

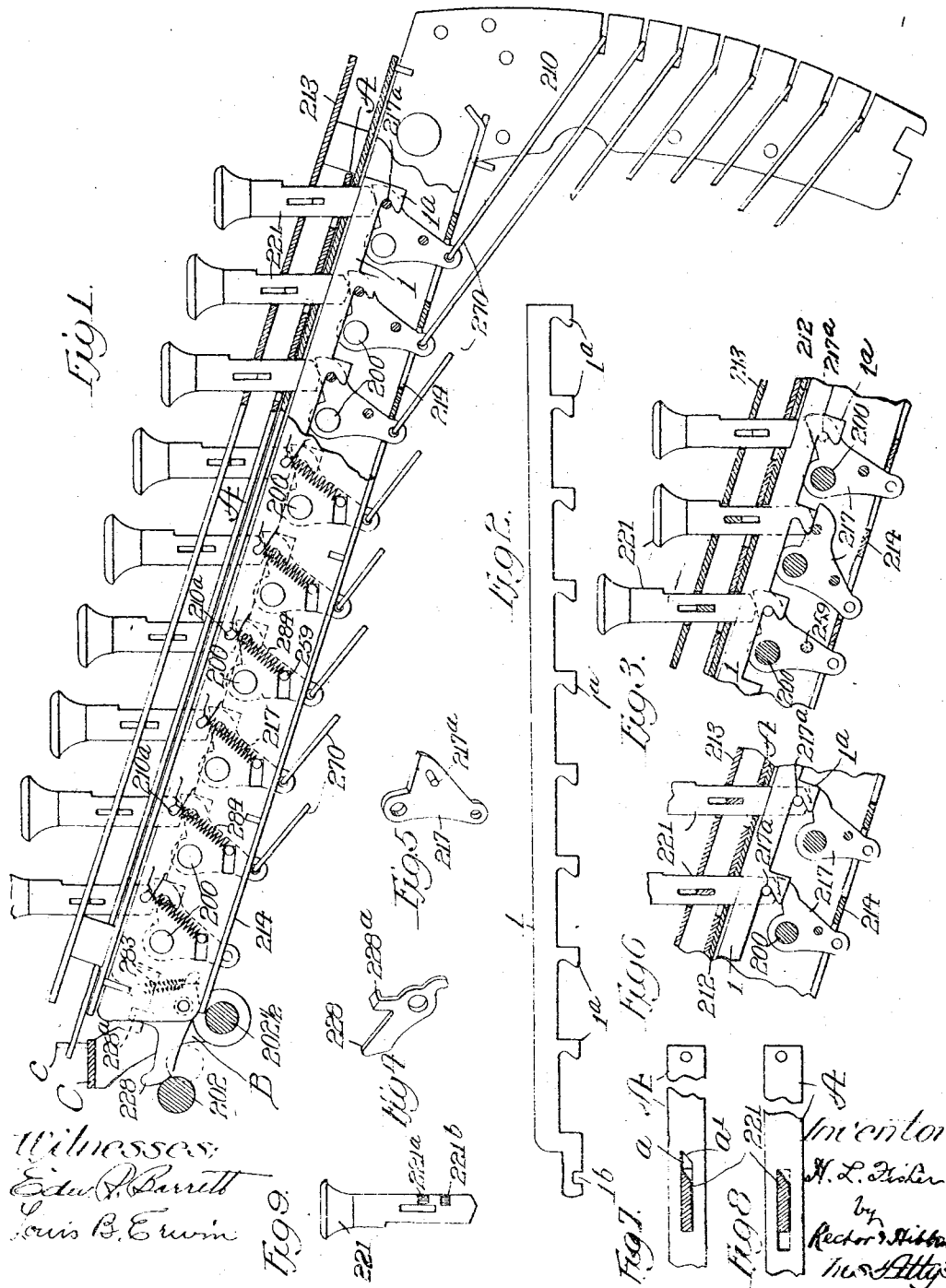
H. L. FISHER.
 ADDING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 5, 1905.

