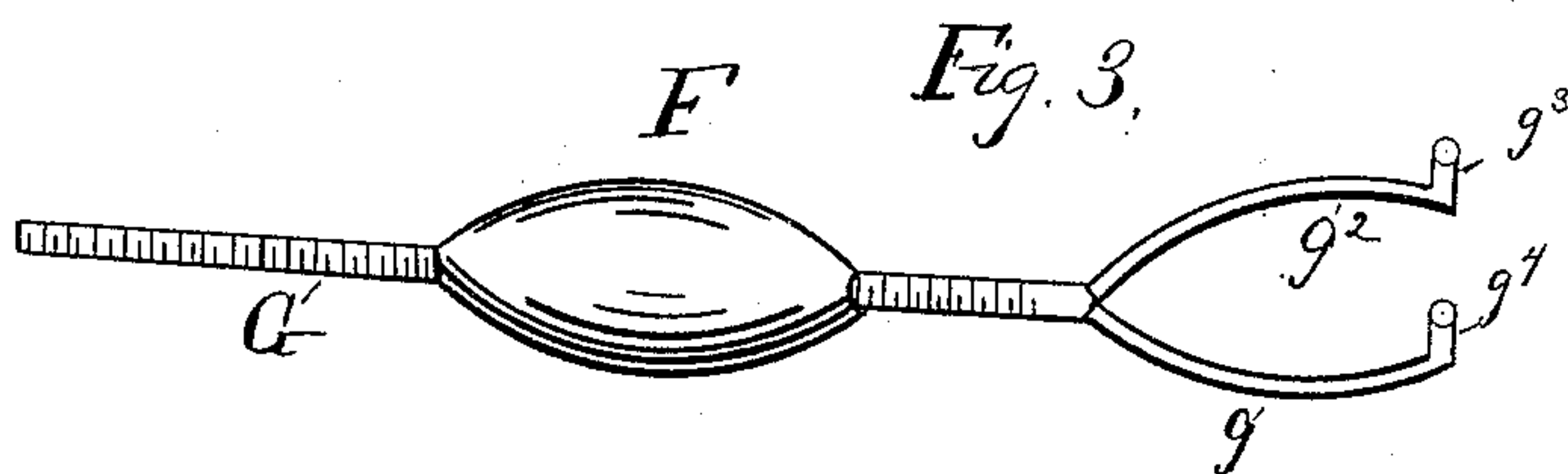
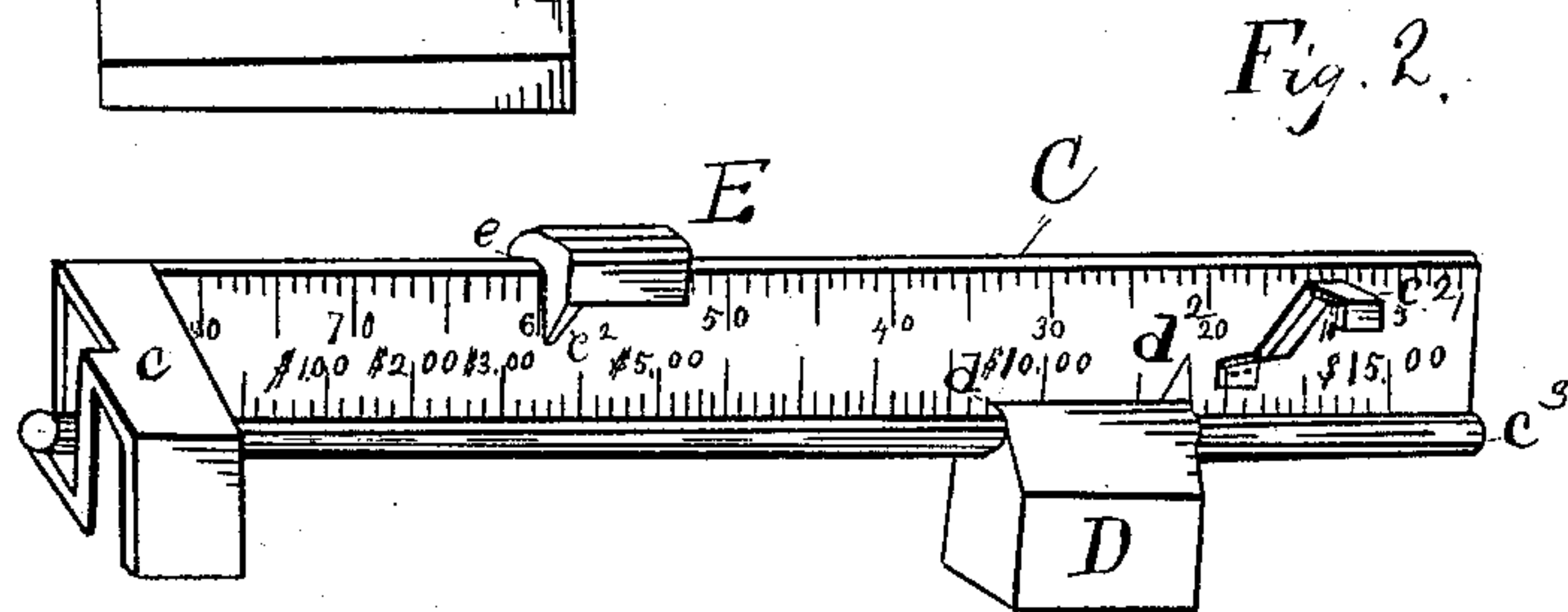
