

No. 611,403.

Patented Sept. 27, 1898.

L. R. WINSLOW.
VOTING MACHINE.

(Application filed Mar. 26, 1897.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

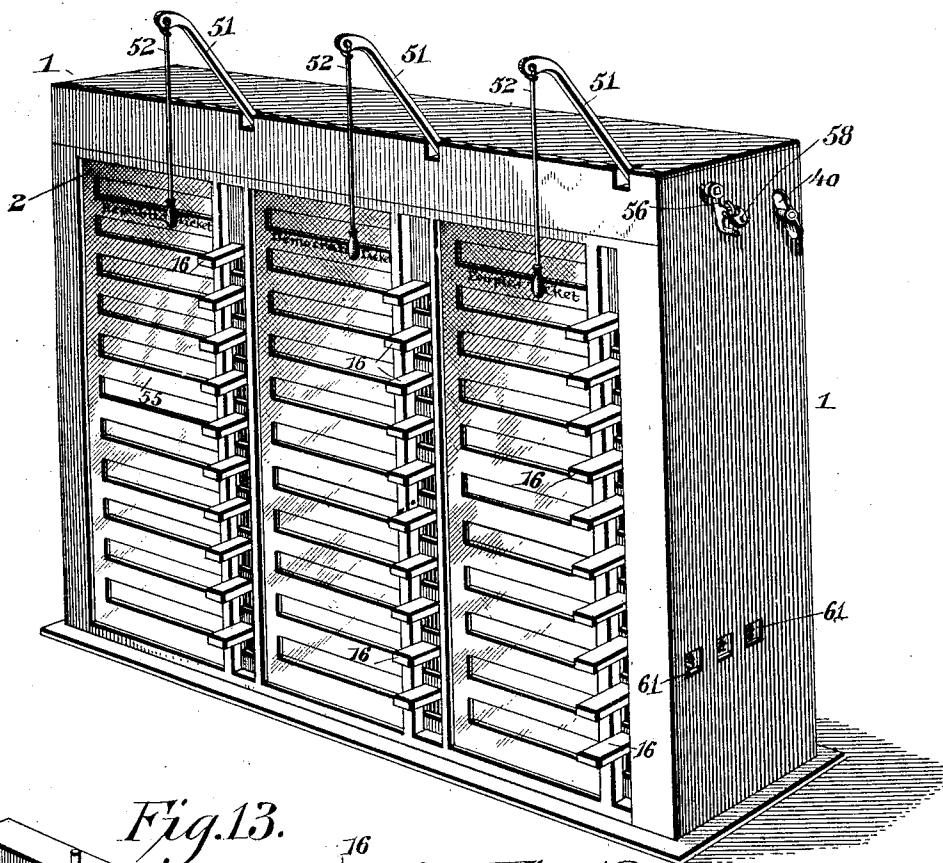


Fig.13.

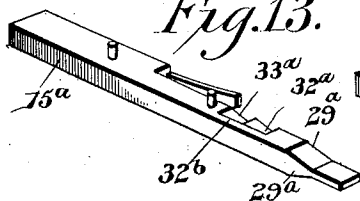


Fig. 12.

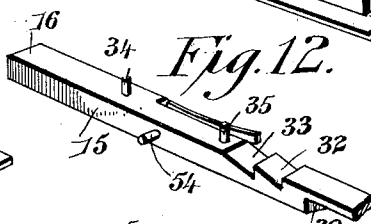
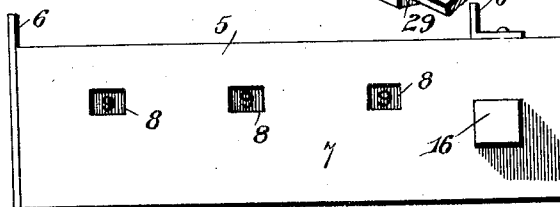


Fig. 9.



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Fig. 11.

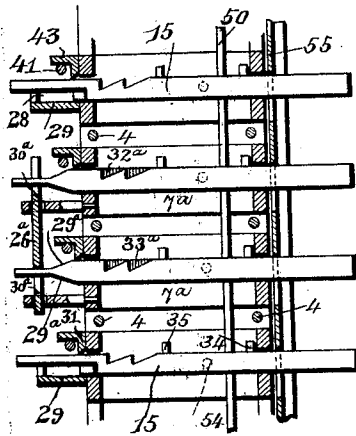


Fig. 2.

