No. 621,511. Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

L. R. WINSLOW.

VOTING MACHINE.

(Application filed June 15, 1897.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

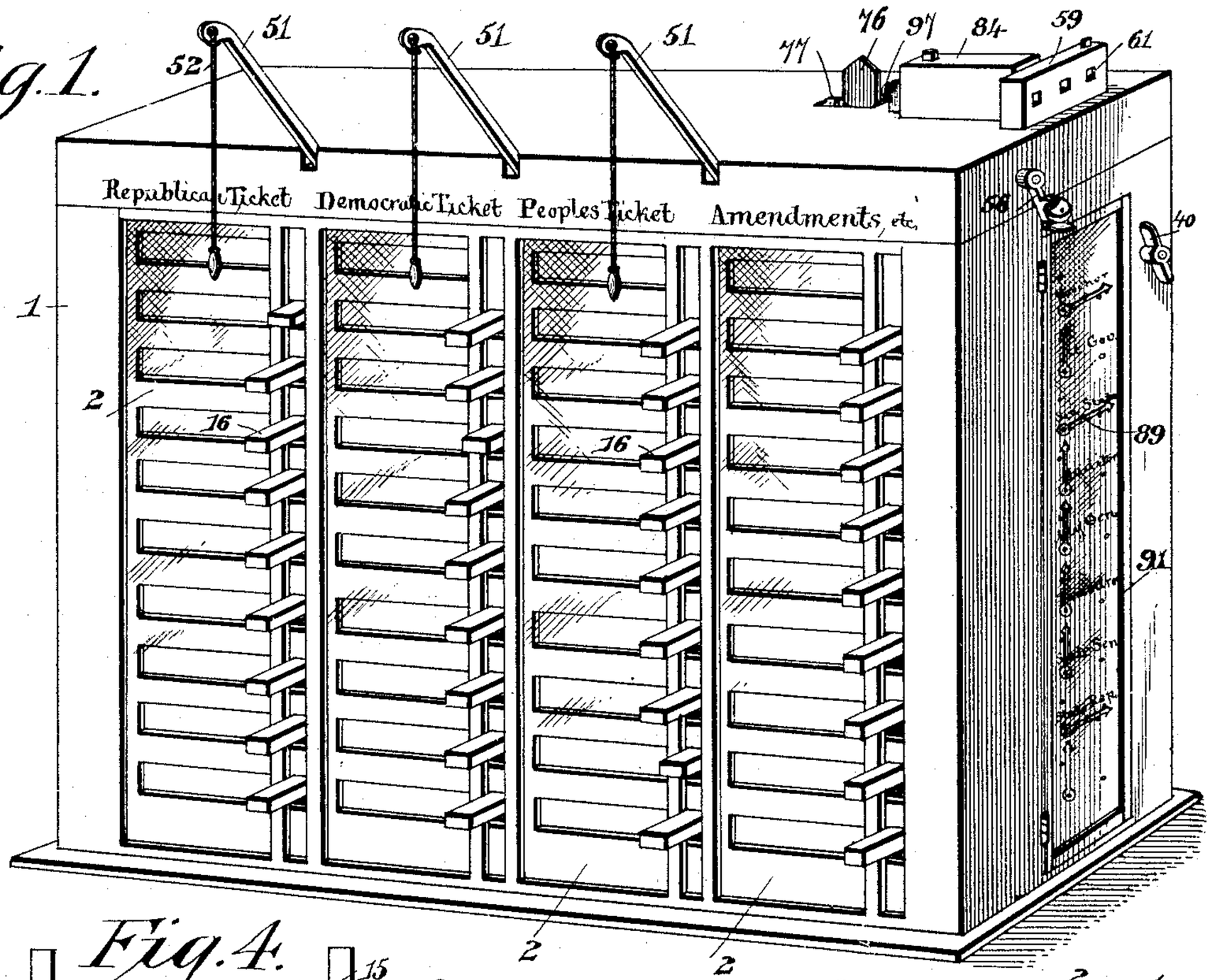

Fig. 4.