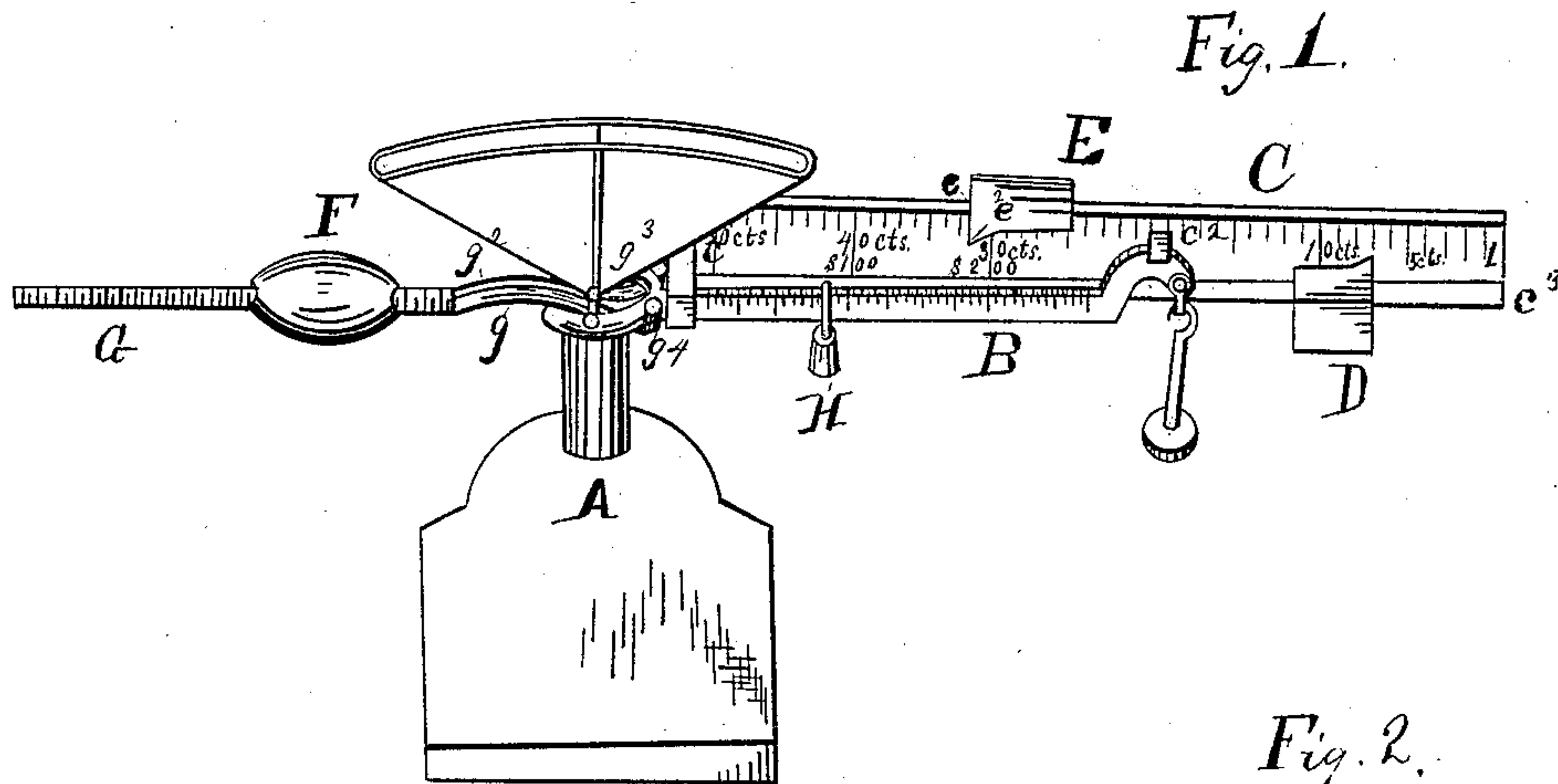


