A. J. GILLESPIE.

VOTING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1897.

1,088,816.

Patented Mar. 3, 1914.

7 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

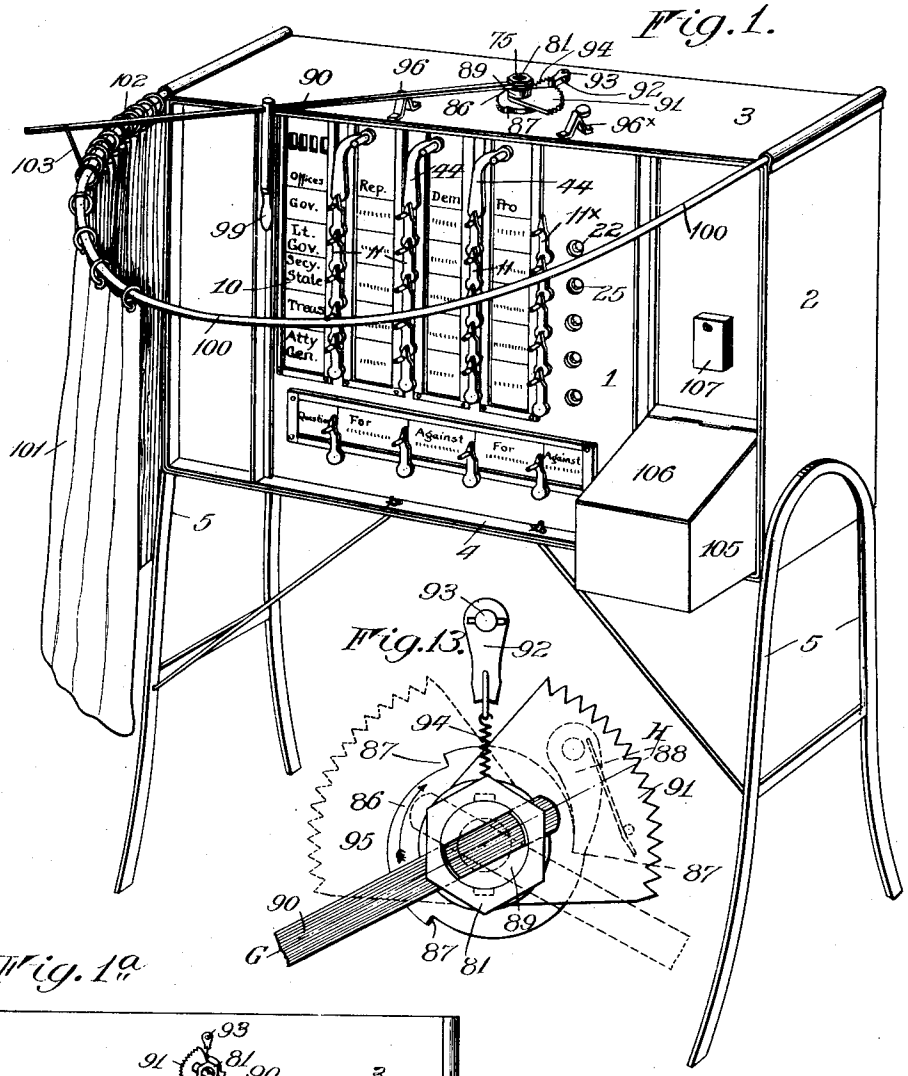


Fig. 13.

Fig. 1a.

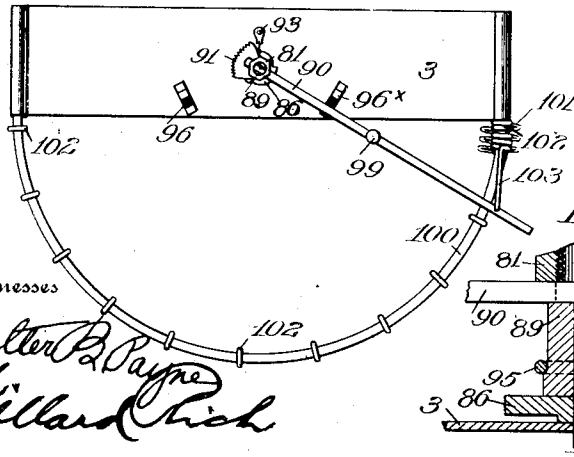
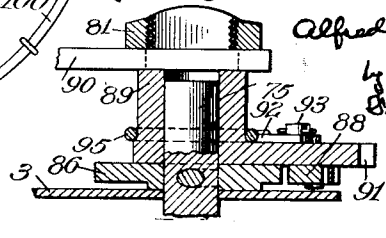


Fig. 14.



Witnesses

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

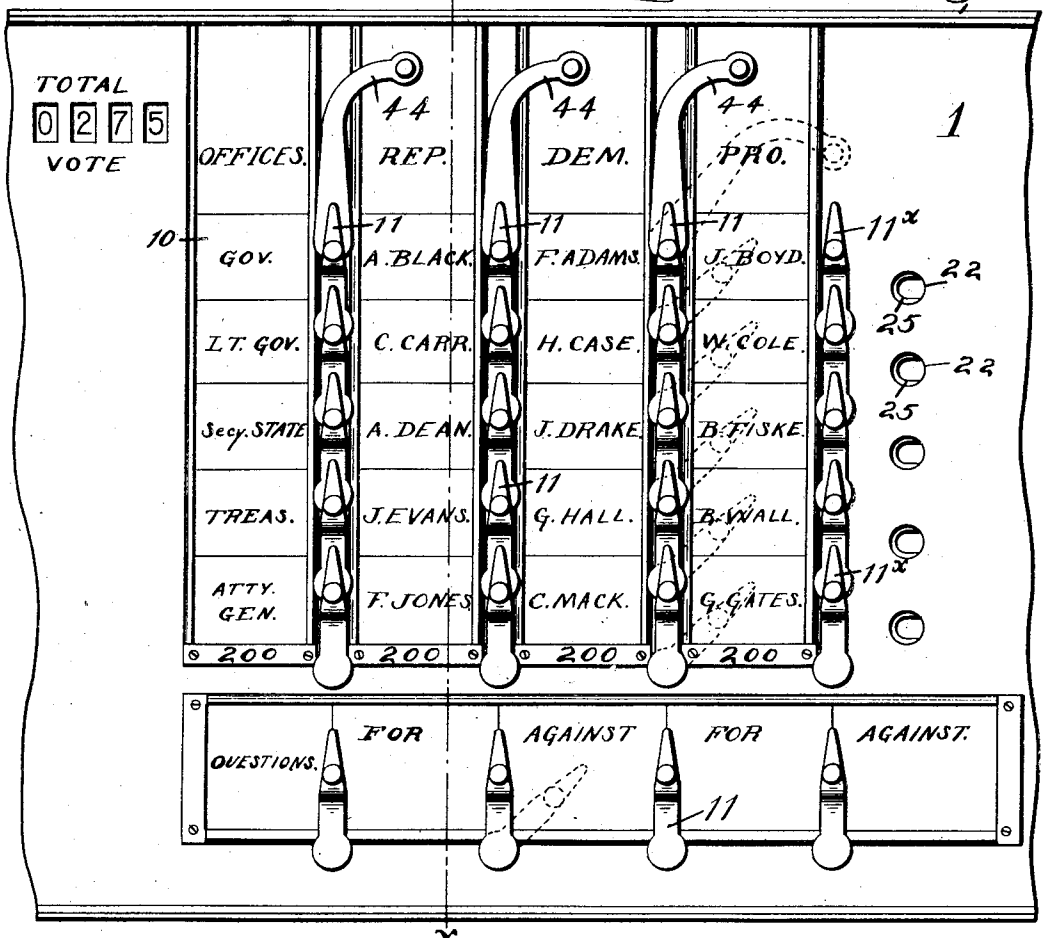
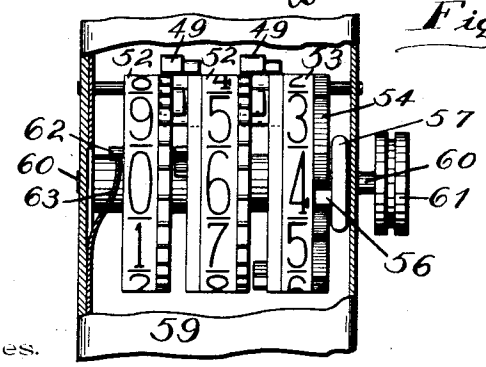


