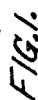


APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1910.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.



WITNESSES

Nathaniel Gulach
Eleanor Hugenhov.

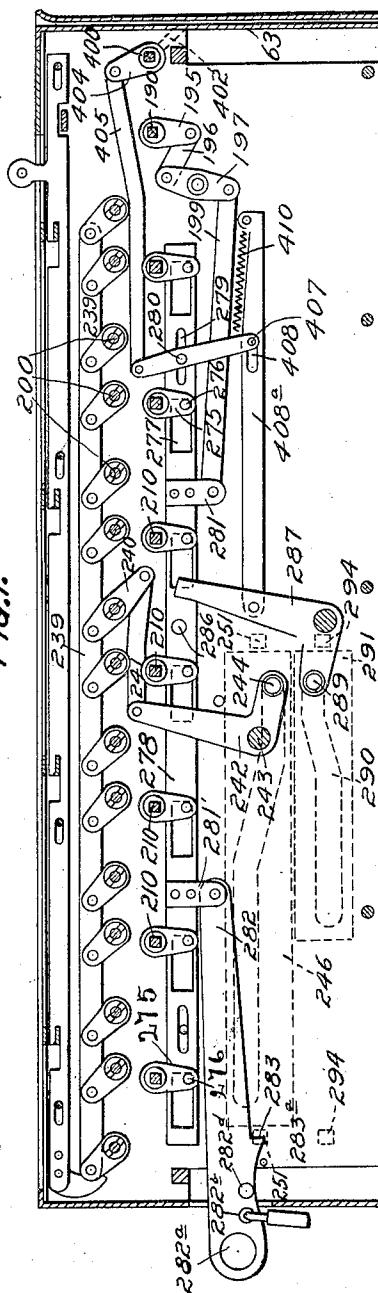


FIG. 2.

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VOTING-MACHINE.

1,055,452.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.

Original application filed July 25, 1905, Serial No. 271,216. Divided and this application filed August 11, 1910. Serial No. 576,615.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. DEAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Voting-Machines, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved so called straight ticket voting machine that is capable of ready conversion into a machine in which straight ticket voting is eliminated, restricting the voter to voting his keys individually or one at a time.

In the accompanying drawings I have deemed it unnecessary to show any more of the machine than is necessary to secure the disclosure of this particular invention, it being understood that my present invention is a modification of the machine described in my prior application No. 238,388, and that this particular application is a divisional application of my prior application No. 271,216, Patent No. 971,666.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the machine in vertical cross section, the section being taken inside of the front plate of the counter section frames, the parts being shown as far as possible in elevation. Fig. 2 is a view of the machine in vertical cross section, being taken through the upper part of the inclosing casing at the rear, showing in elevation the various parts whereby the straight ticket shafts, the actuator shafts, etc., are connected and operated.

As shown in Fig. 1, the machine comprises a plurality of keys 160 arranged in party lines and in office lines transverse thereto. Parallel to each of the party lines of keys is mounted a straight ticket rock shaft 210. On this rock shaft are carried the hubs 207, each of which hubs is provided with the lugs 212 which engage with the rocker arms 205. These rocker arms 205 are mounted on the hubs 207 to rotate thereon except as otherwise limited by the engagement of the lugs 212 therewith. These rocker arms engage with the keys 160 so as to move therewith in the manner explained in the application 238,388 above referred to. Each of the keys has a cam slot therein which engages with

the yoke or carrier 192 and 193 by which said yoke is moved along the shaft 200 to position the actuator controlled thereby with reference to the units wheel of the counter on which it operates. The counter actuators are carried on and oscillated with the shafts 200 which are oscillated for the purpose of oscillating the counter actuators to drive the counter. On the end of each of the shafts 210 is mounted a straight ticket key, shown in dotted lines, by which the shaft is rocked for the purpose of turning the rocker arms 205 mounted thereon to cause the voting of the keys 160 connected therewith. These shafts 210 are shown in section in Fig. 2. Mounted on the end of each of these shafts is a crank 275 having a pin 276 thereon which engages with the recess 277 carried in the sliding bar 278. The endwise motion of this bar, due to the rocking of the bell crank 287 by the cam plate 291, causes the rocking of the shafts 210 for the purpose of resetting and locking the keys. The bar 278 is driven by the bell crank 287 through the stud 286 mounted on said bar. The bar 278 is provided with slots 279, by means of which it engages the studs 280 mounted on the frame of the machine, and by the length of the slots 279 the endwise movement of the bar 278 is limited.

