

C. M. CADY.
Registering Machine.

No. 165,981.

Patented July 27, 1875.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

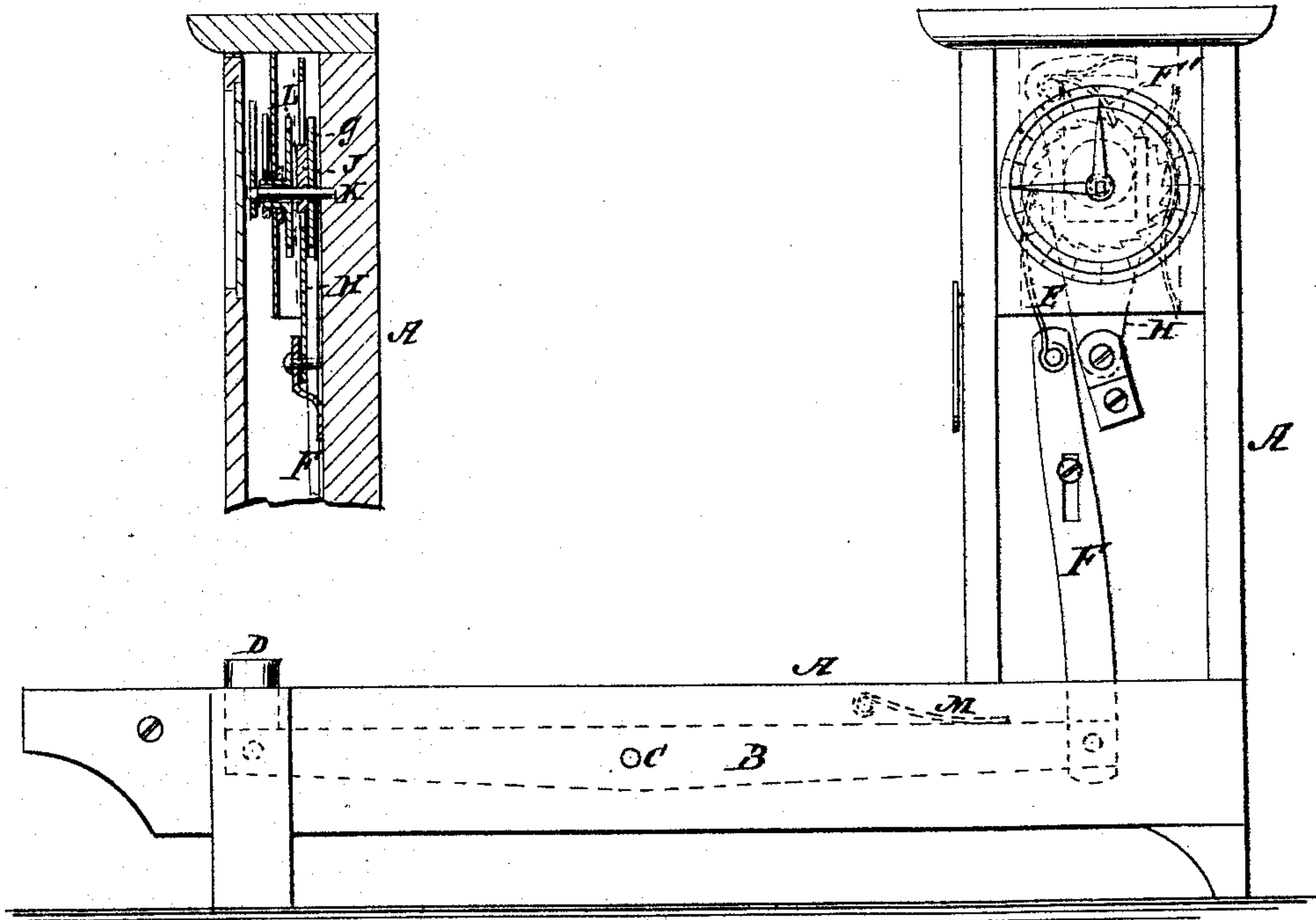
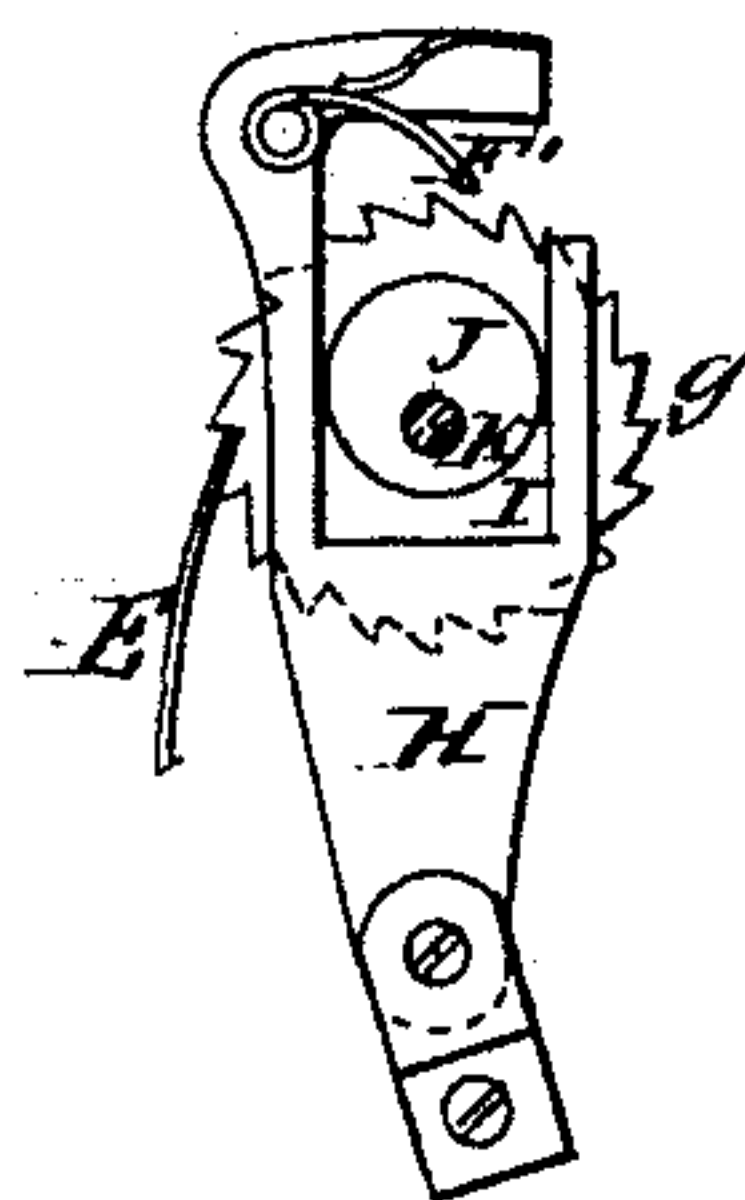