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

G. Willard Rich.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3.

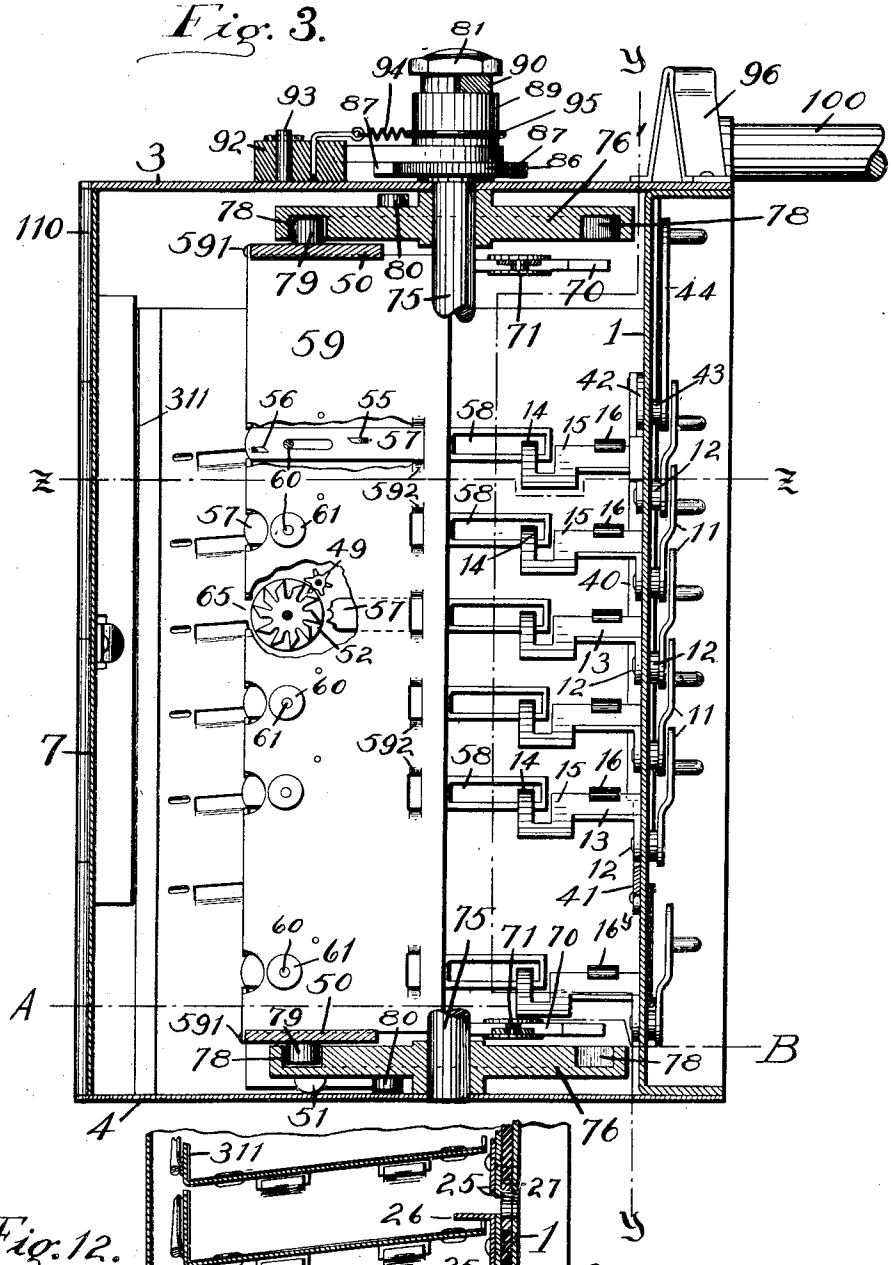
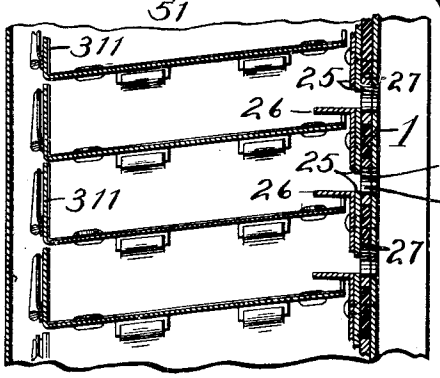


Fig. 12.



Witnesses.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 4.

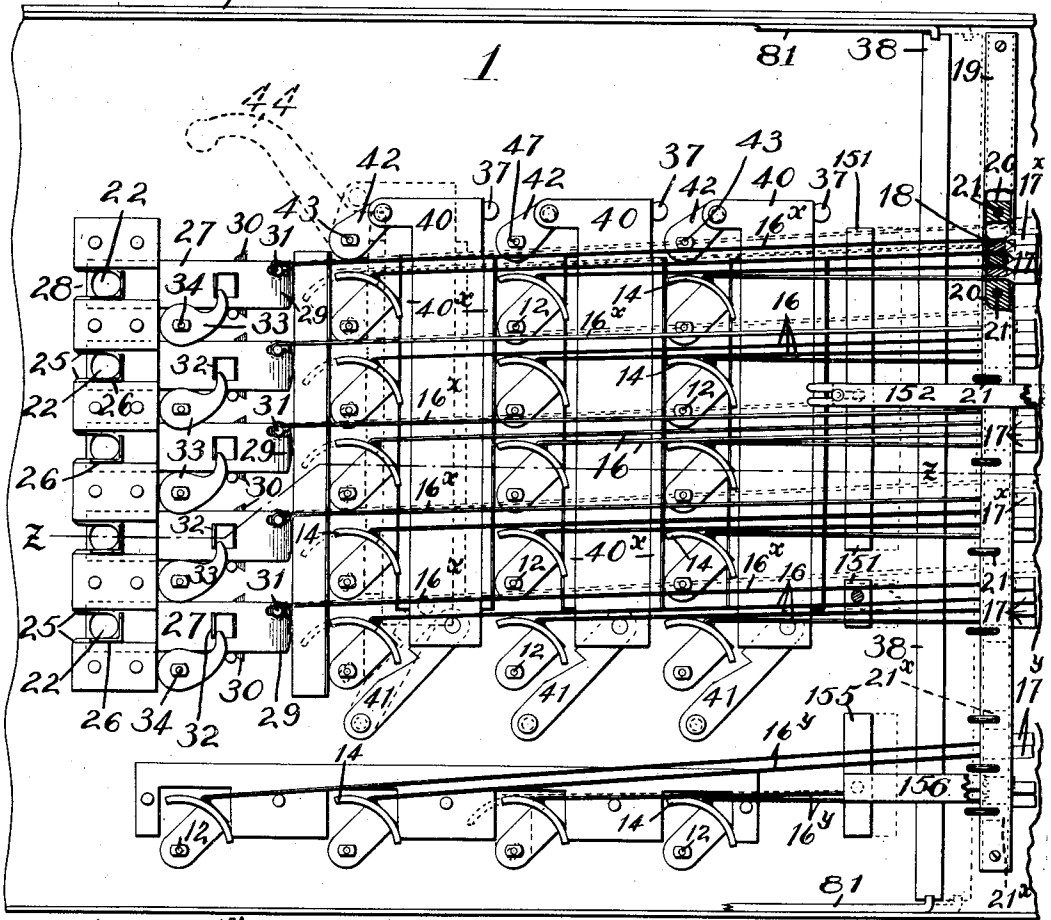
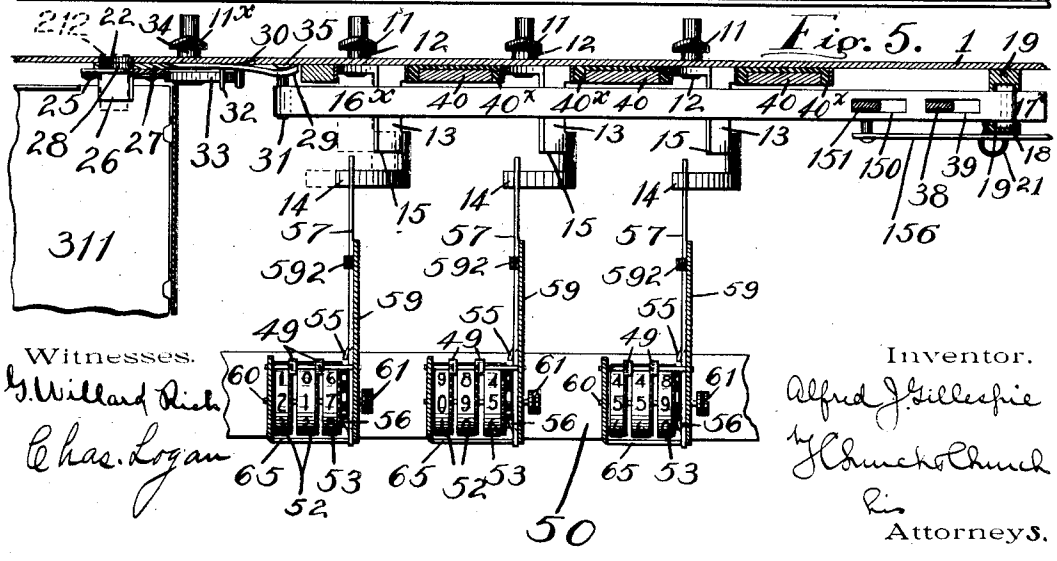


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

Fig. 7.

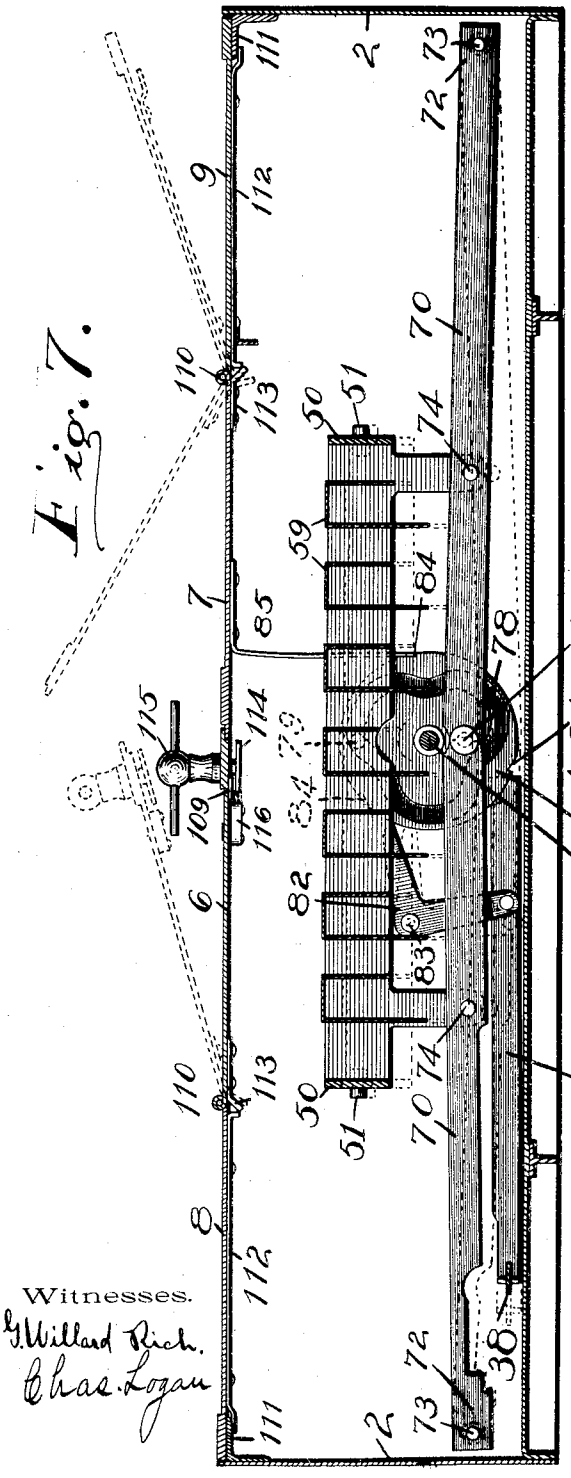
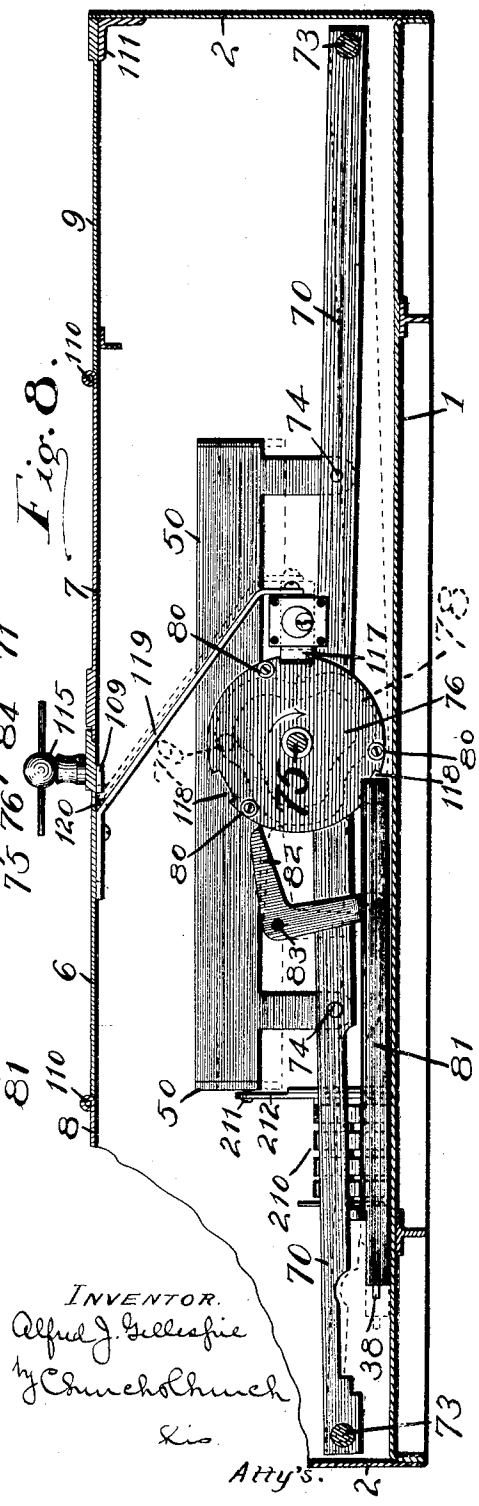


