, permitting the spring **632** to swing link **1040** counterclockwise to cause its toe **1044** to lie beneath the pin **600** on the plate **598**.

Also during the return stroke, the nose **1066** (FIGS. 27, 28, and 41) drops into notch **1070** of cam **5**, thus freeing the link **1080** for operation so that the slide **1090** will be raised and lowered during each following calculating cycle by the cam **195**. Near the completion of the return stroke, the B register is disengaged from the racks **892**, being pulled downwardly by spring **922** (FIGS. 14 and 15).

Third cycle.—It will be recalled that the motor switch actuating link **512** is in lowered position so that the third cycle will follow the second cycle automatically.

At the beginning of this third cycle, the shaft **596** (FIG. 89) oscillates clockwise to pull down the subtract link **1040**, thereby conditioning the machine for a subtracting cycle.

Also at the beginning of this forward stroke, the B register pinions **205** are brought into engagement with their racks **892** by the cam **191** and slide **942** (FIG. 31). Further during the beginning of this cycle, the cam **182** (FIGS. 60, 62) gradually lowers the rear end of lever **324**, swinging the forward end thereof upwardly a sufficient distance to permit the three-armed lever **320** to swing from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 62 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 60, under the force of the compression spring **316**, thereby moving the pin **318** downwardly, out of the path of the arm **336** of the lever **338**.

The actuators **80** then move rearwardly, completing the forward stroke of the main shaft **110**.

At the beginning of the return stroke, the C accumulator is engaged and the amount 120 will be subtracted from the C accumulator, and the tens order pinion **204** of the A register will be operated by the pinion **1128** the angular distance of one tooth, in effect to enter 10 in the A register.

During this cycle the star wheel **1140** shifts the arm **1148** from the position shown in FIG. 10 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 21, thereby swinging the arm **1160** upwardly so as to bring its tooth **1164** into the space between the teeth of the rack **256** which was formerly occupied by the tooth **254** of the pawl **252**.

In this cycle, and in all following calculating cycles during which subtraction is, in effect, being accomplished, the B register pinions **205** are retained in mesh with their racks **892** during the return stroke, in the manner of a subtotal-taking cycle of an ordinary adding machine.

Fourth cycle.—In the fourth cycle, the machine operates the same as in the third cycle, in an endeavor to subtract 120 from the amount 38 in the C accumulator. This, however, results in an overdraft or credit balance in the C register, and as a result the highest order pinion **108** of the C register (FIG. 65) will be tripped so that the shaft **966** swings clockwise. As shown in FIGS. 88 and 89, the shaft **966** carries the arm **1026** which, through the linkage shown in FIG. 89, swings the link **1040** clockwise to move its toe **1044** from beneath the stud **600**. The machine is therefore no longer conditioned for subtraction. During this cycle, a 1 was added in the tens order wheel **204** of the A register so that the amount registered therein is 20.

Fifth cycle.—The fifth or add-back cycle is an add cycle for the C register, and a subtract cycle for the A register. During the course of this cycle the C register is shifted rearwardly and through the linkage including the links **988**, **1102**, etc. (FIG. 66), pushes the pin **1096** rearwardly, swinging the slide **1090** so that the subtract pawl **1113** is in line with the studs **1120** on the disc **1116**, thereby conditioning A register operating mechanism for reverse rotation of the shaft **1118**.

Also during this cycle, a 10 is subtracted from the A register so that the amount registered therein is then 10. During this cycle the star wheel **1140** (FIG. 21) rotates counterclockwise to swing the lever **1148** clockwise to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 10, in the course of which the escapement pawl tooth **1164** is pulled away from the tooth of the rack **256** and the nose **254** of the pawl slides over the tooth of the rack to the next space and engages the next lower order tooth of the rack, positioning the B register in the next lower order position.

At the end of this cycle the amount 38 will again be present in the C accumulator.

Sixth cycle.—The sixth cycle is similar to the third cycle, except for the fact that the B register is in a lower order position so that the amount 12 is subtracted from the C register, and the four-toothed pinion **1128** is in registry with the units order pinion **204** of the A register. As 1 is inserted in the A register, the star wheel **1140** is moved clockwise and the tooth of the star wheel **1140** engages pawl **1142** and swings the lever **1148** counterclockwise from the position shown in FIG. 10 to the position shown in FIG. 21, thereby again bringing the tooth of the pawl **1160** into the same position as shown in FIG. 22, but with the tooth **1164** in engagement with the next lower order tooth of the rack **256**.

Thus after the completion of this cycle, the amount registered in the C accumulator will be 26, and the amount registered in the A register will be 11.

Seventh cycle.—The seventh cycle is identical with the sixth cycle, except that at the end of this cycle the C register will have had 12 subtracted from its previous registration of 26 so that it will register 14 and the A counter will have had 1 added to make the register 12.

Eighth cycle.—The eighth cycle is similar to the sixth and seventh cycles, differing only in the amount remaining in the C accumulator, which is 2, and the amount registered in the A register, which is 13.

