

J. McTAMMANY.

VOTING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 28, 1898.

960,034.

Patented May 31, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

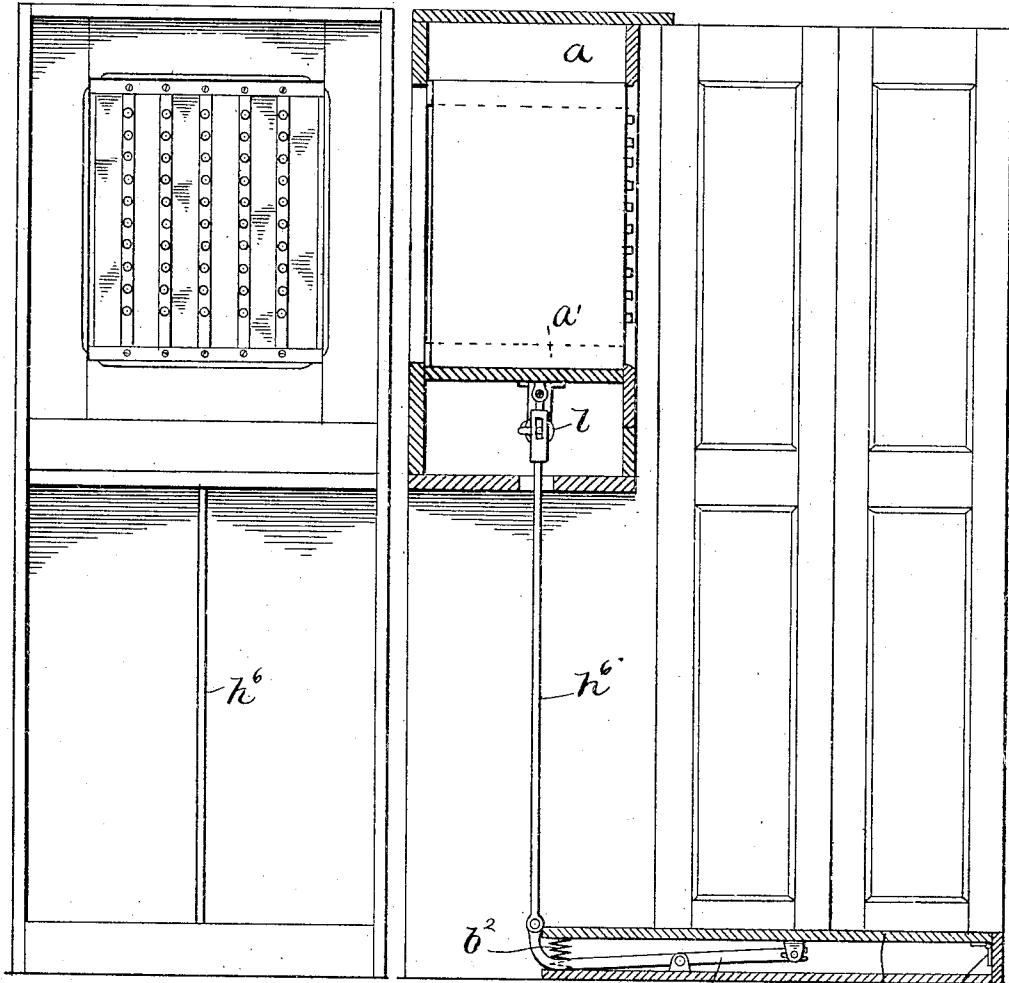


FIG. 1.

