(No Model.)

T. GIGUERE.

ADDING MACHINE.

No. 594,734. Patented Nov. 30, 1897.

Fig. 1.

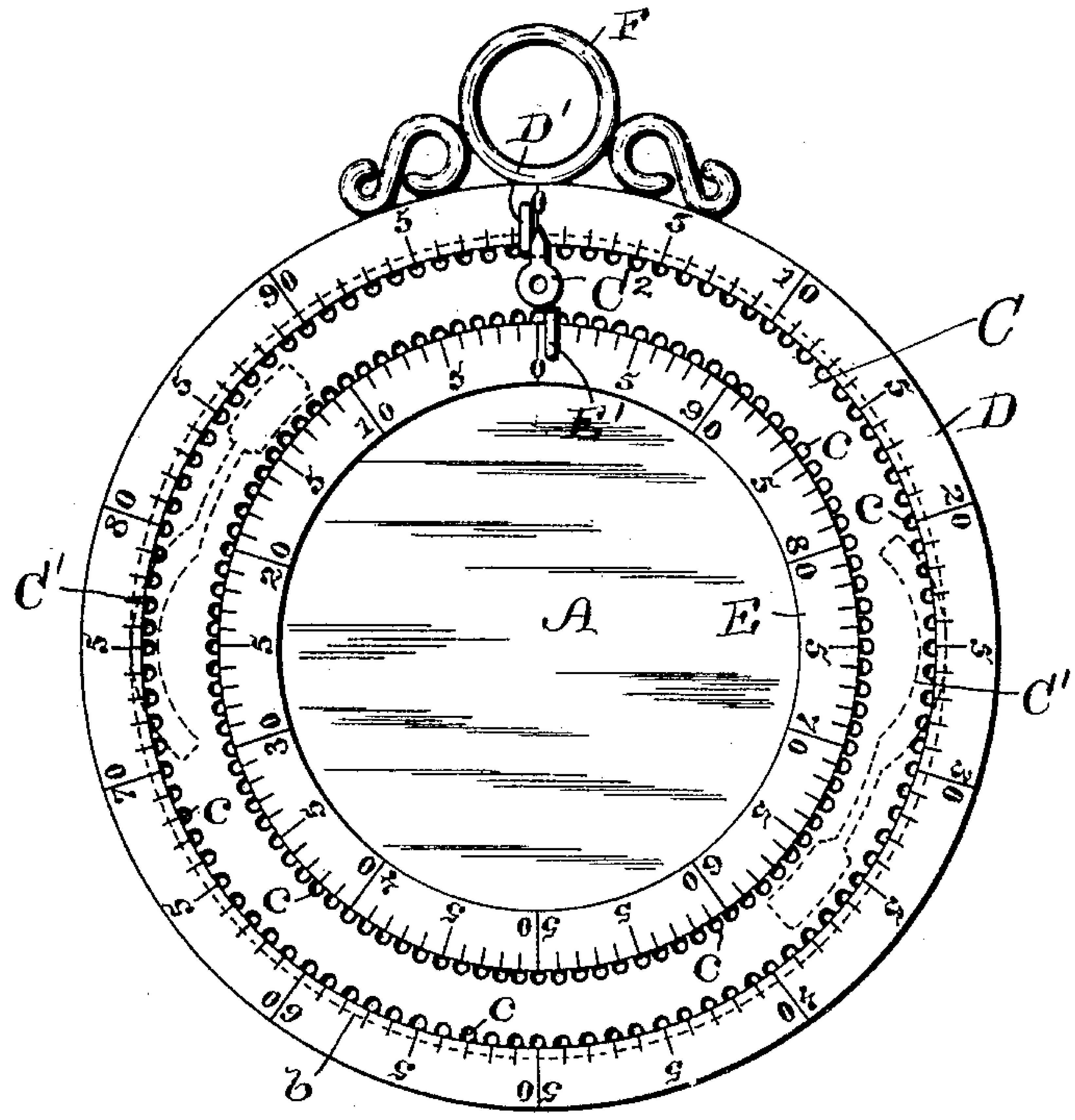


Fig. 2.

