

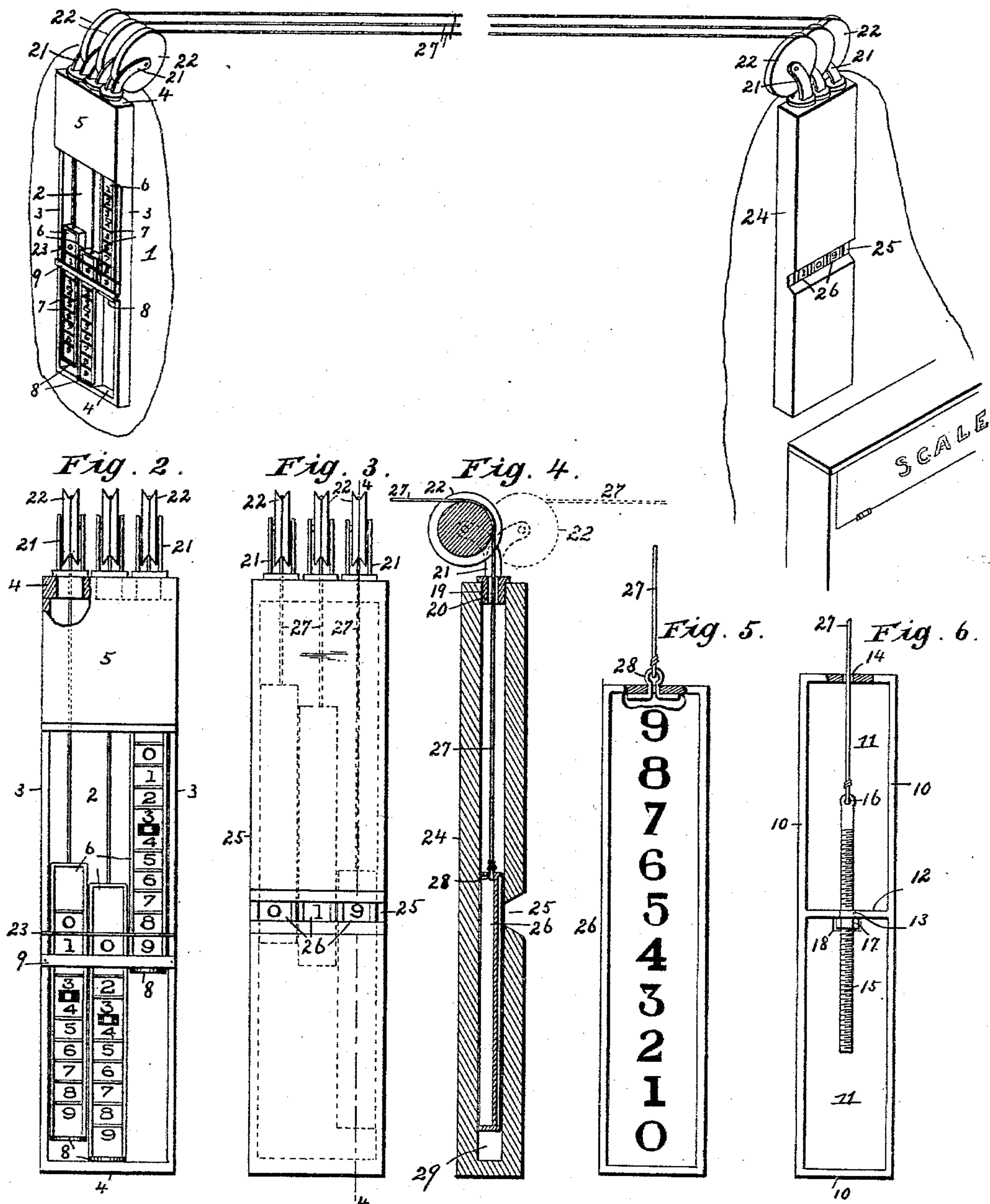
(No Model.)

E. B. JACKSON.
COUNT INDICATOR FOR LIVE STOCK SCALES.

No. 563,772.

Patented July 14, 1896.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

J. G. Fischer
E. Parsons

Inventor:

E. B. Jackson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR B. JACKSON, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COUNT-INDICATOR FOR LIVE-STOCK SCALES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,772, dated July 14, 1896.

Application filed June 13, 1895. Serial No. 552,638. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR B. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Count-Indicators for Live-Stock Scales, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to a count-indicator for live-stock scales to be used at stock-yards and like places to convey to the weighmaster the number of head in the different lots which he weighs at intervals through the day. This information at the present time is usually transmitted by the "counter" to the weighmaster through a speaking-tube, which means is very unsatisfactory, owing to the similarity of sound of certain numbers—such as seven and eleven, for instance—and often occasions mistakes and annoyance to the weighmaster, who is usually busy registering the weight of the stock upon his ledger at the time the message is received. In using my device these mistakes are avoided by the counter manipulating a set of numbered tablets which operate a similar set in the weighmaster's office, causing them to display figures equal to the number of stock just weighed. These numbers remain in view until the weighmaster is ready to copy them on his ledger before proceeding to weigh another lot of stock. My arrangement also relieves the weighmaster of the annoyance occasioned by the buyers and sellers congregated within his office questioning him as to the number of a certain lot of stock just weighed, as said number is displayed in full view of all present in the office.

In the drawings which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 represents the device in position ready for operation. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the casing containing the tablets manipulated by the counter. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the casing containing the tablets located in the weighmaster's office. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of one of the tablets. Fig. 6 is a rear elevation of one of the tablets, showing the adjusting device thereon.