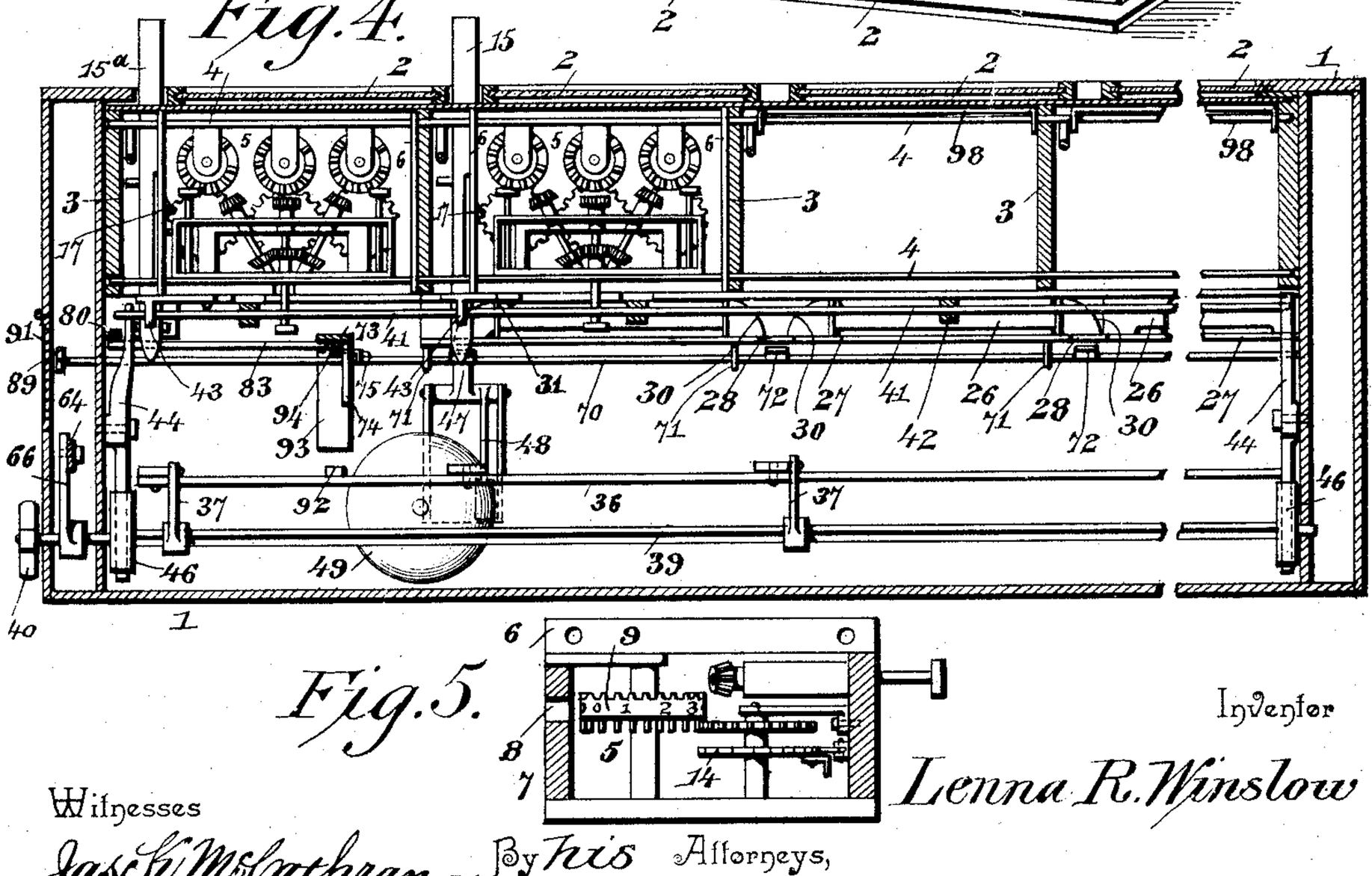

Fig. 5.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 10.

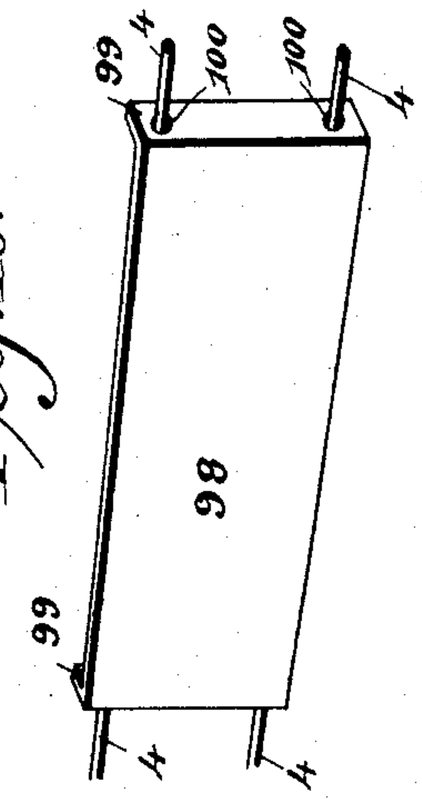

Fig. 7.

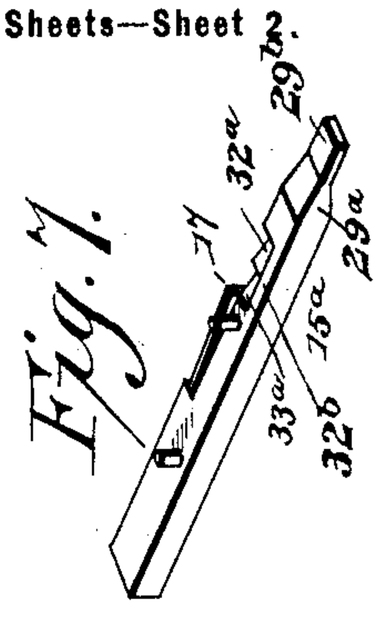

Fig. 6.

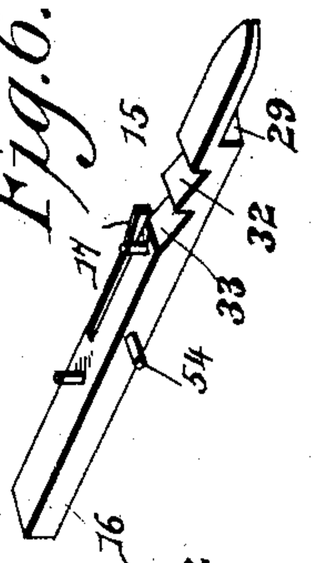

Fig. 9.