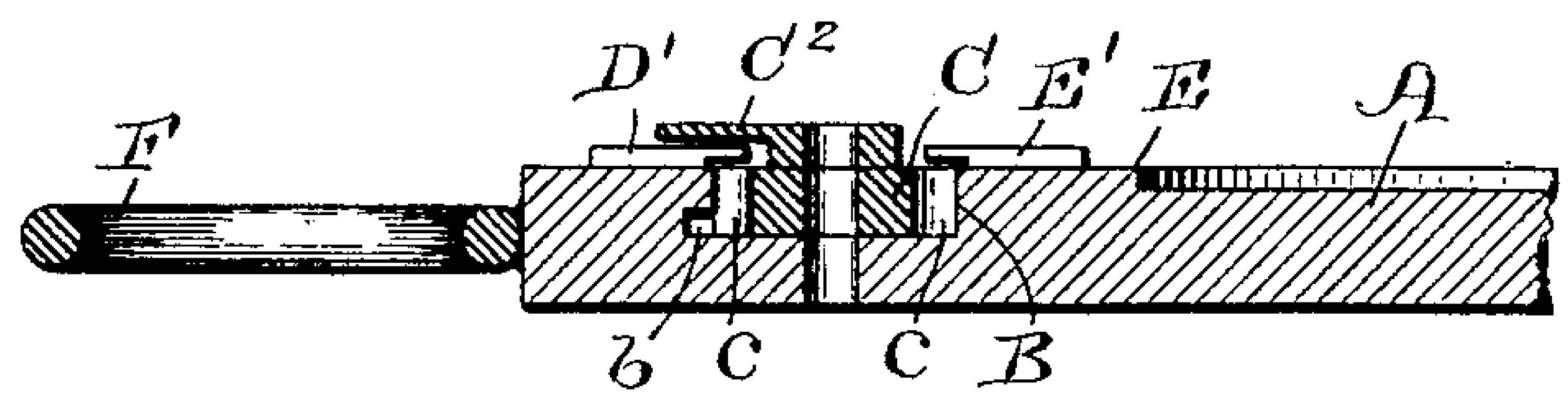
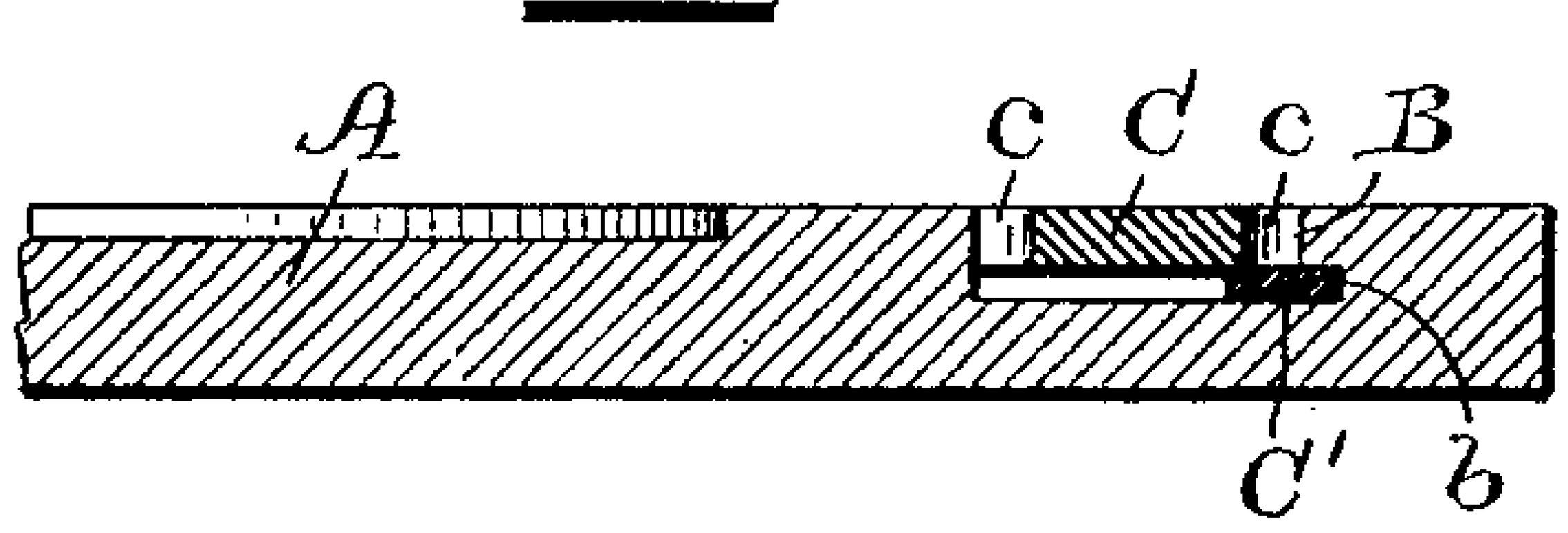


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS GIGUERE, OF ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FILIASE DYON, OF NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH, MASSACHUSETTS.

