

N. A. Patterson

N. A. PATTERSON.
VOTE REGISTER.

No. 77,836.

Patented May 12, 1868.

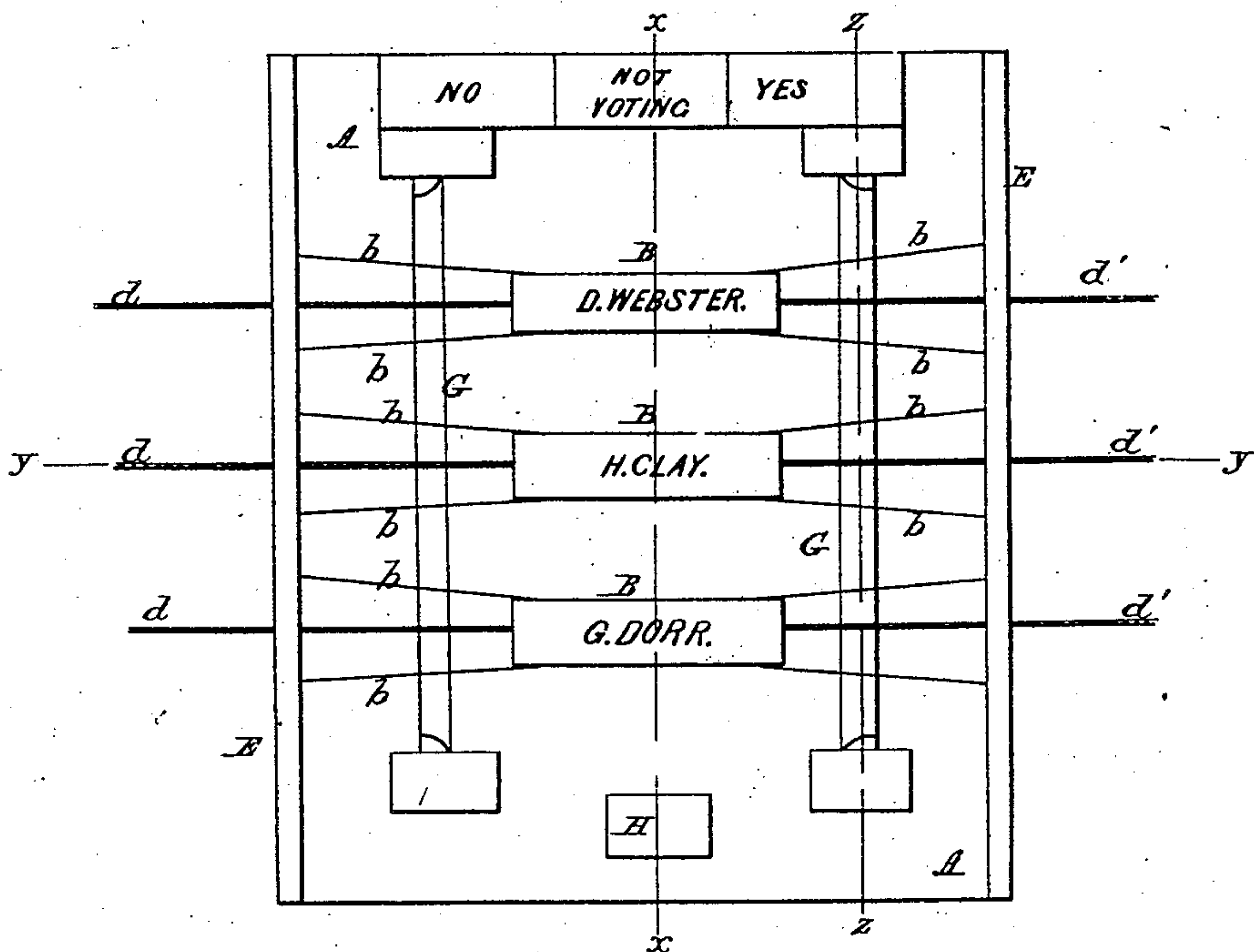


Fig. 2.

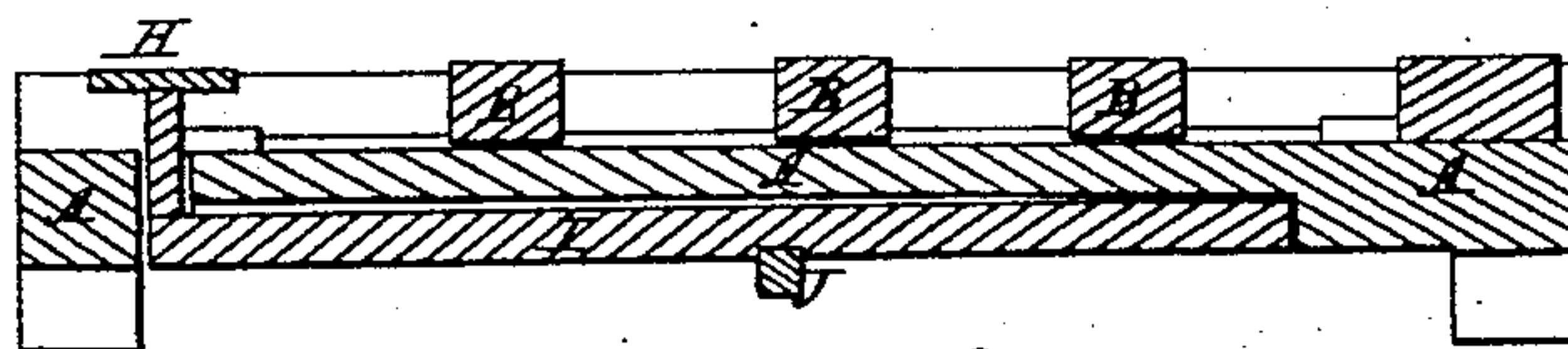


Fig. 3.