Ninth cycle.—The ninth cycle is an overdraft cycle, similar to the fourth cycle, at the end of which the C accumulator will register minus 10 and the A register will register 14.

Tenth cycle.—The tenth cycle is similar to the fifth cycle, and at its conclusion an amount 2 will be in the C

accumulator, and an amount 13 registered in the A register.

Near the end of the tenth cycle, the escapement is operated as previously described, releasing the escapement mechanism shown in FIG. 22, and permitting the frame carrying the B register and the four-toothed pinion 1128 (FIG. 15) to be moved to the right by the tension spring 264 (FIG. 14) until, as shown in FIG. 75, the frame plate 220 abuts the forwardly extending arm of bell crank 808 and moves the latch 804 away from the shoulder 806 of cam 28 (FIG. 46). The release of the cam 28 permits roller 794 to move downwardly under the tension of its spring 802 (FIG. 41) acting on lever 796.

Eleventh cycle.—During the forward stroke of the main shaft, the B register wheels are engaged by the slide 950 as previously described. The cam 11 (FIG. 32) having rotated sufficiently so that the notch 955 thereof is in alignment with the feeler portion 951, permits the slide 950 to move rearwardly, thus raising the B register wheels into engagement with the racks 892.

Also on the forward stroke, the machine is conditioned for a nonadd cycle by the mechanism shown in FIGS. 68 and 69, as previously described.

At the beginning of the return stroke of the main shaft, the B register will have been cleared of the dividend and its pinions 205 may therefore be disengaged. This is done by the slide 950 (FIG. 32) as it is moved forwardly by the cam 190, permitting the spring 922 to return the register pinions to their lowered or disengaged position.

On the return stroke the pawl 790 (FIG. 46) will engage the tooth of the ratchet wheel 14 and rotate the latter counterclockwise. It will be recalled that when the ratchet wheel is arrested in the position in which it is shown in FIG. 46 by the stop lug 804, the roller 794 rests on a tooth of the cam 1 so that the pawl merely moves from its full line to the dotted line position, missing the following tooth. However, when the stop lug 804 is moved out of engagement with the shoulder 806, the roller 794 is forced into the adjacent notch, advancing the cam shaft 112 approximately 17° counterclockwise so that the following tooth of this cam is now in position to be engaged by the pawl 790. During the return stroke of this cycle, this occurs, rotating the cam shaft 112 an additional 55°, whereupon the roller 794 is again on the sloping portion of the succeeding tooth of the cam 1, which forces the cam and the shaft 112 to move an additional distance of approximately 17°, so that the roller 794 then rests at the bottom of the next notch in the cam 1.

This additional rotation of the cam shaft 112 positions its cam 16 sufficiently clockwise from the position shown in FIG. 57, to permit spring 786 to swing plate 782 clockwise and thus to slide link 778 to the position shown in FIG. 56, pulling the arm 764 counterclockwise to cause engagement of the notch therein with the pin 762, thus conditioning the paper feed mechanism and printing mechanism for operation on the subsequent cycle.

Such additional rotation of the cam shaft 112 also brings cam 21 (FIG. 65) to a position where the spring 1024 may slide the member 998 to the right, thus positioning the stud 1106 in front of the edge 1007 of the transfer pawl 1008.

This further rotation of the shaft 112 causes cam 18 (FIG. 19) to swing the follower arm 1172 of bail 1174 clockwise, causing the plate extension 1178 thereof (FIG. 13) to swing upwardly and raise arm 1182 and cause it to elevate the dividend stops 388, whereupon such of these as have been set are draw rearwardly by their associated springs 392.

In addition, as the shaft 112 makes this additional angular advancement (clockwise in FIG. 27) the pawl 1066 is cammed out of the notch 1070 in cam 5, thereby bringing the end of the stop latch 1074 in front of the lug 1076 and thereby preventing forward movement of the link 1080 which, it will be recalled (FIG. 41), reciprocates the actuating slide 1090 for the A register.

Under certain conditions, the stop lug 1076 may be advanced forwardly from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 41, and if the pawl 1066 is forced out of the notch 1070 under such conditions, the top edge of the end of the latch 1074 will engage the lug 1076, but such engagement will not interfere with the outward movement of the pawl 1066, because the stop latch 1074 is permitted to move against the yielding of a spring 1075.

Twelfth cycle.—At the beginning of the forward stroke of the main shaft, the slide 926 (FIG. 25) moves rearwardly as the cam 194 rotates, and its stop finger 927 will be in alignment with the notch of cam 3, so that the hook portion of this slide may engage the stud 902 of the toggle mechanism which causes the A register pinions 204 to move into mesh with the racks 892.

The actuators and racks 892 then move rearwardly, rotating the A register pinions 204 to zero position and then printing the quotient which was registered therein, namely 13. During this forward stroke the cam 24 (FIG. 69) is in the position such that one of the notches thereof is in alignment with the feeler arm 882 and therefore the machine will be conditioned for nonadd, as previously described.