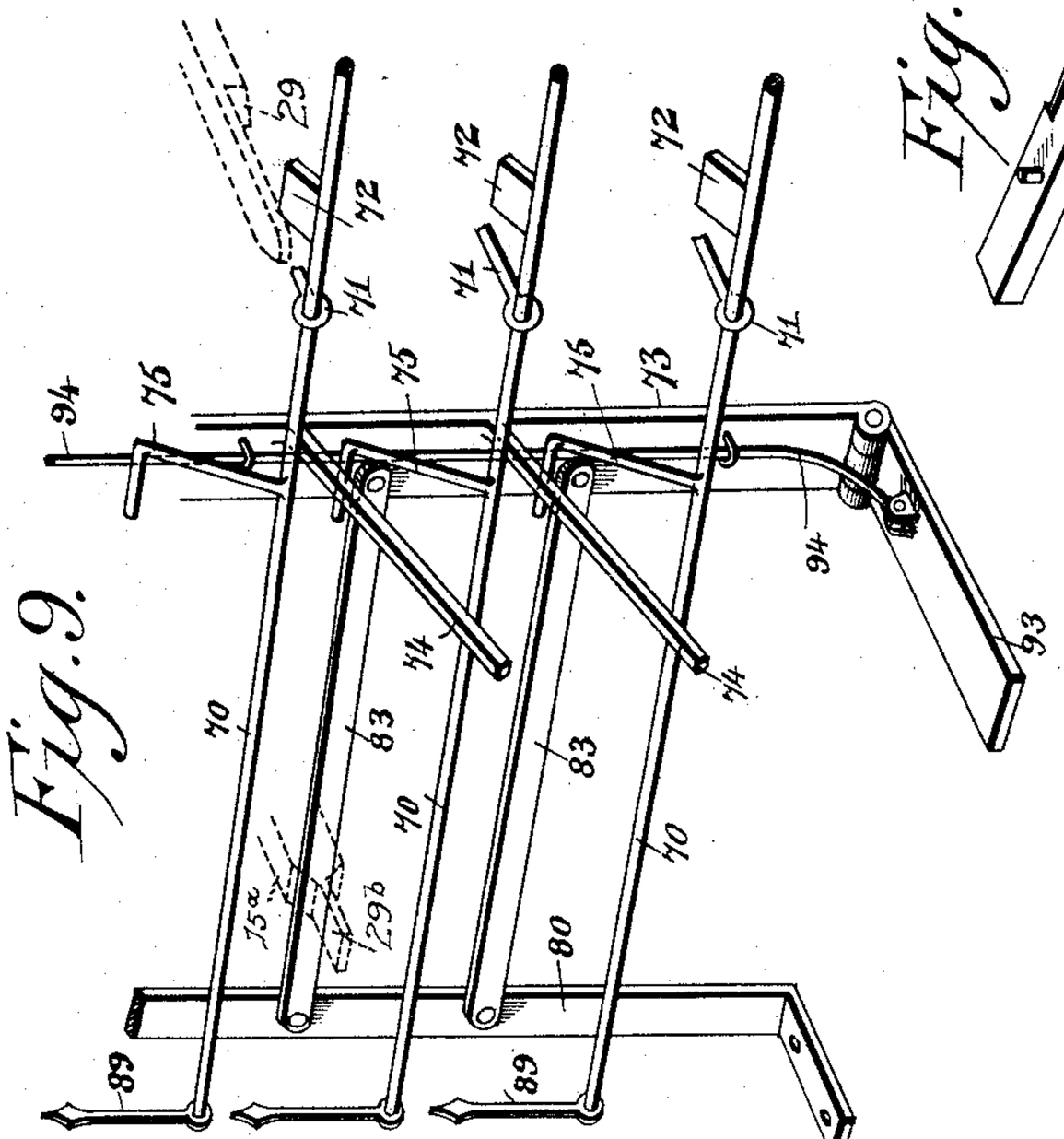

Fig. 2.

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No. 621,511. Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

L. R. WINSLOW.

VOTING MACHINE.