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 6.

Fig. 9.

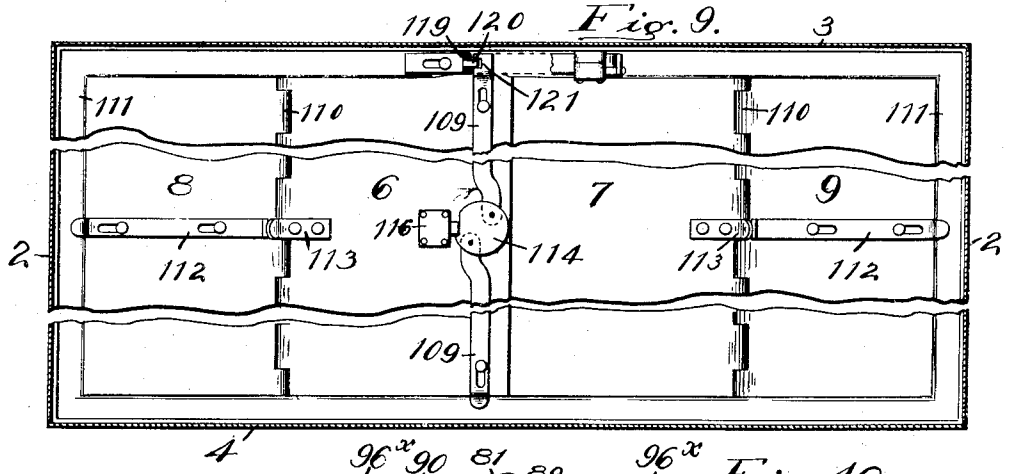


Fig. 10.

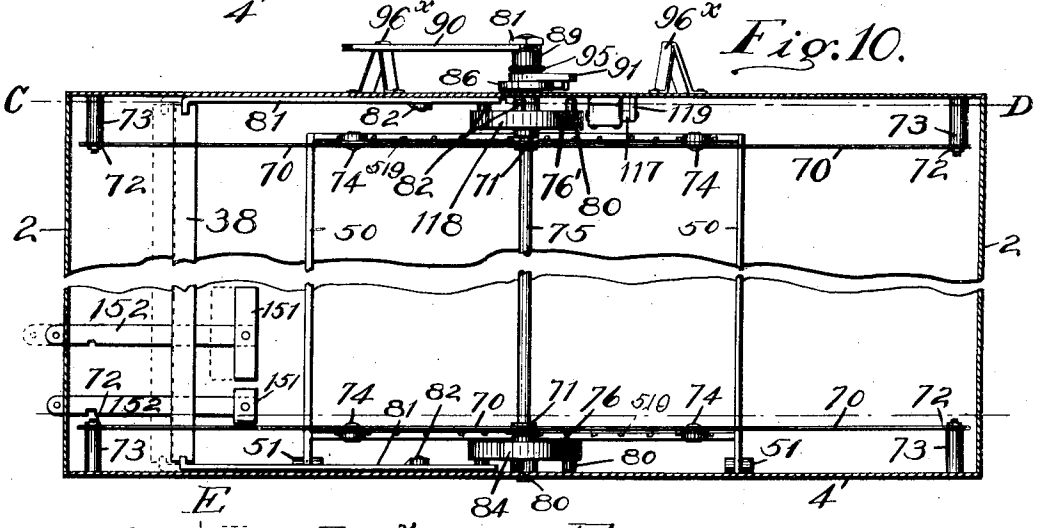


Fig. 11.

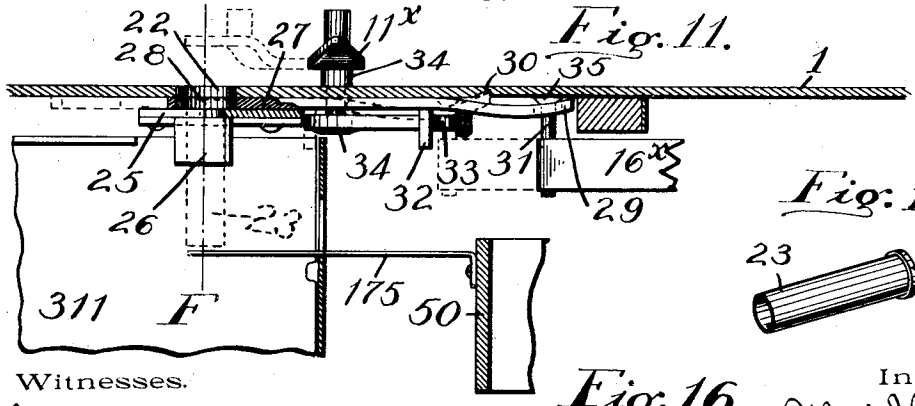
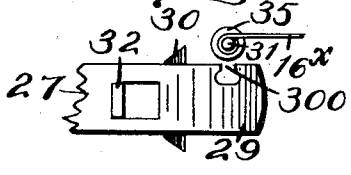


Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.



Witnesses.

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7 SHEETS—SHEET 7.

Fig. 17.

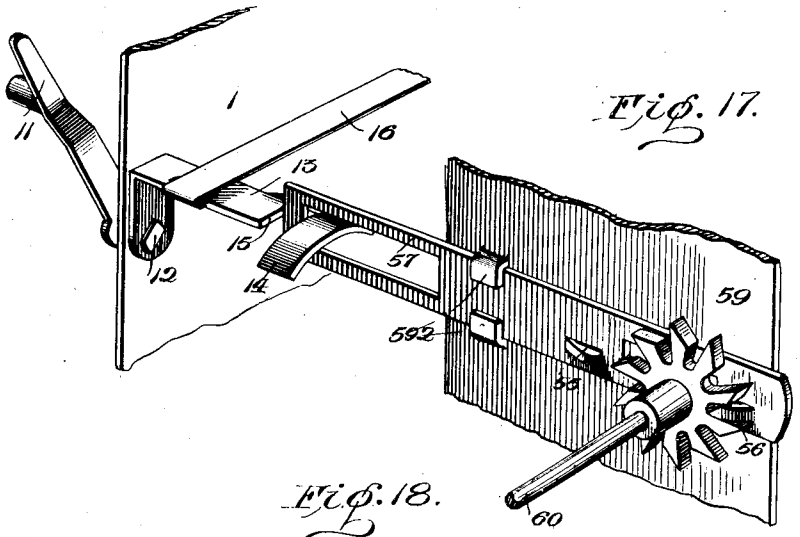
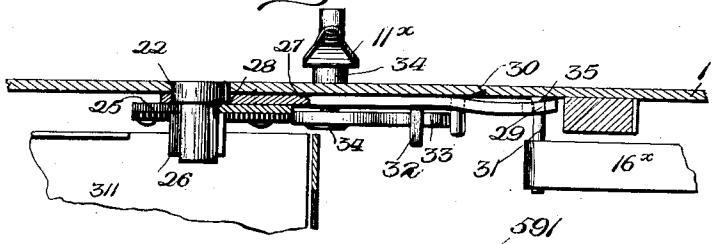


Fig. 18.



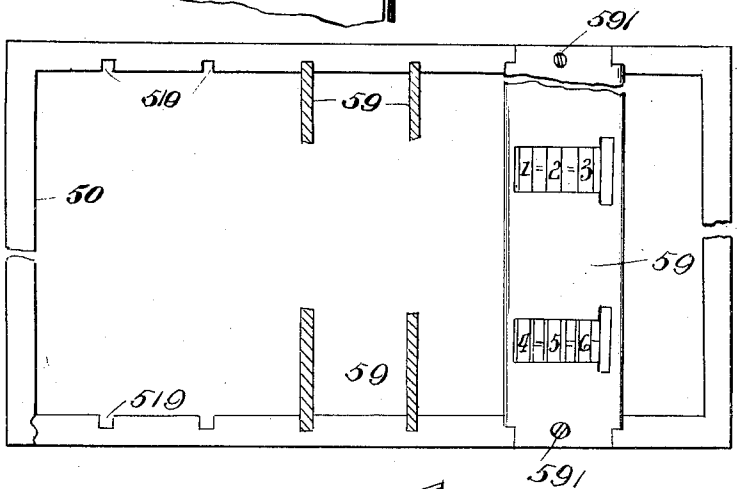
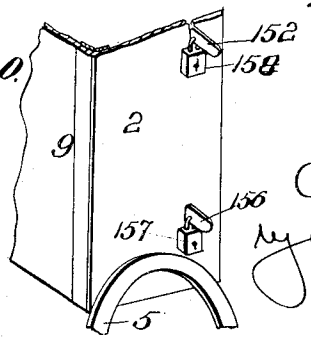


Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. GILLESPIE, OF ATLANTIC, IOWA, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO EMPIRE VOTING MACHINE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

VOTING-MACHINE.