At the beginning of the return stroke, the A register will be disengaged as the slide 926 moves forwardly (FIG. 25) and the springs 914 pull the register wheels downwardly from engagement with the racks 892.

Also during the return stroke of this cycle, the pawl 790 operates to rotate the cam shaft counterclockwise through approximately 55°, which is supplemented by the operation of the roller 794 against the cam 1 so as to make a complete movement of 72° counterclockwise (FIG. 46). This additional rotation of the cam shaft 112 to its fourth position (288° counterclockwise from its normal position) permits lever 548 to swing clockwise to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 78, thereby reconditioning the machine for a total-taking operation.

Thirteenth cycle.—During the thirteenth cycle, the machine will operate in a normal total-taking manner to print the remainder of 2 and clear the C accumulator. During the return stroke, the pawl 790 engages the ratchet wheel 14 (FIG. 46) and advances the cam shaft 112 counterclockwise to its home position, at which time the lock plate 846 is released by virtue of the fact that the toe 838 of feeler arm 840 has been cammed to the high point of cam 20, as shown in FIG. 64. In this cycle the cam 18 is moved to the position shown in FIG. 8, permitting the bail arm 1172 to move from the high portion of the cam 18 to the low short radius portion thereof so that it is in position to be reoperated in some subsequent cycle.

Furthermore, during the movement of the cam shaft 112 to its home position the cam 30 on this shaft (FIG. 76) cams the three-armed lever 826 counterclockwise to permit the switch actuating link 512 to be spring returned to its normal position, thereby opening the switch 176, causing disengagement of the one revolution clutch and stopping of the motor.

The final counterclockwise rotation of the shaft 112 (FIGS. 70 and 71) causes the cam 26 to swing the lever 750 clockwise to permit the bail rod 740 to move downwardly, unlocking the numeral keys 46.

The record tape will thus have printed upon it a complete record of the problem, as follows:

÷	1.58	(dividend)
÷	.12	(divisor)
÷	.13	(quotient)
÷	2 T	(remainder)

Dividing by a Constant

Frequently the operator is presented with a series of problems in which different dividends are to be divided

by the same divisor, which has been herein termed a "constant." For example, if there are 158 articles and the operator is to find out how many dozens there are, the machine may be operated as above, but the constant 12 retained, so that the operator may go through any number of additional problems to find out how many dozens of articles there are in a given number of units without having to reinsert the divisor.

To accomplish this, the operator depresses the numeral keys **56** to enter the dividend 158 into the C register in the manner described above under "First cycle." Then, either before, or during the cycle, the operator may move they key **64** forwardly to the "constant" position shown in FIG. 42. After this first cycle is completed, the second or divisor entering cycle is instituted as set forth above under "Second cycle."

During the third cycle, the stop **1074** (FIG. 41) is lowered so that the link **1080** may move to the right and left by the cam **195** acting through the arm **1082**, as previously described. The third to the tenth cycles during the operation of dividing by a constant follow the second cycle automatically, and are the same as those previously described for division.

In the eleventh cycle, due to the fact that the cam **11** (FIG. 32) has beein caused to advance to the position shown in FIG. 90, the notch **955** thereof has passed beyond the feeler **951**, the latter will not enter the notch, and therefore the B register will not be cleared as it is during the eleventh ordinary dividing cycle. Therefore, the operation during the eleventh cycle will differ from that of the previous cycle only in that the divisor remains in the B register instead of being cleared therefrom.

The twelfth and thirteenth cycles are the same as those of ordinary division described above. It will be recalled that the divisor is still retained in the B register after the completion of the problem in this manner.

Assuming that the next problem is to divide 1469 by the constant divisor 12, the operator need merely press the numeral keys to insert the amount 1469 and press the motor bar to initiate the first cycle, whereupon the machine will enter that amount in the accumulator C, print the amount, continue with the second cycle automatically, and print the constant divisor 12. In this problem the second cycle corresponds to the third cycle of the first problem in dividing by a constant, because in solving the second problem it was not necessary to re-enter the divisor, thus shortening the solution of the second problem by one cycle.

Due to the fact that the machine has been set for dividing by a constant, the roller **794** (FIG. 42) has been moved forwardly of the vertical plane passing through the axis of shaft **112** approximately one-sixteenth inch, and thus the cam shaft **112** will have been rotated clockwise through an angle of 88½° (72 plus 16½). When the cam shaft **112** is thus rotated to the position shown in FIG. 42, a notch **1290** in cam **9** (FIG. 31) will be in alignment with the feeler **943** of the slide **942** so that the B register will be brought into engagement with the racks **892** for a subtotal operation.

It will be apparent from FIGS. 63 and 64 that when the cam shaft **112** and cam **20** are rotated 88½° clockwise from the position shown in FIG. 64, the lever **840** will be free to swing counterclockwise and thus its upper end portion **844** will raise lock plate **832** above the level of the lugs **78** on the actuators **80** and thus permit the latter to travel rearwardly to effect the taking of the subtotal from the B register.

