

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. J. FOWLER.  
MECHANICAL REPERTORY.

No. 413,851.

Patented Oct. 29, 1889.

Fig. 1.

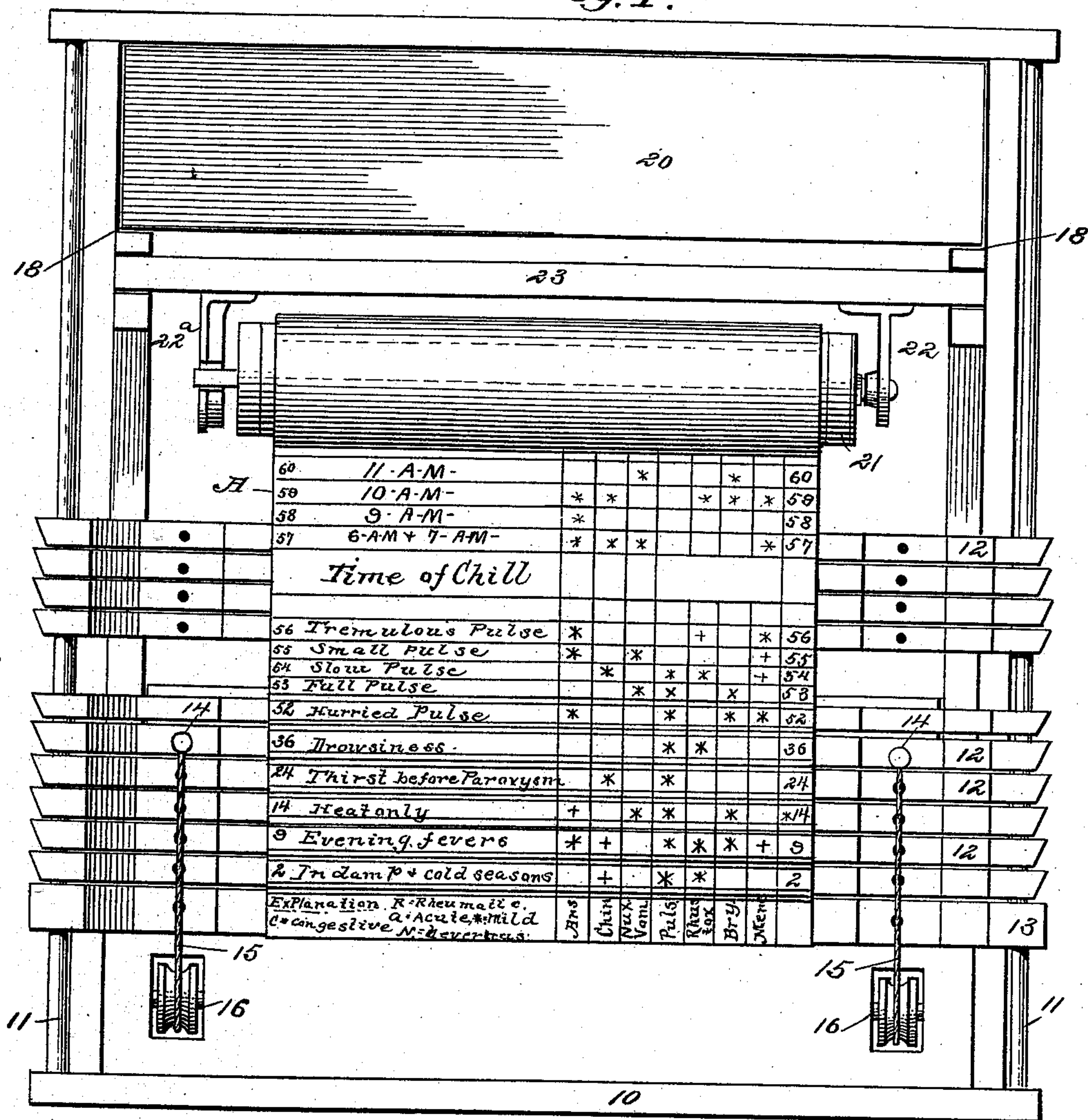
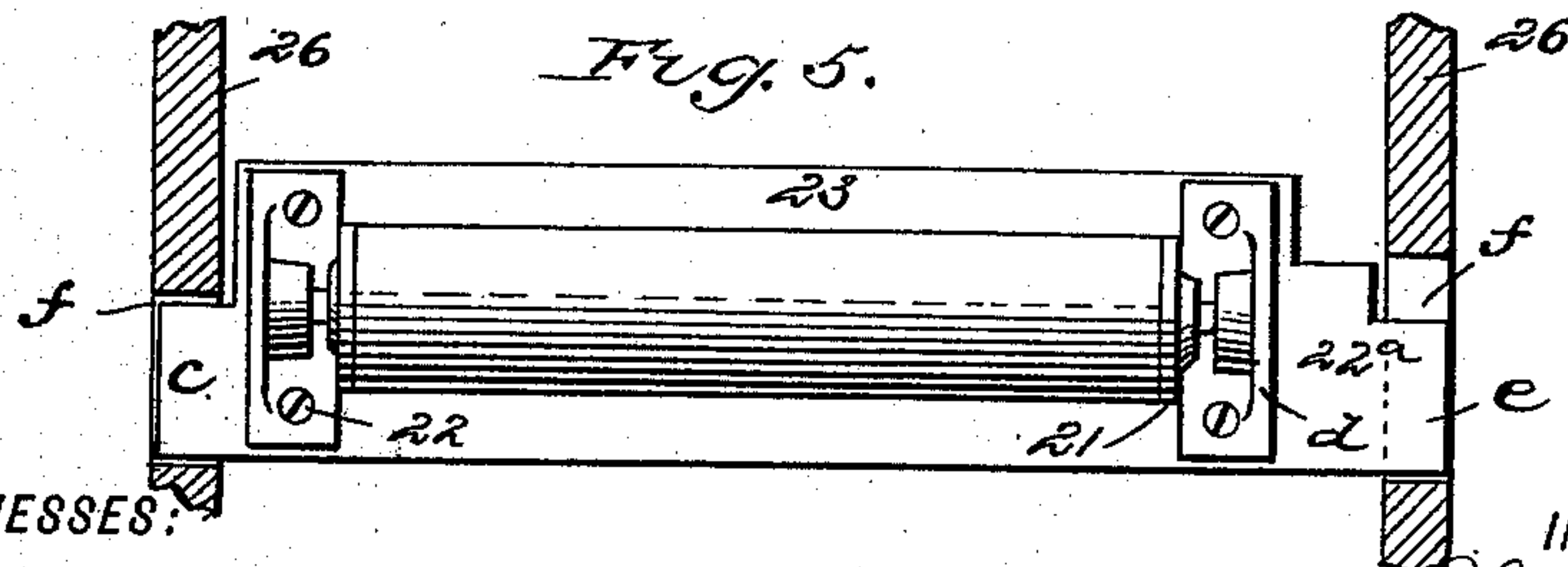