1,088,816. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 3, 1914.

Application filed November 18, 1897. Serial No. 658,938.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED J. GILLESPIE, of Atlantic, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Voting-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the reference-numerals marked thereon.

My present invention has for its object to provide an improved voting machine of the type contained in my prior United States Letters Patent No. 576,570, granted to me, February 9th, 1897, by means of which the voter may indicate in secret the ticket, whether "straight" or "split", that he desires to vote, then register all of the votes indicated by him when or after leaving the proximity of the indicating devices, and it consists in so improving machines of this class that the indicators for all the candidates for one office may be grouped and a predetermined number thereof, whether in the same or different lines, may be operated, thereby enabling the voter to indicate his choice of any proper number of the candidates nominated or unnominated, and also his will with regard to questions which may be the subject of popular vote.

The invention further consists in certain improvements hereinafter fully described, the novel features being particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a machine constructed in accordance with my invention, the movable curtain or cover for the front being shown at one side ready for the envelopment of the voter. Fig. 1ª is a plan view of the machine with the curtain closed. Fig. 2, an enlarged view of the front plate of the machine. Fig. 3, a vertical-sectional view on the line *x—x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4, a vertical-sectional view on the line *y—y* of Fig. 3, looking toward the front. Fig. 5, a horizontal-sectional view on the line *z—z* of Fig. 3. Fig. 6, a rear view of one of the counters and its casing. Fig. 7, a horizontal-sectional view on the line *a—b* of Fig. 3, Fig. 8, a similar view on the line *c—d* of Fig. 10. Fig. 9, a vertical-sectional view of the casing showing the means for locking the doors. Fig. 10, a view of the casing with the front plate removed showing the register actuating frame and operating mechanism. Fig. 11, a detail horizontal sectional view of the irregular ballot depositor. Fig. 12, a horizontal-sectional view on the line *e—f* of Fig. 11. Fig. 13, an enlarged view of the ratchet operating mechanism of the actuating frame. Fig. 14, a vertical-sectional view on the line *g—h* of Fig. 13. Fig. 15, a perspective view of the irregular ballot holder. Fig. 16, a view of a modification. Fig. 17, a perspective view showing the register-actuating bar and units wheel of the register together with the ballot indicator engaged therewith. Fig. 18, a sectional view similar to Fig. 11, showing the irregular ballot device locked from operation. Fig. 19 is a detail view of the lower portion of the register frame showing the grooves for the register casings. Fig. 20 is a perspective view of the lower corner of the casing showing the means for securing the locking bars.

Similar reference numerals in the different figures indicate similar parts.

The main frame or casing of the machine is preferably constructed of sheet metal embodying the front plate or support 1, the end plates 2, top 3 and bottom plate 4; said casing being supported upon legs or frames 5, preferably removable and also being supplied with suitable hinged doors at the rear side, the central doors being indicated by 6 and 7, and those at the end by 8 and 9, as shown particularly in Figs. 7, 8 and 9. Upon the front plate 1 of the casing are located the various tickets of the political parties, the names of the nominees of the same political party being arranged in vertical columns, as shown particularly in Fig. 2, the second column to the left indicating the nominees of the Republican party, the third column the Democratic nominees, the fourth column the Prohibition nominees, and the fifth column being arranged for an irregular balloting device, whereby ballots may be cast for persons not nominated. The ballots for the candidates for the same office are located in the same horizontal line and at the left of the plate are arranged indicating cards 10 showing which of the office tickets are contained in each horizontal row.

Located on the plate 1 on the lines of division between the tickets of the various parties are ballot indicating devices, one for

each candidate, in the present instance in the form of pointers 11 connected to rotatable studs 12 journaled in the plate, and having on their inner ends crank arms 13, provided with extensions 14 preferably curved on the segment of a circle and also with shoulders 15 arranged opposite said extensions, the latter being shorter than the extensions themselves, as shown particularly in Fig. 5.

Pivoted to the crank arms 13 in rear of the cover plate 1 are rods or straps 16 extending to one side of the casing and having on their outer ends the enlargements 17; said rods or straps being separated near their ends by blocks 18 movable vertically between channel strips 19 secured to the casing, all the rods or straps 16 connected with indicators for candidates for the same office passing between stationary blocks or stops 20 secured to strips 19 by means of removable pins 21. These blocks 20 are placed such a distance apart that when one of the indicators is actuated in the direction shown in dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 4, the enlargement 17 on the end of the strap will fill the unoccupied space between the blocks 20 and prevent the operation of any other indicator in this group. Thus, if the voter wishes to cast a ballot for a candidate in the upper horizontal line (as for governor) he moves one of the arms 11 in this row to the right (Figs. 1 and 2) and as the enlarged end 17 and the blocks 18 fill up the available space between the stops 20 in this group, he is prevented from indicating a second ballot. As the interlocking devices between the indicators in each of the horizontal rows are the same, it is unnecessary to specifically describe each of those shown, a description of one answering for the rest.

It is sometimes desirable to provide means for enabling the voter to cast a ballot for a person not nominated for a particular office by any of the parties, and in order to prevent his casting such a ballot and also indicating one for a regular nominee, I provide one irregular device for each row or group of candidates for the same office, the interlocking means between these irregular devices and the indicating devices of the regular nominees for the same office being the same as between the latter, that is to say, embodying a rod or strap 16^x, having a head 17^x corresponding to the other; said strap 16^x being connected to an operating device or indicator 11^x, similar in form to the pointers 11 indicating a vote for a regular nominee. As these irregular voting devices are interlocked with the indicating devices for the regular candidates a detailed description of these is not out of place here.

The front plate 1 is provided at the end of each horizontal row of regular candidate indicators, with an aperture 22, constituting a ballot receiver, to receive a cylindrical shell or ballot holder 23 (see Fig. 15) adapted to contain a paper slip having written upon it the name of the person (not a regular candidate) for whom the voter desires to cast a ballot. These shells are of metal and are provided with a flange or head 24 at one end slightly larger than the body thereof, and arranged upon the inner side of the plate 1 are guard plates 25, each having a slot therein of substantially the diameter of the body of a shell, but smaller than the diameter of the heads 24, and upon their rear sides said plates 25 are provided with supports or ledges 26 arranged to support the holder when inserted in the aperture and while in line therewith.

27 indicate ballot depositors, in the form of cover plates sliding between the plates 1 and 25 and having apertures 28 therein of approximately the size of the head 24 of the holders 23 and adapted when moved to the left (Fig. 11) to carry the holder off the supporting ledge 26 and deposit it in a suitable receptacle, as will be described. When the depositor is moved over to deposit a holder its imperforate portion is opposite the aperture 22 in the plate 1, and it is prevented from retraction to introduce or to deposit a second one, by a retaining catch, in the present embodiment, formed by making the plate 27 of spring metal and having its bent end 29 drop into a beveled notch 30 on the rear of the plate 1 when moved to the left, (as in Fig. 11). This bent end of the plate is further provided with a slot in which is a loose pin 31 having the beveled head 35 arranged between the plate 27 and the main plate 1 and connected to the outer end of this pir is the strap 16^x corresponding to the straps 16 on the indicators for the regular candidates and having a corresponding head 17^x between the vertically sliding blocks 18 at the end of the casing. The plates 27 are actuated in a manner to deposit the holder and interlock with the other indicators in the same horizontal row by any suitable means, but I prefer to have the actuating devices on the front plate uniform in appearance and therefore provide the plate 27 with a lug 32 adapted to be engaged by an arm 33 on a stud 34 rotating on the plate 1, having the operating index arm 11^x at the front corresponding to the arms 11 of the regular indicators, so that the voter in order to cast an irregular ballot has only to insert the holder containing the irregular ballot in the aperture until its head is within the plate aperture 22, then move the index arm 11^x toward the aperture which latter operation will deposit the ballot, that is, will remove it from the receiver aperture, and the cover plate 27 will be retained by engaging the notch 30 preventing a second operation. The movement of the

depositor to deposit the ballot will lock the other indicators in the same group as the head or enlargement 17^x will prevent the operation of any other indicator, as before described. The retraction of the plate and the resetting of the irregular device is caused by pulling the strap 16^x to the right (Fig. 11) by means to be described, when the beveled head 35 of the pin 31 will slide under the latch end 29, raise it out of the notch and the continued movement will move the plate 27 and index arm 11^x back to normal position, moving the thickened head of the strap 16^x from between the sliding blocks.

By the term depositor or depositing device, as applied to the plate 27, I mean a device which deposits or removes the ballot out of the voter's reach whether or not it moves into its ultimate receptacle.

The receptacles for the irregular ballots may be of any suitable construction, but I prefer to employ drawers 311 sliding on suitable guides in the frame, said drawers being removable when the rear door 9 is opened and their bottoms inclined so that the holders deposited therein will gravitate toward the rear, and one corner of each of the drawers is cut away to permit of the holders being slid out without removing the drawers entirely from their supports.

In the present embodiment of my invention I have shown only three regular and one irregular ballot-indicating device in each group, that is, in each horizontal or office line, which is for the purpose of preventing more than one ballot being indicated, but it will be understood that a multicandidate group could be formed and two or more horizontal rows grouped, if desired, by releasing the separating blocks 20 by withdrawing pins 21 and permitting the blocks to move freely, the thickened ends 17 and 17^x of the straps 16 and 16^x in the group thus formed, and the blocks 18 being so correlated that only the predetermined number can be operated in any of the horizontal rows, constituting the group or section. Inasmuch as the labels or tickets, which are preferably of a distinctive color in each column, are capable of being changed on the front of plate 1 by the removal of the lower bar 200, this rearrangement for different candidates, offices or parties may be readily accomplished.

In case it is desired to form several horizontal rows of indicators into a multicandidate group, as described, it is necessary to lock the irregular ballot-depositing devices (*i. e.* plate 27) from operation and to close the ballot-receiving apertures 22 and to accomplish this it is only necessary to insert a plug 212 into the aperture 22 (as in dotted lines Fig. 5) said plug being preferably incapable of withdrawal from the outside and its outer end being flush with the plate 1. As this locking of the depositor does not interfere with the interlocking devices with which it is connected, the interlocking devices may be adapted to the multicandidate group by the adjustment of the stops or blocks 20 between which the thickened ends of the straps 16, 16^x extend. Of course, any other form of locking device could be employed for holding the depositing devices instead of the plugs, or the interlocking straps 16^x could be disconnected, if desired by providing an open slot 300 in the plate 27 connecting with the longitudinal slot in which the pin 31 operates, as shown in Fig. 16, and the plates 27 then moved over and locked which would accomplish the same purpose.

