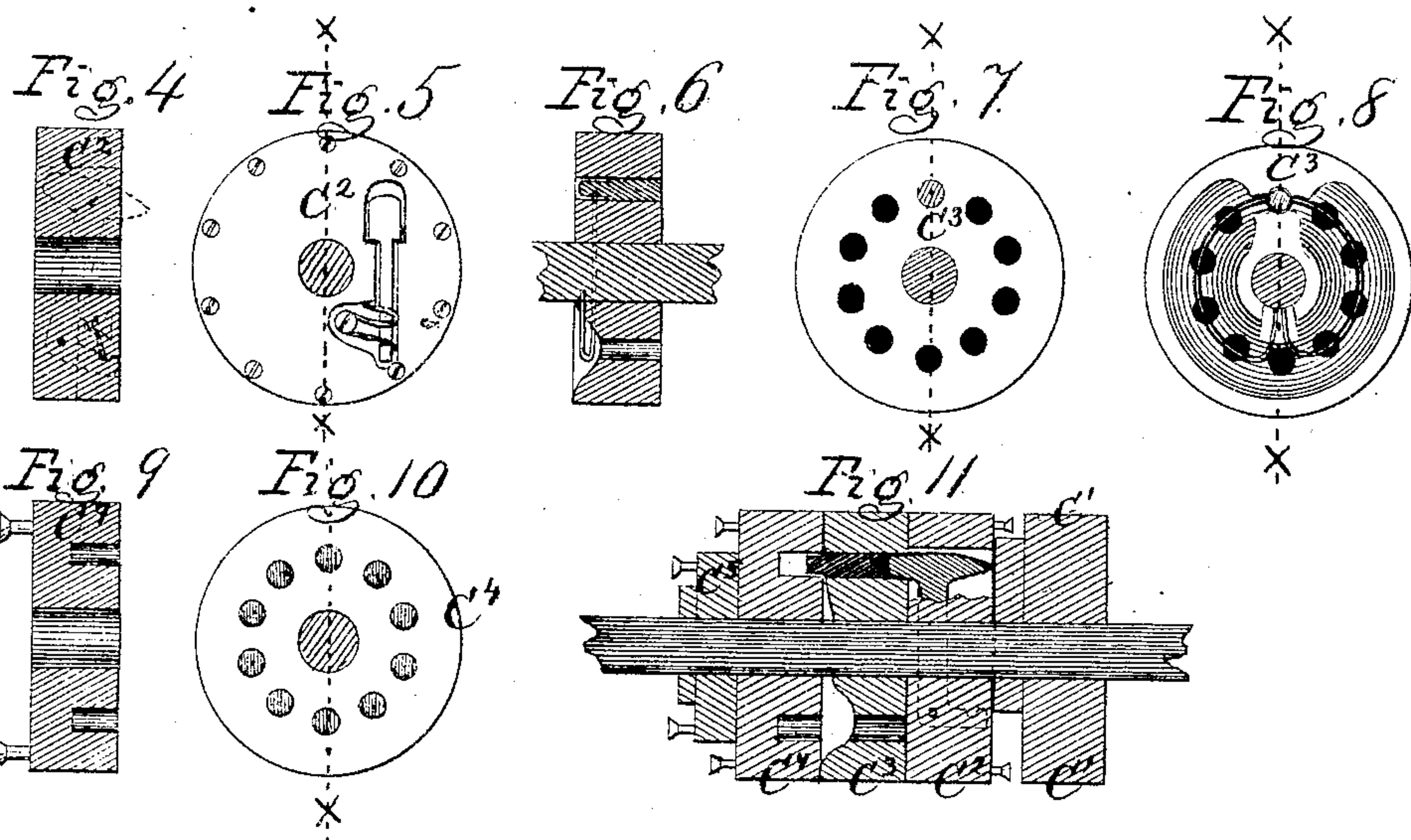