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

W. R. Harris  
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

BY

J. J. Fowler  
Munn & Co.  
ATTORNEYS.



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Fig. 2

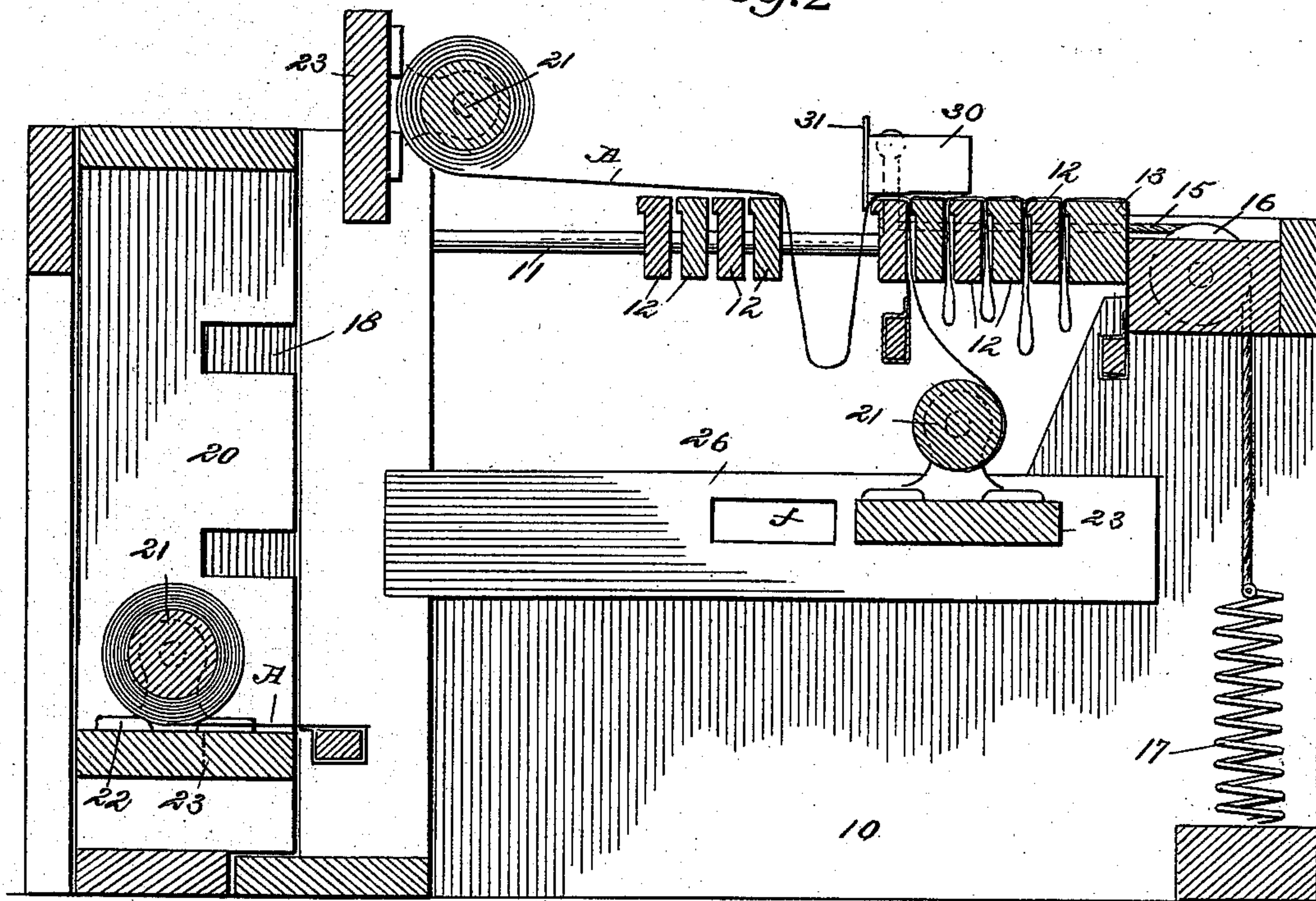


Fig. 3

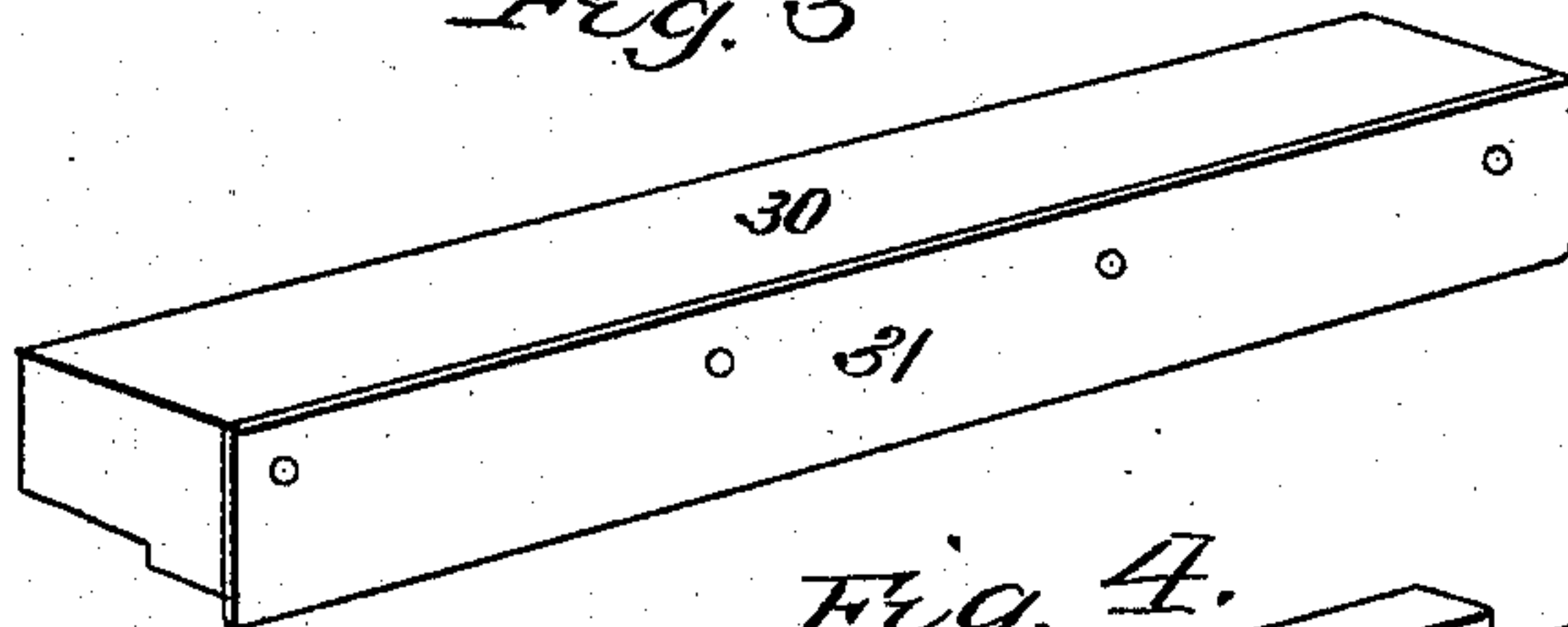
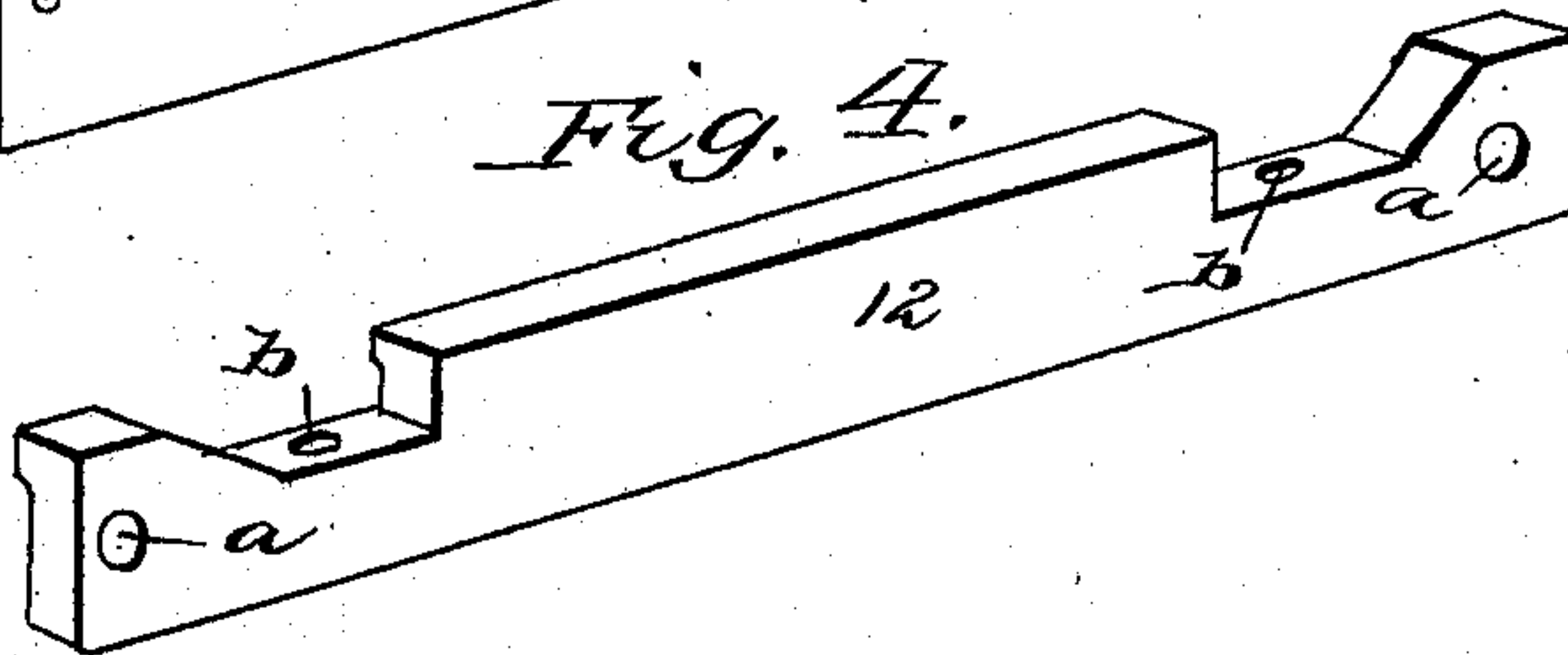