Thereafter, all the cycles are automatic in the same manner as described above for the ordinary division problem, and in the second last cycle the quotient 122 will be printed. In the last cycle the remainder of 5 will be printed. It will be noted, however, that it will require fifteen cycles because the sum (5) of the digits in the quotient of this second problem in dividing by a constant is one greater than the sum (3) of the digits in the quotient of the first problem in dividing by a constant. Therefore, two additional cycles will be required, one for the additional overdraft cycle, and one for the additional add-back cycle.

Prior to the completion of the last problem involving a constant divisor, the operator moves the constant key **64** to normal position shown in FIG. 41, whereupon the solution of the problem will be completed by the machine in the same manner as the ordinary division problem described above.

Multiplying Operation

First cycle.—To perform a problem in multiplication, the operator moves the multiply-normal-divide key **66** rearwardly to multiplying position and enters the multiplicand in the B register by depressing the numeral keys and then the motor bar. It will be recalled that when the multiplier key **66** is set to multiply position the nonadd key **56** will be locked by lever **670** (FIG. 37) and the signal printing logotype **1072** (FIG. 40) will move to place the multiply signal type "x" in printing position. Such movement of the key **66** will also move the cam shaft **112** to the right, as shown in FIG. 36, by the previously described mechanism which is best shown in FIGS. 33 and 34. Thus some of the slides (e.g., **928**, 30), and other parts which cooperate with the cams, will be adjacent different cams.

The shifting of the key **66** to multiply position also causes a forwardly and upwardly extending arm **1292** (FIGS. 33 and 34) to engage a stud **1294** at the upper end of the A register actuating slide **1090** (FIG. 34). Thus when the link **1102** is moved to the right (FIG. 33) the spring **1104** cannot swing the slide **1090** counterclockwise and the pawl **1113** is maintained in operative position so that as the slide reciprocates, the disc **1116** and shaft **1118** will be rotated clockwise, causing subtraction in the A register.

Referring to FIG. 68, it will be noted that cam **23** is normally in position so as to provide a nonadd operation in the manner previously described.

As a result of moving the key **66** to multiply position, lever **420** swings clockwise from the position in which this lever is shown in FIG. 49, to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 50. The arm **424** will rest upon the top of cam **12** and will not swing downwardly as in division. Therefore, the arm **424** will not be pushed rearwardly, because the lug **428** will be above the path of movement of the projection **430** on the arm **424**, as shown in FIG. 49. As a result, the dividend stops **388** will remain out of alignment with the stops **384**, as shown in full lines in FIG. 48.

In describing how the machine is operated in performing a problem of multiplication, a specific problem will be used as an example, namely, the problem of multiplying **25** by **101**. The operator depresses the numeral keys 2 and **5** and the motor bar **50**, to enter the amount 25 in the B register. As previously described, the feeler **929** of the slide **928** (FIG. 30) is in position to enter the notch **1296** in cam **6** so that the slide **928** may cause engagement of the B register pinions with the racks **892**, to enter therein the amount 25 in the pin carriage **70**. Also, through the previously described mechanism, best shown in FIGS. 51 to 55 and 78 and 79, the total key **54** and the subtract key **52** are locked and the total-taking mechanism is disengaged by the parts best shown in FIG. 79. During this cycle, the symbol "x" and the multiplicand 25 are printed on the record tape.

During the return stroke of the first cycle, the cam shaft **112** is rotated approximately 72° counterclockwise from the position shown in FIG. 6 to the position shown in FIG. 16, thereby rotating shaft **218** clockwise, through levers **230**, **242**, and **226**, so as to bring the stop lug **216** upward to the position in which it may engage projected stop slides **214**.

Second cycle.—The operator then enters the amount 101 in the keyboard and presses the motor bar, whereupon the second and all succeeding cycles of the machine will take place automatically. In this second cycle, the amount 101 is entered into the A register by virtue of the fact that the notch 1298 (FIG. 28) in cam 4 is in alignment with feeler 912 of the slide 906. Thus slide 906 may commence moving rearwardly at the end of the forward stroke of the second cycle and bring the A register pinions into mesh with the racks 892. The units and hundredths actuators 80 will move rearwardly one tooth, and upon the return stroke the A register will be engaged and the pinions in the units and hundredths order will each be rotated one tooth counterclockwise to the position shown in FIG. 16, in which position the lugs 212 will move rearwardly, permtiting the springs 283 to project the stops 210 to the position shown in FIGS. 16 and 17. Near the end of the forward stroke, the symbol "x" and multiplier 101 are printed on the record tape.

During the second multiplying cycle the motor bar 50 is locked in depressed position by the hook 650, 652 (FIG. 86) and it remains in this position until the machine has completed the calculating cycles, whereupon cam 32 engages the toe 660 of lever 654 to withdraw the key locking hook levers 650 and 654.