It is apparent from the position shown in Fig. 2 that the bar 278 can travel in either direction from the position shown therein, by an amount equal to substantially half the length of the slot 279.

It will be understood that in Fig. 2 the parts are shown reversed in position from right to left from the position in which the corresponding parts are shown in Fig. 1, this being due to the position of the section line and the direction from which the view of the figure is taken.

When the bar 278 is moved to the left from the position shown in Fig. 2, the shafts 210 will be rocked to reset the keys, forcing them up and holding them in raised position. When the bar 278 is in the position shown in Fig. 2, the shafts 210 can be rocked through one-half of their ordinary angular movement, permitting the voting of any of the keys, and permitting the voting half way of any of the straight ticket keys. It will be understood of course that the straight ticket

key consists simply of a lever with a handle thereon, the lever being keyed to the end of the shaft 210.

Connected to the sliding bar 278 is the bracket 281, to which in turn is connected the latch 282. This latch 282 moves forward and back with the bar 278. In this latch is a hole 282^a, forming a convenient handle for the operation of it. In the latch are also provided the holes 282^b and 282^c. In one of these holes a padlock 283^a is shown. This padlock limits the travel of the latch 282 and prevents it from being pushed all the way in. This in turn limits the travel of the bar 278, preventing it from passing beyond the position shown in Fig. 2, and this in turn limits the angular movement of the rock shafts 210 and prevents the straight ticket keys from moving the shaft far enough to cause movement of the individual candidate keys. This angular movement of each of the shafts 210 is sufficient to move the lugs 212 on the hubs 207 from one end of the segmental recess on the rocker arm 205 to the other end without disturbing the position of the rocker arm. This, however, will not interfere with the full voting movement of the keys individually. By removing the padlock 283^a, the latch 282 can be pushed all the way in, thus permitting the rock shafts 210 to move to their full angular movement, causing the movement to voted position of all the keys connected thereto. If the padlock is fastened in the hole 282^c, the bar 278 will be held at the left hand end of its movement, as illustrated by Fig. 2, holding all of the individual candidate keys locked in their raised position. It will thus be seen that the releasing latch 282 is capable of two distinct functions: first, that of locking the machine entirely against operation, and second, locking the straight ticket keys against voting operation, permitting the voting operation of the balance of the machine. It will be understood of course that the oscillation of the straight ticket shaft in the reverse direction by the movement of the bar 278 is secured for the purpose of resetting and locking the keys. This movement of the bar 278 is secured by the bell crank 287 and the parts cooperating therewith, as above described.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and patentable is as follows:

1. A voting machine comprising in combination a plurality of ballot keys arranged by their shift to control the mechanism whereby the voter's ballot is registered or recorded, a straight-ticket shaft or bar connected with said ballot keys and whereby said keys may be moved to cause them to perform their full functions and may be restored to normal position and means whereby the movement of said straight-ticket shaft may be restricted in one direction while leaving said shaft free to restore said keys to normal position.

2. The combination in a voting machine of keys arranged in party rows, a straight-ticket shaft for each party row of keys, said shaft being capable of moving the keys of its row to voted and unvoted position, auxiliary means to limit the movement of the shaft to prevent the operation of the keys to voted position thereby, leaving said keys free to be moved separately to voted position and leaving the shaft free for operation to reset the keys.

3. The combination in a voting machine of keys arranged in rows, a shaft for each row, connections between each shaft and the keys of its row whereby the shaft can move its keys to voted and unvoted position, auxiliary means to limit the movement of said shaft by which said shaft is limited to moving its keys to their unvoted position.

4. The combination in a voting machine of keys arranged in rows, a shaft for each row, connections between each shaft and the keys of its row whereby the shaft can move its keys to voted and unvoted position, cranks on the end of each of said shafts, a sliding bar engaging said cranks, a latch connected to said bar, a casing for said voting machine through which said latch projects, holes through said latch through which a bolt can be inserted to restrict the movement thereof to lock the keys and shafts against movement, or to release the keys and restrict the shaft to a partial movement.

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Witnesses:

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