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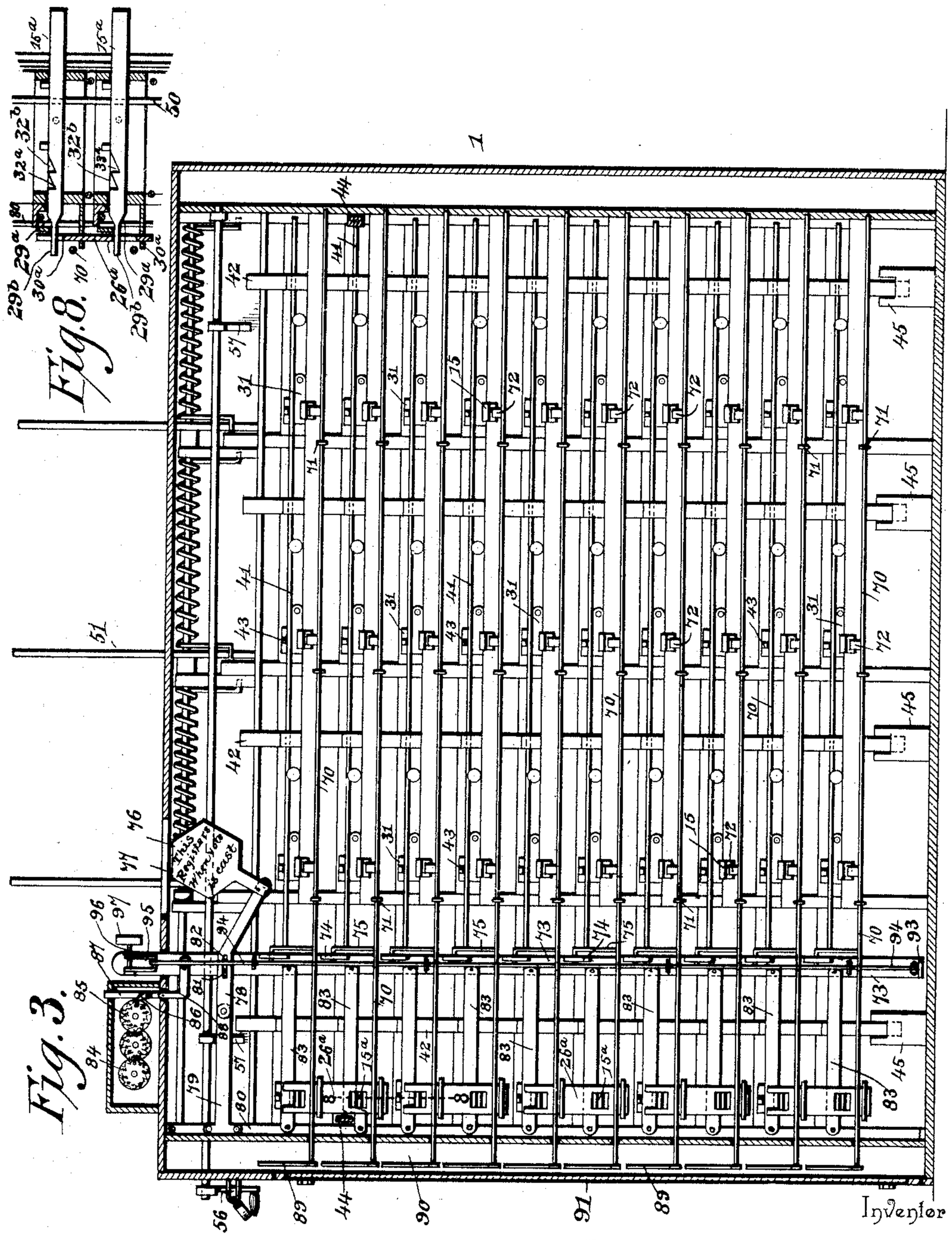
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LENNA RYLAND WINSLOW, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

VOTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,511, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed June 15, 1897. Serial No. 640,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LENNA RYLAND WINSLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Voting-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to voting-machines of that class wherein the votes for different candidates are cast by the operation of buttons or slides adapted to be operated either independently or in series and as the voter may elect to facilitate discrimination as to candidates without regard to party or to enable the voter by a single operation to vote a straight ticket.

My invention relates particularly to an improvement upon the construction and arrangement of parts shown and described in my former application, Serial No. 629,441, filed March 26, 1897, and has for its object to provide indicating mechanism adapted to be actuated by the same means as the tally mechanisms for disclosing exteriorly of the machine which offices have been voted for without disclosing which candidate has been the choice of the voter or to which party such candidate belongs and to provide connections between said indicating mechanism and the replacing devices for the voting mechanism, whereby said indicating mechanism is returned after each operation to its normal position.

A further object of my invention is to provide means adapted to be operated by the devices which actuate the tally mechanisms for disclosing to the election judges or other officers whether a voter entering the booth has cast a vote or not in order to obtain a rectified number of voters which is not dependent upon the number of alleged voters which enter the booth, but is dependent solely upon whether a vote is cast, said means being so constructed and arranged as to indicate the first vote cast by the operator and remaining exposed throughout the successive operations of the same voter until returned to its normal position by replacing devices which are actuated by those of the voting mechanism.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a voting-machine constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view on the plane indicated by the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view with two of the tally mechanisms omitted to show the arrangement of the guards. Fig. 5 is a detail vertical section of one of the tally mechanisms. Fig. 6 is a detail view in perspective of one of the ballot-slides detached. Fig. 7 is a similar view of one of the slides used in connection with the amendment tally mechanisms. Fig. 8 is a detail vertical section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 3 to show the means for locking the slides of the amendment tally mechanisms. Fig. 9 is a detail view in perspective of a portion of the mechanism used for indicating the offices for which votes have been cast. Fig. 10 is a detail view in perspective of one of the guards.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In order that the nature of my invention may be understood in connection with that disclosed in my former application above mentioned, it will be necessary to give a brief description of those portions of said former construction which are affected by the improvements disclosed herein, as follows:

The casing 1 is provided in its front wall with a plurality of transparent panels 2, one for each party for which votes are to be cast, and in rear of this front wall is arranged a plurality of vertical partitions 3, connected by horizontal supporting-rods 4. These rods support tally mechanisms for registering the number of votes cast, respectively, for the several candidates for office; but as the specific construction of the tally mechanism which may be employed in connection with the machine forms no part of my present invention it will be sufficient to explain that the box or shell 5 thereof is provided with perforated ears 6 to fit upon the horizontal supporting-rods 4 between the contiguous partitions 3 and that this box or shell is provided

in its front wall 7, for exposure through the transparent panels 2, with inspection-openings 8, through each of which may be seen a numeral or character of an index or dial 9. Any desired number of these dials may be employed to register a number of units, tens, hundreds, &c., the units-dial being operatively connected with an operating or units ratchet 14 and the dials of higher denomination being operatively connected successively with the units-dial to provide for the proper communication of motion thereto. This units-ratchet is adapted to receive a step-by-step rotary movement from the slide 15, mounted for forward and rearward movement in the box or shell and extending through a suitable opening in the front wall of the casing to form a projection or button 16, said slide carrying an operating-pawl 17 of yielding construction.