During the return stroke of this second cycle, the frame which includes rack 256 and frame plates 220 for the B register, is moved fully to the left, in which position it is stopped by the engagement of washer 275 (FIG. 14) with the bushing 1302 which supports the left-hand end of shaft 268. The mechanism for accomplishing this (as previously described in connection with the second cycle of division) is operated by the roller on stud 284 operating against edge 286 (FIG. 60) of follower arm 288 so that the connecting arm 340 is swung from the position shown in FIG. 59 to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 61, in the manner previously described.

Third cycle.—The third cycle follows automatically upon the completion of the second cycle, as in solving a dividing problem. The roller on stud 284 passes beyond the end of the arcuate edge 286 of follower arm 288, permitting spring 264 (FIG. 61) to move the rack 256 and frame 220 to the right until, as shown in FIG. 17, the stop lug 216 engages the nose of the set stop 210 in the hundredths order. Thereafter, the lug 326 (FIG. 62) is freed to permit the three-armed lever 320 to swing clockwise and permit pin 318 to move out of the path of the arm 336 of connecting arm 340.

During the third cycle the machine is conditioned for nonadd and nonprint by the mechanism shown in FIGS. 56 to 58, under the control of cam 15.

During this third cycle, the cam shaft 112 is so positioned that the high edge of cam 4 (FIG. 28) is opposite the feeler 912 so that the A register is not engaged. The high edge of cam 8 is behind the feeler 943 (FIG. 31) so that the slide 942 cannot move rearwardly and thus the B register will not be engaged during this cycle. On the return stroke of the third cycle, the cam shaft 112 is advanced counterclockwise to the position shown in FIG. 47, which is approximately 199° counterclockwise from its normal position. In this position it is arrested by engagement of stop shoulder 814 on cam 27 with the stop lever 804 which forms part of arm 808. The ratchet wheel 14 is therefore advanced to the position where, as in the dividing operation, the pawl 790 cannot engage any of the teeth of the ratchet wheel 14. The machine is now in condition to multiply.

Fourth cycle.—During the fourth cycle, the B register is brought into mesh for subtotal taking and the C register is brought into mesh on the return stroke to enter 2500 therein. Due to the operation of the slide 1090, which is in its clockwise position shown in FIG. 41, the shaft 1118 is rotated clockwise (FIG. 41) or counterclockwise, as viewed in FIG. 8, to turn the pinion 204 clockwise, subtracting 100 from the A register, and causing its lug 212 to engage the nose 211 of stop slide 210 and move the latter out of stopping position. This permits springs 264 and 278 to move the frame 220 to the right two steps, where it is arrested by the rightmost or units stop slide 210. If the multiplier chosen did not have the zero therein, the stop 210 second from the right (FIG. 17) would have been projected and the frame 220 would have moved only one step to the right.

Whenever the multiplier has zeros therein, the frame 220 will be stopped at positions corresponding to the denominational orders in which there is a digit entered. Thus, in performing a great many problems of multiplication, the machine is required to go through fewer cycles than are required by machines of the prior art.

Fifth cycle.—In the fifth cycle, 1 is subtracted from the A register (because the frame 220 has moved two spaces to the right), in the same manner as 100 was subtracted from this register in the fourth cycle, and 25 is added into the C register in the same manner as 2500 was added in the fourth cycle, so that the C register now contains the product 2525.

At the end of the fifth cycle, as the frame 220 strikes the lever 808 (FIG. 75), it moves the lug 804 thereof (FIG. 47) out of the path of the stop face 814 so that the lever 796 may rotate the cam shaft 112 16½° counterclockwise, as viewed in FIG. 47, thus conditioning the machine for the sixth cycle.

Sixth cycle.—In the sixth cycle the B register is cleared by virtue of the fact that the notch 954 of cam 10 (FIG. 32) is in alignment with the feeler 951, permitting slide 950 to move rearwardly during the forward stroke and thus engage the B register pinions and clear the B register. The B register pinions are disengaged from their racks 892 as the cam 190 (FIG. 32) pushes the slide 950 forwardly, permitting springs 922, through the toggle linkage, to move the B register pinions downwardly.

As the cam shaft 112 is rotated in the sixth cycle, the high edge of cam 15 (FIGS. 56 to 58) passes the finger 779 of slide 778, permitting spring 786 to swing arms 764 upwardly into engagement with the pins 762 so that on the following cycle paper feeding and printing will take place.

Seventh cycle.—During the seventh cycle, the C register is cleared and the product 2525 with the symbol "T" is printed. In this cycle neither the A register nor the B register is brought into mesh, so that this cycle is the same as a normal total-taking cycle during adding operation.

On the return stroke of the seventh cycle, the pawl 790 engages the tooth of ratchet wheel 14 (FIG. 46) and advances the cam shaft to its home or normal position, thereby, through cam 32 (FIG. 85) releasing the motor bar 50, thus disengaging the motor trip mechanism, and through cam 19 (FIG. 63) permitting the lock plate 832 to swing downwardly. The nose 758 (FIGS. 71 and 72) of arm 756 is on the high point of cam 25, unlocking the keyboard.