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

COLLINS M. CADY, OF PENINSULA, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN REGISTERING-MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,981**, dated July 27, 1875; application filed January 11, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COLLINS M. CADY, of Peninsula, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tallying-Machine, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to the construction of machines for tallying weights and numbers and for all similar purposes; and consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 is a front view, of the machine. Fig. 3 is a detail, showing the back ratchet and pawl, the eccentric and forked lever or yoke.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents a frame-work or casing for adapting the device to tallying numbers—as, for instance, measures of grain from the thrashing-machine, measures of coal in loading and unloading vessels or cars; but this casing may be of any form to adapt it for other purposes—for instance, numbering the revolutions of shafting or axles to determine their speed, or the revolution of the paddle-wheels of steam-boats, and for all similar purposes. B is a lever, whose fulcrum is at C, having on its end the stub D, upon which the measure is placed to depress that end of the lever. The other end of the lever operates the pawl E by means of the connecting-bar F. The tallying mechanism consists of two ratchet-wheels, a forked plate, an eccentric, a dial, and hands, and a central post, with which post the inner ratchet-wheel and eccentric and unit-hand revolve. *g* is the inner ratchet, which is operated by the pawl E. This ratchet has twenty (or any other number of) teeth,

and tallies one for every tooth as it is revolved. H is a forked plate, pivoted to the case, which passes up between the ratchet-wheels. I is the fork. J is a disk, attached eccentrically to the central post K. The rim or periphery of this eccentric bears against the inner sides of the fork I, and oscillates the plate H, and at every revolution of the inner ratchet it throws the pawl F (which is attached to one arm of the forked plate I) into communication with the outer ratchet-wheel L, and turns that wheel one tooth. The movement of the ratchet is indicated on the dial, one hand for each ratchet, one being carried by the central post, and the other hand by the outer ratchet. The inner hand indicates units and the outer hand tens, hundreds, or thousands, as there may be more than two ratchets and eccentrics, so that any required number may be indicated on the dial. The back motion of the lever is produced by the spring *m*. This spring may be located in any other place to produce the same effects.

The advantages to be derived from the use of this tallying-machine are many, and must be obvious to all.

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

In a tallying-machine, the combination of the swinging lever B, connecting-bar F, pawls E F', ratchet-wheels *g* I, forked pivoted plate H, eccentric J, and arbor K, all constructed and relatively arranged as herein set forth.

COLLINS M. CADY.

Witnesses:

MERRILL BOODEY,
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