Each of the straps 16 and 16^x extending to the interlocking devices, is provided near the outer end with a slot 39 and through these slots passes a vertical resetting bar 38 adapted when moved in one direction, at present toward the end of the casing, to engage all the straps by contact with the ends of their slots, moving them so that the enlargements 17, 17^x on their ends will be removed from between the blocks 18 and the indicator arms 11, 11^x will be at the same time reset. The length of the slots 39 in the rods relative to the width of the bar 38 and the movement of the latter is such that when the bar is at rest and the machine is set for operation (see full lines Fig. 4) the indicators may be moved freely to adjust any or all of them, as may be desired, but when the bar is moved to the position in dotted lines all the indicators will be reset, as described.

In order that a voter may cast a ballot for a "straight ticket," that is, for all the candidates of a particular party, I provide on the rear side of the plate 1, laterally movable straight ticket bars 40, one for each vertical line of indicators, supported at their lower ends upon pivoted links 41 and at their upper ends connected to crank arms 42, on studs 43, turning in plate 1, and having levers 44 on the outer ends, said bars 40 being adapted to contact with the crank arms 13, when turned in one direction, so as to carry all the indicators of the candidates of the party to whem the vertical column is devoted, in a direction to indicate a vote for each of said candidates, stops 37 being provided for limiting the backward movement of bars 40. When a straight or party ballot is thus indicated, the lever 44 will remain pointing to the party column (as in dotted lines Fig. 4) until any of the indicators in this column are returned, when the bar will be returned to normal position against its stop. Should the voter desire to vote a straight ticket with the exception of one or two candidates thereon, he moves the

straight ticket lever over toward his party column, as described, turning all the indicators in that line, then he moves back the indicators of the candidates he desires to "scratch" and by so doing, returns the straight ticket lever to normal position, and finally he moves the indicator arms 11 of his preferred candidates so as to indicate a vote for each, the bars also serving as limiting stops for the indicators. The bars 40 are preferably covered at the sides with a wooden strip 40^x which extends from one side to the other, as shown in Fig. 5, in order to deaden the sound when operating. The indicating arms are arranged in such manner that when a vote is indicated, the indicator extends over the ticket or card containing the candidate's name so that the voter may determine at a glance for whom he has cast or indicated his ballot, before leaving the front of the machine, and, while he is permitted to change his vote in any manner desired, he is precluded from indicating a vote for more than one candidate for the same office by reason of the interlocking devices described.

At the lower portion of the plate 1 (in the present embodiment) I have arranged two sets of indicators for voting upon questions, appropriations, etc., requiring a "yea" or "nay" vote, and in which the indicating devices are precisely the same as those for the party candidates, the enlargements 17^y of the straps 16^y and the blocks 21^x being arranged to permit the operation of only one of the indicators, so that if the voter indicates "yea" he is prevented from indicating "nay" on the same question, and vice versa.

As in my prior patented machine, the operation of the indicating devices just described by the voter simply sets the parts and the ballots indicated by him are subsequently registered and the indicators returned to normal position at a single operation and by the movement of a barrier actuated by himself and preferably in such manner as to enable the inspectors and spectators to determine that the machine has not been tampered with, exposing the entire ticket after registering each vote.

Arranged within the casing and back of the ballot indicating devices is a registry frame 50 supported upon rollers 51 at the bottom and movable toward and away from the front plate 1 which carries the indicating devices. This frame has mounted upon it a series of counters or mechanical registers, one for each ballot indicating device on the front plate 1, and each consisting of a train of numbered wheels 52 suitably connected by carrying wheels 49, the units wheel 53 having teeth 54 with which coöperate pallets 55 and 56 on a sliding actuating bar 57 having a loose connection, as by a slot 58, with the curved extension 14 of the crank arms 13 of the indicators on the casing. In the present embodiment, instead of providing a separate casing for each counter, I provide a series of vertical channeled plates 59, their ends entering grooves 519 formed in the top and bottom bars of the frame and secured in position by screws 591, (as shown in Fig. 19) and I arrange arbors 60 at intervals on which the counter wheels being visible through apertures 65 in the back (as in Fig. 3) and the palleted actuating bars 57 are guided in loops 592 struck up from the channel plates, as shown. The registers are of the well-known construction in which the intermittent motion is transmitted successively to the wheels by adjacent pinions so that the motion is the same in either direction. In order, however to reset to zero, I employ the special construction herein shown, the digit wheels being reset not simultaneously, but successively by a retrograde movement of the units wheel, and a stop on the hundreds wheel hereinafter referred to. In the registers shown, the units wheels are connected rigidly to the arbor 60 and the tens and hundreds wheels are loose thereon, the carrying wheels 49 transmitting the necessary movements so that the register may be reset to zero by rotating the arbor backward. The connection between the bars 57 and the ballot indicators is such that when the frame and registers are moved toward the front plate 1, if none of the indicators are moved, in the manner described to indicate a vote, the actuating bars will not be affected, the extension arms 14 not touching the rear ends of the slots, but in those ballot indicators which have been operated, the shoulder 15 is projected in the path of the end of the bars 57 and as the frame 50 moves inward the bars devoted to the operated indicators being prevented from movement, the pallets 55 will engage the teeth 54 of the units wheels and turn the wheels to register one vote, and as the frame moves outward again, the pallet 56 will enter between the teeth and prevent the further movement of the wheel, thereby holding the counters locked when the frame is in normal position at the rear of the casing, and preventing the unauthorized movement of the registers. The spaces between the two pallets on the bars 57 are greater than the diameter of the toothed portions of the units wheels, so that the registers may be reset or returned to zero only when the frame 50 is moved half way toward the front, and then by withdrawing the bars 57 as far as the extensions 14 will then permit and until the units wheels are free of the pallets (the outer ends of the bars being accessible through slots in the channeled plate for the purpose) and rotating the unit wheels backward, which latter are provided with operating grooved milled wheels 61 on

the ends for the purpose. The register wheels are arrested when all the zero indicators are in line, by providing a stop pin 62 on the last wheel of the train, which engages a spring catch 63 on the casing, as in Fig. 6. The employment of the grooved wheel 61 enables the counters to be rapidly rotated to reset them by passing a continuous loop of cord around the wheel after the manner of a belt and drawing it toward the rear of the machine.

While I much prefer counters or registers of the form shown it is obvious that others may be employed, if desired, the only requirement being that the counters are actuated by the indicators that are operated by the voter, when the plate 1 and frame 50 are moved relatively.

In order to maintain the parallelism of the frame 50 with the front plate 1 during the movements of the former, I provide at the top and bottom of the casing, links 70 arranged in pairs, pivoted together at their inner ends at 71 and their outer ends are pivoted at 72 to studs 73 on the casing; said links being pivoted at 74 to the frame 50 near opposite ends, as shown particularly in Figs. 7, 8 and 10.

The main operating shaft 75 of the machine, which causes the operation of the counting and resetting devices, is journaled near the center of the casing in the top and bottom plates thereon, and is provided near its upper and lower ends with disks or wheels 76, 76′, having in their proximate faces continuous cam tracks or grooves 78 in which operate pins or studs 79 on the upper and lower sides of the register frame 50, as shown in Figs. 3, 7 and 8, the cam grooves in the present instance having three inwardly and outwardly extending portions so that at each complete rotation of the shaft the register frame will be moved toward and from the front plate three times. The disks 76, 76′ are each provided on their upper and lower faces respectively with three projections 80, preferably in the form of roller studs adapted, when the disks are rotated, to engage the ends of longitudinally movable links 81 connected at their outer ends to the resetting bar 38 (Figs. 7, 8 and 10) so that at each third of a rotation of the disks, the bar 38 will be operated to reset the indicators. The links 81 are preferably supported upon and retracted by bell-crank levers 82, pivoted at 83 to the top and bottom of the casing, and having one arm pivoted to the links and the other arranged to be projected in the path of the projections 80 when the links are moved outward, so that the resetting bar is operated outward when the projections 80 engage the ends of the links, this operation turning the bell-cranks to the position in dotted lines Figs. 7, 8 and 10, then the projections, in their further movement, engage the ends of the bell cranks and move the bar inwardly again to the position in full lines, in said figures, ready for the next operation. The shaft 75 is adapted to be rotated intermittently in the direction of the arrow Fig. 8 and to prevent backward rotation, the lower disk 76 is provided with ratchet teeth 84 with which coöperate a spring pawl 85. While the partial rotation of the shaft may be caused by any desired mechanism operated by the voter or the inspector, if desired, I prefer to employ a clutch device, in the form of a ratchet wheel 86 at the upper end of the shaft, having, preferably, three teeth or projections 87 (corresponding to the cams on the disks) with which teeth engages a pawl 88 mounted on a sleeve 89 operating loosely on the upper end of the shaft 75, an operating lever 90 being adjustably attached to said sleeve, preferably by providing a transverse slot in the end of the sleeve through which the lever extends and in which it is clamped by a nut 81, as in Fig. 14, this arrangement permitting the longitudinal adjustment of the lever, when desired. In order to insure a full sweep of the lever, sufficient to properly operate the operating shaft a third of a revolution, (in the present instance) I form the extended edge of the sleeve 89 with teeth 91 with which coöperates the end of a double reversible pawl 92 pivoted at 93 to the casing and drawn in contact with the teeth 91 by a spring 94 connected to a ring 95 around the sleeve, as in Fig. 3, the parts being so arranged in connection with stops 96, 96^x for the lever, that when the latter is in contact with either stop, the pawl is free, but when the lever is moved away from it, the pawl will by engaging the teeth 91 prevent the return movement of the lever until it has moved sufficiently far to cause the proper operations of the shaft 75, and the pawl drops off the last tooth 91, and then the reverse movement may be had, to return the parts.

As the irregular ballot receivers 22 are normally open, a mischievous voter might be tempted to insert a number of ballot holders in them, notwithstanding the fact that until the depositing device was operated they would remain on the supporting ledges, or an ignorant voter might insert a holder and forget to operate the depositor, and in order to remedy this I provide each of the receivers with an ejector 175, consisting in the present embodiment of a spring arm connected to the side of the register frame and operated by the latter toward the front plate (see Fig. 11) so as to remove holders from the receivers that have not been deposited. It is preferred to employ spring arms for the reason that there is less liability of the parts being damaged if one of the holders should become caught.