Patented June 24, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,065,674.



Witnesses:
 Edw. A. Barrett
 Louis B. Erwin

Fig. 9.

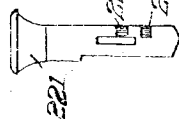


Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

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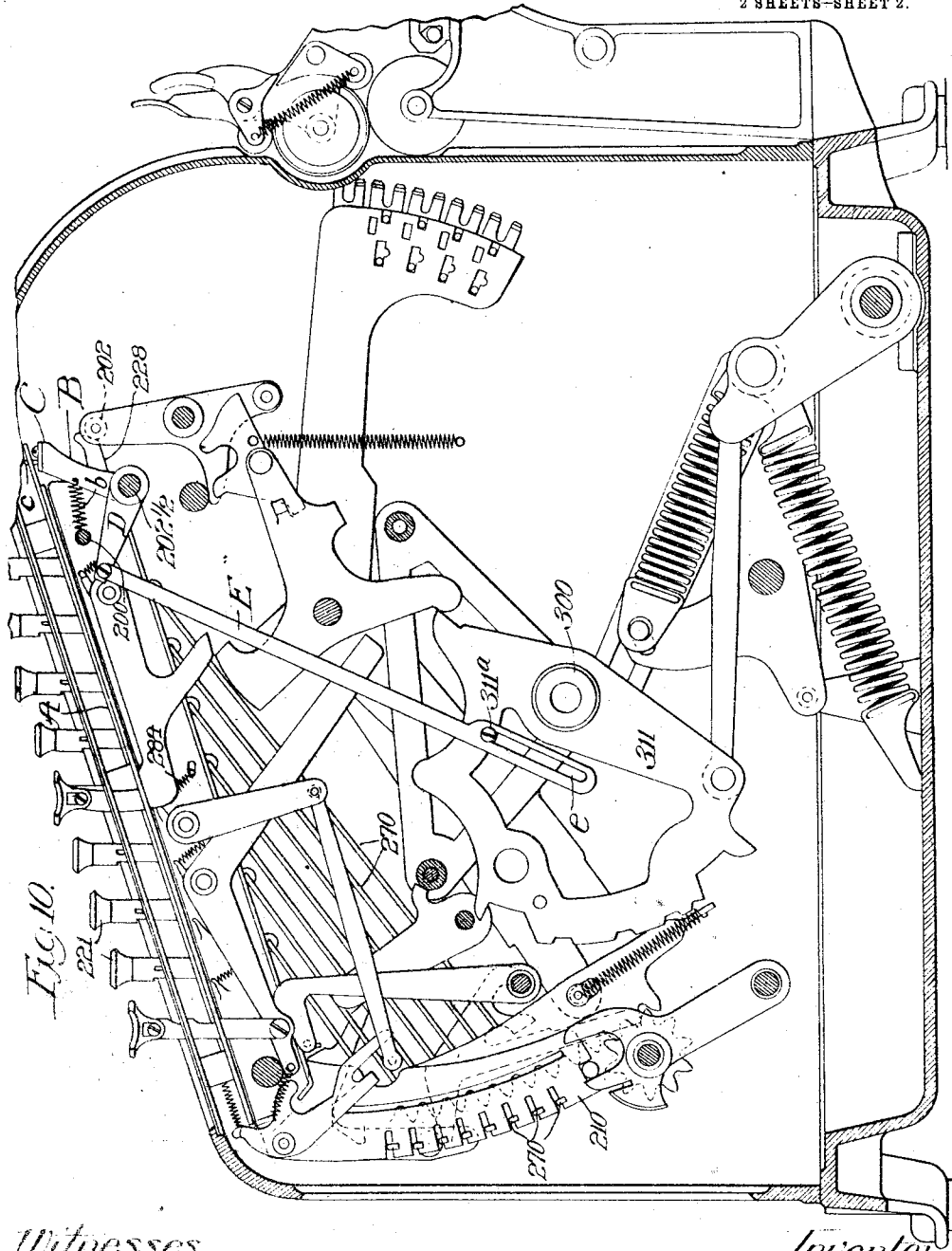
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY L. FISHER, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

ADDING-MACHINE.

