Lupton and Talbot.

Registering Yard Stick.

72210

PATENTED
DEC 17 1867

Fig. 1.

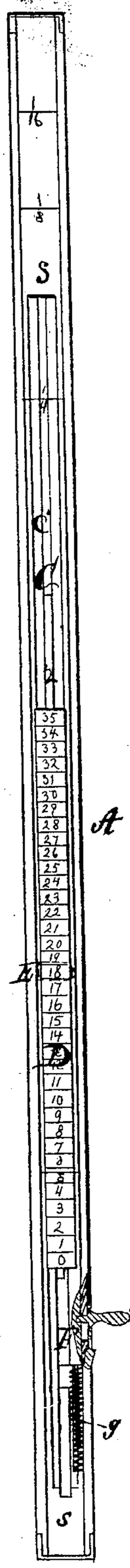

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
S. C. Hemon
H. P. Ellsworth

Inventor:
Lupton and Talbot
By Munn & Co
Attorneys

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM P. LUPTON AND C. M. TALBOT, OF CADIZ, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 72,210, *dated December* 17, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN REGISTERING YARD-STICKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM P. LUPTON and C. M. TALBOT, of Cadiz, in the county of Harrison, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and improved Registering Yard-Stick; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a back view of our invention, showing the internal mechanism as though the slide *s* were transparent.

Figure 2 is a cross-section through line *x x* of fig. 3, and

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section through line *y y* of fig. 2.

In this invention the operator registers the number of yards measured by pressing a knob projecting from the side of the stick under his finger as he measures each yard. The number of the tally is indicated by figures appearing through a small aperture in the back of the yard-stick.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

In the drawings, A indicates the body of the yard-stick, which is graduated and marked as usual. In the back of the stick is a slide, *s*, running the whole length of the stick, which can be readily removed in order to expose the internal mechanism of the instrument. On the rear side of the stick, (the left side in fig. 2,) under the slide *s*, is a chamber, C, from which a long narrow slot, *c'*, is cut through to a countersink, *c''*, extending along the centre of the front side. In the bottom of the chamber C a bed is cut out, along which slides a graduated plate, D, numbered from 0 up to any required extent. The side of the plate opposite to the figures is cut into a ratchet, or the plate is fixed to a ratchet-rod, *r*, the teeth of which project towards the front side of the instrument. When the slide *s* is on, the graduated face of the plate D comes against its under side, and through an aperture, E, in the slide, some one number on the graduated scale can be seen at all times. V is a small spring, which presses the graduated plate against the slide *s*, to prevent its slipping or moving when not acted upon by the rod *r*. A pin, *e*, projects through the slot *c'*, from the ratchet-rod or plate D, its head being protected by the countersink *c''*. F is a slide, from which a knob, *k*, projects through a small slot in the edge of the instrument, by which the slide F can be moved back and forth. A spring, *g*, keeps the slide F thrown forward toward the graduated plate at all times, except when it is held back by force applied at the knob *k*. From the slide F a rod, *i*, terminating in a hook, extends along under the plate D, the hook coming in contact with the ratchet-teeth of the plate, and when the knob *k* is pressed down in the direction of the spring *g*, drawing the graduated plate down with it just one degree, the movement of the knob *k* being too limited to allow it to draw the sliding-plate more than one degree at a time. A little pivoted lever, *l*, to which is attached a pin, *o*, projecting through the slot *c'* in the same manner as the pin *e*, serves to throw the hooked rod *i* out of connection with the ratchet *r* whenever it is necessary to slide the graduated plate back to its first position. The rod *i*, being itself a spring-rod, at all other times remains in contact with the ratchet.

This completes the construction of my device. It now remains to describe its operation and uses.

In measuring cloth, the operator takes the instrument in his right hand, resting his fore-finger over the knob *k*. Measuring one yard, he presses the knob slightly with his finger, and it registers 1; then another, and another pressure of the knob, and 2 is registered, and so to any required number. Its operation is thus simple, easy, and accurate, preventing all possibility of mistake in counting. In invoicing goods, it gives the number of yards in the whole piece without counting. If the measuring is interrupted, and resumed afterwards, no greater danger of mistake exists, as the record of the quantity tallied at first remains on the instrument. At all times it is just as easy to measure with this improved yard-stick as with the old one, and the operator can count the number of yards as he goes along, if he chooses. When he is done he can verify his count by examining the register on the instrument, and if he has made any error it will be revealed at a glance. When the measure is finished, and the operator desires to return the graduated plate D to its original position with 0, shown at the aperture E, so as to be ready for measuring another piece, he presses slightly upon the pin *o*, which disconnects the hooked rod *i* from the ratchet *r*, and leaves the plate D free to slide in either direction. By means of the pin *e* he then runs the slide back to its original position. The whole is only the work of an instant.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The sliding graduated plate D, in combination with a yard-stick, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the sliding graduated plate D with the knob *k*, rod *i*, ratchet *r*, and spring *g*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of lever *l*, ratchet *r*, rod *i*, pin *e*, and pin *o*, for the purpose of disconnecting the actuating-rod and ratchet, and replacing the plate D, substantially as described.

WM. P. LUPTON,
C. M. TALBOT.

Witnesses:
E. P. MANSFIELD,
T. W. McKINNIE,
J. J. HANNA,
JOHN S. PEARCE,
J. W. SCOTT.