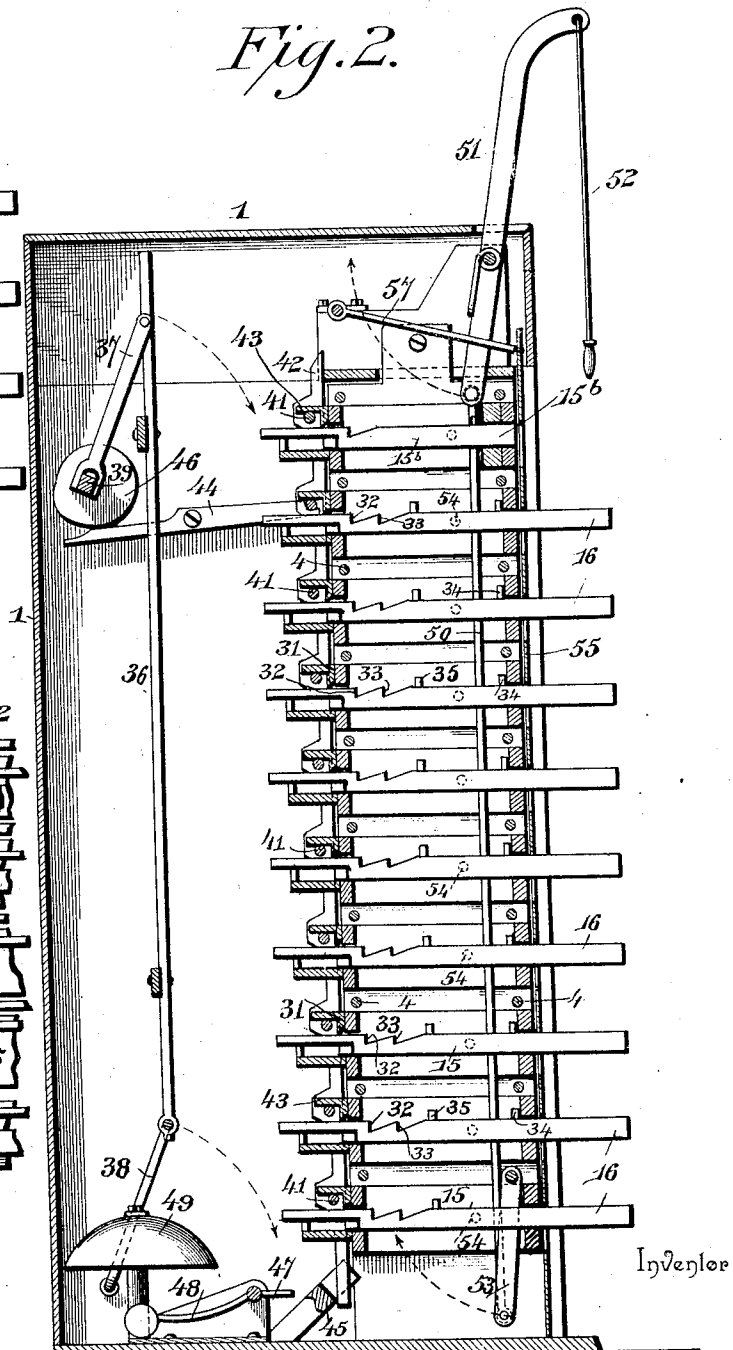
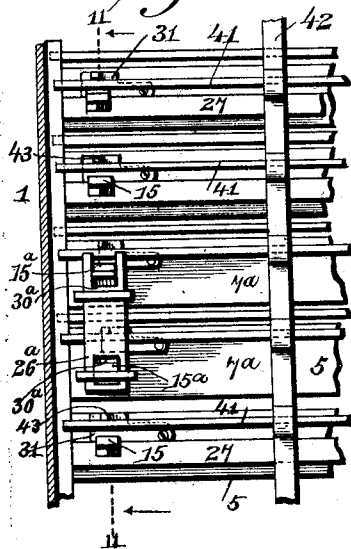


Fig. 10.