1,065,674.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 24, 1913.

Application filed June 5, 1905. Serial No. 263,851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY L. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adding-Machines, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to machines, such as adding machines, cash registers and other calculating machines, in which a plurality of operating keys are employed, and in which the keys are required to be temporarily detained in their operated or set positions after being moved thereto, and it has for its object the provision of improved means for detaining the keys in operated or set position and for releasing and permitting them to be returned to normal position.

I have illustrated my invention as applied to the well known Burroughs adding machine, shown and described in a number of prior United States Letters Patents, such as Burroughs Patents Nos. 504,963, and 505,078, issued on September 12, 1893, but its utility is not confined to that particular type of machine.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of the keyboard of an adding machine—in this instance the Burroughs machine referred to; Fig. 2 a detail view in side elevation of the detent plate cooperating with one of the rows of keys of such machine; Fig. 3 a sectional detail of Fig. 1, showing one of the keys depressed and held in operated or set position by the detent plate; Fig. 4 a perspective detail of one of the bell-crank plates; Fig. 5 a perspective detail of the releasing lever or bell-crank; Fig. 6 a detail in side elevation of a modified construction; Figs. 7 and 8 detail views of a locking bar; Fig. 9 an elevation of one of the number keys; and Fig. 10 a side elevation of a Burroughs machine, showing an operating connection for the locking bars.

The same letters of reference refer to identical parts in the several views.

Referring to the particular embodiment of my invention herein shown in connection

with a Burroughs adding machine and especially to Fig. 1, which illustrates a portion of the keyboard section of such a machine, the reference number 221 indicates the operating keys of the machine which are mounted in vertical guide-ways in the two keyboard plates 212 and 213 and are capable of being depressed to the position of the middle key shown in Fig. 3. The lower ends of the keys, in the present instance shaped as shown, rest upon the approximately horizontal arms of the key levers or bell-cranks 217 which are fulcrumed upon the transverse rods 200, and to the lower ends of whose depending vertical arms are connected the upper rear ends of the stop rods or wires 270 of the Burroughs machine. As is well known, the lower forward ends of these stop wires are bent at right angles through the guide slots in the fixed frame plate 210 and serve as stops to arrest the downward movement of the actuating sectors of the machine (Fig. 10) at different points according to the particular key which is operated. Resetting springs 284 connected at their lower ends to pins 259 upon the bell-cranks 217 and at their upper ends to lugs 210^a struck out of the frame plate 210, serve to yieldingly hold the bell-cranks 217 in their normal positions shown in Fig. 1, and cause them to support the keys 221 in elevated position. When any key 221 is depressed it carries the bell-crank 217 beneath it (against the stress of the resetting spring) and throws the lower end of the bell-crank rearward, thereby drawing the forward end of the stop rod or wire 270 connected to said bell-crank rearward in its slot in the frame plate 210, into position to act as a stop for the movable sector hereinbefore referred to. To detain the bell-crank and its connected stop in such operated or set position, while the ensuing operation of the machine is taking place I provide the detent plate 1 shown in Fig. 2. This detent plate is mounted in suitable guideways to move longitudinally beside the lower ends of the keys 221 and the horizontal arms of the bell-cranks 217; and it is provided upon its under side with a plurality of detents 1^a, one for each key and its associated bell-crank. These detents 1^a are adapted to cooperate with pins 217^a pro-

jecting from the sides of the bell-cranks 217, to which end the rear or left hand sides or edges of the detents are rearwardly inclined or beveled, as shown, and at their lower ends provided with rounded corners at their points of junction with the lower sides of the detents. A suitable spring, hereinafter referred to, presses the detent plate 1 rearwardly in its guide-ways, so that the pins 217^a upon the bell-cranks rest against or in proximity to the rear walls of the detents 1^a immediately above the rearwardly inclined portions thereof, as shown in Fig. 1, and also in the case of the first and third keys in Fig. 3.