ADDING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,734, dated November 30, 1897.

Application filed July 9, 1897. Serial No. 643,937. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS GIGUERE, of Attleborough, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Adding-Machines; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in devices for adding up numbers and subtracting numbers; and it consists in a circular disk having two annular graduated rings and a sliding annular ring, placed between the two graduated rings, provided around its edges with notches and with a pointer.

The object of the invention is to facilitate the addition of numbers and the subtraction of numbers, so as to find readily the desired total.

Figure 1 is a front view of the adding-machine. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of one part, and Fig. 3 a sectional view of the other part, the two views, Figs. 2 and 3, together being a sectional view through the center of the device.

In the drawings, A indicates a circular disk; B, an annular groove; C, an annular ring sliding in the annular groove B. In the outer wall, at the bottom of the annular groove, is formed the groove *b*, and in the back of the annular ring C are secured the springs C′ C′, which enter the groove *b* and hold the ring C in the groove while they secure the ring C in any position in which it is placed.

The disk A is provided with the outer graduated annular surface D, the numerals of which, starting from zero at the stop D′, extend to the right until the zero at the stop D′ indicates "100," and a similar graduated surface E, the zero of which is on the left of the fixed stop E′ and the numerals of which extend from the zero toward the left until "100" is indicated by the zero. Between these two graduated circles is placed the annular ring C, provided on each edge adjacent to the graduated circular surfaces D and E with notches *c c*, corresponding with the units of the graduations, thus forming one hundred notches on each edge of the annular ring, the one-hundredth notch corresponding to the zero on the graduations. A pointer C^2 is secured to the annular ring C.

In the drawings the disk is shown provided with a ring F and a pair of scrolls, so that the disk may be suspended; but the device may be made without such means for suspending it. The disk may have any desired outline or external marginal form. It may be inserted into any article or form part of the same.

To enable others skilled in the art to use my invention, I will illustrate its use by an example, to wit: A customer buys a number of articles, the first of which is marked twenty-eight cents. The seller or the customer places a pin, pencil, or the point of any other convenient article into the notch corresponding with "28" on the graduated circle E and moves this notch to the stop E′. This moves the annular ring C and the pointer C^2 will point to "28" on the graduated circle. The next article is, say, sixty-five cents. The pointed pin, pen, or pencil is now placed in the notch corresponding with "65" on the graduated circle E. This notch is moved to the right to the stop E′ and the pointer will mark "93" on the graduated circle D. The next article is nineteen cents. The notch corresponding to "19" on the circle E is moved to the right until it reaches the stop E′. In doing this the pointer C^2 will pass over the stop D′ and on to "12" on the graduated circle D. The user will remember that more than one dollar's worth has been added and that the pointer now indicates "$1.12." The next article is, say, eighty-five cents. The point is inserted into the notch corresponding to "85" on the circle E and the notch moved to the stop E′ and the pointer will indicate "97" on the graduated circle D, which shows that the purchases amount to one dollar and ninety-seven cents, ($1.97.) If now the purchaser wishes to do without the first article, costing twenty-eight cents, the point of the pin or pencil is placed into the notch corresponding with "28" on the graduated circle D, and this notch is moved to the left against

the stop D′. The pointer C^2 will now point to "69" on the circle D, and, remembering that it has passed the stop D′ once, the cost of the goods will be one dollar and sixty-nine cents. All that the user has to remember is the number of times the pointer has passed over the stop D′ in turning to the right to know how many dollars have been counted, the cents being indicated by the pointer C^2.

For the ordinary transactions in shopping the device is convenient and simple in use.

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

In an adding-machine, the combination with the disk A provided with the graduated circles D and E, the groove *b*, and the stops D′ and E′, of the rotatable annular ring C provided with the series of notches *c c*, the pointer C^2 and the springs C′ C′ constructed to enter the groove *b* formed in the disk A, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

THOMAS GIGUERE.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH A. MILLER, JR.,
M. F. BLIGH.