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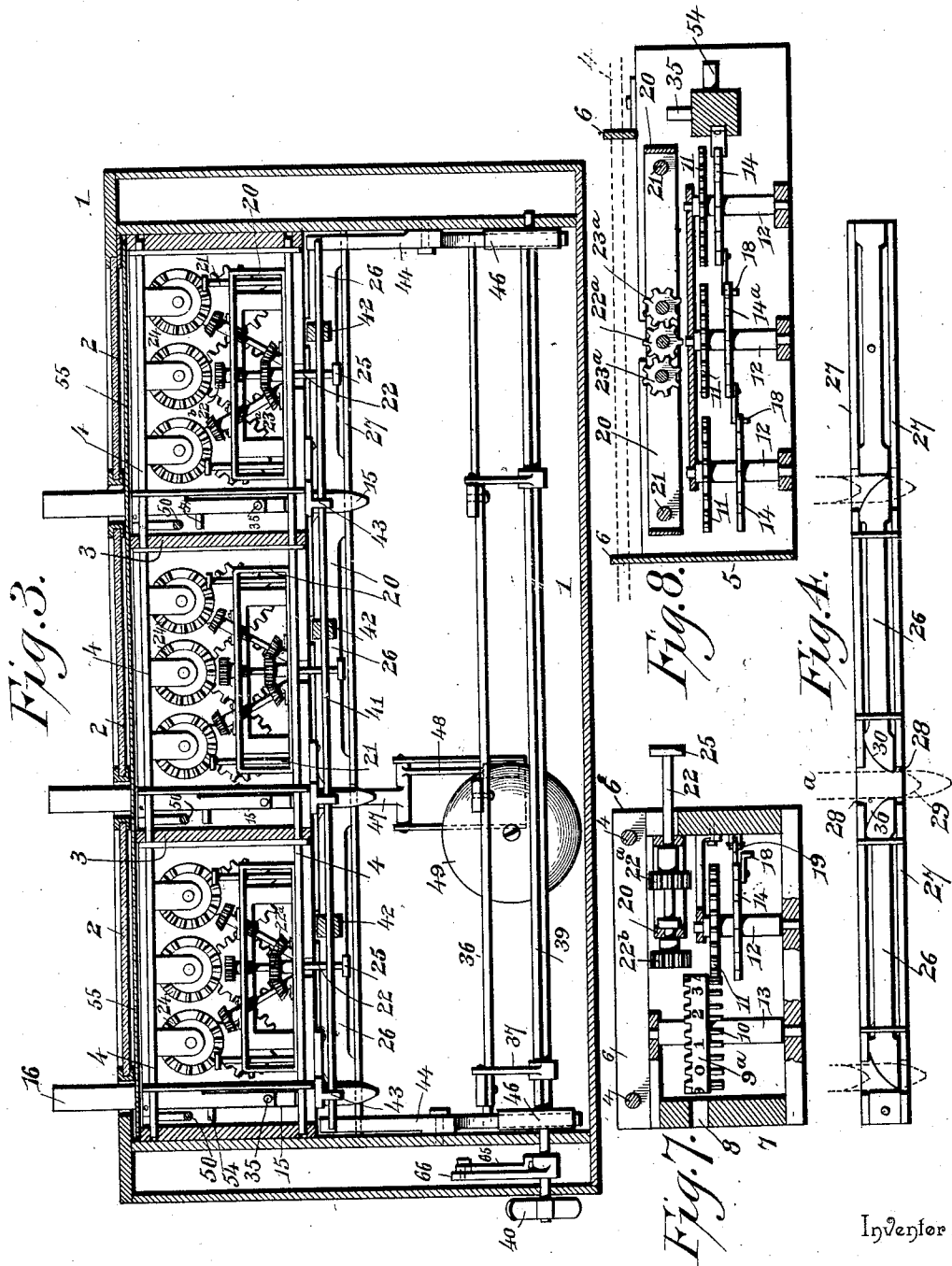
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4 Sheets—Sheet 3.



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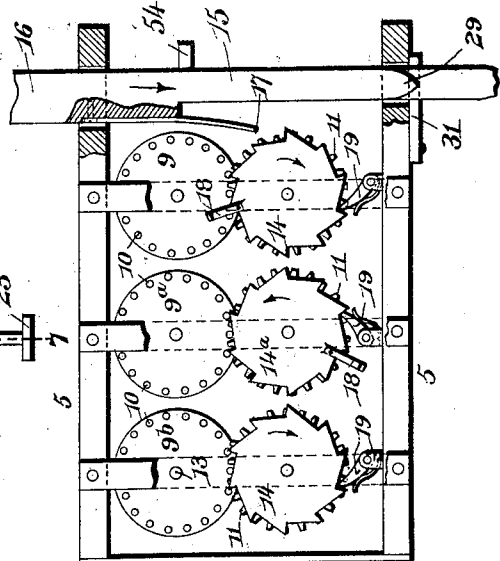
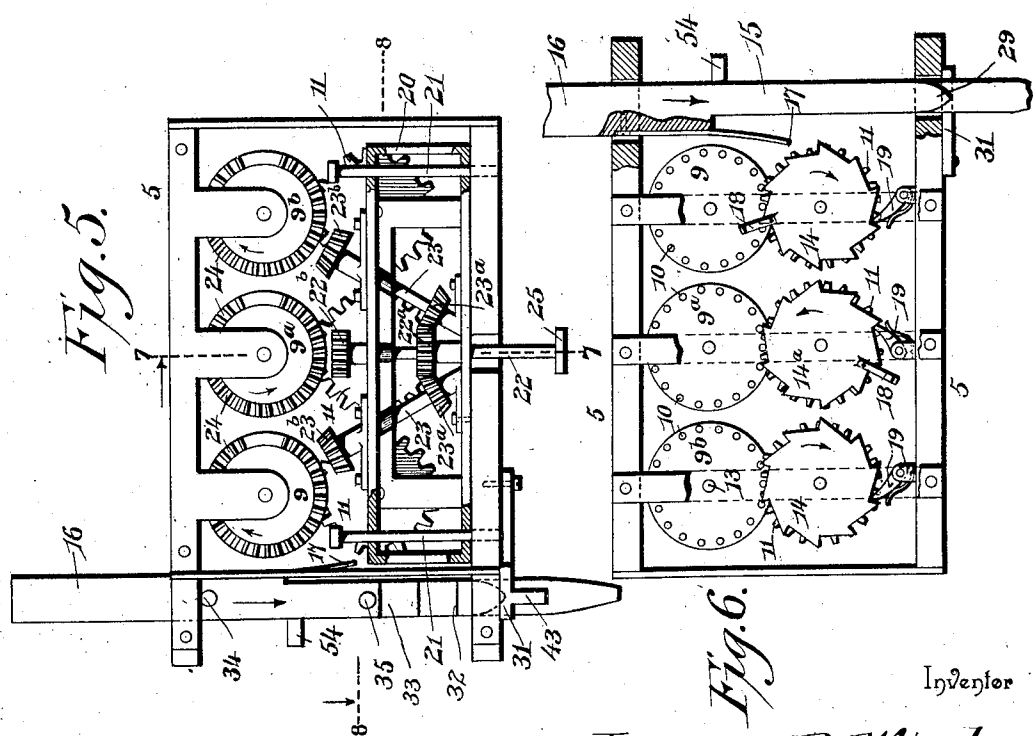
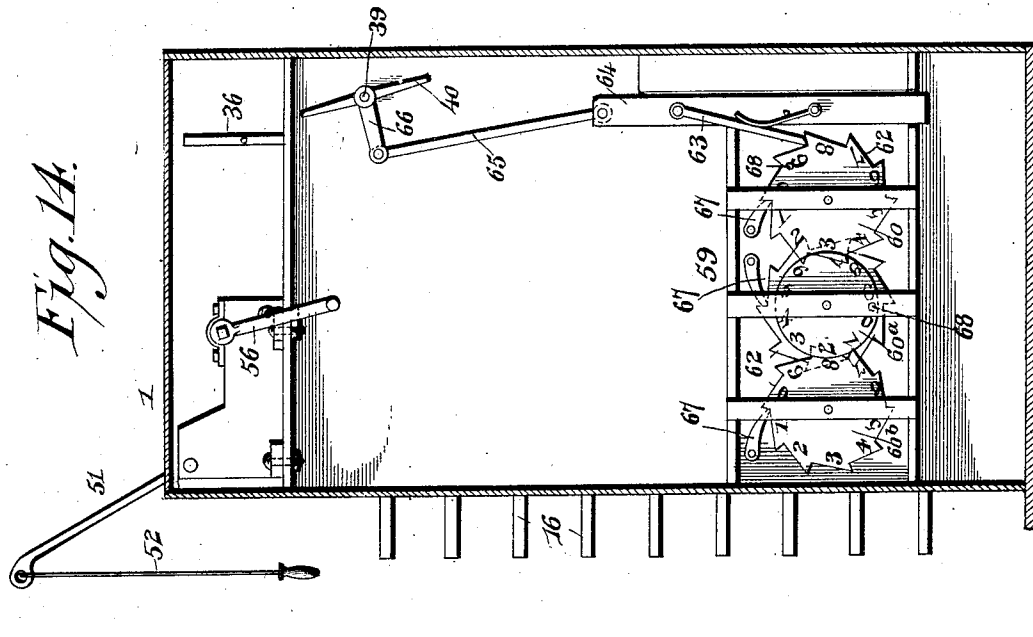
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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LENNA RYLAND WINSLOW, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

VOTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 611,403, dated September 27, 1898.

Application filed March 26, 1897. Serial No. 629,441. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LENNA RYLAND WINSLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Voting-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to voting-machines of that class wherein the votes for different candidates are cast by the operation of buttons or slides adapted to be operated either independently or in series, as the voter may elect, to facilitate discrimination as to candidates without regard to party, or to enable the voter by a single operation to vote a straight ticket.

The object in view is to provide mechanism whereby the votes of successive voters may be cast without either being able to discover for whom his predecessor's votes were cast, and, furthermore, to provide in connection with each voting slide or button a separate tally mechanism which is normally concealed, all of the tally mechanisms being adapted to be exposed simultaneously after the close of the election to display in plain figures and without the task of counting votes the entire number of ballots cast for each candidate, together with the entire number of straight tickets which have been voted.

A further object of the invention is to provide means whereby an accurate tally of the number of voters is kept, and, furthermore, to provide means for preventing the casting of a ballot for more than one candidate for each office.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a voting-machine constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section showing in plan view a series of tally mechanisms and operating devices with the means for locking the remaining slides when one is operated to cast a vote. Fig. 4 is a detail plan view of the slide-locking devices. Fig. 5 is a detail plan view of one of the tally mechanisms. Fig. 6 is an

inverted plan view of the same. Fig. 7 is a detail transverse section of the same on the line 7 7 of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a detail longitudinal section of the same on the line 8 8 of Fig. 5. Fig. 9 is a front view of one of the tally mechanisms. Fig. 10 is a partial rear view to show the relative arrangement of the trip-frame and locking-pawls, and also showing the means for locking the slides of the tally mechanisms used in casting votes for constitutional amendments. Fig. 11 is a detail vertical section of the same on the line 11 11 of Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a detail view in perspective of one of the ballot-slides detached. Fig. 13 is a similar view of a slightly-modified form of slide used in connection with the amendment-tally mechanisms. Fig. 14 is a view of the voter-counting mechanism and the means for operating the shield, whereby the indexes of the vote-tally mechanisms are normally concealed.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The mechanism embodying my invention comprises a suitable casing 1, provided in its front wall with a plurality of transparent panels 2, one for each party for which votes are to be cast, and in rear of the plane of this front wall is arranged a plurality of vertical partitions 3, connected by horizontal supporting-rods 4. These rods support tally mechanisms, (shown in detail in Figs. 5 to 9, inclusive,) and as the construction of all of said mechanisms is the same it will be necessary herein to describe but one. The box or shell 5, in which each tally mechanism is inclosed, is provided with upwardly-extending perforated ears 6, which fit upon the horizontal supporting-rods 4 between two contiguous partitions 3 or between the outermost partitions and the side walls of the casing 1, and this box or shell is provided with a front wall 7, arranged contiguous to the plane of the transparent panels 2 and provided with inspection-openings 8, through each of which is exposed one numeral of an index or dial of which a plurality (shown at 9 9^a 9^b, &c.) are employed. In the construction illustrated in the drawings three of these dials are shown, and each carries depending pins 10, constituting a cage-gear, with which meshes a cor-