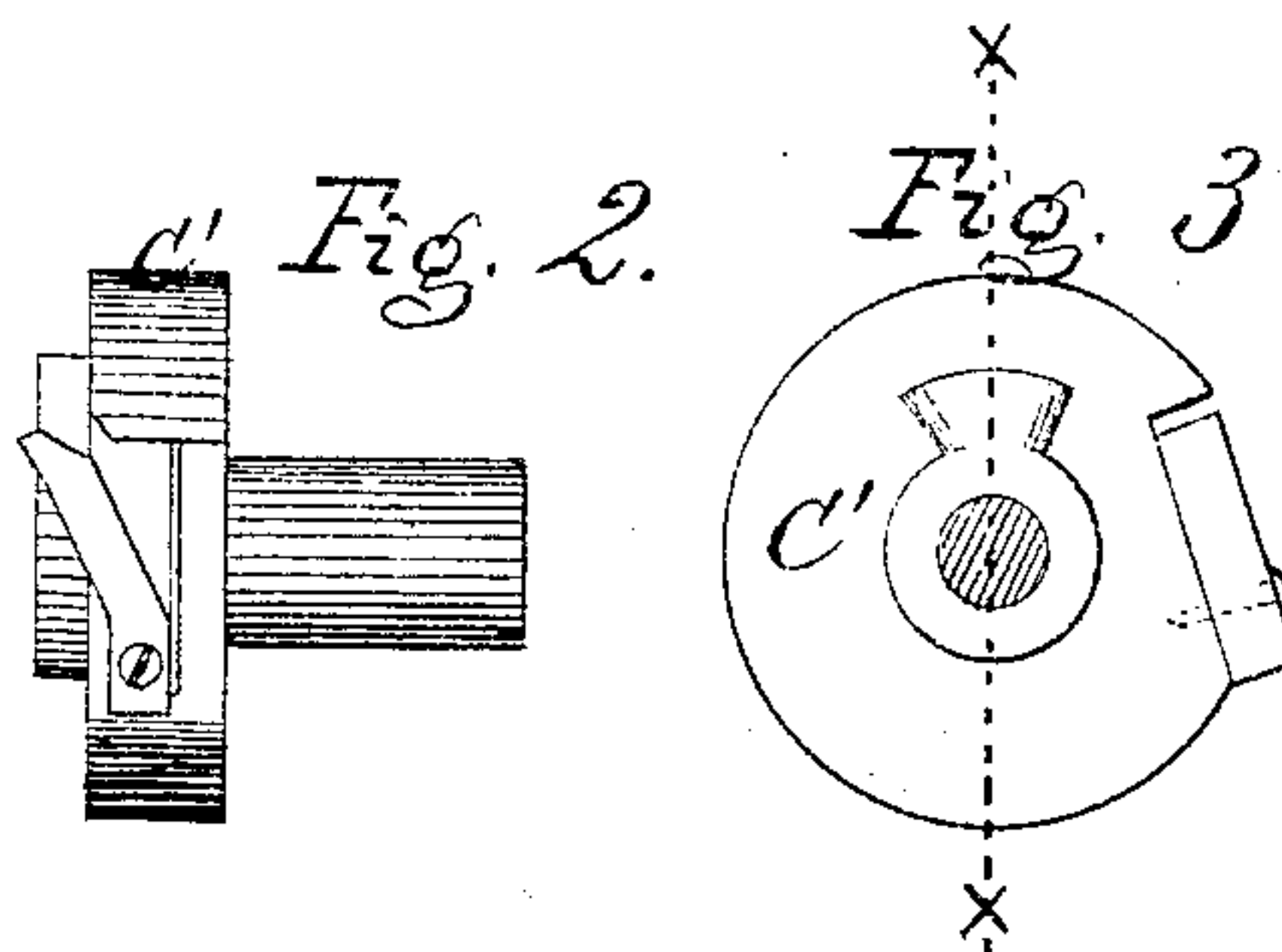