Each vertical series of tally mechanisms is designed for use in casting votes for the candidates of a particular party or for a series of amendments, as shown at the right, Fig. 1, of the machine illustrated in the drawings, all of the tally mechanisms for the candidates for the same office in the several parties being arranged in a common horizontal series, and in order to prevent the slides belonging to the tally mechanisms in either of said horizontal series from being operated in plural or to prevent more than one vote being cast for any particular office I employ locking mechanism, whereby when one slide in a horizontal series is repressed to operate its respective tally mechanism the remaining slides belonging to the tally mechanisms in the same horizontal series are locked against repression. This locking mechanism includes bolts 26, mounted in a transverse guide 27, which is provided in its front and rear sides with openings 28, which register with the openings in which the slides are mounted. Each slide is provided with a cam-surface 29, adapted to coöperate with corresponding cam-surfaces 30 on the contiguous surfaces of the bolts 26, and the lengths of the bolts are so regulated that when a slide is repressed, thereby separating the contiguous extremities of the adjacent bolts sufficiently to allow the slide to pass therebetween, the remote extremities of said adjacent bolts are forced into the paths of the cams 29 of the remaining slides of the horizontal series. This relative arrangement of parts continues as long as the first-named slide remains extended, and in order to prevent the withdrawal of an operated slide and the subsequent operation of other slides or a second operation of the same slide I have devised locking mechanism consisting of retaining-pawls 31, one of which is arranged in operative relation with each slide, and ratchet-teeth or shoulders 32 and 33 on the slide. The pawl is normally in rear of the rearmost tooth 32 of each slide, and as said teeth are beveled the slide may be pushed rearwardly by pressure applied to its front end to cause said pawl to engage with the teeth successively; but subsequent withdrawal of the slide is prevented by this engagement until the pawl shall have been disengaged.

After a voter has cast his votes for the several cadidates and before the following voter is allowed access to the machine it is necessary to return the slides to their normal or extended positions, and in order to accomplish this I employ a replacer consisting of a frame 36, having vertical bars, which are adapted to bear against the projecting rear ends of the slides, and by movement toward the front of the machine advance all of the slides simultaneously, this frame being supported by upper and lower swinging arms 37 and 38, of which the former are carried by a rock-shaft 39, provided with an exposed handle 40. In order, however, to prepare the slides for this shifting or replacing movement, it is necessary to release them from the pawls 31, to attain which I provide a trip-frame comprising horizontal trip-rods 41, connected by suitable upright bars 42 and arranged, respectively, under ears or projections 43 on said pawls. This trip-frame is supported at its upper end by means of rocking levers 44, while the lower extremities of the connecting-bars 42 are fitted in suitable fixed guides 45. The rear ends of the rocking levers are arranged in the paths of cams 46 on the rock-shaft 39, whereby as the rock-shaft is turned to actuate the replacing-frame the trip-frame is elevated to disengage all of the retaining-pawls from the slides before said replacing-frame comes in contact with the rear extremities of the slides. The continued movement of the replacing-frame then advances all of the repressed slides and at the limit of its movement comes in contact with an arm 47 on the knocker 48 of an alarm mechanism which includes a gong 49.

The column of tally mechanisms at the right of the machine, as shown in Fig. 1, is designed for voting upon constitutional and other amendments, as above indicated, said mechanisms being arranged, preferably, in pairs to provide for voting for and against an amendment or for voting contradictory or opposing amendments. Hence it is necessary to provide locking devices for preventing the operation of more than one of a pair of tally mechanisms which relate to the same or opposing amendments, and as the tally mechanisms are arranged in a vertical plane the slides 15^a thereof are preferably arranged in operative relation with a locking-bolt 26^a and have upper and lower cam-faces 29^a, adapted to coact with shoulders 30^a on the bolt to provide for locking one slide against repression when the other slide has been operated. The notches 32^a and 33^a do not extend entirely across the slide, but terminate at a guide-rib 32^b, which insures the proper operation of the locking-bolt 26^a by preventing the engagement thereof with the notches. The repression of a slide sufficiently to engage the

first notch 32ª with the pawl operates the locking-bolts, and any further repression of said slide sufficient to engage the notch 33ª actuates the tally mechanism.

In connection with the mechanism illustrated in the drawings I have also shown straight-ticket-voting devices consisting of an actuating-rod 50, arranged contiguous to each vertical series of slides and attached at its upper end to an operating-lever 51 and at its lower end to a link 53. Each slide is provided with a lateral pin 54, whereby as the operating-lever is swung downwardly at its outer or exposed end said actuating-rod comes in contact with the pins and represses all of the slides simultaneously. Means for registering the number of straight tickets voted consist of a slide 15ᵇ, similar to the slides 15 and 15ª, with the exception that it does not project beyond the face of the casing, and a tally mechanism actuated by said slide and constructed similar to those which are used in connection with the slides hereinbefore described. An opaque shield 55 is preferably arranged between the front faces of the tally-boxes and the contiguous front wall or transparent panels of the casing, said shield being provided at intervals with openings spaced apart to suit the intervals between the tally-boxes and normally arranged out of registration with the inspection-openings thereof. When it is desired to expose the means showing the number of votes cast in order to disclose the result of the election, this shield is shifted to cause registration of its transverse openings with those in the tally-boxes by means of a shifting-lever 56, having an arm 57 terminally attached to the shield.