responding pinion 11 on one of a plurality of vertical arbors 12, arranged, respectively, in rear of the arbors 13 of the dials. The arbors 12 further carry ratchet-wheels 14, of which one is adapted to receive motion from the ballot-casting device, which, in the construction illustrated, consists of a slide 15, mounted for corresponding forward and rearward movement in the box or shell and extends through a suitable opening in the front wall of the casing to form a projection or button 16. This slide carries an operating-pawl 17, of yielding construction, which is so disposed with relation to the teeth of the units-ratchet 14 that each rearward movement of the slide in the direction indicated by the arrows thereon in Figs. 5 and 6 will move said ratchet through a distance equal to the interval between contiguous teeth thereof. Obviously the units-ratchet is that which is operatively connected with the units-dial 9, and the units-ratchet carries an operating-finger 18, which is adapted to engage the teeth of the tens-ratchet 14^a and move the latter through one step or the distance between contiguous teeth for each complete revolution of the units-ratchet. In the same way means are provided for communicating motion from each ratchet connected with a dial of lower denomination to the ratchet of the contiguous dial of higher denomination, and it is obvious that any desired number of dials and operating-ratchets may be employed in connection with a suitable number of inspection-openings 8 to enable a vote aggregating any desired number to be exposed at the front of the box or shell. Each ratchet is also provided with a spring-actuated stop-pawl 19 to prevent accidental backward rotation thereof.

In connection with the above-described mechanism I employ resetting devices located in operative relation with each tally mechanism for returning the dials to their normal or zero positions, and in the construction illustrated this resetting mechanism consists of a shifting frame 20, mounted upon suitable guide-pins 21 in the box or shell and carrying an operating-spindle 22 and connected auxiliary spindles 23, which together aggregate a number equal to the number of dials in use. For instance, in the construction illustrated an operating-spindle 22 and two auxiliary spindles 23 are employed, the same being geared together by means of intermeshing pinions 22^a 23^a and provided with terminal pinions 22^b 23^b to mesh with mutilated gears 24 on the upper sides of the dials. Normally the shifting frame is in such a position, as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 7, that the operating-pinions 22^b 23^b are disengaged from the mutilated gears 24; but by moving said shifting frame forwardly upon the guide-pins 21 said pinions may be caused to mesh with the mutilated gears, whereupon the rotation of the operating-spindle 22 by means of a thumb-wheel 25 on its rear extremity will cause each of the mutilated gears to be turned

in a forward or advance direction, and this rotation will continue until the plane or un-toothed portion of each mutilated gear is arranged contiguous to the pinion by which it is receiving motion. When the rotation of all of the dials has ceased, they will stand in the position indicated in Fig. 9, with all of the numerals 9 exposed through the inspection-opening, whereupon a single pressure of the slide 15 in each tally mechanism will turn all of the dials to zero, and thus arrange the mechanism in position for operation.

Each vertical series of tally mechanisms is designed for use in casting votes for the candidates of a particular party, all of the tally mechanisms for the candidates for the same office in the several parties being arranged in a common horizontal series; and in order to prevent the slides belonging to the tally mechanisms in either of said horizontal series from being operated in plural, or, in other words, to prevent more than one vote from being cast for any particular office, I employ locking mechanism in connection with the slides of each of said horizontal series, whereby when one slide in a horizontal series is repressed to operate its respective tally mechanism the remaining slides belonging to the tally mechanisms in the same horizontal series are locked against repression and remain so until the repressed slide has been released and returned to its normal position. This locking mechanism includes bolts 26, mounted in a transverse guide 27 and provided in its front and rear sides with openings 28, which register with the openings in which the slides are mounted. Each slide is provided with a cam-surface 29, adapted to coact with corresponding cam-faces 30 on the contiguous extremities of the bolts 26, and the lengths of the bolts are so regulated that when a slide is repressed, as shown at *a* in Fig. 4, thereby spreading the contiguous extremities of the bolts 26 (by the coacting cam-faces 29 and 30) sufficiently to allow the slide to pass therebetween the remote extremities of said bolts are forced into the paths of the cams 29 on the remaining slides of the horizontal series. This relative arrangement of parts—namely, with the remote ends of the bolts in the paths of the remaining slides of the series—continues as long as the first-named slide remains extended, and in order to prevent the withdrawal of said operated slide and the subsequent operation of other slides or a second operation of the same slide I have devised locking mechanism, which in the construction illustrated consists of retaining-pawls 31, one of which is arranged in operative relation with each slide, and ratchet-teeth or shoulders 32 and 33 on the slide. The pawl is normally in rear of the rearmost tooth 32 of each slide, and as said teeth are beveled the slide may be pushed rearwardly by pressure applied to its front projection or button 16 to cause said pawl to engage with teeth successively; but subsequent with-