It results from the foregoing construction and arrangement of parts that when any key 221 is depressed and the horizontal arm of the bell-crank beneath it thereby forced downward, the pin 217^a upon such bell-crank riding over the inclined or beveled surface of the detent 1^a beneath it, will force the detent plate forward or to the right until the pin 217^a clears the rounded corner of the detent and passes below the latter, whereupon the spring operating upon the detent plate will move the latter rearward to normal position again and carry the detent over the pin of the depressed bell-crank, as in the case of the middle key and bell-crank in Fig. 3, and thereby lock the bell-crank and its connected parts in their operated or set position.

The operated bell-crank is released and returned with its key to normal position at the end of the operation of the machine by means of the releasing bell-crank 228 connected to the upper rear end of the detent plate 1, and shown in perspective detail in Fig. 4. The vertically projecting arm 228^a of this bell-crank 228 fits in a notch 1^b cut in the under side of the detent plate 1 at its rear end, Fig. 2, and a spring 283 connected to a forwardly projecting arm of the bell-crank serves to press its vertical arm rearward and thereby yieldingly maintain the detent plate 1 in its rearward or normal position. The releasing bar or rod 202 co-operates with the rearwardly projecting arm of the bell-crank 228, and at the end of each operation of the machine is moved from the position indicated by the solid line in Fig. 1 to the position indicated by the dotted line, thereby rocking the bell-crank upon its fulcrum, forcing the detent plate 1 forward, and releasing the operated or set bell-crank 217 and permitting its resetting spring 284 to restore it and the depressed key 221 to normal position. The rod 202 is common to the releasing bell-cranks 228 of all of the detent plates 1 for all of the rows of keys in the machine, so that at the end of the operation of the machine all of the operated or set bell-cranks are released and

returned with their keys to normal position.

The foregoing operation and result of temporarily detaining the operated keys or their bell-cranks in moved position, and releasing and restoring them to normal position at the end of the operation of the machine, are, broadly speaking, the same as in the Burroughs and similar adding machines now in use; and my present invention relates to the particular construction of the detent plate, or its detents, and the coöperating element upon the bell-crank or key, whereby the operated bell-crank is not only detained in moved position by the detent, but whereby it may be released with certainty and restored to normal position upon the depression of any other key in the same denominational row or series. It frequently happens that the operator of a machine may inadvertently depress the wrong key, and, discovering the error before the operating handle of the machine is moved, desire to correct it. This may be done, by operating the usual "release key" of the machine (not shown) which serves to move the rod 202 from its position indicated by the solid line in Fig. 1 to the position indicated by the dotted line, and thereby release not only the erroneously depressed key but all other keys which may have been correctly operated; or it may be done by means of a special release key serving to move only the detent plate of the particular row or keys containing the erroneously operated one, with which individual release key some machines are provided; but in the present instance I provide for the automatic release of the erroneously depressed key by the mere depression of another key in the same row or series. This automatic release of erroneously depressed keys is not a broadly new result, but has been heretofore provided for in cash registers and other analogous machines, and is not, in itself, difficult of accomplishment; but in an adding machine, such as the Burroughs and similar machines, the employment of ordinary automatic release constructions is not practicable, for the reason that the lightness of "touch" of the operating keys must be left unimpaired, and the friction of the coöperating parts consequently reduced to a minimum, while the automatic release of one key by the depression of another is provided for with absolute certainty, since if it were possible to depress a second key without releasing the first the entire automatic release arrangement would be worthless.