The rotating of the cam shaft 112 to home position also permits the end portion 725 of arm 724 (FIG. 30) to drop into notch 1296, thereby removing the stud 730 from notch 732 and permitting the key 66 to be restored to normal position.

Multiplication by subtraction

In certain instances it is desirable to multiply "by subtraction." For example, in keeping an inventory it may be desirable to enter the previous cost and then subtract from this various multiples of the unit price. To solve problems of this character the unit cost of the articles is entered in the B register automatically during the first cycle, due to the setting of the multiply-divide key 66. The number representing the quantity of the articles to be subtracted from the record of inventory is entered into the A register automatically as a result of the setting of the key 66. Negative multiplication is ac-

complished upon depressing the subtract key so that the machine then contains a product or subtotal of the negative sign. The previous cost of the entire inventory may then be entered in an adding sense, and the motor bar depressed to secure the difference between the subtotal and the prior balance. For example, the operation might result in a tape as follows:

x 1.25 (Multiplicand)
x .12— (Negative multiplier)
x 15.00 S C (Negative product subtotal)
x 125.36 (Adding operation)
x 110.36 T (Total)

An operation of this character is the same as an ordinary multiplying operation, except that the subtract key is operated instead of operating the motor bar **50** in the calculating operation. In the calculating cycles of such operation the subtract key **52** (FIG. 87) is held depressed by the upper hook portion **662** of the key locking lever **654**, locking over the stud **495**, which is secured to the stem **486** of the subtract key. In other respects operation of multiplying by subtraction are the same as multiplying by addition.

Multiplication by a constant

In many instances it is desirable to solve a series of problems of multiplication in which one factor is a constant. In solving such problems by the use of this machine, the constant key **64** is pulled forwardly to constant position and the constant entered into the B register in the same manner as was done in the first cycle of ordinary multiplication.

Assuming that the constant factor is 25, as in the preceding multiplying example, all of the cycles, including the fifth, will be the same as in the ordinary multiplication described above, except that in the third cycle the roller **794** (FIGS. 41 and 42) is moved forwardly of the vertical plane passing through the axis of the shaft **112**, so as to rotate this cam shaft 16½° clockwise (FIG. 42) to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 42, so that during the sixth cycle the feeler **951** (FIG. 32) will engage the high portion of the cam **10**, as indicated in FIG. 90, and the slide **950** will be prevented from moving rearwardly, and the B register will thus be prevented from being engaged with the racks **892** and will not be cleared. In other respects the sixth cycle in this operation will be the same as the sixth cycle previously described in the ordinary multiplication operation.

The seventh cycle is the same as that in ordinary multiplication, except that at its conclusion the multiplicand is still registered in the B register. Due to the fact that the roller **794** (FIG. 42) is in its forward position, the shaft **112** will have been rotated 16½° clockwise in FIG. 42, at the end of the fourth cycle, and will remain in this position as long as the constant remains in the B register. The cam **29** on the shaft will therefore be advanced counterclockwise (FIG. 77) to a position such that the toe **816** of lever **818** will be pulled into the notch **1304** of the cam **29** and thus through spring **820** maintain the switch actuating link **512** downwardly so that the machine will go through the first cycle of the next problem automatically. In this cycle, the cam **19** will have been advanced 16½° clockwise from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 63, so that the lock plate **832** will be raised, permitting the racks to move rearwardly and cam **8** will have rotated clockwise sufficiently to bring its notch **1306** (FIG. 31) adjacent the feeler **943** and permit the slide **942** to be moved rearwardly by spring **908** as the cam **191** rotates. Thus, the first cycle of the second problem is completed by bringing the B register in engagement with the racks **892** in both forward and return strokes, printing the constant at the end of the forward stroke, and the machine is in condition for entry of the multiplier of the next problem which is to be multiplied by the constant.

When the machine is about to be used to solve the final problem using the constant multiplicand, the constant lever **64** is swung rearwardly and the last problem entered and completed in the same manner as the second problem of multiplying by a constant. However, the fact that the constant lever was moved rearwardly results in the movement of the lever **796** rearwardly to the position in which it is shown in FIG. 41, in which the roller **794** is approximately one-sixteenth of an inch rearward of the vertical plane through the center of shaft **112**. As a result of this movement of the roller **794**, the last three cycles of the last problem will result in a series of cycles similar to the last three cycles in ordinary multiplication.

By using this method of operation of the machine, the operator may, when confronted by a certain series of problems, save considerable time by avoiding the necessity of repeatedly entering the multiplicand in the B register.

Automatic Transfer of Total in Multiplication

On some occasions it is desirable to total a series of figures and to use this total as a multiplicand for a multiplying problem, or as a constant multiplicand for a series of multiplying problems. Means are therefore provided whereby the total accumulated in the C register may be transferred to the B register. This is accomplished by mechanism best shown in FIGS. 51 to 55, and 82.