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

W. R. Davis.  
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. J. Fowler  
BY  
Munn & Co.  
ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH J. FOWLER, OF WASHINGTON, MISSOURI.

## MECHANICAL REPERTORY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,851, dated October 29, 1889.

Application filed May 28, 1889. Serial No. 312,348. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH J. FOWLER, M. D., of Washington, in the county of Franklin and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Mechanical Repertory, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide an instrument which will show what drug has pathogenetic effects corresponding with the pathological symptoms of any given case of disease, and which should hence be the remedy prescribed according to the homeopathic law of cure.

In carrying my invention into practice I provide a spring-roller—such as is ordinarily used in connection with curtains—and to this roller I connect a cloth. Symptoms are printed on the cloth in transverse lines, said lines being numbered at each end, and in a row across from each symptom are marks which fall in line with the names of those drugs under which the symptom is found in the homeopathic *materia medica*, the names of the drugs being placed at the end of the cloth. The cloth is used by being folded over sliding cross-bars, each symptom of the case being placed on the top of one of these bars, and when all of the symptoms are so placed the drug which has the most marks falling opposite it is, other things being equal, the remedy for the case. In certain instances more than one roller might be employed, and for the proper stowage of these rollers I make provision, as will be hereinafter explained.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my mechanical repertory. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an implement employed for passing the cloth in between the transverse supporting-strips. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the transverse strips, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of one of the rollers and its supporting-strip.

In the drawings, 10 represents a main frame, which carries two horizontal rods 11, upon

which there are mounted transverse strips 12 and 13, said strips being formed with apertures *a*, through which the rods 11 pass, and with apertures *b*, adapted to receive retaining keys or pegs 14, connected to cords 15, that pass over sheaves 16 and are connected to springs 17, as clearly shown in the drawings. At one end of the frame 10 are formed ways 18, that are adapted to receive a roller-supporting frame 20, which may be lifted out of place or returned to the position in which it is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The rollers 21 (of which there may be any desired number) are connected by the ordinary brackets 22 and 22<sup>a</sup> to supporting-strips 23, said strips being formed at one end with a projection *c* and at the other end with a main projection *d*, from which there extends an auxiliary projection *e*, the space between the approaching faces of the uprights of the frame 20 being so proportioned as to admit the strip, as represented in Fig. 5. Just beneath the rods 11 are mounted strips 26, that are formed with apertures *f*, adapted to receive the projections formed on the strips 23, as indicated in Fig. 2. Upon the rollers 21 are secured cloth strips *A*, upon which there are printed, in transverse lines that are numbered, the symptoms of the particular disease in connection with which the strip is to be employed, and at one end of the strip are printed the names of the drugs that are employed in connection with said disease, and opposite each symptom, and in line with the names of the drugs, I make marks indicating that a particular drug is employed as a remedy when the particular symptom develops itself.