In the construction which I have provided, and which has been described above, the shape of the detents and of the coöperating elements upon the bell-crank, and the relative strength of the resetting springs

for the bell-crank and detent plate, are such that the resistance offered to the depression of the keys is not materially increased, the operated bell-crank is caught and held with certainty by the detent plate at the end of the depression of the key, while upon the depression of any other key in the series the bell-crank of the first operated key is released and restored with its key to normal position with absolute certainty. This result is due to the cooperating rounded surfaces which the detent and pin upon the bell-crank present to each other, and to the fact that the resetting spring for the bell-crank is of sufficient strength to overcome any friction which may occur between the pin upon the bell-crank and the rounded corner of the detent as the former passes upward over the latter in the release of the bell-crank. As is well understood in the art, it is not practicable to construct automatic release devices of this general character with such absolute accuracy, and to maintain them in such perfect adjustment, that the depression of each key in the row or series will move the detent plate exactly the same distance as will the depression of each and every other key in the series, and thereby cause the depression of a second key in the row to release with certainty a previously depressed key, without taking into account and providing means for overcoming friction between the moving parts of the release key and detent plate. Under the construction which I have provided, even if the depression of a second key in the row does not serve to move the detent plate far enough to cause the detent corresponding to the correspondingly depressed key to move entirely clear of the pin upon the bell-crank associated with the latter, and thereby positively release the bell-crank and permit it to move upward without any friction between its pin and the rounded point of the detent, nevertheless the movement of the detent plate to even approximately such position will bring the rounded point of the detent into such relation to the rounded surface of the pin upon the bell-crank that the resetting spring for the latter will readily lift it and overcome the slight friction occurring between the pin and detent. Of course, resetting springs could be provided of sufficient strength to overcome a considerable amount of friction between the detent plate and the cooperating element upon the bell-crank or upon the key, but as every increase in the strength of the resetting springs increases the resistance offered to the depression of the keys, and thereby impairs the lightness of touch of the keys, which is so highly desirable as to be substantially essential in machines of this character, it follows that a construction which

reduces to the minimum the amount of friction required to be overcome in the resetting of the parts is of the highest utility.

The particular construction of detent and cooperating element which I have provided for the Burroughs machine may be employed with advantage in other machines which do not employ the bell-cranks 217 or any element corresponding thereto, and in Fig. 6 I have illustrated a construction in which the pins 217^a which cooperate with the detents 1^a are mounted directly upon the stems of the keys 221.

My invention also has for its object the provision of means for locking in operated or depressed condition, any one or more of the keys after being operated and preventing the operation of any of the keys on the keyboard, after the operation of the machine has been started, that is, after the operating handle has been started on its forward movement, in case such a handle is employed, as in the present instance, such means being associated and arranged to operate in conjunction with the reset key mechanism or so called flexible keyboard hereinbefore described. As hereinafter explained, the construction and operation of the additional parts about to be described are such that after the operation of the machine has been started the item set up on the keyboard is unalterable, inasmuch as the item cannot be reset or changed, for the operated keys are locked down and the remaining keys are locked up.

Referring to the embodiment of my invention relating to the key-locking mechanism, I provide a series of sliding bars or plates A corresponding in number to the number of the denominations represented on the keyboard and extending in line with the keys representing the digits of each row of keys. These sliding bars or strips A are arranged between the two keyboard plates 212 and 213, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 10, such bars slide upon the lower keyboard plate 212. The stems of the valve or number keys pass through their respective sliding bars, to which end such bars are provided, as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, with a series of longitudinal slots *a*, each bar being of course provided with nine slots for the nine digit keys but, as will be understood, the slot corresponding to the 1 key may be an open slot, instead of closed slots corresponding to the other keys. The rearward ends *a'* of the slots are made oblique for the purpose of cooperating with the correspondingly oblique notches 221^a and 221^b cut into one of the corners of the rearward edge of each of the key stems, as illustrated in detail in Fig. 9. When, therefore, the parts are in normal position, as illustrated in Fig. 7, the key stems are free to be moved up and

down in the slots A, inasmuch as the oblique edges a' are located rearwardly of and a slight distance from the notches in the key stem. When, however, the bars A are moved forwardly, in the automatic manner hereinafter described, the oblique end a' of each slot will enter one or the other of the notches in the key stems accordingly as such keys have been operated or depressed or not.