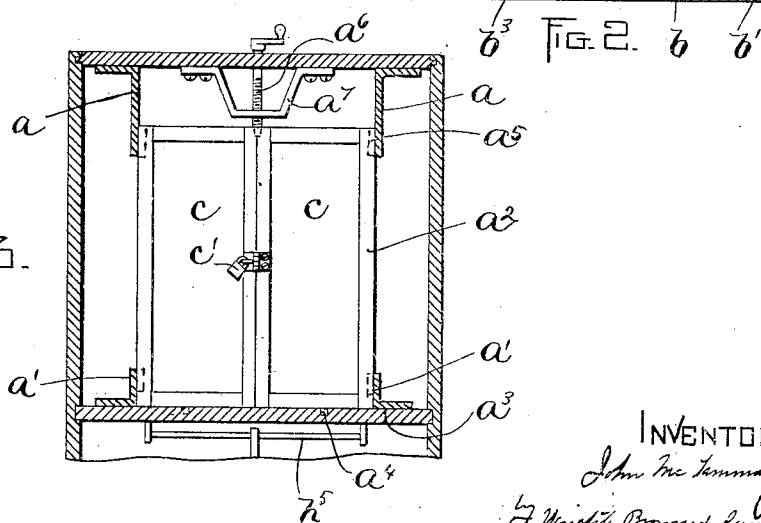


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

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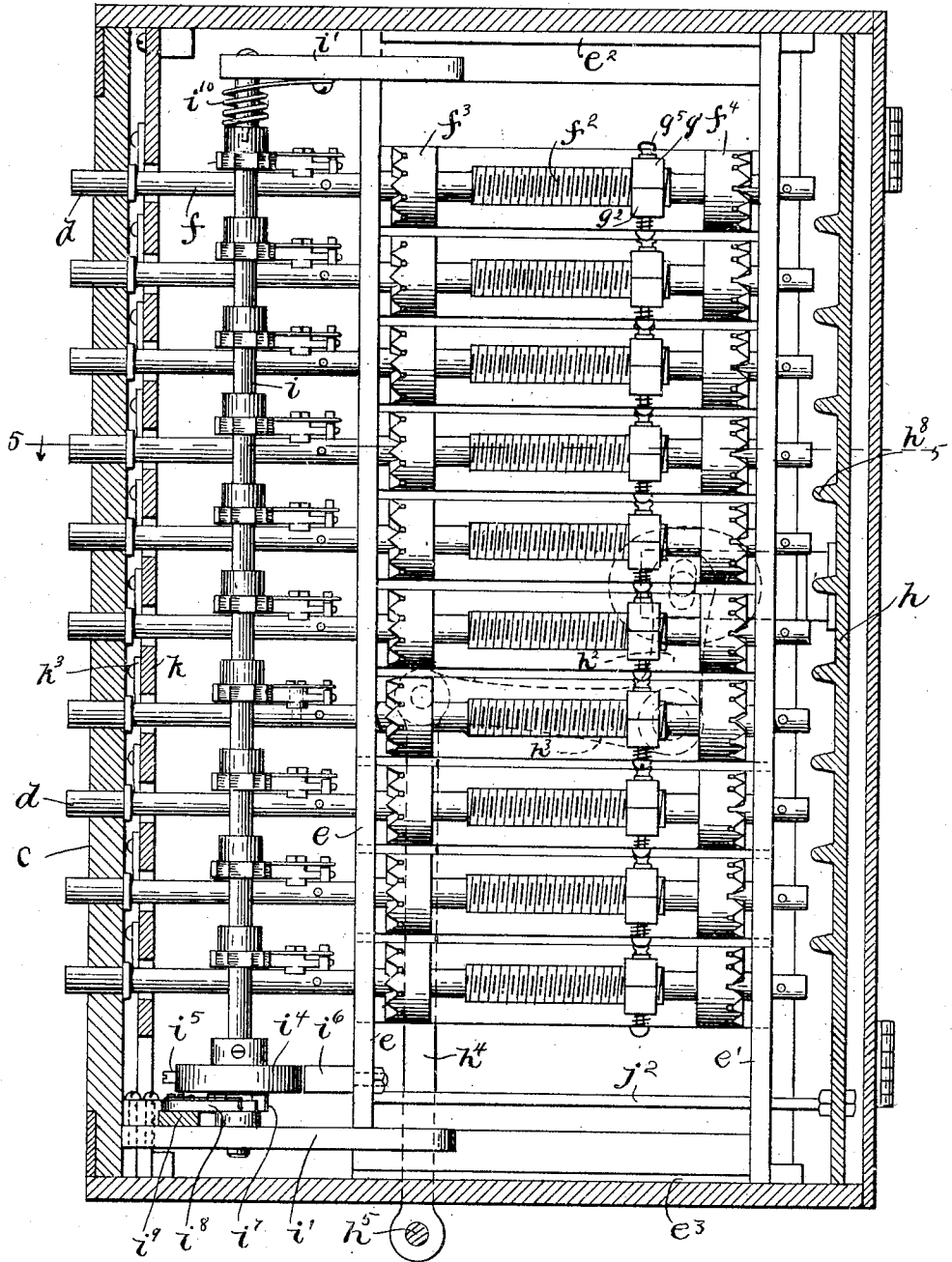
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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FIG. 4.

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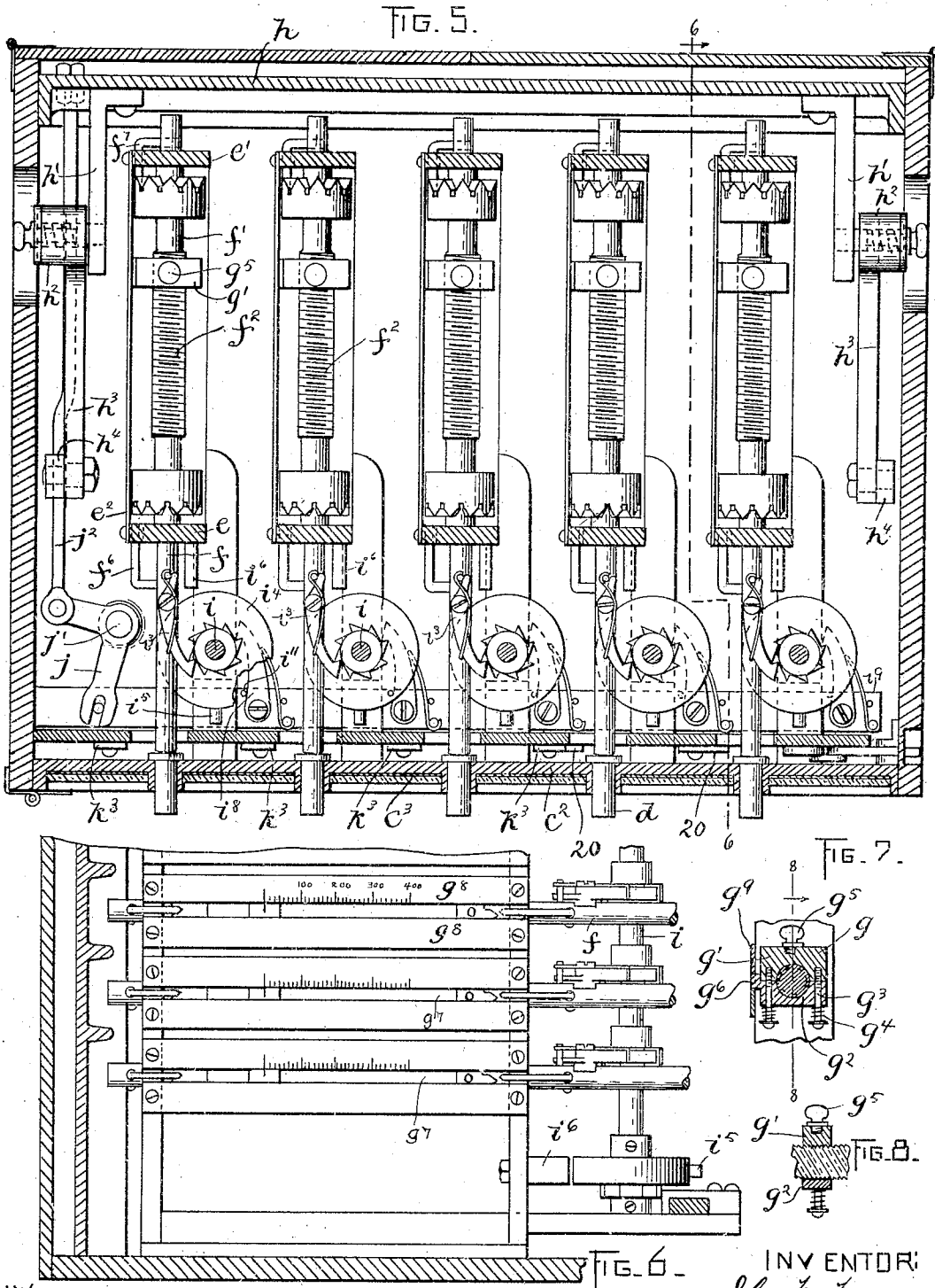
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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FIG. 6