While the machine, constructed as described, could be used in any suitable booth or inclosure, if desired, I prefer that it should be arranged so that the entire front plate is exposed to public inspection after each operation, as this will afford less opportunity for tampering with the parts and the inspectors and spectators can examine the machine without, of course, determining how any person voted or the number of ballots cast for any given candidate. To accomplish this result I provide at the upper front portion of the casing a semicircular rod 100 forming a way or support for a barrier or cover in the form of a curtain 101 having rings 102 at its upper end sliding on the rod; said curtain being connected at a point slightly in rear of the moving end as shown and by a link 103 with the end of the lever 90, and the latter being provided with a handle 99 for its convenient manipulation. The radius of the curve of the rod 100 is sufficient to provide enough space between the curtain (when the latter is swung around by means of the lever) and the front of the machine to allow the voter to indicate such ballots as he may desire to cast by the means described, either for regularly nominated or irregular or unnominated persons in perfect secrecy, and that the voter may in secret prepare his irregular or written ballots I provide a receptacle 105 for the ballot holders, having a hinged inclined lid 106 serving as a desk, and above this desk hang a number of paper slips 107 adapted to be detached from the hook, written upon and to be inserted in said holders.

The curtain, lever and ratchet devices between the latter and the operating shaft 75 are so relatively arranged that, as the lever is moved from the position shown in full lines to that in dotted lines, the pawl 88 slips over the ratchet teeth 87 and the lever must be moved over against the stop 96^x, the curtain then effectually covering the voter and the front of the machine and bringing said pawl 88 into engagement with the next tooth 87 on the ratchet wheel so that the shaft 75 will commence to rotate (in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 13) as soon as the lever begins to move to the left the ballots indicated will be registered and the indicators returned to normal position before the curtain has been moved far enough to permit any one to see the front of the machine and ascertain what the choice of the voter was, the folds between the end of the link 103 and the end of the casing permitting this as shown in Fig. 1^a.

The doors 6, 7, 8 and 9 at the rear of the casing normally conceal the faces of the registers and also all of the operating parts of the machine and while any suitable locking devices may be provided for them, I prefer to employ those shown. The outer doors 8 and 9 are hinged at 110 and arranged to close against flanges 111 at the edge of the casing, being provided with sliding bolts 112 for engaging the rear sides of the flanges, as shown in Figs. 7 and 9, said bolts being capable of retraction only from the inside of the casing or when the doors 6 and 7 are open. These doors 6 and 7, are, however, provided with lugs 113 near their hinges, which engage the inner ends of the bolts 112 and cause said bolts to be projected to lock doors 8 and 9 when the doors 6 and 7 are closed. One of the central doors, preferably 6, is provided with the flange at the outer edge overlapping the door 7 and further is provided with the vertically movable bolts 109 pivoted to a disk 114 connected to an operating handle 115; said bolts engaging with the top and bottom jambs or flanges of the opening in the casing as in Fig. 9. The disk 114 is further secured when the door is closed and locked by a key lock 116, the bolt of which engages with it and prevents retraction of the bolts 109, as shown.

It is desirable to provide interlocking devices between the operating parts of the machine and the doors affording access at the rear, so that when the machine is in use, there can be no manipulation of the registers and to this end I provide a key lock in the top of the casing, the bolt 117 of which is arranged, when projected, to coöperate with suitable recesses 118 formed in the periphery of the disk 76 on the shaft 75, thereby locking the latter from operation, as in full lines in Fig. 8. This lock bolt 117 is also provided with an arm 119 extending to the rear of the casing above the door 6 and having a projection 120 adapted to enter a notch or recess 121 in the end of the upper bolt 109, when the latter is projected to hold the door, from which construction it will be seen that when the shaft 75 is locked the doors at the rear of the casing may be unlocked and the registers inspected, but when the shaft 75 is unlocked and the machine permitted to operate, the doors will be prevented from being unlocked, so that there can be no unauthorized tampering with the mechanism.

The operation of the machine will now be readily understood.

The parts being normally in the position in Fig. 1 with the curtain drawn back, the voter stands in front of the casing and draws the lever 90 around until it engages the stop 96^x, the curtain effectually covering him and the machine front. He then indicates his choice of candidates by operating the indicators 11 to the right so that they will point to the name of the candidate for whom he desires to vote, which operation will move the lug or projection 15 of the indicator in line with the corresponding palleted bar of the counter on the frame 50, and at the same time prevent the operation

of another indicator for a regular or irregular candidate for the same office. In the same manner he will indicate his vote in the questions row, a vote indicated in the affirmative preventing the indication of one in the negative. If he desires to vote for the entire series of candidates in the party line, he moves the "straight ticket" lever to the right, thereby operating one (or more in the multicandidate group, if there is one) indicator in each group and as the pointers 11 indicate clearly what votes he has indicated, he can scrutinize his ballot carefully and should he desire to change it or to vote a split ticket, he can readily do so by manipulating the indicators, as desired. Should he desire to vote for a person not a regular nominee he can prepare his ballot in secret, insert it in a holder and thrust the latter in one of the apertures 22 after which he moves the indicator 11^x next the aperture, covering the aperture, locking the sliding plate 27 by means of the notch 30 and preventing the operation of any other indicator in that row or group. After the voter has arranged his ticket to his satisfaction, he takes hold of the handle 99 and moves the lever 90 to the left, over against stop 96 drawing back the curtain and exposing the front of the casing again. As soon as the lever is moved from the stop 96^x, the pawl 88 begins to rotate the shaft 75 and the cam tracks will cause the forward movement of the register frame 50 and the operation of the registers whose corresponding indicators have been moved and the rotation of the disks 76 causes the projection 80 to engage the links 81 and operate the resetting bar to return the indicators to normal position through the rods 16, 16^x and 16^y, this resetting or return of the indicators being accomplished before the end of the curtain or inclosing medium has moved far enough to permit a person standing beside or in front of the machine to observe the location of the indicator arms 11, so that by the time the front can be inspected, all the parts have been returned to normal position and the curtain moved back to the position shown in Fig. 1 and the machine is ready for the next voter. When the polls are closed, the shaft 75 is secured by the lock at the top of the machine, the bolt 117 also permitting the rear doors 6 and 7 to be unlocked and opened affording the inspectors opportunity to inspect all the registers and to transcribe the totals there shown to the lists or returns. The operative parts of the machine may now be left locked for any desired length of time in order that any mistakes in transcribing may be rectified.

If it is desired to adapt the machine for receiving the ballots of persons having only a limited franchise, as for instance, women, who may be, we will say, only entitled to vote for school commissioners, the straps 16 and 16^x of the indicators devoted to all the candidates for whom they are not entitled to vote are provided with apertures 150 through which extends a vertical locking bar 151 supported upon and operated by a rod 152 extending to the exterior of the casing and capable of being pulled outward and locked by suitable securing devices 158 to prevent the movement of the straps in a direction to indicate a ballot, thereby leaving free only the indicators of the school commissioners or other office row or rows, which latter may be operated in the manner described. In Fig. 4 I have shown, for illustrative purposes, the locking bar 151 as applied to the four upper rows of indicators leaving only the fifth row free, but this arrangement is arbitrary and the length of the bar can be suited to the particular circumstances. It is, however, desirable that all the rods 16, 16^x and 16^y be slotted in order that any of them may be arrested by bars 151 suitably arranged. A locking-out bar 155 of the same general description can be applied to the lowermost or questions group, if desired, as shown in said Fig. 4 when it is desired to prevent non-taxpaying voters from voting on questions of appropriations or otherwise, said bar being operated by a rod 156 secured by a suitable locking device 157.

While I prefer on account of economy and portability to employ a curtain for covering the machine front and protecting the voter, I do not wish to be confined to this particular barrier or covering medium, nor do I wish to be confined to a register operating and resetting lever operated by hand, though I prefer it, as this is but one form of an actuating device and others would answer the same purpose.

The grouping devices shown, in which the separating blocks or heads connected to the ballot-indicating devices are pulled between the stationary stops is advantageous as I am thereby enabled to construct the straps 16, 16^x, 16^y of light, strong, thin material, as steel strips, which are not liable to become damaged or bent by continued use and furthermore to locate the interlocking blocks and stops at any convenient point in the machine instead of necessarily at right angles to the plane of movement of the indicators.

If desired to indicate the total number of operations of the machine and thereby check or verify the total number of votes cast, it is only necessary to arrange upon the front plate 1 a register 210, similar to the registers on the register frame, and provide an arm 211 on the register frame for actuating the bar 212 of the counter as the frame is reciprocated, as shown.

will be pulled between the stops by the actuation of the indicators.

8. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of movable ballot indicators and a series of pull straps connected thereto having enlargements thereon, of stops between which the straps pass, said stops being located between the operating portions of the indicators and the enlargements on the straps, and adapted to permit the operation of a limited number of the enlargements between them, and a resetting bar for engaging the straps between the indicators and enlargements and near the latter.

9. In a voting machine, the combination with a support having a ballot receiver therein, a series of movable ballot indicators having straps provided with enlargements, a series of registers arranged to be operated by the indicators, a ballot depositing device embodying a cover for the receiver and operated directly by the voter to deposit a prepared ballot and cover the aperture, a strap connected to the depositing device having an enlargement thereon, stops cooperating with the enlargements on all the straps to permit the operation of a single strap, and a resetting device engaging the straps directly for returning the indicators and ballot depositing device to normal position.

10. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of registers, a series of ballot indicators devoted to regular candidates and freely movable into and out of coöperative relation with their corresponding registers, of a device for voting for irregular or unnominated persons embodying a casing having an aperture, a movable cover plate, interlocking devices between the irregular ballot indicators and the cover plate of the irregular voting device to prevent the operation of more than a predetermined number, said interlocking devices being actuated either by the movement of the indicators or the movement of the cover plate, and operating devices for causing the simultaneous relative movement of the indicators and their registers and returning operated cover plates to normal position.

11. In a voting machine, the combination with the irregular ballot receiver, of the irregular ballot depositing device arranged to cover said receiver, a catch for retaining the cover when actuated, a plurality of regular ballot indicators normally out of cooperative relation with their registering devices, a plurality of registers for the indicators, means for causing the simultaneous operation of the registers whose indicators have been operated, and interlocking devices between the irregular ballot depositing device and the regular indicators.

12. In a voting machine, the combination with regular ballot indicators the irregular ballot receiver, the ballot depositor therefor, the catch for retaining the depositor when operated, the strap connected to the depositor and coöperating with the catch thereof to release the latter when the strap is moved in one direction, and means for operating the strap to release the catch and move the depositor.

13. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of regular ballot indicators and registers coöperating therewith, of an irregular ballot receiver, a ballot depositor therefor, the catch for retaining the depositor when operated, the strap connected to the depositor and coöperating with the catch, interlocking devices between the regular indicators and the strap for permitting the operation of one regular indicator or the depositor, and a resetting device coöperating with the strap to release and return the depositor to normal position.

14. The combination with a series of regular ballot indicators and registering devices therefor, the straps connected to the indicators, having the enlargements thereon, of an irregular ballot receiver, the depositor for the receiver having the catch, the strap coöperating with the catch and depositor and having the enlargement thereon, stops with which the enlargements on the straps coöperate to prevent the operation of more than a predetermined number, and a resetting device coöperating with the straps to return the parts to normal position.

15. The combination with a frame, a series of registers on the frame in fixed relation to each other, a support, a series of movable ballot indicators on the support corresponding to the registers, and means for moving the frame and support relatively to cause the actuated indicators to operate their registers, of the straps connected to the indicators having the enlargements thereon, an irregular ballot receiver, the depositor therefor, the catch for the depositor, the strap cooperating with the catch and depositor and having the enlargement thereon, stops with which the enlargements on all the straps cooperate to limit the number operated, and a resetting device coöperating with the straps to return the parts to normal position.

16. In a voting machine, the combination with a ballot plate or support, containing the names of candidates, of a movable ballot indicator for each candidate having an index or arm adapted to extend across the ticket of the candidate when operated, a register for each indicator, and means for actuating the registers of the operated indicators.

17. In a voting machine, the combination with the ballot plate or support containing the names of candidates, of a ballot indicator for each candidate having an index or arm adapted to extend across the ticket of the candidate when operated, said indicator

being freely movable into and out of co-operative relation with its ticket, interlocking devices between indicators for candidates for the same office to prevent the operation of more than a predetermined number, a register for each indicator, and means for simultaneously actuating the registers corresponding to the indicators which have been operated.

18. In a voting machine, the combination with the ballot plate or support containing the names of the candidates, the ballot indicators, each having the arm, the shoulder and the extension, and interlocking devices between the indicators for candidates for the same office, of the register frame, registers thereon corresponding to the indicators and having the slotted actuators, and means for operating the register frame and plate relatively to cause the operation of the registers whose indicators have been moved.

19. In a voting machine, the combination with the ballot plate or support containing the names of the candidates, the ballot indicators, each having the arm, the shoulder and the extension, and the strap connected thereto provided with the enlargement, stops with which the enlargements coöperate to limit the number of indicators operated for candidates for the same office, a resetting device coöperating with all of the straps, of the register frame, the registers thereon corresponding to the indicators and means for operating the frame toward and away from the ballot plate.

20. In a voting machine, the combination with regular ballot indicators the plate or support having the ballot receiver and the recess 30, of the ballot depositor having the end 29 engaging the recess and the slot, the headed pin operating in the slot and the strap connected to said pin for actuating and being actuated by the cover plate.

21. In a voting machine, the combination with the ballot plate or support having thereon the names of the candidates to be voted for, of a plurality of ballot indicators for the regular candidates, each having an index adapted to be moved over the ticket of the candidate to whom it is devoted, an irregular balloting device for each office, embodying a ballot receiver and having an index adapted to indicate an irregular ballot, and interlocking devices between the regular indicators and the irregular device of each office.

22. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of series of ballot indicators, a plurality of series of registers normally out of operative connection with the indicators, and interlocking devices between the indicators of candidates for the same office for preventing the operation of more than a predetermined number, said devices permitting the free movement of the individual indicators into and out of operative position, of a plurality of straight ticket bars, each coöperating with the indicators of the candidates of a single party for moving the indicators simultaneously.

23. In a voting machine, the combination with the ballot plate or support, a plurality of ballot indicators thereon embodying the pivoted arms, shoulder and extension, of a plurality of registers corresponding to the indicators and normally out of connection with them, interlocking devices between the indicators to prevent the operation of more than a predetermined number, and a movable straight ticket bar having the operating arm and coöperating with the arms 13 of the indicators.

24. The combination with a series of registers, a series of ballot indicators normally out of coöperative relation with the indicators and adapted to be placed into coöperative relation therewith without actuating the registers, of the movable straight ticket bar 40, the link 41 and the arm 42 by which it is supported and actuated and means for causing the operation of the registers whose indicators are left in coöperative relation therewith.

25. In a voting machine, the combination with the ballot plate or support having thereon the names of the candidates to be voted for arranged in party rows or columns, a plurality of ballot indicators for regular candidates, each having an index adapted to be moved over the ticket of the candidate to whom it is devoted; said indicators being freely movable to and from voted position, interlocking devices between the indicators for candidates for the same office for preventing the operation of more than a predetermined number, and a straight ticket bar for operating the indicators of all the candidates of a party, of a series of registers, one for each indicator, and means for simultaneously operating all of the registers corresponding to the ballot indicators which have been moved to voted position, whereby the voter may indicate a vote for all the candidates on a ticket and then change the indicators to vote a split ticket.

26. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing the ballot board or support and the ballot indicators thereon movable parallel with the plate, of the movable register frame, the registers thereon having actuating parts with which the indicators coöperate, the single operating shaft for moving the frame, and connections between the frame and casing for maintaining the frame and ballot board parallel during their relative movements.

27. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, the ballot board or support, the indicators thereon, of the movable register frame, the registers thereon, the links

pivoted to the casing and to the frame and extending longitudinally of the latter for maintaining the parallelism of the frame and ballot board, and means for operating the frame toward and from the ballot board.

28. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, the ballot board or support, the register frame, and devices on the board and frame for coöperating when the two are moved relatively, of the links pivoted to each other and to the casing at their ends, and also pivoted to the frame at intermediate points, and means for operating the frame.

29. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, the ballot board or support, the register frame and devices on the board and frame for coöperating when the two are moved relatively, of the single shaft 75 having the actuating cams thereon arranged centrally of the frame and coöperating with it for causing its back and forth movements, and guiding devices for maintaining the parallelism of the frame and ballot support.

30. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, the ballot board or support, the register frame, and devices on the board and frame for coöperating when the two are moved relatively, the links 70 pivoted to the frame and to the casing, of a cam shaft, the cams thereon for operating the frame, and the external lever connected to the shaft for operating it.

31. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, the ballot board or support, the ballot indicators thereon, the register frame and the registers thereon, of the operating shaft, connections between the shaft and frame for causing the relative movements of the frame and support, an oscillating barrier or cover for the ballot board, a connection between the shaft and barrier, and ratchet devices for preventing the return of the barrier when only partially operated in either direction.

32. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing a plurality of ballot indicators, a plurality of coöperating registers, and a resetting device for the indicators, of the shaft controlling the resetting devices and the operation of the registers, the shaft-operating lever, the curtain guide and the curtain sliding thereon and connected to the lever.

33. In a voting machine, the combination with regular ballot indicators, the receiver for prepared ballots and a manually-operated ballot depositing device adapted to be moved directly by the voter while in proximity therewith to deposit the ballot coöperating with the receiver, of a movable ejector coöperating with the depositing device for ejecting undeposited ballots from the receiver.

34. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of regular ballot indicators, a series of registers actuated thereby, a receiver for irregular or prepared ballots, a manually-operated ballot-depositing device adapted to be moved directly by the voter while in proximity to it to deposit the ballot and coöperating with the receiver, and interlocking mechanism between the regular and irregular devices, substantially as described, of a movable ejector coöperating with the depositing device for ejecting undeposited ballots from the receiver.

35. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of movable regular ballot indicators, a series of registers corresponding to the indicators, means for actuating the registers of the indicators which have been operated, a receiver for irregular or prepared ballots, an irregular ballot depositing device, and interlocking devices between the regular indicators and the depositing device, substantially as described, of a movable ejector coöperating with the receiver, and connections between said ejector and the register-actuating means for causing the simultaneous removal of undeposited ballots when the properly indicated ballots are registered.

36. In a voting machine, the combination with regular ballot indicators of a receiver for irregular ballots, a manually-operated depositing device adapted to be operated directly by the votor while in proximity thereto to deposit the ballot, an ejector, and means for operating the ejector to remove undeposited ballots from the receiver.

37. In a voting machine, the combination with an irregular ballot receiver, the ballot-depositing device, and an ejector coöperating with the receiver, of a series of movable regular ballot indicators, a series of registers corresponding with the indicators and movable with relation to the indicators to cause the operation of the registers, and connections between the registers and the ejector for operating the latter.

38. In a voting machine, the combination with a ballot board or support containing the tickets to be voted, a plurality of ballot indicators freely movable into and out of operating position having arms coöperating with the tickets of their candidates when moved to one position, a plurality of registers adapted to be operated by the indicators when moved, a plurality of receivers or apertures for irregular or prepared ballots, manually-operated ballot depositors for the receivers, indicating arms connected to the depositors, similar in appearance to those on the regular indicators, and interlocking devices, substantially as described, between the regular indicators and an irregular ballot depositor, whereby the voter may determine at a glance for which candidates he has cast a ballot.

39. In a voting machine, the combination with the machine casing having a ticket support or plate at the front and containing ballot indicating and registering mechanism, of a curtain guide extending out horizontally from the casing, the curtain movable on said guide and adapted to cover the ticket support, and means for operating the curtain controlling the operating parts of the voting mechanism.

40. In a voting machine, the combination with the machine casing containing the operating parts, of the curtain guide extending from the casing, the curtain movable on the guide, the lever on the casing connected to the operating parts of the machine and the handle arranged between the curtain guide and the casing.

41. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing containing balloting devices, and a movable operating arm connected to the balloting devices controlling the operation of the latter, of a curtain guide extending horizontally from the casing, a curtain movable thereon adapted to cover the front of the machine and connected to the operating arm.

42. In a voting machine, the combination with ballot indicating devices, and a resetting bar coöperating therewith, of the rotary shaft and projections thereon, the link and the lever actuated by the projections for causing the movement of the resetting bar in opposite directions.

43. In a voting machine, the combination with ballot indicating devices embodying the movable rods, and resetting means therefor, of a locking member manually operable from the exterior of the machine and independently of the resetting means into and out of locking relation with the rods to prevent their operation.

44. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, balloting devices therein, and an oscillatory arm connected to and controlling the operation of the balloting devices, of the horizontal curtain guide extending over the front of the casing, a curtain movable in the guide connected to the arm and adapted to cover the front of the casing.

45. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, ballot registers contained therein, and a door for permitting access to the registers to inspect or reset them, of a single operating device for the registers, and a locking device for securing said operating device and coöperating with the door to release the latter when the operating device is locked.

46. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, ballot-registers contained therein, and a door for permitting access to the registers, of the operating shaft, the disk thereon, the key lock having the bolt coöperating with the disk and connections between said bolt and the door for securing the latter when the disk is released.

47. In a voting machine, the combination with the casing, having the front plate, and the rear doors, of a series of ballot indicators on the front plate, the register frame in the casing and having the grooves in the top and bottom thereof, the channeled plates having a series of registering wheels therein, and actuating members adapted to coöperate with the indicators, said channeled plates having their ends inserted in the grooves in the frame from the rear side, whereby any or all of said channeled plates may be removed through the rear of the casing.

48. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of movable ballot indicators, the slotted straps connected thereto, and the interlocking devices between the straps, of the movable locking bar passing through the slots in the straps and adapted when moved to one position to lock the indicators from operation, substantially as described.

49. In a voting machine the combination with a series of regular balloting devices, an irregular balloting device embodying a depositor movable manually to deposit a ballot, interlocking devices between the regular and irregular device, and a readily detachable connection between the depositor and the interlocking devices.

50. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of registers, each embodying a train of wheels, units wheels having the teeth, and register-actuating bars having the oppositely arranged pallets for alternately engaging the teeth of the units wheels. and a support for said registers, of a support, a plurality of indicators thereon, one for each register, for positively engaging the actuating-bars to operate them in both directions, interlocking mechanism for preventing the movement of more than a predetermined number of the indicators to operative position, and means for causing the relative movement of the support and the register-support to cause the positive operation of the registers.

51. In a voting machine, a series of registers, a series of movable indicators, a straight ticket bar arranged transversely to the indicators and adapted to engage the indicators corresponding to a particular party, all located behind the name plate and which by one movement will place all the register operating devices of a particular party in the path of the corresponding registers and will then allow any one of the indicators for candidates for his party to be changed and an indicator for another party for the same office to be moved.

52. In a voting machine, the combination of registering devices, devices for operating said registers, a group of indicators for each party and a group for irregular candidates,

each party indicator having an independently operative disconnected relation with the register operating devices.

53. In a voting machine, the combination of registering devices, devices for operating said registers, a group of indicators one for each candidate, a group for irregular candidates, each candidate indicator having an independent connection with the register operating devices and means for operating all of a party group by one movement, each candidate indicator being adapted to be restored and another corresponding to another candidate substituted without indication by the register.

54. In a voting machine the combination with a plate or support, a plurality of ballot indicators thereon separately and directly operated by the voter in a direction parallel with the support, and interlocking devices for preventing more than a predetermined number from occupying voted position at the same time, of a register frame, a plurality of registers thereon one for each indicator, and each having an actuator with which the indicator directly coöperates when moved to voted position and means for moving the indicator support and register frame relatively and transversely to the direction of movement of the indicators on their supports.

55. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of registers and actuators therefor, of a corresponding plurality of indicators positively and freely movable directly by the voter into and out of coöperative relation with their actuators without actuating the registers, interlocking devices embodying wedges or enlargements connected to the indicators and operable by the latter in a direction transverse to that of the movement of the register actuators and means for causing the simultaneous operation of the registers whose indicators are left in voted position.

56. In a voting machine the combination of a series of indicators forming part of the permanent structure, interlocking mechanism for preventing more than a predetermined number of indicators occupying voted position at the same time, a plurality of registers, one for each indicator, each embodying a palleted actuator normally uncoupled from the indicator and a toothed wheel, said actuators being coupled directly with the indicators when the latter are in voted position and means for causing the positive relative movements of the indicators and registers in two directions to cause the complete operation of the registers.

57. The combination in a voting machine, of a series of independently movable indicators forming part of the permanent structure, interlocking mechanism for preventing more than a predetermined number from occupying voted position at one time, a series of registers each embodying an actuator movable in two directions to register one number, normally disconnected from its indicator and with which the corresponding indicator becomes connected when moved to voted position and means for actuating the indicators and registers relatively in opposite directions to actuate the registers whose actuators are left in voted position.

58. The combination in a voting machine, of a plurality of registers each embodying a toothed member and a palleted actuator adapted to operate the member one number when operated in two directions, a support, a plurality of movable indicators thereon, each having a shoulder adapted to be moved into and out of coöperative relation with its register actuator, interlocking devices for preventing more than a predetermined number from occupying voted position at the same time, means for operating the registers and indicator support relatively, and parts carried by the support for engaging the actuators to move all of them in one direction.

59. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of registers each embodying a palleted actuator adapted to cause the complete operation of the register when moved in opposite directions, of a support, a plurality of independently movable ballot indicators mounted thereon, one for each register and each having a portion coöperating with its actuator to move it in one direction and a portion adapted to be brought into coöperative relation with said actuator when the indicator is moved to voted position, interlocking devices between the indicators and means for moving the registers and indicators relatively toward and from each other to cause the complete operation of the registers whose indicators are left in voted position.

60. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of registers each embodying an actuator movable in two directions to cause a complete registration, of a plurality of ballot indicators each embodying an arm adapted to engage said actuator and a shoulder adapted when moved to one position to engage said actuator, interlocking devices between the indicators to prevent the operation to voted position of more than a predetermined number and means for simultaneously operating the registers and indicators relatively to cause the positive and complete operation of the registers whose indicators are in operative position.

61. In a voting machine the combination with a plurality of registers, of a support, a plurality of ballot indicators thereon separately movable in a plane substantially parallel with said support and each having an abutment adapted to coöperate with its

register when moved to one position, interlocking mechanism between the indicators arranged at one side of the support and means for moving the registers and indicators relatively to cause the simultaneous operation of the registers whose indicators are left in voted position.

62. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of registers, of a support, a plurality of ballot indicators thereon separably movable in a plane substantially parallel with said support and each having an abutment adapted to coöperate with its register when moved to one position, interlocking mechanism between the indicators at one side of the support, means for moving the registers and indicators relatively to cause the simultaneous operation of the registers whose indicators are left in voted position, and means for restoring the indicators to normal position after the operation of the registers.

63. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of registers each embodying a toothed wheel and an actuator, of a support, a corresponding plurality of ballot indicators thereon each having an abutment adapted when the indicator is moved parallel with the support to be brought into line with the actuator, interlocking mechanism arranged at one side of the machine for preventing more than a predetermined number of actuators occupying voted position at the same time, means for moving the registers and support relatively in a direction different from that in which the actuators are separately movable, and means connected thereto for restoring the actuators to normal position after the operation of the registers.

64. In a voting machine, the combination with a plurality of registers each embodying a toothed wheel and a palleted actuator, of a support, a plurality of ballot indicators pivoted thereon each having an arm for engaging the register actuator and an abutment adapted to be brought into line therewith, interlocking devices for the indicators embodying rods connected to the indicators and means for moving the registers and indicators relatively to cause the operation of those registers whose indicators are left in voted position.

65. In a voting machine, the combination of a plurality of registers, a corresponding plurality of actuators therefor positively engaged therewith when at the extremes of movement, indicators coöperating with the actuators, interlocking devices therefor, a barrier controlling access to the indicators and connections between it, the registers and their actuators for locking the registers from operation when the barrier is in its extreme positions.

66. In a voting machine the combination of a plurality of registers having actuators in normal engagement to prevent independent movement of the registers, indicators for the actuators and interlocking devices between them, a barrier controlling access to the indicators and connections for positively actuating and positively locking the registers from movement when the indicators are barred by the barrier and also when they are accessible.

67. In a voting machine the combination of a register frame, a plurality of registers thereon, having actuators in positive engagement with the registers, a corresponding plurality of indicators, interlocking devices between them, a cover for the indicators and means operated by the cover for operating the registers and preventing their operation when the cover is removed from the indicators.

68. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of registers, a series of pivoted ballot indicators forming part of the permanent structure, one for each register, freely and directly movable into and out of immediate coöperative relation with their corresponding registers, interlocking devices for preventing the operation of more than a predetermined number of indicators, and means for causing the simultaneous operation of all the registers whose indicators are in operative position.

69. In a voting machine, the combination with the face plate, of a series of keys mounted therein, a portion of each of said keys within the machine being swung about its axis from inoperative to operative position as the key is moved to set it, interlocking mechanism connected with said keys to prevent the simultaneous operation of more than a predetermined number, a movable frame carrying a corresponding series of registers, and means for moving the frame to actuate the registers by reason of their contacting with the rotated portions of the operated keys.

70. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of registers, of a series of pivoted ballot indicators forming part of the permanent structure of the machine, one indicator for each register, movable without obstruction into and out of operative relation with their corresponding registers without causing the operation of said registers, interlocking mechanism for preventing the operation of more than a predetermined number of said indicators and means for causing the operation of all the registers whose indicators have been left in operative position.

71. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of registers, of a series of pivoted ballot indicators forming part of the permanent structure of the machine, one indicator for each register, movable freely

and positively by the voter, into and out of operative relation with their corresponding registers without causing the operation of said registers, interlocking mechanism for preventing the operation of more than a predetermined number of said indicators and means for causing the operation of all the registers whose indicators have been left in operative position.

72. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of registers, of a series of pivoted ballot indicators forming part of the permanent structure of the machine, one indicator for each register, movable freely and directly by the voter, into and out of operative relation with their corresponding registers without causing the operation of said registers, interlocking mechanism for preventing the operation of more than a predetermined number of said indicators and means for causing the operation of all the registers whose indicators have been left in operative position.

73. In a voting machine, the combination of a key-board and a barrier for concealing the same, said barrier being movable to conceal said keys for voting operation, and to keep said keys concealed until the operated keys are reset and locked after which by the further movement of the barrier they are exposed to view from without the booth.

74. In a voting machine, the combination with a series of registers, of a series of ballot indicators forming part of the permanent structure of the machine, one indicator for each register movable into and out of operative relation with their corresponding registers without causing the operation of said registers and when moved into coöperative relation, said indicators being only held therein yieldingly against return until so returned or until there is a further operation of the machine, interlocking mechanism for preventing the operation of more than a predetermined number of said indicators and means for causing the operation of all the registers whose indicators have been left in operative position.

75. A voting machine comprising a plurality of counters, a plurality of two-step actuators one for each counter, which actuators lock said counters from movement except by said actuators, indicators one for each counter adapted to be set to control the actuation of selected counters by said actuators but not to actuate said counters and common means operated subsequently to the setting of said indicators, to cause the complete actuation of all selected counters by said actuators.

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Witnesses:
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