10 In case a particular key has not been depressed, then the oblique end a' of its slot will enter the notch 221^b of that key stem, whereas in case such particular key was depressed, then such end of the slot would engage the upper notch 221^a of the key stem.

15 It will thus be seen that these bars lock the keys in up or down position accordingly as they may be in up or down position when the bars were actuated.

20 For the purpose of automatically and at the proper time actuating or sliding the bars A, I provide, in the present instance, an operating connection which is under the control of a movable part of the machine, which is always operated or moved at every operation of the machine. In the present instance, I utilize for this purpose as the actuating or movable part, the well known sector 311, arranged on the right hand side of the machine and secured upon the main operating shaft 300, as seen in Fig. 10.

25 Upon the cross shaft 202 1/2 which, in the regular Burroughs machine, is a cross rod for supporting the sliding bars 214, I mount a bail, consisting of the parallel side arms B and cross strip or bar C extending transversely of the keyboard just in the rear of the rearward end of the lower keyboard plate 212. The cross bar C of the bail is operatively connected with each one of the special sliding bars A, as by means of the upwardly extending pins c arranged to pass through openings near the rearward end of the sliding bars A, as seen in Figs. 1, 7 and 10.

30 In the present instance, the rod 202 1/2 is a rock shaft and is provided at its right hand end with a crank arm D operatively connected with the sector 311 in suitable manner, as by means of the link E pivotally connected to such crank arm at its upper end and having a pin and slot connection at its lower end with the sector 311.

35 In the present instance, the link E is provided near its lower end with an elongated slot e adapted to receive a stud or pin 311^a, projecting laterally from the sector.

As shown in the drawings, Fig. 10, the bail is normally spring pressed forwardly, as by means of the coiled spring b , but according to the construction herein shown, the bail is restrained against such forward movement by the action of the sector 311 upon the link E and consequently upon the bail itself. In the normal position of the

sector 311, as shown in Fig. 10, the pin 311^a bears against the upper end of the slot e and is at this time holding the bail in its rearwardly rocked position, against the tension of the spring b , with the result that the series of sliding bars A are held to an inoperative position with respect to the stems of all of the keys. When, however, the main shaft 300 of the machine is rocked or moved in an anti-clockwise direction and the sector 311 correspondingly rocked, the restraint upon the bail through the link connection is removed and the spring b is thereupon permitted to rock the bail rearwardly, thereby carrying or sliding all of the bars A forwardly and locking the keys up or down, as the case may be, in the manner already fully explained. It is seen that upon the initial movement or operation of the machine the keys are locked and the item or amount set up thereon is fixed alterably during such operation of the machine. Upon the restoring stroke or movement of the main shaft 300 the pin or stud 311^a which, on the forward stroke of such shaft moved freely in the elongated slot e will, near the end of the return stroke, bear against the upper end of the slot e and shift the link E upwardly, thereby rocking the bail against the tension of its spring b and sliding the series of bars A, thereby unlocking the keys, so that the latter may be ready for the next operation. Thus, prior to the operation of the machine, that is prior to the initial movement of the main operating shaft 300, the different keys may be reset and the amount of an item changed at the will of the operator, for the purpose of correcting any error in setting up such item, but such resetting is absolutely prevented upon the initial movement of the main shaft of the machine, as just described.

Having thus fully described my invention I claim:

1. The combination of the depressible keys, the bell-cranks operated thereby, the longitudinally reciprocating detent plate provided with the detents having the inclined surfaces and rounded corners, the rounded pins or studs upon the bell-cranks cooperating with the detents, the resetting springs for the bell-cranks, and means for yieldingly holding the detent plate in and restoring it to normal position; substantially as described.

2. The combination of the depressible keys, bell-cranks operated thereby, and provided with pins or studs, a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate spring pressed to normal position and provided with detents having inclined surfaces with which said pins or studs cooperate, means for resetting the bell-cranks, a bell-crank operatively connected with the plate, and means for rock-

ing the bell-crank to reciprocate the plate and thereby release any operated key and its bell-crank; substantially as described.