drawal of the slide is prevented by this engagement until the pawl shall have been disengaged. The initial movement of a slide necessary to cause the engagement of the pawl 31 with the rearmost notch 32 is accomplished without affecting the tally mechanism, but is sufficient to cause the spreading of the slide-locking bolts, and after this engagement with the notch 32 the slide cannot be withdrawn. Further repression of the slide sufficient to cause the engagement of the pawl 31 with the foremost notch 33 actuates the tally mechanism. Hence the object in employing two teeth or notches 32 33 is to prevent the withdrawal of the slide after it has been pushed sufficiently to cause the contact of the operating-pawl 17 with a tooth of one of the wheels 11, as it is obvious that without the rearmost notch 32 a slide could be pushed sufficiently to advance the wheel 11 slightly and could then be withdrawn and pushed again, and this operation repeated a sufficient number of times to advance the wheel 11 a greater distance than the interval between two of its teeth or a greater distance than is sufficient to register one vote. The use of the auxiliary shoulder 32 prevents such repeated movements. Stop-pins 34 and 35 are preferably arranged upon each slide to limit, respectively, the forward and rearward movements of the slide.

After the voter has cast his votes for the several candidates and before the following voter is allowed access to the machine it is necessary to return the slides to their normal or extended positions, and the means which I have illustrated in the drawings for accomplishing this object consists of a replacer comprising a frame 36, having vertical bars which are adapted to bear against the projecting rear ends of the slides and by movement toward the front of the machine advance all of the slides simultaneously, this frame being supported by upper and lower swinging arms 37 and 38, of which the former are carried by a rock-shaft 39, provided with a handle 40; but in order to prepare the slides for this shifting or replacing movement it is necessary to release them from the pawls 31, whereby they are normally held locked; and to accomplish this I provide a trip-frame comprising horizontal trip-rods 41, connected by suitable upright bars 42 and arranged, respectively, under ears or projections 43 on said pawls. This trip-frame is supported at its upper end by means of rocking levers 44, while the lower extremities of the connecting-bars 42 are fitted in suitable fixed guides 45. The rear ends of the rocking levers are arranged in the paths of cams 46 on the rock-shaft 39, whereby as the rock-shaft is turned to actuate the replacing-frame the trip-frame is elevated to disengage all of the retaining-pawls from the slides before said replacing-frame comes in contact with the rear extremities of the slides. The continued movement of the replacing-frame then advances all of the repressed slides

and at the limit of its movement comes in contact with an arm 47 on the knocker 48 of the alarm mechanism, said alarm mechanism including the gong 49. The sounding of the alarm signifies that the machine is in readiness for a succeeding voter.

In the drawings I have illustrated two of the tally mechanisms arranged for casting votes on constitutional and other amendments, the construction thereof being identical with the tally mechanisms hereinbefore described, with the exception that they are not arranged in series with the tally mechanisms designed for use in casting votes for candidates. They are preferably arranged in separate series and provided with independent locking devices where the amendments are respectively of opposite intention or designed to treat a certain subject from opposite standpoints. In the construction illustrated the boxes or shells 7*, which contain tally mechanisms for receiving votes cast on amendments, are arranged in a vertical series, and the slides 15* thereof are arranged in operative relation with a locking-bolt 26*, having terminal notches or openings through which said slides operate, and the slides are provided with upper and lower cam-faces 29*, which are adapted to coact with shoulders 30* on the bolt to provide for locking one slide against repression when the other slide has been operated. The notches 32* and 33* do not extend entirely across the slide, but terminate at a guide-rib 32*, whereby, although the pawls 31 can engage the notches to prevent the slide from being drawn forward, the locking-bolt 26* is prevented from dropping into engagement with the notches. The repression of a slide sufficiently to engage the first notch 32 with the pawl operates the locking-bolts, and any further repression of said slide sufficient to engage the notch 33 with the pawl actuates the tally mechanism.

It frequently occurs that it is desirable to cast votes for all of the candidates belonging to a given party, and to enable this to be accomplished with facility and without the necessity of operating separately each slide connected with the tally mechanisms relating to said candidates of the same party I provide an actuating-rod 50, connected at its upper end with an operating-lever 51, having a flexible operating cord or connection 52 and attached at its lower end to a link 53. When the free or outer end of a lever is depressed, the operating-rod comes in contact with lateral pins 54 on the slides and represses the latter simultaneously. Contiguous to the upper end of the operating-rod is a tally mechanism similar in construction to those hereinbefore described, having a slide 15^b, also similar to the slides 15 and 15*, with the exception that it does not project beyond the face of the casing to form an operating-knob. The function of the tally mechanism having this modified construction of slide 15^b is to

register the number of operations of the lever 51, and hence indicate the total number of straight tickets cast by the several voters.