(No Model.)

W. G. McLAUGHLIN.  
SCALE BEAM INDICATING WEIGHT, PRICE, OR NUMBER OF  
BUSHELS IN A QUANTITY OF GRAIN.

No. 405,370.

Patented June 18, 1889.



Witnesses.  
N. A. Haseltine,  
L. A. Haseltine.

Inventor.  
William Gillman McLaughlin  
By S. A. and L. C. Haseltine  
Attorneys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GILLMAN McLAUGHLIN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

SCALE-BEAM INDICATING WEIGHT, PRICE, OR NUMBER OF BUSHEL IN A QUANTITY OF GRAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,370, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed January 14, 1887. Serial No. 224,338. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GILLMAN McLAUGHLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Greene and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Weighing and Price Scale-Beams; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improved ready reckoning or graduating scale-beam, the object of which is to provide a cheap, simple, and convenient device for quickly and accurately determining the amount of any article for a given sum of money at any desired price per pound, or the number of bushels contained in a quantity of material at any desired number of pounds per bushel. These objects I attain by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation showing the improvement applied to an ordinary scale-beam. Fig. 2 is a detail view of a detached bar with the weights, and Fig. 3 is a detail of the balance-piece detached.

The same letters of reference indicate the same or corresponding parts in the several views.

A represents an ordinary weighing-scale, B the beam of the same, and C a bar or frame attached by any suitable means to the scale-beam, parallel therewith. It is, however, preferably secured to the frame by means of arms  $c$   $c^2$ , and is provided with suitable weights D E. This bar C is divided at its upper and lower edge into a number of divisions or scales, those on the upper edge indicating the price per pound of a given article in cents and fractions thereof, while those on the lower edge indicate dollars and fractions thereof to represent the aggregate amount of money to be paid for the given article at the price per pound indicated by the upper weight, which is placed, with the index  $e^2$ , at the price per pound desired. Said bar C is provided at its lower edge with a suitable tongue or rounded edge  $c^3$  to enter a groove  $d$  in the lower weight D to support the same. Weight D has an index  $d^2$ , which is placed at the total amount to

be paid for the given article, as indicated by the figures on the lower side of the bar, which numbers increase from the inner to the outer end thereof. Weight E has a groove  $e$  to fit over the upper edge of the bar C for sliding back and forth on the same. This weight has an index  $e^2$  on its end, which is to be placed at any desired number on the upper edge of the bar for indicating the price per pound of an article. The numbers on the upper edge of the bar C increase from its outer to its inner end, or opposite to those on the lower edge.

F is a weight having screw-threads to receive a rod G, which is placed on the opposite side of the scale-beam fulcrum to the bar C, so that when the weights E D are placed at the end of the bar C nearest the fulcrum they will be balanced.

The attachments  $c$   $c^2$  are secured to the scale-beam B, so that the ordinary weight of the scale may move freely on the beam for weighing purposes generally.

By placing the index of the weight E at the price per pound of a given article and the index on weight D at the total price to be paid the correct amount and sum may be acquired.

Bar C may be divided, so that each weight will be on a separate bar, one divided at the top and the other at the bottom.

Rod G is provided with arms  $g$   $g^2$ , which have hooks  $g^3$   $g^4$ , for detachably securing the same back of the fulcrum of the scale-beam.

Arms  $c$   $c^2$  are provided with spring-clasps for detachably securing the bar C to the scale-beam, so that the device may be quickly removed, if desired.

The bar C may have a graduated scale both at its upper and lower edge in the front side, so that the index of the weight E may be placed at the number of pounds per bushel of any given article, and by moving the index of the weight D to a point when the scale will balance the total number of bushels or the aggregate will be shown.

The weight of the article for containing the material may be determined by balancing the scale with it on before determining the total amount of the article.

The scale-beam may be differently numbered on different sides of the bar C, for weighing on different places on the scale.

By the arrangement of the bar C so that the



weight on the scale-beam may be freely moved thereon, and placing the balance or counterpoise G in the position back of the fulcrum, the scales may be used for the ordinary purpose of weighing.

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

In a scale, the combination of the beam B, the removable bar C, having the arms  $c$   $c^2$  on its side and denoting-characters on its face,

the weights E and D on the upper and lower edge of the bar C, respectively, and a rod G, having weight F thereon and oppositely-diverging arms on its inner end, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM GILLMAN McLAUGHLIN.

Witnesses:

W. E. DRUM,

S. A. HASELTINE.