3. The combination of the depressible keys, bell-cranks operated thereby, and provided with pins or studs, a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate spring pressed to normal position and provided with detents having inclined surfaces with which said pins or studs cooperate, means for resetting the bell-cranks, a bell-crank 228 having a projecting arm 228^a which is operatively connected with the plate, and means under the control of the operator for rocking the bell-crank to reciprocate the plate and thereby release any operated key and its bell-crank; substantially as described.

4. The combination of the depressible keys, bell-cranks operated thereby and provided with pins or studs, a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate provided with detents having inclined surfaces with which said pins or studs cooperate, means for resetting the bell-cranks, a bell-crank 228 which is operatively connected with the plate and spring-pressed to hold the plate to a normal position with a yielding pressure, and means for operating the bell-crank 228; substantially as described.

5. The combination of the depressible keys, bell-cranks operated thereby and provided with pins or studs, a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate provided with detents having inclined surfaces with which said pins or studs cooperate, means for resetting the bell-cranks, a bell-crank 228 which is spring-pressed and provided with an arm 228^a, said plate being provided with a notch 1^a to receive the arm 228^a and thereby form an operating connection between the bell-crank 228 and the plate, and means for operating the bell-crank 228 to reciprocate the plate and thereby release any operated key and its bell-crank; substantially as described.

6. The combination of the depressible keys, bell-cranks operated thereby, and provided with pins or studs, a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate provided with detents having inclined surface with which said pins or studs cooperate, means for resetting the bell-cranks, a bell-crank 228 operatively connected with the plate, and a spring 283 connected with the bell-crank 228 and tending to hold the latter and the plate in a normal position; substantially as described.

7. The combination of a series of rows of keys of different denominations, bell-cranks operated thereby and provided with pins or studs, a corresponding series of detent plates spring pressed to normal position and provided with detents having inclined surfaces with which said pins or

studs cooperate, means for re-setting the bell-cranks, a series of bell-cranks 228 operatively connected with the plates and means under the control of the operator for rocking the bell-cranks 228 and reciprocating the plate to thereby release any key operated in any one of the rows of keys; substantially as described.

8. The combination of the keys 221, bell-cranks 217 provided with the laterally projecting pins 217^a, the detent plate 1 provided with the detents 1^a cooperating with the pins 217^a upon the bell-cranks, and the resetting springs 284 and 283 for the bell-cranks and detent plate, respectively; substantially as described.

9. The combination of the keys 221, the bell-cranks 217 provided with the pins 217^a, the longitudinally movable detent plate 1 provided with the detents 1^a cooperating with the pins 217^a, the frame plate 210 having the lugs 219^a struck from it, and resetting springs 284 for the bell-cranks connected at one end to the latter and at their opposite ends to said lugs, and the resetting springs 283 for the detent plate; substantially as described.

10. The combination of a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate provided with detents having inclined surfaces and rounded corners, cooperating key elements provided with lateral projections presenting rounded surfaces to the detents, and resetting springs for the detent plate and for the key elements; substantially as described.

11. The combination of a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate provided with detents having inclined surfaces and rounded corners, cooperating key elements provided with lateral projections presenting rounded surfaces to the detents, resetting springs for the detent plate and for the key elements, and means under the control of the operator for actuating the plate against its spring elements; substantially as described.

12. The combination of a longitudinally reciprocating detent plate provided with detents having inclined surfaces and rounded corners, cooperating key elements provided with lateral projections presenting rounded surfaces to the detents, resetting springs for the detent plate and for the key elements, and a bell-crank operatively connected with one end of the detent plate and adapted, when rocked, to actuate the plate against its spring tension; substantially as described.

13. The combination with a series of depressible key elements having lateral projections, of a longitudinally movable detent plate extending along said key elements and having depending detent projections with inclined upper sides adjacent the body portion of the plate and engaged by the lateral

projections of the key elements which projections normally seat in sockets at the bases of the detent projections of the plate.