In order to count the number of voters who have access to the voting-machine and who are supposed to have cast votes for the candidates for the several offices, I employ voter-counting devices similar in construction and operation to those shown and described in my said former application and consisting of a tally mechanism 59, which in this instance is placed in an exposed position at the top of the casing, where the number is permanently exposed and actuated by the replacing devices or those means which are employed for returning the slides to their normal positions after each voter has left the booth. The interior construction of this tally mechanism is similar to that of the tally mechanisms hereinbefore described in connection with the slides, having a casing inclosing a plurality of dials 60, of which the numerals are exposed through inspection-openings 61, and having a units-ratchet 62 actuated by a pawl 63 on a slide 64. This slide is connected by means of a link 65 with an arm 66 on the rock-shaft 39. Suitable means are employed for transmitting motion from the dials of lower denomination to those of higher denomination. It will be seen that each operation of the replacing-frame necessary to arrange the slides after each voter has left the machine will be accompanied by the operation of the slide 64, which is registered by the tally mechanism 59.

I have found in practice that it is necessary to employ means which are independent of the replacing mechanism for registering the number of actual voters, or, in other words, to provide means for registering the total number of first votes cast by parties having access to the machine, for the reason that voters enter the booth or grain access to the voting-machine but fail to vote. With the construction above described there is nothing to indicate to the officers of the election whether a vote has been cast or not, the individual and straight ticket tally mechanisms being invisible and it being necessary, therefore, to operate the replacing devices after each alleged voter has left the machine. Hence the voter-counting mechanism registers the number of persons who have entered the booth or had access to the machine, but does not indicate the total number of persons who have actually cast votes in the election. Hence I have devised vote indicating and counting devices whereby the first vote cast by a person having access to the machine is indicated exteriorly and remains exposed throughout the time that the occupant of the booth is casting his votes for the several candidates, but which is not displayed unless the occupant of the booth casts at least one vote. In other words, I have devised vote-indicating devices which are operatively connected with the movable parts by the manipulation of which votes are cast or with the slides, these devices constituting an important feature of my present improvement over the construction shown and described in my above-mentioned prior application.

Contiguous to each horizontal series of movable parts or slides 15 is arranged a rock-shaft 70, mounted in suitable bearing-eyes 71, supported by the framework of the casing, and each provided with a plurality of ears 72, which are arranged, respectively, in the paths of the slides 15 or the cams 29 thereof, whereby the repression of a slide in either horizontal series of tally mechanisms will operate one of the rock-shafts. Vertically disposed contiguous to the vertical plane of the rock-shafts is a plunger 73, having projections 74 arranged in the paths of crank-arms 75 on the several rock-shafts, whereby the movement of either rock-shaft will cause its crank-arm to apply upward pressure to the corresponding projection 74, and thus raise the plunger. Operatively connected with this plunger is a display-plate 76, adapted to normally occupy a position within the casing and adapted to be extended through a slot 77 in the top thereof. This display-plate is carried by a lever 78, fulcrumed at the opposite end upon a stationary bracket 79, projecting from a fixed bar 80, located near one end wall of the casing and having a sliding connection at an interme-

diate point with the plunger, as by a pin 81 and a slot 82. Each elevation of the plunger causes the extension of the display-plate, which may be suitably inscribed to indicate that the occupant of the booth has cast his first vote. Said display device is non-distinctive or does not disclose for whom or for what office the vote has been cast, nor does it receive any motion by reason of any succeeding votes cast by the present occupant of the booth after the first vote has been cast; but as all of the slides are connected with said sign or plate it will be understood that the operation of either slide or movable part of the mechanism will cause the exposure of the plate to show that the occupant of the booth has voted. The repressed slide by which the display-plate was exposed is locked from subsequent retraction, and hence holds the plunger in its elevated position until the slides have been released and replaced by the mechanism including the frame 36, which is provided for that purpose and which is adapted to be operated by the judges of the election. The means whereby said slide is locked consist of the pawls 31, and it is obvious that as said pawls prevent the retraction by the voter of a slide after it has been repressed the exposure of the sign or display plate will continue until the voter has left the booth and all of the slides have been returned by the means provided for that purpose to their normal positions.

In order that the display-plate may be exposed when a vote is cast for an amendment as well as for a candidate for office, I employ swinging arms 83, pivoted to said fixed bar 80 and resting upon the upper sides of the slides 15^a of the tally mechanisms employed in connection with the amendment-voting devices. When the slides are in their normal or extended positions, these swinging arms rest upon the reduced rear extremities 29^b of the slides 15^a, whereas the repression of one of said slides in the act of voting for or against an amendment will bring the upper cam-face 29^a into engagement with the contiguous arm 83, thereby raising the latter and correspondingly moving the plunger. Inasmuch as the connections between the rock-shafts, which are actuated by the slides 15, and the plunger 73 are loose, consisting of crank-arms on the rock-shafts for engaging projections on the plunger, it will be seen that the elevation of the plunger by means of the swinging arms 83 may be accomplished without affecting the rock-shafts; but any subsequent operation of a slide 15 will turn the contiguous rock-shaft without, however, imparting any further motion to the plunger.