In the construction of my count-indicator

I employ a rectangular casing 1, which is located at a convenient place to the counter. This casing consists of a rear portion 2, sides 3, top and bottom 4, and a front portion 5, which extends from the top of the casing downwardly about one-fourth its length. Located within said casing are tablets 6, preferably three in number, which contain upon their face portions the numerals "0" to "9," that extend from near their upper ends down to their lower portions in their proper ordinal. Said numerals are separated by transverse bars 7, which extend across the face of the tablets, in order that the counter may the more readily stop at the proper number while manipulating the tablets, which are also provided at their lower ends with outwardly-projecting lips 8, that offer a hand-hold to the counter when working the tablets up or down, and also checks this upward movement by contacting with a cross-bar 9, located about one-third of the way up the casing.

Referring to Fig. 6, it will be seen that tablet 6 has a flange 10, extending clear around its outer edge, forming a recess 11 on its rear side, in which is cast a cross-web 12, about half way between the opposite ends of the tablet. This web has a centrally-located opening 13, which is in vertical alignment with opening 14 in the top portion of flange 10. Passing through opening 13 is a rod 15, in the upper end of which is an eye 16, its lower threaded end being engaged by an adjusting-nut 17, which bears against the lower side of web 12. This nut is operated from the face of the tablet through opening 18, which is made for that purpose.

19 indicates openings in the top of casing 1, the centers of which are in vertical alignment with openings 13 and 14 in the tablets. Loosely mounted in said openings are hollow shank portions 20 of yokes 21, which carry pulleys 22, journaled in their upper forked portions. Said forked portions are curved, so as to throw the inner surface of the grooved portion of the pulleys in vertical alignment with the central bores of the shanks 20. In order to avoid all possibility of the counter displaying the wrong numbers when operating the tablets, I place a cross-bar 23, of small diameter, a distance above cross-bar 9 equal to a space between transverse bars 7. When

the proper number appears at the space between bars 9 and 23, it is a signal for the counter to cease moving them farther.

24 indicates the casing which is placed in the weighmaster's office. It is similar in construction to the counter's casing with the exception of its front portion, which is provided with a slot 25 of only sufficient width to admit to view but a single number on each tablet. (See Fig. 3.) This casing is also provided with openings in its top part to receive the shank portions of the pulley carrying yokes 21. Tablets 26 are similar in number, weight, and shape to those in casing 1, but as they move in an opposite direction their numerals begin with the cipher at the bottom of the tablet instead of near the top, as in case of tablet 6. Transverse bars 7 are dispensed with, as are also webs 12, and the connecting-wires 27 are attached to staples 28, secured to the top of the tablets, as shown in Fig. 5. These wires are passed up over the pulleys on top of casing 24, over to those located on casing 1, and down to rods 15, through the eyes of which they are secured. The slack in the wires is then taken up by adjusting-nuts 17 until the numerals on tablets 26 which appear at slot 25 correspond with numerals on tablets 6 which appear between sight or cross bars 9 and 23.

While I have shown three tablets in each casing, two will usually suffice, owing to the limited capacity of the scales; but it is well to have three, in case one of the wires should break on a busy day when time for repairs would be costly.

By referring to Fig. 4 it will be seen that a space 29 has been provided between the bottom of the casing and the bottom of tablets 26 when in a lower position. This provision is made to allow any one of the tablets to drop down, should its respective wire break, until all the numbers thereon are out of sight of the weighmaster, and thus prevent the repeated copy of number "9," which would constantly appear were it not for said space allowing the drop of the tablets.

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

1. In a count-indicator for live-stock scales, a casing the front side of which is open about three-fourths its length; two or more guide-pulleys, the hollow shank portions of which are swiveled in the upper end of the casing; sight-bars which extend across the front of

said casing; two or more metal tablets having flanges extending around their rear edges which are intersected by cross-webs having central bores; transverse bars which are formed integral with the face of tablets to separate the numerals inscribed thereon; outwardly-projecting lips formed integral with the lower face portions of said tablets; threaded rods having eyes in their upper ends, the lower ends of said rods are passed through the central bores of the cross-webs and engaged by adjusting-nuts manipulated through openings in the face portions of the tablets; in combination with a second casing having a like number of reversely-numbered tablets; pulleys the hollow shank portions of which are swiveled in the upper portion of the casing; a sight-opening in said casing, and wires or their equivalent which are guided by the swiveled pulleys to the above-mentioned tablets, to which their opposite ends are secured, substantially as set forth.

2. In a count-indicator for live-stock scales, a casing having its face portion partly open, a suitable number of guide-pulleys the hollow shank portion of which is swiveled in the upper end of the casing; tablets having flanges extending around their rear portions which are intersected by cross-webs centrally bored; transverse bars formed integral with the face of the tablets; outwardly-projecting lips formed integral with the lower face portion of the tablets; threaded rods which extend through the bores of the webs, and are engaged by adjusting-nuts which are manipulated through openings in the face of the tablets; in combination with a second casing the front portion of which is slotted to form a sight-opening, and having an extension at its lower end; tablets equal in number and reversely numbered to those above mentioned; staples which are secured in openings in top of tablets, grooved pulleys having hollow shank portions which are swiveled in top of the casing; and cables which operate over the above-mentioned pulleys, the opposite ends of said cables having connections with the sliding tablets; substantially as shown and described.

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

EDGAR B. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

THOMAS JONES,
F. G. FISCHER.