Sept. 2, 1941. W. A. ANDERSON 2,254,765

ACCOUNTING MACHINE

Filed Dec. 31, 1937 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

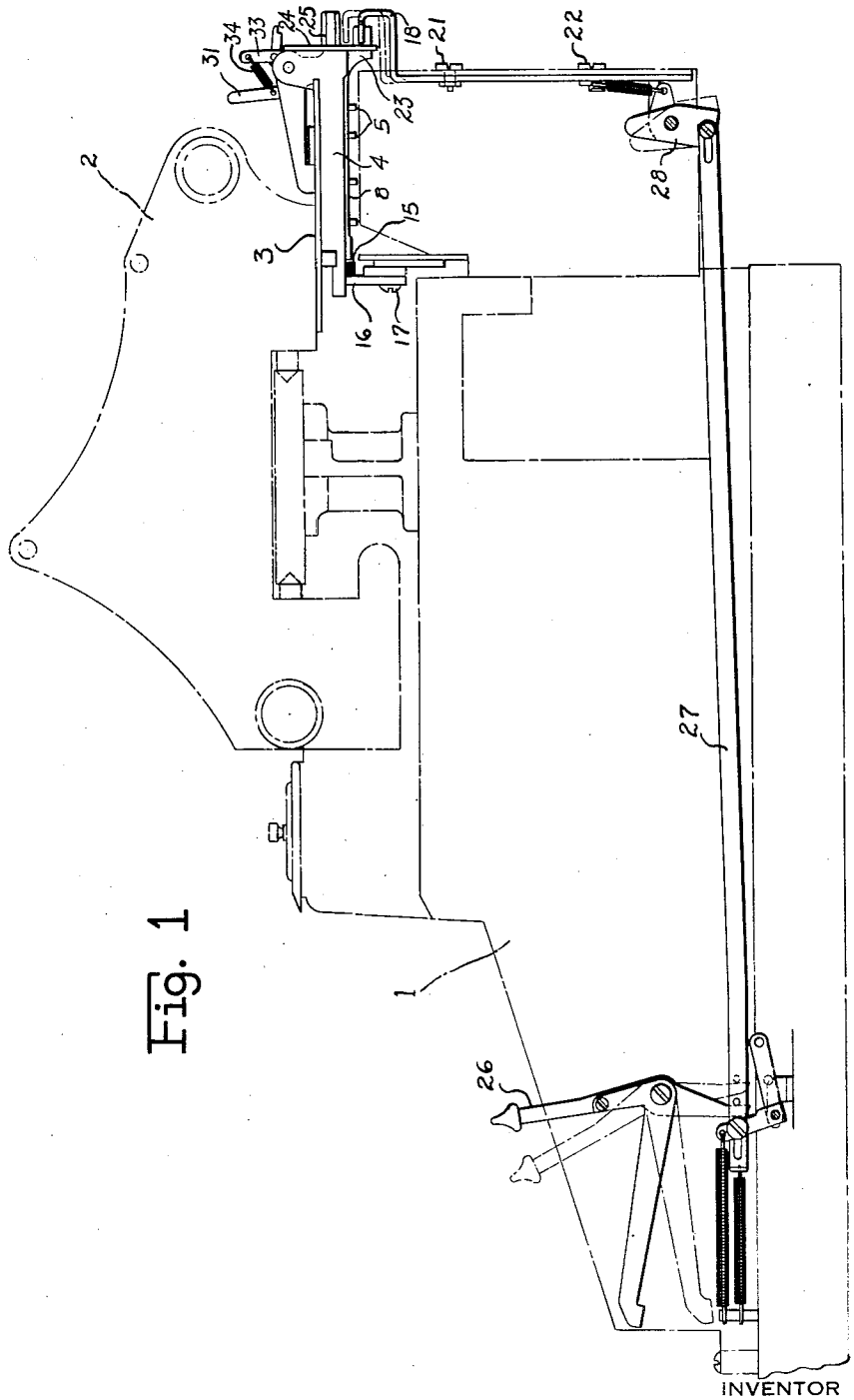


Fig. 1

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Fig. 2

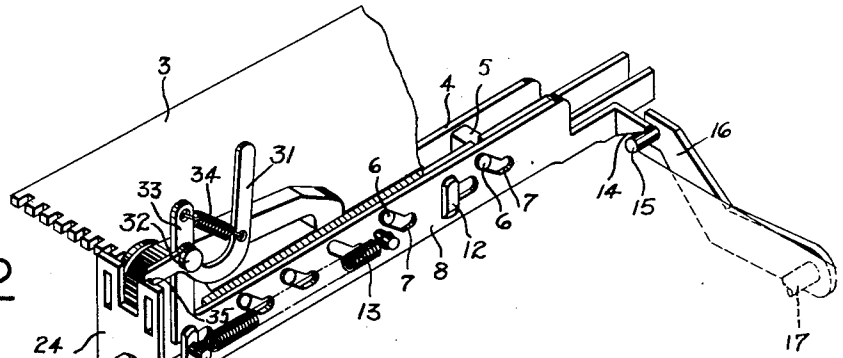


Fig. 3

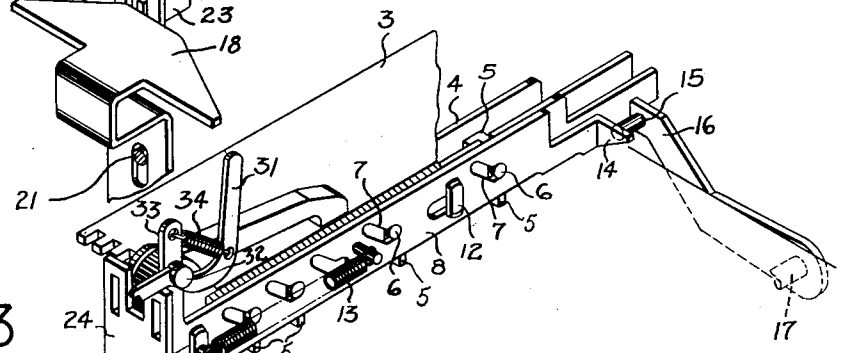
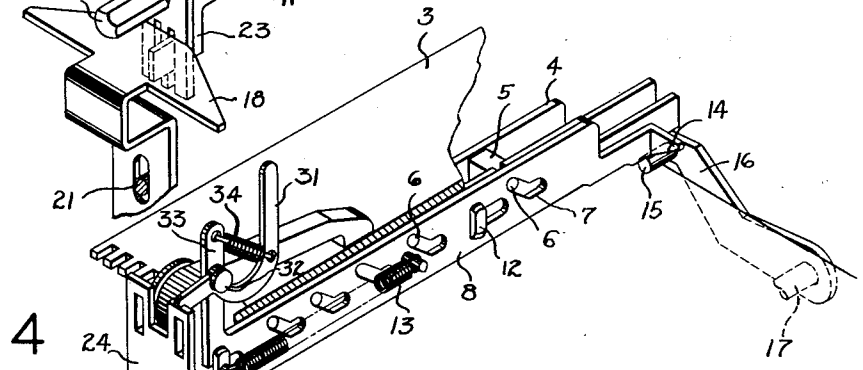


Fig. 4



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ACCOUNTING MACHINE

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Application December 31, 1937, Serial No. 182,680

1 Claim. (Cl. 235—60)

This invention relates to the mechanism for controlling the operations of an accounting machine, and more particularly to the controls attached to the traveling paper carriage of such machines. The present invention is an improvement on the machine disclosed in my pending application Serial No. 92,164, filed July 23, 1936.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a means for manually controlling the operation of the carriage controls, which manual means will operate effectively in addition to the controlling devices now in use, and without improperly interfering with their operation.

With this and incidental objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, the essential elements of which are set forth in the appended claim, and a preferred embodiment of which is hereinafter described with reference to the drawings which accompany and form part of the specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevation taken from the right side of the machine, showing the means operable from the keyboard for altering the carriage controls when the operator wishes to discontinue one type of accounting and to begin a different type,

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing a magazine slide in the position to which it is operated by the cam situated behind the carriage,

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the magazine slide in its normal position, and

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 2 but showing the magazine slide in the position to which it is moved manually by the operator.