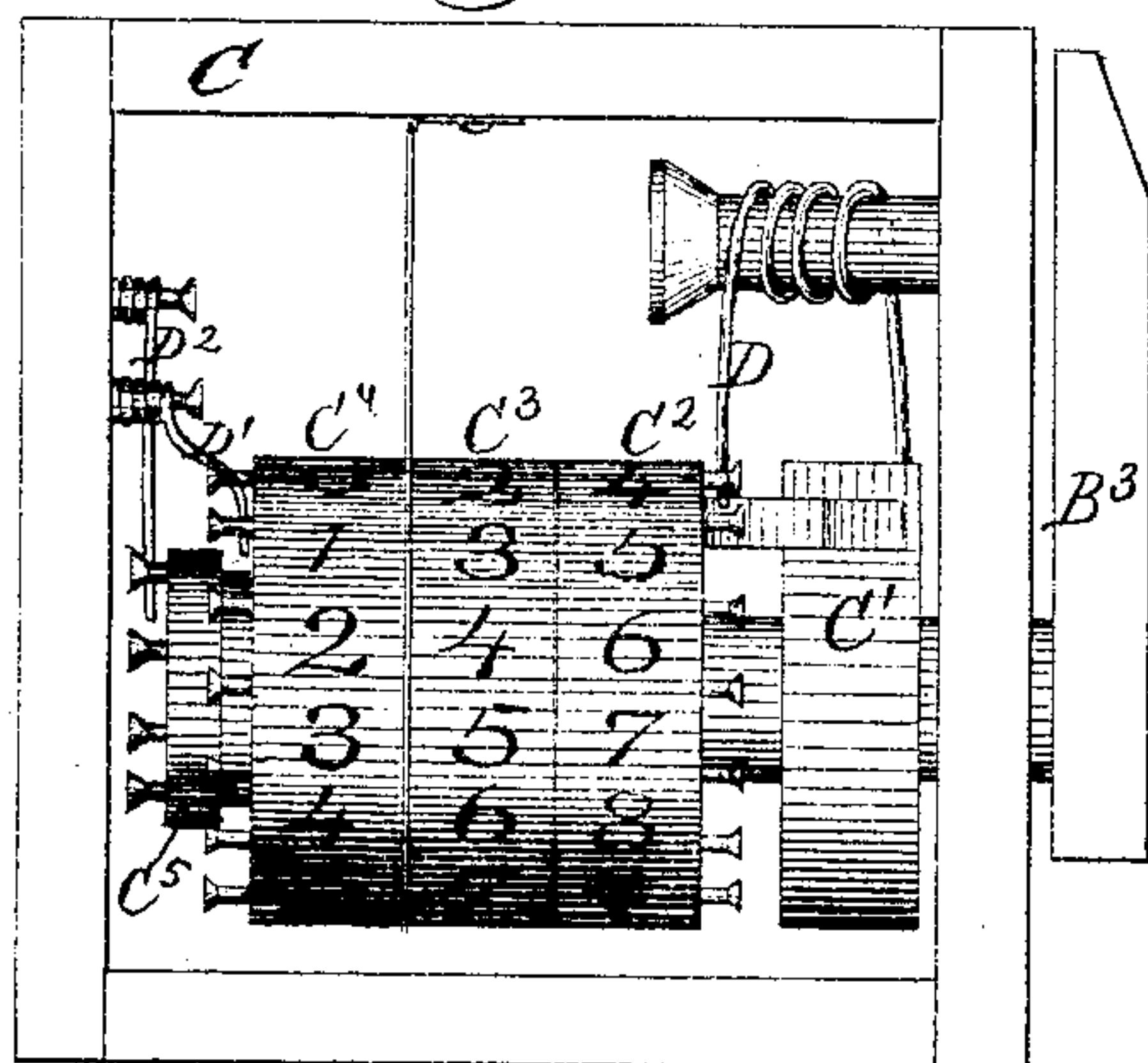