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

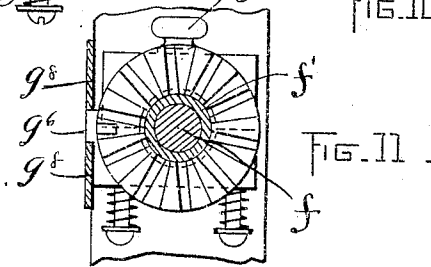
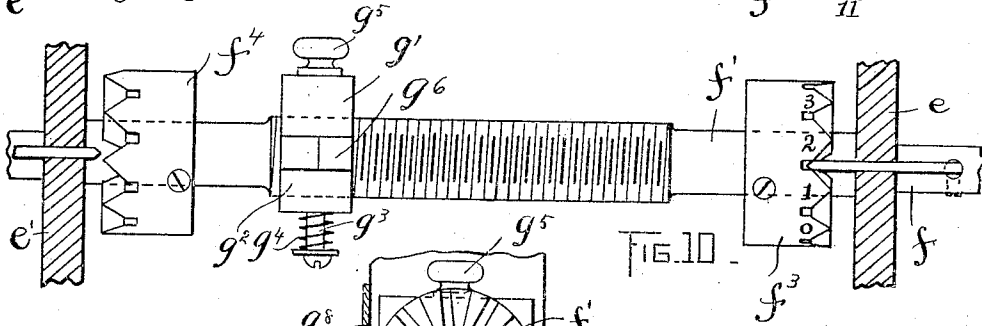
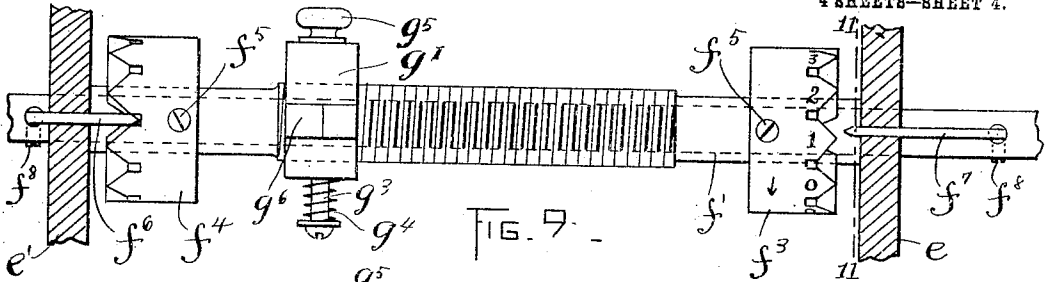


FIG. 12.

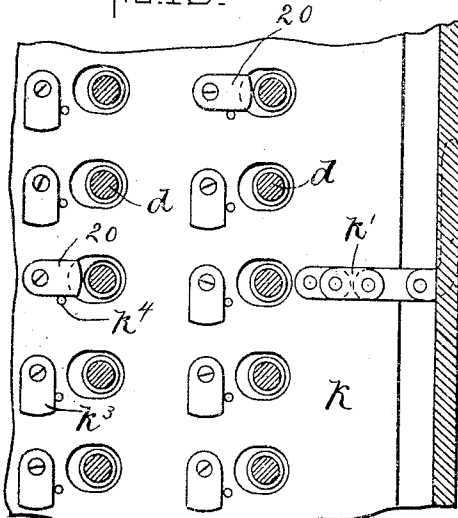


FIG. 13.