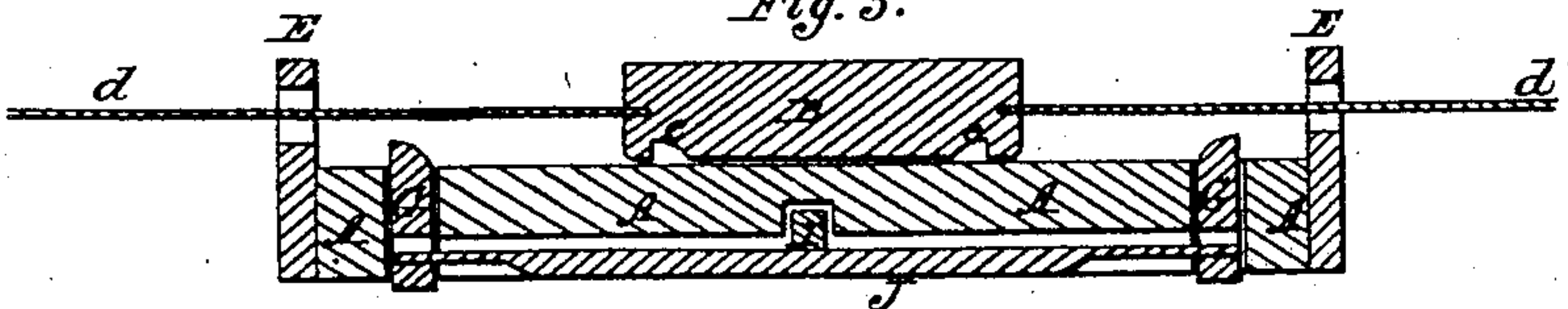


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
St. C. Ashketton
Thos. Smith

Inventor:
N. A. Patterson
per Munnif
attorneys

United States Patent Office.

N. A. PATTERSON, OF WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE.

Letters Patent No. 77,836, dated May 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN VOTE-REGISTERS.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, N. A. PATTERSON, of Winchester, in the county of Franklin, and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and improved Vote-Register; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the register.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section of the same through the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a cross-section of the register through the line *y y*, fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section through the line *z z*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to the registry of votes of the members of any deliberative body, and consists of a column of blocks bearing the raised names of such members, and so connected by wires that they can be actuated to indicate the negative or affirmative votes of each member.

The invention contemplates the subsequent printing of the whole vote, and its mechanism is arranged with reference to that end, as will hereinafter be more fully set forth.

The register is located at the clerk's desk, or other suitable central position, and is connected by two wires with the desk of each member of the assembled body.

By referring to the drawings, will be seen the plan view of my invention, and certain sections, showing its parts more in detail.

At the top of the frame-plate A is a tablet, bearing the negative and affirmative precepts, as shown.

Arranged in a column are the blocks B, bearing the names of the members of the deliberative body. These names may be either electrotyped or stereotyped blocks, or small chases, containing the names set up with common types, may be used. These blocks are held in the position shown by the equal opposite tension of the springs *b*, which latter, in practice, can be of any suitable character, as helical springs or rubber, or other elastic cords.

d d' are the wires connecting the blocks with the voters' desks; the wires *d* being drawn when voting negatively, and the wires *d'* being drawn in voting affirmatively. These wires pass through the raised moulding *D*, to which the springs *b* are attached.

Fig. 3 exhibits the cross-section of the plate, and corresponding section of one of the blocks or chases, which latter are formed with notches *e*, for the purpose of catching, when drawn to the right or left in voting, over the strips G, the operation of which strips will now be described.

The strips G are located in longitudinal slots at each side of the column of name-blocks, and are sustained, to present their upper edges above the plane of the plate A, by springs S, fig. 4.

When the name-blocks are drawn to the right or left, the notches of the same will catch over the strips G respectively, and be held in that position until the whole vote is printed, as before mentioned.

This operation of printing requires only an ink-roller, frisket, and heavy roller, the use of which are well known, and need not be described here.

The blocks are then liberated by pressing upon the button or tablet H, and will, in obedience to the preponderating tension of the extended spring, fly back to the original central position, shown in fig. 1.

The mechanism permitting this said liberation will now be described.

The tablet H arises from a lever, I, fig. 2, to which is attached a cross-piece, J, the ends of which latter fit loosely in mortises at the middle points of the strips G, as shown at fig. 3.

The parts thus connected will accomplish the liberation of the blocks, as before described, by the tablet H being depressed, for the strips G will be drawn downward into the longitudinal slots in the plate A, in which they reside, and thus leave the name-blocks free to regain their former position.

This invention being simple, and consisting of few parts, may be easily constructed, and will effectually answer the ends for which it is devised.

Any suitable printing-apparatus may be attached to the register, or the ordinary inking and printing-rollers may be used, as before mentioned.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The catching-strips G, or their equivalent, substantially as shown and described, in combination with the name-blocks B and plate A, or its equivalent, all as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The springs b, attached and operating substantially as shown and described, or the equivalent thereof, in combination with the name-blocks or chases B, all as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The springs s, of any suitable material, employed and operating substantially as shown and described, in combination with the strips G and plate A, or the equivalent thereof, all as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The device, consisting of the tablet H, strip I, and cross-piece J, or other equivalent mechanism, constructed and operating substantially as shown and described, in combination with the strips G, all as and for the purpose set forth.

N. A. PATTERSON.

Witnesses:

H. T. CARR,
BETTIE SMITH.