In employing the machine the transverse line upon which the names of the drugs appear is brought into position above the strip 13. Then, as the symptoms develop, the transverse lines upon which the symptoms appear are brought successively into position above the strips 12, the cloth being forced down between the strips by the implement shown in Fig. 3, which consists of a block 30, having a plate 31 secured to one side, said plate extending down below the under face of the block, the arrangement being such that the block may be placed upon the top of the strips, as represented in Fig. 2, and then the next



strip 12 moved up to place. The keys 14 and their connections are provided in order that the strips 12 may be held to place, the keys being brought into engagement with the apertures *b* of the outer strip 12, as represented in Fig. 1.

If a case presented symptoms 2, 9, 14, 24, 36, and 52, pulsatilla would be found to have the totality of effects, and hence would be the remedy to be prescribed.

The advantages of this implement are, first, that the symptoms are printed on a continuous cloth or other flexible material instead of being printed upon separate slips applied to separate symptoms; second, the cloth may be wound upon one plain roller, or upon one or more self-acting shade-rollers, each roller containing a separate repertory or a part of one; third, the symptoms are placed upon the cloth, making the use of a separate symptom-list and marks or reference unnecessary. This is also of great value in comparing the different modifications of each symptom under each drug. The marks may be of different size and shape to indicate at the same time differences in prominence or severity and the comparative frequency of occurrence of each symptom under each drug.

Figures, letters, or other signs, or even differences of color, may be used to indicate the different modifications of each symptom, as the time or mode of its occurrence and its pathological signification, or for reference to notes of explanation. Lines are used to separate the marks belonging to each symptom and to each drug, and the symptoms are numbered for convenience in keeping records of cases. The numbers on the opposite edge are to aid in placing the cloth straight on the cross-bars. The cross-bars of wood or metal, sliding on rods or in grooves, provide a convenient means for displaying a particular symptom.

If but one list of drugs be used, it will be more convenient to have such list permanently attached to the top of the strip 13, instead of having it upon each strip of cloth employed, so that when the cloth is folded upon the strips 12 the marks will fall in line and the

longitudinal divisions register with the names of the drugs, as described.

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

1. The combination, with the frame having a series of adjustable parallel transverse strips, of a roller having an indicating or symptom-carrying fabric adapted to extend over and between said strips, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the frame having a series of parallel transverse strips adjustable in the same plane, of the indicating or symptom-carrying fabric and the block 30 to rest thereon for inserting the fabric between the strips, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the frame having a series of parallel transverse strips adjustable in the same plane and having apertures, of the springs having cords provided with pegs to enter said apertures and draw the strips toward one end of the frame, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with the frame having parallel rods 11, of the strips 12, having apertures *a*, through which the rods pass, and apertures *b*, the pulleys *c*, the cords 15, passing over said pulleys and having pegs to enter apertures *b*, and the springs 17, connected to the opposite ends of the cords, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, with the frame having ways 18, openings *f f*, and the removable roller-supporting frame 20 in said ways, of the fabric-carrying rollers transferable from said removable frame to the openings *b*, and the adjustable strips 12, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, with the frame having a series of parallel adjustable strips in the same plane, of a roller provided with a strip ruled transversely to form spaces to register with the exposed faces of the strips, and similar numbers at the ends of each ruled space to show when the space is on its proper strip, substantially as set forth.

JOSEPH J. FOWLER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS F. PUES,  
J. W. OWENS.