When the key **66** is shifted to either multiply or divide positions, the key **68** (FIG. 38) is unlocked and may be depressed. If the key **66** is in its rearward multiply position, the depression of the total transfer multiply stop key **68** will cause the edge **704** of the arm **692** to engage lug **705** on rocking lever **708** to turn the latter counterclockwise (FIGS. 37 and 39) and thereby, as previously described, swing the total-subtotal key **60** from subtotal to total-taking position. Depression of the key **68** also causes the forwardly and rearwardly tapered portions **688** to engage the sidewardly extending lug **459** (FIG. 55) and swing the latter to the position shown in said figure, thereby swinging depending arm of pawl **458** sidewardly to the position shown in FIG. 55, thereby permitting the bell crank **436** (FIG. 51) to swing clockwise, which raises the forward end of this bell crank **436** from engagement with the sidewardly extending lug **940** of bell crank **938** and allows spring **932** to swing the bell crank lever **934** upward about its pivot **1308** (FIG. 30), thereby moving the stop portion **936** thereof from the path of the upwardly extending lug **930** on slide **928**. This also, through the mechanism best shown in FIG. 45, permits the pawl **790** to drop into feeding position with respect to the ratchet wheel **14**. This will result, upon pressing the motor bar with nothing entered in the keyboard, in a cycle similar to the first cycle of ordinary multiplication, except that the actuators **80** will be stopped by the clearing of the C register instead of being stopped by the stop pins **74** in the stop pin carriage **70**.

With respect to the C register, the first cycle is the same as a total-taking operation, because the actuating racks for the C registers pinions are disengaged at the beginning of the return stroke so that the C register will be cleared, and as a result the amount formerly entered in the C register will be transferred to the B register.

Following this cycle, the remaining cycles of the multiplying operation will be the same as in ordinary multiplication, or if the constant key **64** is moved to its forward constant position, the subsequent operations will be the same as those described with reference to multiplication by a constant.

Multiplier Stop

After the first cycle of operation of the machine, when the key **66** is set for multiplication, the key **68** becomes effective as a means to stop a multiplying operation. In the event that the operator inadvertently enters the multiplicand after setting the lever **66** for muliplication, and

then presses the motor bar, the machine will continue to recycle, because the cam shaft 112 cannot be advanced by the pawl 790 because the latter is held out of the path of the ratchet wheel 14 by the pin 472 on the bell crank 436 (FIG. 45). The latter, it will be recalled, swings clockwise only after an amount has been entered into the pin carriage 70, i.e., the latter has moved at least one space to the left (FIG. 52). When the button 68 is depressed, this releases the bell crank 436 to permit it to swing clockwise as previously described with reference to FIGS. 51 to 54 and 37, and therefore the pin 472 is lowered to permit the pawl 790 to engage the ratchet wheel 14 and advance the cam shaft 112.

Setting Dividend Stops by the Total in the C Register

Upon occasion it is convenient to use the total in the C register as the control for setting up the dividend stops 388 (FIG. 8). This is accomplished by depressing the button 68 which, as best shown in FIGS. 37 and 82, results in the end portion 706 engaging lug 707 (FIG. 39), and through the crank rod 710 and link 714, moving the total-subtotal key to subtotal position as shown in FIG. 82. Depression of the button 68 through the sloping portion 688 (FIGS. 51 to 55) permits bell crank 436 to swing clockwise, with the result that the arm 424 falls from the position in which it is shown in FIG. 49 to the position shown in FIG. 50. Then upon the forward stroke the end 408 of the slide 410 will be engaged by stud 406 to move the dividend stop frame 390 to the right by virtue of the fact that the lug 428 lies in the plane of the lug 430 so as to align the sliding stops 388 with the lugs 384 on the actuator bars 80. This automatically results in setting the required dividend stops by the mechanism best shown in FIG. 48.

After this, the operator will depress the numeral keys for the divisor, and upon operation of the motor bar the machine will automatically enter the divisor in the B register in the manner previously described, and will continue automatically to the third and subsequent cycles, as in a problem of division heretofore set forth in detail.

Division Stop Mechanism

If the operator by mistake enters a problem of division which is impossible of solution, as, for example, attempting to divide a dividend of 500 by zero, the machine would continue to cycle indefinitely, because no overdraft will ever take place and the machine will not have an opportunity to add back. To stop the machine under these circumstances, the operator need merely depress button 62. The operation of the machine upon depression of button 62 is fully described above under the heading "Division Stop."

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, it will appear that the machine is very versatile in the operations it may perform, and that all of this is accomplished by a very compactly arranged mechanism which may be housed in a casing of substantially the same size as that used for a simple listing adding and subtracting machine.

The principal feature of design which contributes to the compactness and relative simplicity of the mechanism is the use of the cam shaft 112 which, by its respective positions, conditions the machine for the several different operating cycles which the machine goes through in solving a large variety of problems.