It is also desirable in a mechanism of this class to provide means whereby the number of votes cast for the several candidates is normally concealed and is adapted to be exposed only after the completion of the election or the closing of the polls, and the means which I have devised for attaining this object include a shield 55, arranged between the front faces of the tally-boxes and the contiguous front wall or transparent panels of the casing, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. This shield is provided at intervals with openings spaced apart to suit the intervals between the tally-boxes, but normally arranged out of registration with the inspection-openings 8 of the tally mechanisms, and when it is desired to expose the means showing the number of votes cast this shield is shifted to cause registration of its transverse openings with those in the tally-boxes. This shifting operation of the shield is accomplished by means of a shifting-lever 56, having an arm 57 within the casing, which is terminally attached to the shield. The shifting-lever is normally locked by any suitable means—such as a padlock 58, (see Fig. 1,) engaging an eye on the lever and a contiguous staple—and when it is desired to shift the shield said lever is released by one of the election officers.

In addition to the mechanism above described I have provided voter-counting devices consisting of a tally mechanism 59, (see Fig. 14,) arranged within an exterior compartment of the casing and comprising a plurality of dials 60 60^a 60^b, adapted to have their numerals exposed through inspection-openings 61 in the said casing and having ratchets 62, of which that of the units-dial 60 is actuated by an operating-pawl 63 on a slide 64, connected by means of a link 65 with an arm 66 on the rock-shaft 39. Stop-pawls 67 are employed in connection with the ratchets to prevent backward rotation, and means, such as pins 68, are employed to transmit motion from the dials of lower denomination to the next of higher denomination.

It will be understood that each operation of the replacing-frame, necessary to arrange the slides after their operation by a voter, is accompanied by an operation of the slide 64, and hence the registration of one by means of the tally mechanism 59, thus keeping an accurate count of the number of persons who have voted.

The alarm mechanism in the construction set forth operates, as will be understood, at the limit of the movement of the replacing mechanism or of the frame constituting the essential feature of the replacing mechanism, whereby the alarm is given only after all of the tally-slides have been returned to their normal positions. The object of this specific arrangement is to prevent the alarm from being sounded without completely returning the

slides to their normal positions, and thus giving dishonest attendants an opportunity after sounding the alarm to ascertain which tally mechanisms have been operated by the last voter. The sounding of the alarm announces the fact that all of the slides are in their normal positions.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of voting-slides, and tally mechanisms operatively connected therewith, of replacing mechanism for simultaneously returning the slides to their normal positions, and including a movable member capable of continued movement after the slides have reached their normal positions, and an alarm mechanism having a member arranged in the path of said movable member of the replacing mechanism during the said continued movement thereof, whereby the alarm is sounded subsequent to the complete replacement of the slides, substantially as specified.

2. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of voting-slides, and tally mechanisms operatively connected therewith, of replacing mechanism for simultaneously returning the slides to their normal positions, the same including a movable member mounted for contact with the slides, and capable of continued movement after the slides have reached their normal positions, and an alarm mechanism having an actuating-arm arranged in the path of said continued movement of the movable member, whereby the arm is engaged to sound the alarm subsequent to the complete replacement of the slides, substantially as specified.

3. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of parallel voting-slides, tally mechanisms operatively connected therewith, of replacing mechanism for simultaneously returning the slides to their normal positions, the same having a frame disposed in a plane perpendicular to the slides, and provided with parallel swinging supports, for carrying the frame in an arc-shaped path, the terminal portion of said path being perpendicular to the direction of movement of the slides, exterior means for actuating the swinging supports, and an alarm mechanism having an actuating-arm in the path of said frame at the limit of its said perpendicular movement, whereby the alarm is sounded subsequent to the complete replacement of the slides, substantially as specified.

4. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts for actuation thereby, of replacing mechanism for simultaneously returning the parts to their normal positions.

retaining devices normally disposed to secure the movable parts in their adjusted positions, trip mechanism arranged in operative relation with said retaining devices for disengaging them from the slides, and means for actuating the trip and replacing mechanisms, to release and return the slides, substantially as specified.

5. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts, of replacing mechanism including a movable frame for simultaneously returning the adjusted movable parts to their normal positions, retaining devices normally positioned to engage and secure the movable parts in their adjusted positions, a trip-frame having members in operative relation with said retaining devices, and means for simultaneously operating the trip-frame and replacing mechanism, substantially as specified.

6. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts, of replacing mechanism for simultaneously returning the movable parts to their normal positions, retaining devices normally positioned to engage and secure the movable parts in their adjusted positions, a trip-frame having its members arranged in operative relation with said retaining devices, and operating connections between said trip-frame and replacing mechanism, substantially as specified.

7. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts, of replacing mechanism including a rock-shaft, retaining devices normally positioned to engage and secure the movable parts in their adjusted positions, a trip-frame having its members arranged in operative relation with said retaining devices, rocking levers supporting the trip-frame, and cams on said rock-shaft for actuating the rocking levers, substantially as specified.

8. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of movable parts having ratchet-teeth, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts, of retaining-pawls for engagement with the ratchet-teeth of the movable parts, a trip-frame having a plurality of trip-rods arranged respectively in operative relation with ears or projections on said pawls, a replacing device, and means for operating the same to engage and return the movable parts to their normal positions, and operating connections between the trip-frame and said replacing device, substantially as specified.

9. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of tally mechanisms, of slides fitted in fixed guides in operative relation with said tally mechanisms, and provided with cam-faces, a transverse guide arranged contiguous to each series of tally mechanisms, and provided with openings through which

said slides extend, slide-locking bolts mounted for movement in said guide and provided with terminal cam-faces arranged in the planes of, and adapted to coact with, the cam-faces of the slides, whereby the operation of one of the slides arranges the extremities of the locking-bolts in the paths of the cam-faces on the remaining slides of the series, the slides being provided in rear of their cam-faces with lateral extensions which overhang and rest upon the ends of the bolts to hold them against upward displacement, and replacing mechanism adapted to engage the projecting rear portions of the slides, substantially as specified.

10. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of tally mechanisms, of a corresponding number of springless movable parts mounted for sliding movement, locking devices for engaging said movable parts successively at a plurality of spaced points, to prevent subsequent movement of said parts in the opposite direction, means for communicating motion from each movable part to the cooperating tally mechanism after the initial engagement of said movable part by its locking device, locking-bolts for actuation by a movable part during its initial movement, prior to its first engagement by a locking device, to secure the remaining movable parts in the same series against simultaneous or subsequent movement, and means for releasing and returning the movable parts to their normal positions, substantially as specified.

11. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of tally mechanisms, of a corresponding number of springless movable parts mounted for sliding movement, locking devices for engaging said movable parts successively at a plurality of spaced points to prevent subsequent movement of said parts in the opposite direction, means operatively connected with each tally mechanism for engagement by the cooperating movable part after the initial engagement of said movable part by its locking device, slide-locking bolts arranged in operative relation with said movable parts, and adapted to be actuated by the movement of one movable part to prevent the movement of other movable parts in the same series, said actuation of the slide-locking bolts being accomplished prior to the initial engagement of the locking devices with the movable part, and connected releasing and returning mechanism for the movable parts, substantially as specified.

12. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of tally mechanisms, and slides operatively connected therewith, of a straight-ticket-voting device including an operating-lever, a rod connected at one end to said operating-lever, a link supporting the other end of the rod, and arranged parallel with said lever, and projections on the slides arranged in the path of said rod, substantially as specified.

13. In a voting-machine, the combination with a series of tally mechanisms, and mov-

able parts operatively connected therewith, of a straight-ticket-voting device including an operating-lever, a rod connected at one end to said operating-lever, a link supporting the other end of the rod and arranged parallel with the lever, and means in connection with said movable parts, arranged in the path of said rod for actuation thereby to advance the movable parts and actuate their respective tally mechanisms, substantially as specified.

14. In a voting-machine, the combination with slides arranged in a vertical series, tally mechanisms operatively connected with said slides for actuation thereby, the slides having upper and lower bevel or cam faces, slide-locking bolts arranged between contiguous slides, and having shoulders for engagement by the contiguous bevel or cam faces of the slides, the slides also having notches extending partly across the upper surface thereof to leave guide-ribs for preventing engagement of the slide-locking bolts with the notches, pawls for engaging the notches to prevent return movement of the slides, trip mechanism for disengaging the pawls from the notches, and replacing mechanism for returning the slides to their normal positions, substantially as specified.

15. In a voting-machine, the combination with a casing having a transparent front wall, and a plurality of tally mechanisms, each having inspection-openings adapted to be viewed through the transparent wall of the casing, and means for actuating said tally mechanisms, of an opaque shield common to a plurality of tally mechanisms, interposed between said transparent wall and the tally mechanisms, and provided with openings adapted to register with the several inspection-openings of the tally mechanisms, said shield being mounted in guides for vertical upward movement to secure such registration of its openings with those of the tally mechanisms, and means for moving the shield, including an exposed shifting-lever, located exteriorly of the casing, an arm arranged within the casing and permanently connected with the shield and locking devices for secur-

ing said lever when the shield is in its normal position with its openings out of registration with those of the tally mechanisms, substantially as specified.

16. In a voting-machine, a tally mechanism having a plurality of ratchet-wheels, dials of different denominations operatively connected respectively with said ratchet-wheels, means for communicating motion from one dial to the next of higher denomination, actuating devices for the ratchet-wheel connected with the dial of lowest denomination, a resetting device consisting of a plurality of shifting pinions adapted to be arranged in operative relation with gears carried by the dials and normally arranged out of engagement therewith, substantially as specified.

17. In a voting-machine, a tally mechanism having a plurality of dials operatively connected, whereby motion is communicated from one dial to the next of higher denomination, and means for actuating the dial of lowest denomination, of a resetting device having a plurality of pinions, means for simultaneously actuating said pinions, and mutilated gears carried by the dials for engagement by said pinions, substantially as specified.

18. In a voting-machine, a tally mechanism having a plurality of dials, means for communicating motion from one dial to the next of higher denomination, and operating devices for the dial of lowest denomination, a resetting device having an adjustable frame, a plurality of pinions carried by said frame and operatively connected for simultaneous rotation, and mutilated gears carried respectively by the dials and adapted to be engaged respectively by said pinions when the shifting frame is advanced, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LENNA RYLAND WINSLOW.

Witnesses:

D. N. BARNHILL,
S. G. BELL.