A. P. ATKINSON'S GRAIN REGISTER.

No. 120,609.

Patented Nov. 7, 1871.

Fig. 1.



Attest
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER P. ATKINSON, OF VERMONT, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN COUNTING-REGISTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,609, dated November 7, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER P. ATKINSON, of Vermont, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Registering-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved registering device, showing the parts in position for use. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detail views of the operating-parts, showing their construction; and Fig. 11 is a vertical central section on lines *x x x x* of the detail views.

Corresponding letters refer to corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to registering-machines, it being designed to be attached to machines or places where it is desirable to register or tally the number of bushels or other measures of grain which pass a given point; and it consists in a novel construction, combination, and arrangement of some of the parts of which it is composed, as will be more fully explained hereinafter.

In constructing registers of this character I use a frame, C, of any suitable form of construction, for supporting a shaft which passes through it and carries upon one of its ends a crank, B³, for communicating the movement of the machine to which it is attached to the registering-disks. Upon that portion of the shaft which carries the registering-disks which is nearest to the crank B³ there is placed a disk, C¹, which has upon one of its faces a projecting tubular hub, and upon its opposite face a projection such as is shown in Fig. 3. The projecting hub of this disk passes through the case and receives and carries the crank B³, while a portion of the disk is cut away, as shown in Fig. 2, to permit it to carry a dog and spring, the dog being so arranged as to engage pins inserted in the face of the disk C², as shown in Fig. 1. The disk C² is made of wood or of metal, having in one of its faces the pins above referred to, its opposite face being smooth, except that there is a recess which passes through the disk and carries within it a dog and spring, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The length of the outer or horizontal portion of this dog is greater

than the thickness of the disk in which it is placed, in order that it may project outward toward the disk C¹ and come in contact with the projections upon its inner surface when the disk C² has made one revolution, and press it (the dog) inward and cause its opposite end to enter a hole in the face of the disk C³ and cause it to be turned one-tenth of a revolution, this operation being repeated each time that disk C² performs a revolution, the disk C³ being provided with ten holes for the reception of the dog. The next of the series of disks C³ is made fast upon the shaft, its outer surface being smooth, while its inner face is grooved; and the disk is provided with a series of ten holes, as stated, for the reception of the dog carried by disk C². In one of the holes in disk C³ there is placed a sliding pin, which is operated by the dog of disk C² when it is to be pushed into the disk C⁴ for the purpose of turning it, the pin being pressed back by the action of a spring, as shown in Fig. 6. The last of the series of disks shown is marked C⁴, and is provided with a series of apertures for the reception of the pin of C³. This disk is free to turn upon its shaft, its inner side being provided with a series of pins, upon which a spring bears to prevent the disk from turning when the pin is withdrawn from the apertures in its face. Inside of the disk C⁴ there is placed a collar, C⁵, which is keyed or otherwise fastened to the shaft, its inner face being provided with a series of pins, upon which a spring rests, as shown in Fig. 4, to prevent it from turning, except when moved by the disk C³. Upon the peripheries of the disks C², C³, and C⁴ there are placed series of figures ranging from 0 to 9, which, when the machine is in operation, indicate the number of bushels or other measures of grain that have passed through it. Upon the periphery of the oscillating disk C¹ is the figure $\frac{1}{2}$, so arranged that it will be visible and opposite to one of the figures on disk C², in the position of the crank B, shown in full lines in Fig. 1, but becomes hidden on turning the crank into the position indicated by dotted lines.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The registering mechanism herein described, consisting of a frame, C, and a series of disks, C¹ C² C³ C⁴—the disk C¹ being provided with

a pawl or dog in its periphery for giving motion to the remaining ones of the series—springs D¹ D², flange or disk C⁵, and a dog which passes through the disk C², the parts being constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name

to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER P. ATKINSON.

Witnesses:

EDW. HAMER,
H. H. HAMER.

(42)