14. The combination with a series of depressible key elements having rounded lateral projections, of a longitudinally movable detent plate extending along said key elements and having depending detent projections with inclined upper sides adjacent the body portion of the plate and engaged by the lateral projections of the key elements and rounded extremities past which the key projections move when keys are depressed the outer edges of the detent projections then moving over the key projections.

15. In an adding machine, key mechanism comprising keys obliquely notched in one side, means for resetting the keys after being operated, a series of locking bars having closed slots through which the keys slide, oblique ends of the slots cooperating with the notched portions of the keys and normally tending to engage such keys, and a movable part of the operating mechanism of the machine normally restraining said locking bars; substantially as described.

16. In an adding machine, key mechanism comprising keys obliquely notched in one side, means for resetting the keys after being operated, a series of locking bars having closed slots through which the keys slide, oblique ends of the slots cooperating with the notched portions of the keys, a spring tending to move such bars to a position of engagement with the keys, and a movable part of the machine with an operating connection for putting the spring under tension when the machine is normal; substantially as described.

17. In a machine of the character described, the combination of rows of depressible keys, a locking bar for each row of keys, a rocking bail common to all the bars, and connected therewith so as to move them in both directions, and means for rocking said bail.

18. In an adding machine, means for locking the keys upon the operation of the machine comprising a series of bars one for the series of keys of each denomination, a spring-pressed bail operatively connected with the bars, and an operating connection between the bail and a movable part of the machine for holding the bail and thereby the bars in inoperative position when the machine is normal or at rest; substantially as described.

19. In an adding machine, means for locking the keys upon the operation of the machine comprising a series of bars one for the series of keys of each denomination, said bars being spring pressed toward a position of engagement with the keys, a bail op-

eratively connected with the bars, and an operating link operatively connected with the bail and having a pin and slot connection with a movable part of the machine; substantially as described.

20. In an adding machine, means for locking the keys upon the operation of the machine comprising a series of bars one for the series of keys of each denomination, said bars being spring pressed toward a position of engagement with the keys, a bail operatively connected with the bars, a crank arm on the bail, a link connected with the crank arm and having a slot, and a stud or pin movable in the slot and located on a movable part of the machine; substantially as described.

21. In an adding machine, means for locking the keys upon the operation of the machine comprising a series of bars one for each denomination, a bail having a series of pins operatively connected with the bars, a spring connected with the bail and tending to move the bars into operative relationship with the keys, and an operating connection under the control of the machine and normally tending to restrain said action of the spring; substantially as described.

22. In an adding machine, means for locking the keys upon the operation of the machine comprising a series of bars, one for each denomination, each bar having a series of slots through which the key stems pass, and said keys having notches to be engaged by their slots in either their up or down position, and means under the control of the machine in its operations for shifting the bars into engagement with their key stems upon the initial operation of the machine; substantially as described.

23. In an adding machine, means for locking the keys upon the operation of the machine, comprising a series of bars, one for each denomination, each bar having a series of slots through which the key stems pass and one end of which is oblique, and said keys having oblique notches on one corner adjacent the oblique ends of the slots, and means under the control of the machine in its operations for shifting the bars into engagement with their key stems upon the initial operation of the machine; substantially as described.

24. In a machine of the character described, the combination of rows of depressible keys, a locking bar for each row of keys, a controlling member common to all the bars and connected therewith so as to move them in both directions, and means for operating said controlling member.

25. In a machine of the character described, the combination of rows of depressible keys, a locking bar for each row of keys, a controlling member common to all

the bars and connected therewith so as to move them in both directions, a spring moving said controlling member in a locking direction, and a driven part of the operating mechanism for moving said member in the opposite direction.

26. In a machine of the character described, the combination of rows of depressible keys, a locking bar for each row of
10 keys, a rocking bail common to all the bars

and connected therewith so as to move them in both directions, a spring moving said bail in a locking direction, and a driven part of the operating mechanism for moving the bail in the opposite direction.

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