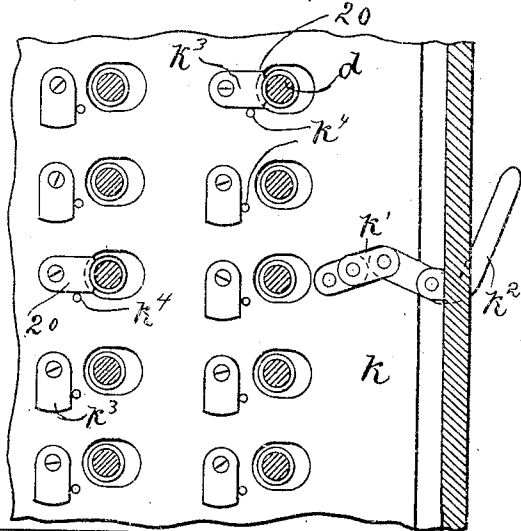


FIG. 15.

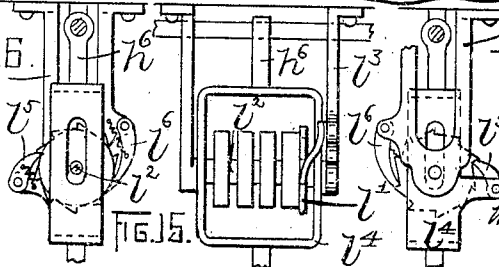


FIG. 14.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN McTAMMANY, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

VOTING-MACHINE.

960,034.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed September 28, 1898. Serial No. 692,068.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN McTAMMANY, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Voting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation generally to voting machines of the class wherein the votes are registered, and it has for its object to provide a machine of this class possessing a minimum number of parts, and arranged to meet the requirements of any particular State or precinct. Besides the simplification of the machine, this machine also has for its object to provide against the fraudulent use thereof, and also to provide for its being quickly adapted for the voters having a limited suffrage.

To these ends, the invention consists of a voting machine of the character specified, possessing certain features of construction and relative arrangement of parts, all as I have illustrated upon the drawings, and shall now proceed to describe in detail, and then point out in the claims hereunto appended.

Of the drawings:—Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 represents a partial vertical section there-through. Fig. 3 represents a view partially in section, of the upper portion of the machine, showing the means for fastening the casing inclosing the mechanism in the booth. Fig. 4 represents an enlarged vertical section through the casing of a voting mechanism. Fig. 5 represents a horizontal section through the machine on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 represents a partial vertical section through the machine on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5, looking in the direction of the arrow. Figs. 7 and 8 represent the index for indicating the number of votes. Figs. 9 and 10 represent the rotary screw shaft which registers the votes, and which are actuated by the actuators. In these two figures the means for rotating the shaft are illustrated in different positions. Fig. 11 represents a section in the line 11—11 of Fig. 9. Figs. 12 and 13 represent the means for limiting the number of actuators to be operated by a voter, in case there are provisions for limited suffrage. Figs. 14 to 16, inclusive, illustrate the device for registering the total number of voters.

Referring to the drawing, which shows one embodiment of the invention, which I have selected for the purpose of illustration, it will be seen that the booth is of the ordinary construction, except that it is provided with the angle brackets a , a' , a'' , between which the casing a^2 is placed, said casing containing the voting mechanism, and being detachable from the booth. Across the front portion of the booth is a shelf a^3 , upon which the casing is adapted to rest, and which is provided with holes to receive pins or dowels a^4 projecting from the bottom of the casing. To place the casing in the booth, the latter is laid upon its face, and the casing is inserted between the brackets until it rests upon suitable stops or lugs a^5 indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3. Then the screw a^6 which projects through the upper end of the booth, and which is threaded through a bracket a^7 in the interior of the booth is turned, forcing the dowels a^4 into the holes prepared to receive them. The end of the screw is conical, and non-threaded, and extends into a socket in the top of the casing, so that when the booth is lifted in upright position the casing is locked firmly in place.

Above the floor of the booth is a platform b hinged at its front edge to the upright sill b' , and held in its normal raised position by the spring b^2 arranged under its rear edge. This platform is connected by a pin and socket connection with a lever b^3 fulcrumed in ears or lugs projecting upwardly from the floor of the booth, and it is from this lever that motion is communicated to some of the parts of the apparatus, as will be afterward explained.

Now, referring again to the casing, it will be seen that at its rear, it is provided with two doors c hinged at their outer edges, and adapted to be locked in a closed position by any suitable means, as for instance, a padlock c' . The front of the casing is formed with another hinged door or false front c^2 , normally locked, by any suitable means. This door is provided with a series of apertures to receive the actuators d which are arranged in vertical and horizontal rows, as shown in Fig. 1, and are as numerous as the case requires. The actuators representing the candidates for the different offices may be arranged either in a vertical row, or in a horizontal row, that being immaterial, so far as the present invention is

concerned, the drawings showing them as being in vertical rows. Beside each vertical row of actuators is placed a strip or ballot containing the names of the candidates, and
 5 covered by a narrow pane of glass e^3 , as shown in Fig. 5. The actuators d are loosely inserted in the apertures of the door, and may be removed with great facility in case they bind, or are not easily operated by the
 10 voter.

Each actuator consists of a cylindrical button having a head on its inner end whereby it cannot be drawn through the casing from the front, and they are all disconnected from the registers or vote tabulating
 15 devices, whereby when the door is swung open, they are readily accessible and can be removed or replaced by others.

Within the casing are placed a number of
 20 frames (see Figs. 4 and 5) each frame being complete in itself and consisting of a front bar e , rear bar e' and suitable connecting top and bottom bars as shown in Fig. 4. These frames may be independently removed from the casing, and slide in guides
 25 e^2 e^3 .