Referring to Figure 1, the accounting machine generally indicated at 1 has a traveling carriage generally indicated at 2, carrying a control plate 3 (see also Figure 2) having secured thereon control magazines such as 4. The magazines carry control lugs such as 5 having lugs 6 extending in cam slots 7 in slide 8 mounted on magazine 4 at 11 and 12 for sliding movement forwardly and rearwardly of the machine. A spring 13 connected to the magazine and to the slide tends to pull the slide to its normal rearward position. A cam surface 14 on one end of slide 8 lies in the horizontal plane of a stud 15 on an arm 16 pivoted at 17. A cam 18 is mounted on studs 21 and 22 (Figures 1 and 2) for vertical movement on the machine frame. An extension 23 on one end of slide 8 is guided by a slot in an end plate 24 secured to magazine 4 by a screw 25. A lever 26 (Figure 1) operable from the keyboard through connections 27 and 28, moves cam 18 to either its upper or lower position of adjustment.

When lever 26 is in the position shown in Figure 1, cam 18 is in its lower position where it is in the path of extension 23 on slide 8 so that when the carriage tabulates to the position where lugs 5 in the magazine under consideration are effective, slide 8 is moved to the right as seen in Figure 2. This movement of slide 8 raises lugs 5 to ineffective position through the operation of cam slots 7, and moves cam surface 14 in position to depress stud 15 and lever 16 as it moves over the stud. Depression of lever 16 causes the machine to immediately tabulate through this columnar position, and since the control lugs 5 are held ineffective at this time, this particular magazine has no controlling effect. However, when lever 26 is moved to its forward position (shown in dotted lines in Figure 1), cam 18 is raised to the position shown in Figure 3 where it is above the path of extension 23. Now, when the magazine comes to its effective position with cam 18 in its raised position, extension 23 passes under cam 18 and slide 8 remains in its left hand position shown in Figure 3, where cam surface 14 does not contact stud 15, allowing the carriage to stop in this position. As shown in Figure 3, when the slide is in its left hand position, lugs 5 remain in effective position. The above described operation is essentially the same as that described in the above mentioned application for the corresponding parts.

It has been found desirable at times, for a particular type of operation, to have rendered ineffective not only the magazines having their slide extensions 23 in the horizontal plane of cam 18, but one or more other magazines having their slide extension in a different plane. It is therefore desirable that the operator be able to render these magazines ineffective by some means other than cam 18. The following mechanism has therefore been provided.

Referring to Figure 2, a latch lever 31 is pivoted on a stud 32 on an extension 33 of slide 8. A spring 34 is connected to lever 31 and to extension 33, tensioning the lever counter-clockwise about its pivot. A recess is cut in the left end of lever 31 to provide a shoulder 35. This shoulder normally lies above and to the rear of the upper edge of plate 24, as shown in Figure 3. The shoulder lies a sufficient distance to the rear (to the left in Figure 3) of plate 24 to allow cam

18 to operate slide 8 in the usual manner without the shoulder being effective to latch the slide in its operated position (see Figure 2). The latch, therefore, does not interfere with the normal operation of the machine. However, when the operator wishes to render inoperative one or more magazines whose extensions 23 do not lie in the plane of cam 18, it is only necessary for him to press extension 33 to the right (Figure 3) until spring 34 pulls shoulder 35 down in front of plate 24 to the position shown in Figure 4. This renders the magazine ineffective until the operator releases the latch by downward pressure on the right end of level 31, spring 12 then being effective to return slide 8 to the left to its normal position.

While the form of mechanism herein shown and described is admirably adapted to fulfill the objects primarily stated, it is to be understood that it is not intended to confine the invention to the one form of embodiment therein disclosed, for it is susceptible of embodiment in various forms all coming within the scope of the claim which follows.

What is claimed is:

In an accounting machine having a traveling paper carriage, elements thereon to control various machine functions, a member traveling with the carriage to alter the effect of said elements, and stationary means to operate said member a given extent to one position during tabulation of the carriage, the combination of a plate acting as a guide for said member, means whereby the member may be manually operated a different extent to a second position, and latching means cooperating with said plate for latching the member in the latter position.

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