Furthermore, this machine is believed to be unique in that the dividend, divisor, quotient, and remainder are printed in succession on the record tape, as distinguished from printing the digits of the dividend in the left-hand column of the machine, and similarly, in which the multiplicand, multiplier, and product are printed in immediate succession on the tape.

It is also believed to be unique in that it is capable of dividing by a constant as well as multiplying by a constant.

Likewise, the feature whereby the total of a sum of amounts may be used as the multiplicand of a succeeding multiplying operation, without the necessity of resetting the multiplicand by means of the numeral keys, presents time saving and error reduction advantages.

Another attractive feature is that in multiplication the machine will automatically skip all zeros to the right of a digit in the multiplier, thus reducing the number of cycles required for multiplying operations in which the multiplier contains one or more zeros.

This machine is different in that the divisor register moves from the highest order successively to the lower orders during the performance of a calculation in division, while in all other calculating machines the C register is moved, and in that it includes dividend stops which are set by the actuators.

While I have shown and described a preferred embodiment of my invention, it will be apparent that numerous variations and modifications thereof may be made without departing from the underlying principles of the invention. I therefore desire, by the following claims, to include within the scope of the invention all such variations and modifications by which substantially the results of my invention may be obtained through the use of substantially the same or equivalent means.

I claim:

1. In an adding machine, the combination of power operating means, a manually operable element for energizing said power operating means, a total and subtotal accumulator engaging and disengaging control element normally connected for movement by said manual control element by connecting means including reversing means capable of moving said accumulator engaging and disengaging control element from a neutral position to either a total position or a subtotal position, a shiftable total and subtotal selector element connected to said reversing means to preselect the position to which said accumulator engaging and disengaging control element is moved by said manual control element, an accumulator, keyboard means for setting amounts into said accumulator, means responsive to the setting of an amount into said keyboard means for disconnecting said accumulator engaging and disengaging control element from said manual control element, means for taking a total or subtotal from said accumulator, and means for controlling operation of said total and subtotal taking means including means driven from said power operating means and operable by said accumulator engaging and disengaging control element to effect the taking of totals and subtotals upon movement of said accumulator engaging and disengaging control element to said total and subtotal positions respectively.

2. In an adding machine, the combination of power operating means, a manually operable element for energizing said power operating means, an accumulator, keyboard means for setting amounts into said accumulator, means for taking totals and subtotals from said accumulator, a total and subtotal actuator element, reversing means normally connecting said manually operable element to said total and subtotal actuator element to move the latter from a normal position to either a total position or a subtotal position, a manually operated automatic total and subtotal selector element movable between total and subtotal positions and connected to said reversing means to set the latter for preselecting the position to which said total and subtotal actuator element is moved from said normal position thereof, force transmitting means for said total and subtotal taking means operated by said power operating means and connected with said total and subtotal actuator element to effect operation of said total and subtotal taking means to take a total and subtotal respectively upon movement of said total and subtotal actuator element to said total and subtotal positions respectively, and means operated by said keyboard means for disconnecting said total and

subtotal actuator element from said manual control element upon entry of an amount into said keyboard means.

3. In an adding machine, the combination of power operating means, a manually operable element for energizing said power operating means, an accumulator, keyboard means and mechanism for setting amounts into said accumulator, means for taking totals and subtotals from said accumulator; means for controlling said total and subtotal taking means and including an actuator element therefor having a normal position, a total position, and a subtotal position; reversing means normally connecting said manual control element to said total and subtotal actuator element to move the latter from said normal position thereof to either said total or subtotal position thereof, a manually operable total and subtotal selector device movable between total and subtotal positions and connected to said reversing means to set the latter for preselecting the position to which said actuator element is moved from said normal position thereof, and means controlled by the setting of an amount into said keyboard means and mechanism for effectively disconnecting said manually operable element from said total and subtotal actuator element.

4. In an adding machine, the combination of power operating means, a manually operable element for energizing said power operating means, an accumulator, keyboard means for setting amounts into said accumulator, means for taking totals and subtotals from said accumulator, control means extending from said manually operable element to said total and subtotal taking means to effect operation of the latter, selector means including a selector element movable between a total position and a subtotal position and coacting with said control means to preset the latter according to the location of said selector means element in said total and subtotal positions respectively to effect the taking of totals and subtotals respectively in response to movement of said manually operable element, and disabling means operated by said keyboard means and coacting with said control means to disable the latter upon setting of an amount into said keyboard means.

5. In a calculating machine having an amount setup mechanism, an accumulator, means for transferring the amount in the amount setup means to the accumulator, means for controlling the engagement and disengagement of the accumulator with the last named means for causing a total or a subtotal to be taken from the accumulator and including means by which such amounts may be printed, manually operable means for initiating an operating cycle of the machine, and having manually operable means for selecting whether a total or subtotal shall be taken from the accumulator and printed, the combination of manually set means for selectively causing a subtotal or total to be taken from the accumulator automatically upon operation of the manual means for initiating an operating cycle of the machine, and means for preventing effective operation of the automatic total and subtotal taking means when an amount is present in the amount setup mechanism.

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