In each frame are mounted a series of registers corresponding to the vertical row of actuators. Each register consists of a
 30 horizontally arranged reciprocatory member or slide bar f mounted in the vertical bars e e' of its frame, and adapted to have a limited longitudinal movement therethrough in a rectilinear path coincident with that of
 35 the actuator. The front end of each bar abuts loosely against the rear end of the actuator d , which latter is provided with a head on its said rear end as previously described, to prevent a thin blade or a fine
 40 wire from being passed through the casing so as to obstruct the operation of the mechanism therein contained.

Between the parts e e' of each frame, each slide f is provided with a rotatory member
 45 or sleeve f' , which at points between its ends is screw-threaded, as at f^2 . The ends of each sleeve are enlarged, and they are provided with wedge-shaped radial notches ending in parallel-sided grooves forming
 50 teeth f^3 , each of which is wedge-shaped, or pointed at the end, and has straight sides, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. The teeth on the ends f^4 f^4 are so arranged in relation
 55 one is slightly in advance of the groove at the base of a notch in the other. The ends f^4 f^4 are secured upon the sleeve a little back from the extremities thereof by screws f^5 , so that they may be adjusted thereon. The
 60 slide, which passes through the sleeve as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 9, is provided with two fingers f^6 f^7 pointed toward each other and lying parallel to the body of the slide a short distance therefrom. These
 65 fingers are preferably bent so as to project

through apertures in the slides, and be engaged by small set screws f^8 passed into the latter, and they also extend through apertures in the vertical bars e e' , whereby they are guided and held against rotation. 70

Now, it will be seen that when one of the slides is pushed toward the rear, the finger f^6 will engage one of the teeth on the sleeve, and impart half a step to the latter, and that when the slide is moved forward, the finger f^7 will engage one of the teeth on the opposite end of the sleeve and complete the forward step of the latter. In this way, I obtain a rotatory motion of the sleeve from the reciprocatory motion of the slide. As
 75 shown in Figs. 4, 5, 9 and 10, the ends of the sleeves abut against the bars e e' of the frames and are held thereby from reciprocating with the slides f . 80

I may provide any number of teeth upon the sleeve or rotary member f^2 to be engaged by the fingers of the reciprocatory slide or member f , but I prefer the number 10. On the threaded portion of the rotary member is a split nut g , two parts g' g^2 of which are
 85 held together by screws g^3 and springs g^4 , as shown in Fig. 7. The half g' of the nut is provided with internal threads, while the portion g^2 thereof is smooth, and there is a knob g^5 on the part g' to withdraw it from
 90 engagement with the threads on the sleeve so as to slide the nut longitudinally thereon back to its zero point. A lug g^6 on the part g^2 of the nut projects into a slot g^7 between two graduated scale plates g^8 g^8 secured to the parts e e' . Consequently, as the rotary
 95 member is rotated, the split nut is fed longitudinally thereof, and the index or finger g^9 which is secured to the lug g^6 indicates upon the scale plate the number of times
 100 the push pieces corresponding to the slide which actuates that rotary member has been thrust inward by a voter. The threads are so cut upon the rotary member that the split nut is advanced a distance equal to one
 105 thread for each rotation of the rotary member, and upon the scale plate the scale is correspondingly arranged from zero to 500, or to any maximum number that may be desired. 110

I have stated that the slide or reciprocatory member is moved in one direction by an actuator. I will now describe the resetting mechanism, or the means for thrusting it in the opposite direction, or returning it in the position for the purpose of completing the rotation of the rotary member. The said means comprises a movable plate h arranged vertically in the rear of the casing, behind the ends of all of the slides. It
 115 is connected by forwardly projecting arms h' with the vertical arms h^2 of bell cranks pivoted in the casing, and having their horizontal arms h^3 connected by links h^4 with a cross-bar h^5 below the bottom of the cas- 120
 125
 130

ing, the said arms h^4 projecting through the said casing. (See Fig. 4 in connection with Fig. 5). This cross bar is connected by a link h^6 to the end of the lever b^3 before described, so that when the voter steps from the platform and the latter rises under the influence of the spring b^2 , which by the way is powerful and strong, the movable plate h is thrust forward and engaging the slides returns them and the actuators to normal position, and completes the rotation of the rotary members which have been partially turned. The plate h is provided with a series of ribs h^8 to strengthen it, and prevent its bending or warping under pressure.

By the mechanism which I have thus far described, it will be seen that I have provided an extremely simple registering mechanism, and one containing the smallest possible number of parts. The mechanism is operated positively, and there is no danger of any accident preventing the registering of a vote. To determine the number of votes cast for any given number of candidates, the frame containing the rotary member corresponding to the push pieces opposite which the name of the candidate appears is removed, and the number of votes cast is determined by glancing at the index finger and noting its position relatively to the scale. It is evident that as the index finger is advanced one step for each ten rotations, the number of rotations between 1 and 10 must be also determined, and this is done by placing numerals upon one of the ends f^4 , as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, and forming a hole in the scale plates so that the numeral may register therewith at each rotation of the rotary member.

The registering mechanisms constitute vote-tabulating mechanisms in that they serve to indicate the choice of the voter by causing that choice to be noted on or by vote receivers.