In order that an accurate account of the number of operations of the plunger may be kept, and hence that the number of persons actually casting votes may be indicated, I employ a tally mechanism 84, which may be constructed (as hereinbefore described in connection with other portions of the machine) with a units ratchet-wheel 85 for engagement by a pawl 86, carried by a sliding bar 87, and this bar is connected by a bracket 88 with the plunger 73, and hence is elevated at each corresponding movement of the plunger to actuate the dials of the tally mechanism 84 and expose to the judges of election the entire number of persons who have cast a vote or votes. It will be understood that the tally mechanism 84 does not indicate the number of votes cast, for the simple reason that it receives its motion from a part—namely, the plunger 73—which is actuated by the first voting device which is manipulated and remains in a fixed position, irrespective of the number of succeeding votes which the occupant of the booth may cast, until returned to its normal position by the operation of the replacing devices, as by operating the handle 40. Hence the display-plate shows to the judges of election whether a person who has entered the booth has voted and the tally mechanism 84 shows how many persons have cast votes in the election. In this connection I have also devised means for indicating exteriorly for what offices a voter has cast votes without indicating either the party or the candidate. The object in using an indicating device of this class is to show whether a voter has cast votes for a candidate for each office—as governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, &c.—or has omitted to cast a vote for one or more of these offices. It frequently happens that a voter wishes to cast a vote for a person for a certain office when the candidacy of that person is not supported by any of the regular parties. For instance, a voter may wish to cast a vote for the office of lieutenant-governor when the name of said person has not been presented by either the Republican, Democratic, or other party whose candidates are named on the tally mechanisms of the voting-machine. Hence some means must be employed for showing to the judges of election that the voter has not already cast a vote for a certain office in order to entitle him to a separate ballot to be cast for the person of his choice for that office. In order to provide for this contingency, I employ an indicating device consisting of pointers 89, fixed, respectively, to the rock-shafts 70 and operating in a box 90, preferably at one end of the casing 1 and having a transparent outer wall, preferably consisting of a glass door 91. These pointers normally occupy a vertical position, but are thrown to a horizontal position by the repression of the slides 15, and as one of these pointers is employed in connection with each rock-shaft and as the rock-shafts are arranged, respectively, parallel with the series of tally mechanisms employed for indicating the votes cast for the different candidates for the same office it will be seen that a vote cast for governor, whether the candidates elected are on the Republican, Democratic, or People's ticket, will be indicated by the movement of

the pointer carried by the contiguous rock-shaft. This indicating device also includes the names of the different offices for which candidates have been nominated. Hence if the candidates for any particular office, as lieutenant-governor, are not satisfactory to a voter he may vote, by the means provided for that purpose, for the other offices and then leave the booth and apply to the judges of election for an independent or paper ballot. The judges of election in order to determine whether the voter is entitled to a ballot in order to cast an independent vote for the office named have only to inspect the indicator to discover that votes have been cast for candidates for all of the offices with the exception of the one named, this fact being shown by the horizontal position of all of the pointers with the exception of one. In the same way substitute names may be voted for any office or number of offices desired by the voters without the risk of more than one vote being cast for each office, for the reason that the indicator shows for what offices votes have been cast. The means for receiving ballots for the irregular or non-nominated candidates form no part of my present invention, and hence have not been illustrated in the drawings.

In order to insure the positive return of the plunger 73 to its normal or depressed position when the slide-replacing devices are actuated to release the rock-shafts 70, I preferably provide the replacing-frame 36 with a projection 92, in the path of which is arranged a foot 93 on the lower end of the plunger 73, whereby as said replacing-frame is thrown forward and downward to return the slides to their normal positions said projection comes in contact with the foot and draws the plunger down to its normal position. It may be desirable at times to check the operation of the tally mechanisms which are dependent upon the plunger 73, and hence I hinge the foot 93 to the lower end of said plunger and connect it by a wire or rod 94 with a trip-arm 95, mounted upon the plunger near its upper end and accessible from the outside of the casing 1 when the plunger is elevated. The trip-arm is preferably carried by a spindle 96, provided with a hand-wheel 97, and when it is desired to check the operation of the plunger this hand-wheel may be turned to move the foot 93 to its elevated or folded position. (Indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2.)

When, by reason of an election involving a number of offices less than that provided for by the voting-machine, one or more of the tally mechanisms have been removed from the casing, (to prevent voters from operating said tally mechanisms unnecessarily,) it is desirable to fill the spaces vacated by the removed tally mechanisms to prevent tampering with the interior of the voting-machine, and to accomplish this I employ guards 98, preferably constructed of sheet metal and having terminal ears 99, provided with openings 100 to receive the rods 4.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts, of a vote-indicating sign or display-plate, and rock-shafts arranged respectively contiguous to the series of movable parts and having connection with the vote-indicating sign or display-plate, said rock-shafts having projections arranged in the paths, respectively, of said movable parts, substantially as specified.

2. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts, of a vote-indicating sign or display-plate reciprocably mounted in the casing for extension through an opening therein, whereby it may be exposed exteriorly of the casing, and rock-shafts arranged respectively contiguous to the series of movable parts and having connection with the vote-indicating sign or display-plate, said rock-shafts having projections arranged in the paths, respectively, of said movable parts, substantially as specified.

3. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected with said movable parts, of a vote-indicating sign or display-plate, a plunger operatively connected with the display-plate, and rock-shafts arranged respectively contiguous to the series of movable parts and having connection with the plunger, said rock-shafts being provided with projections arranged in the paths, respectively, of said movable parts, substantially as specified.

4. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected therewith, of a vote-indicating sign or display-plate normally arranged within the casing of the machine in registration with a slot in the same, a plunger operatively connected with said sign or display-plate and provided with projections, rock-shafts arranged respectively parallel with the series of movable parts and provided with projections in the paths of the latter, and crank-arms on the rock-shafts for engagement with the projections on the plunger, substantially as specified.

5. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts, and tally mechanisms operatively connected therewith, of indicating devices consisting of dial-traversing pointers respectively connected with each

series of movable parts, for showing the offices for which votes have been cast, substantially as specified.

6. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts and coöperating tally mechanisms, each series being devoted to indicating the votes cast for the different candidates for the same office, of indicating devices including a series of pointers and the names of said offices, and connections between each pointer and the movable parts in one of said series, substantially as specified.

7. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts and coöperating tally mechanisms, each series being devoted to registering the votes cast for the different candidates for the same office, of indicating devices consisting of pointers and the names of the several offices for which votes are to be cast, and rock-shafts respectively carrying said pointers, and each arranged contiguous to one of said series of movable parts and provided with projections, respectively, in the paths of said movable parts, substantially as specified.

8. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts and coöperating tally mechanisms, of a voter-counting tally mechanism, a plunger operatively connected with said voter-counting tally mechanism, rock-shafts carrying pointers for indicating the offices for which votes are cast and operatively connected with said plunger, each rock-shaft being arranged contiguous to one of said series of movable parts, and projections on the rock-shaft for engagement by the movable parts, substantially as specified.

9. In a voting-machine, the combination with vote-counting tally mechanisms and movable parts for respectively actuating said tally mechanisms and capable of successive operation, and replacing devices for simultaneously returning the movable parts to their normal positions, of a voter-counting device, consisting of a second tally mechanism, and operating means also actuated by either of said movable parts of the vote-counting devices, and remaining, after actuation by one of said movable parts, in its adjusted position during the subsequent operation of other movable parts, and until after the operation of said replacing devices, whereby the voter-counting device is actuated only by the first movable part which is operated after the return of all of the movable parts to their normal positions, substantially as specified.

10. In a voting-machine, the combination with grouped movable parts, coöperating vote-counting tally mechanisms, locking devices for each movable part, means actuated by the movable parts for preventing the simultaneous or successive movement of two or more movable parts in the same group, and releasing and replacing mechanism in operative relation with the movable parts, of a voter-counting tally mechanism having operating means common to all of the groups of movable parts, and arranged in operative relation with each, for actuation by either, of said movable parts, and adapted to be held by an actuated movable part in its adjusted position without interfering with, or being affected by, the subsequent actuation of movable parts in other groups, substantially as specified.

11. In a voting-machine, the combination with grouped movable parts, and coöperating vote-counting tally mechanisms, of a voter-counting tally mechanism having operating means arranged in operative relation with each, for actuation by either, of said movable parts, means actuated by each movable part for preventing the simultaneous movement of two movable parts in the same group, locking devices for maintaining the operating means of the voter-counting tally mechanism in its adjusted position after actuation by a movable part, and releasing devices for simultaneously liberating the movable parts and said operating means.

12. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts and coöperating tally mechanisms, of voter-counting devices including a second tally mechanism, a plunger operatively connected with said second tally mechanism, means arranged in the paths of said movable parts for actuating the plunger, a replacing device for returning the movable parts to their normal positions, means for holding the plunger in its adjusted position after being actuated by one of said movable parts, and connections between said replacing device and the plunger, whereby the latter is returned to its normal position when the replacing device is actuated to return the movable parts to their normal positions, substantially as specified.

13. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts and coöperating tally mechanisms, of voter-counting devices including a second tally mechanism, a plunger operatively connected with said second tally mechanism, means actuated by the movable parts for operating the plunger, a replacing-frame for returning the movable parts to their normal positions, a foot foldably mounted upon the plunger and normally arranged in the path of the replacing-frame, and means for folding said foot to remove it from the path of the replacing-frame, substantially as specified.

14. In a voting-machine, the combination with series of movable parts and coöperating tally mechanisms, of voter-counting devices including a second tally mechanism, a plunger operatively connected with said second tally mechanism, means actuated by said movable parts for communicating motion to the plunger, a replacing-frame for returning the movable parts to their normal positions, a foot foldably mounted upon the plunger and normally arranged in the path of the replacing-frame, a trip-arm connected with the foot,

and exposed means for operating the trip-arm to fold the foot and thereby remove it from the path of the replacing-frame, substantially as specified.

15. In a voting-machine, the combination of a casing having parallel supporting-rods arranged contiguous to its open front side to support tally mechanisms, and guards fitted in spaces in the front wall of the casing which are unoccupied by tally mechanisms, said guards having perforated ears engaged by said supporting-rods, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LENNA RYLAND WINSLOW.

Witnesses:

THOMAS A. MCCLELLAND,

JAMES N. LEACH.