In order to prevent the votes being cast for more than a predetermined number of candidates out of a possible whole, as in the case where one candidate out of five or six out of nine is to be voted for, I provide the following devices:—

In front of each of the frames or sections containing a series of registers is placed a shaft i , its ends being journaled in arms i' i' extending forwardly from the frame, and upon this shaft are mounted a series of ratchet wheels i^2 , one for each actuator, as shown in Fig. 4. Each slide f is formed with a dog or pawl i^3 to engage a ratchet wheel, and rotate the shaft one step when the actuator is thrust inward, each pawl being normally disengaged from the ratchet wheel to permit it to rotate when actuated. On the lower end of the shaft is mounted a disk or wheel i^4 having a series of sockets, each of which is adapted to receive a radial

screw or pin i^5 , and mounted in the rear of the disk and secured to the bar e is a stop i^6 adapted to engage the stop or screw i^5 on the disk. If but one candidate is to be voted for, then the pin is arranged in one of the holes so that it will engage the stop after being moved once, or if six candidates out of nine are to be voted for, the pin will be placed in the sixth hole, and will not engage the stop until six candidates have been voted for. As soon, however, as the pin does engage the stop, it prevents a further rotation of the shaft, consequently the remainder of the actuators in that row are locked. In case there are not ten candidates for any one office, then the shaft i may be divided and each part thereof may be provided with a disk to engage a separate stop, as will be readily understood. Below the disk i^4 there is a ratchet wheel i^7 with which a pawl i^8 mounted upon a horizontal slide bar i^9 is engaged to prevent a reverse motion of the shaft i , and at the upper end of the shaft there is a spring i^{10} , one end of which is attached to the arm i' , and the other end of which is attached to the hub of the top ratchet wheel i^2 . Consequently, as the actuators in that row are thrust inward, and the shaft is rotated, the spring is wound up, being prevented from unwinding and returning the shaft i to normal position by the pawl and ratchet wheel i^8 and i^7 . The slide bar i^9 is connected at one end to a bell-crank j fulcrumed at j' and having one of its arms connected by a link j^2 with the rear movable plate h . The slide i^9 carries all of the pawls and it is provided with a stop i^{11} adjacent each pawl so that when the voter steps on the platform, and the movable plate h is forced forward to return the push-pieces to normal position, it swings the bell crank lever j around its center of motion, and moves the slide i^9 longitudinally to disengage the pawls i^8 and ratchets i^7 whereupon the springs i^{10} immediately return the shafts i to normal position, said springs performing the office of automatic resetters or resetting devices.

I desire to emphasize the fact that each of the removable frames is complete in itself. That is to say, each frame is provided with a plurality of vote tabulating devices, (*i. e.*, the slides,) and vote receivers (*i. e.*, the registers,) and each is likewise provided with interlocking or grouping devices, so that when a frame is removed all of those parts are removed with it. The removal of the frame does not affect the actuators, and they may be taken out, or secured against movement in any desirable way, in case the number of political parties, or candidates for a particular party are less than those indicated. The slide for the interlocking or grouping devices is used in common for all of them, and so is the reset-

ting plate, for the vote tabulating devices and the actuators, but they require no change when the frames are diminished in number.

In addition to these features, the machine is provided with another one, whereby it may be used in places where there is limited suffrage for a certain class of persons, as for instance, where women are allowed to vote for school and certain other offices. A movable plate k is mounted in the casing in front of the parts e and it is connected by a link k' with a handle k'' projecting through the side of the booth. The plate is apertured to permit of the passage therethrough of the slides f , the apertures being elongated in the direction of the movement of the plate. Beside each aperture there is hung a latch k''' , which may be swung into position shown at 20—20 in Figs. 12 and 13, so that when the plate is moved the end of the latch passes behind the inner end of the actuator d and so prevents said actuator from moving the slide f behind it. As stated, the latches hang downward normally, but they are sustained in their operative positions by the pins k''' upon which they rest.

For the purpose of registering the total number of voters who have cast their votes upon the machine, the link h^6 is connected with a register shown conventionally at l in Fig. 2, whereby when each voter steps upon the platform, his number is registered thereby.

Referring to Figs. 14 to 16, inclusive, I have shown one form of register that I may employ. It consists of suitable numeral wheels receiving their initial power from a ratchet l' , mounted on a shaft l'' which is journaled in brackets l''' depending from the casing. The link h^6 has a slotted yoke l^4 carrying a pawl to engage the ratchet l' so that when a voter steps from the platform and the link h^6 rises, the pawl causes the ratchet to advance one step. There is a lazy pawl at l^5 carried by the bracket, to prevent reverse movement of the ratchet.

A machine constructed in accordance with the foregoing description possesses many advantages, as will be apparent to those familiar with voting machines.

Primarily, the voting mechanism *per se*, is positively actuated. That is, the vote-tabulator is pressed inward, in a straight line by the actuator which directly engages it, so that the pressure of the voter's hand is transmitted rectilinearly thereto, and not through the medium of cams, bell cranks, springs and the like; and the said tabulator is positively engaged and reset by the resetting plate. It is true that the setting plate receives its power from a spring, but the latter, indicated at b^2 , is very powerful, being compressed by not less than the weight of the voter, so that when the voter steps from the platform, the actuator and the

tabulator are returned by a force or pressure which is practically as great as the voter could exert against any actuator. And in fact, when the platform is undepressed, the actuators are locked by the plate and cannot be forced inward.

Another feature of the machine is the vote-tabulating and vote-receiving mechanism, for I dispense with the employment of numbering wheels, and other complicated parts, and depend upon a screw-bar, a nut, and a scale plate, which are strong, durable and reliable. In this way, I make the machine accurate, and greatly reduce the number of parts, besides simplifying them.

I regard my improved obstructing devices for the actuators, as particularly desirable for machines of all types and kinds. The plate is apertured to receive all of the actuators and permit their passage therethrough, and by the side of each aperture is a latch, so that any person before the election, such as an elections' officer, can quickly, even if he be ignorant, arrange the latches in position to engage those actuators which the voters having a limited suffrage are not to actuate, when such a voter approaches the machine, by moving the plate transversely of the direction of the paths of movement of the actuators. Consequently similar machines can be used in States having different voting and suffrage laws, without altering any of the parts.

Still another advantageous feature of the machine is the grouping or interlocking mechanism, and the means under the control of the platform, by which it is reset when the voter leaves the machine. The resetting devices are springs mounted on the shafts, but as the springs are prevented from unwinding by the pawls and ratchets, the moving of the sliding bar by the stepping of the voter from the platform is necessary to disengage the pawls from the ratchets. By this simple arrangement, the machine is adapted for use in cities and towns where a predetermined part of a whole number of candidates,—as selectmen, aldermen, etc.,—can be voted for, and any groups selected.

Having thus explained the nature of the invention, and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made, or all of the modes of its use, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A voting machine consisting of a casing having a flat removable front wall, voting lists on the face of said front wall vote-tabulating mechanism supported by said casing, and arranged in the rear of said front wall, and a series of actuators carried and supported entirely by the front wall and having their rear ends disconnected from but in operative relation to the vote-tabulating mechanism, said elements being

arranged and combined whereby the front wall may be removed, carrying with it the actuators, without affecting or disturbing the vote tabulating mechanism or any part thereof.

2. A voting machine consisting of a casing, vote-tabulating mechanism supported by said casing, a flat removable front wall detachably connected to said casing and carrying a voting list, a plurality of actuators supported entirely by said front wall, said actuators having their inner ends in operative relation to but disconnected from the vote-tabulating mechanism, when the said front wall is in operative position, said parts being arranged and combined whereby the front wall may be removed without affecting or dismantling any portion of the vote-tabulating mechanism.

3. A voting machine having a casing enclosing vote tabulating mechanism, and having a flat removable or detachable front wall, and a plurality of actuators, carried by said wall inserted from the casing, outward through said wall, said actuators being provided with heads on their inner ends only and being disconnected from the tabulating mechanism.

4. A voting machine comprising a casing having a hinged flat front wall carrying a plurality of actuators with heads or flanges bearing against the inner face of said wall, hinges connecting said front wall to said casing and vote-tabulating mechanism in said casing, in operative relation to but disconnected from said actuators.

5. A voting machine having a series of actuators, a vote-tabulating mechanism comprising a series of rotary members, a series of reciprocatory members coincident with the axes of said rotary members for imparting movement to the rotary members, and reciprocatory members being in alinement with said actuators and moved rectilinearly in one direction by the actuators, and means for positively moving the reciprocatory members in the opposite direction.

6. A voting machine comprising a series of actuators, a series of slides in alinement with and moved in a straight line by said actuators in one direction, a series of registers each having a rotary member complementary to and axially coincident with one of the slides and directly actuated thereby, and means independent of the actuators for positively moving the slides in the opposite direction, to reset the actuators.

7. A voting machine comprising a series of actuators, a series of slides moved by said actuators in one direction but disconnected therefrom, a series of registers each having a rotary cylindrical member complementary to one of the slides and actuated thereby, said slides each having oppositely projecting fingers, and said members each

having oppositely projecting teeth on its ends engaged by said fingers, whereby the reciprocatory movement of the slide is transformed to a rotary movement of said member, and means independent of the actuators for resetting said slides.

8. A voting machine comprising a series of actuators, a series of vote tabulating devices each having a rotary member whose axis is parallel to and coincident with the lines of movement of the actuators and actuated partially by an actuator and voter-controlled means for imparting a further motion to the rotary members and resetting the actuators.

9. A voting machine comprising a series of actuators, a series of vote tabulating devices each having a rotary member actuated partially by an actuator, and having its axis parallel to the paths of movement of said actuators, and a platform on which the voter stands to vote for imparting a further motion to the rotary members.

10. A voting machine comprising a series of actuators, a series of vote tabulating devices each having a rotary member whose axis is parallel to the paths of movement of the actuators, said member being actuated partially by an actuator, and means including a platform for positively returning the actuators to normal position and imparting a further motion to the rotary members.

11. A voting machine comprising an actuator and vote-tabulating mechanism, including a vote receiver or rotatory member, and a vote tabulator or reciprocatory member, said reciprocatory member passing through said rotatory member and being guided thereby.

12. A voting machine comprising an actuator, a rotatory screw bar arranged longitudinally of said actuator, a nut sliding on said bar for indicating the rotations thereof, said screw-bar receiving a step-by-step rotation from the impulses of said actuator and means for positively resetting said actuator.

13. A voting machine comprising an actuator, a screw bar, a nut thereon having an index, a scale plate, and a member interposed between the actuator and the screw bar for imparting a partial movement to the latter, and means for positively resetting the actuator and completing the movement of the screw bar.

14. A voting machine comprising an actuator, a graduated scale, a traveling index for indicating on said scale the impulses imparted to said actuator, and operative connections between said index and said actuator, including a member moved in one direction by the actuator, and means for positively resetting the actuator and moving said member in the other direction.

15. A voting machine comprising an ac-

tuator, a stationary graduated scale, an index movable along said scale, step-by-step mechanism operated in part by said actuator for moving said index and positive resetting mechanism for completing the operation of the actuators.

16. A voting machine comprising a plurality of independently removable frames, a plurality of graduated scales on each of said frames, a traveling index in each frame to cooperate with each scale, a plurality of actuators, and operative mechanism carried by each of said frames for imparting the impulses of the actuators to the indexes.

17. A voting machine comprising a plurality of actuators, and obstructing devices for rendering any predetermined number of actuators inoperative prior to a ballot being cast, said devices including a support, a plurality of independently movable stops on said support, one for each actuator, and means for moving said support to carry the stops into operative position.

18. A voting machine comprising a plurality of actuators, and obstructing devices for rendering any predetermined number of actuators inoperative prior to a ballot being cast, said devices including a support, a plurality of independently movable stops on said support, one for each actuator, means on said supports one for each stop for holding any one or more of said stops in operative position, and means for moving said support.

19. A voting machine comprising a plurality of actuators, and obstructing devices for rendering any predetermined number of actuators inoperative prior to a ballot being cast, said devices including a plate, a plurality of latches on said plate to engage any predetermined number of said actuators, a pin on the plate to receive each latch to hold it in operative position, and means for moving said plate.

20. In a voting machine a row of actuators representing all the candidates for one office, vote-tabulating mechanism and means for locking the remainder of the actuators against movement when any predetermined number of actuators less than the whole are actuated singly and in succession, said means including a stationary stop, a rock-shaft carrying a stop and extending along the row of actuators, a separate ratchet on said rock-shaft for each actuator, and a separate device for operating each actuator for engaging its ratchet to impart a step-by-step movement to the rock-shaft.

21. In a voting machine, a row of actuators representing all of the candidates for one office, vote tabulating mechanism, and means for locking the remainder of the actuators against movement when any predetermined number of actuators less than

the whole are actuated singly in succession, said means including a shaft, a separate ratchet on said shaft actuated by each of the actuators, a stop on said shaft, a spring for resetting said shaft, a detent for said shaft, a stationary stop, and a platform for releasing the shaft from its detent and permitting the spring to reset it.

22. In a voting machine, a row of actuators representing all of the candidates for one office, vote tabulating mechanism, and means for locking the remainder of the actuators against movement when any predetermined number of actuators less than the whole are actuated singly in succession, a movable actuator-operated stop, a stationary stop, a spring for resetting the movable stop, a detent for said movable stop, and a platform for disconnecting said detent from said movable stop.

23. In a voting machine, a row of actuators representing all of the candidates for one office, vote tabulating mechanism, means for locking the remainder of the actuators against movement when any predetermined number of actuators less than the whole are actuated singly in succession, mechanism for resetting said actuators, and a platform on which the voter stands to vote, said platform controlling said resetting mechanism and said locking means.

24. In a voting machine, a row of actuators representing all of the candidates for one office, vote tabulating mechanism, means for locking the remainder of the actuators against movement when any predetermined number of actuators less than the whole are actuated singly in succession, spring actuated mechanism for resetting said actuators, spring actuated mechanism for resetting said locking means, and a platform on which the voter stands to vote, for controlling both of said resetting mechanisms.

25. A voting machine comprising a casing, a plurality of actuators arranged in rows, a plurality of vote tabulators arranged in similar rows, a detachable independently removable frame for each row of vote tabulators, and independent mechanism carried by each removable frame for locking the remainder of the vote tabulators therein when any predetermined number, less than the whole, in the row have been actuated.

26. A voting machine comprising a casing, a plurality of actuators arranged in rows, a plurality of vote tabulators arranged in similar rows, a frame for each row of vote tabulators, independent mechanism carried by each removable frame for locking the remainder of the vote tabulators therein when any predetermined number, less than the whole, in the row, have been actuated, said mechanism including an actu-

ator-operated shaft carrying a stop, a stationary stop, and voter-controlled mechanism for resetting said shafts.

27. A voting machine comprising a casing, a plurality of actuators arranged in rows, a plurality of vote tabulators arranged in similar rows, a frame for each row of vote tabulators, independent mechanism carried by each removable frame for locking the remainder of the vote-tabulators therein when any predetermined number less than the whole, in the row, have been actuated, said mechanism including an actuator-operated shaft carrying a stop, a stationary stop, a platform on which the voter stands to vote, and mechanism controlled by said platform for resetting said shafts simultaneously.

28. A voting machine comprising a row of actuators, a row of vote tabulators, each tabulator including a reciprocatory member, and mechanism for locking the remainder of the tabulators in the row when any predetermined number less than the whole have been actuated, said mechanism comprising a movable stop, a stationary stop, and a device carried by each reciprocatory member of the tabulators for imparting a movement to said movable stop.

29. A voting machine comprising a casing having a row of actuators extending through its front wall, vote tabulating mechanism in said casing in operative relation to said actuators, means for obstruct-

ing any one or more of the actuators, and mechanism for locking the remainder of the actuators in said row against actuation after any predetermined number of unobstructed actuators have been actuated.

30. A voting machine comprising a casing having a row of actuators extending through its front wall, vote tabulating mechanism in said casing in operative relation to said actuators, means located between the actuators and the tabulating mechanism for obstructing any predetermined number of the actuators, and mechanism located between the obstructing devices and the tabulating mechanism for locking the remainder of the actuators in the row against actuation after any predetermined number of unobstructed actuators have been actuated.

31. A voting machine having vote tabulating mechanism, a platform for controlling the vote tabulating mechanism and rendering it inaccessible except when a voter is thereon, said platform having a link connected with said mechanism, a register, a bracket supporting said register, and a yoke on said link having a pawl to operate said register.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN McTAMMANY.

Witnesses:

MARCUS B. MAY,
H. L. ROBBINS.