No. 730,788. PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

A. McKENZIE.

VOTING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 3, 1897.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

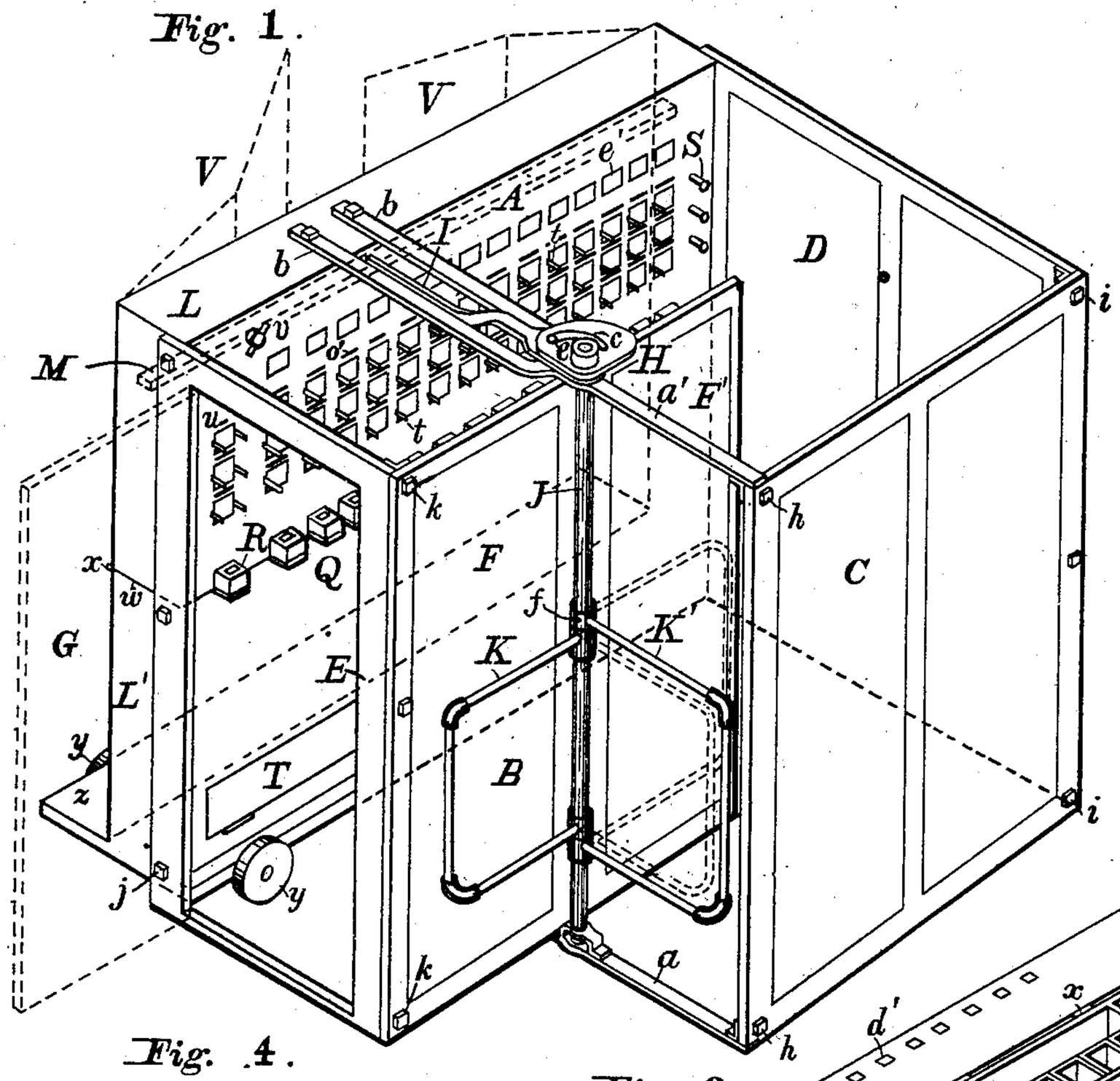


Fig. 4.

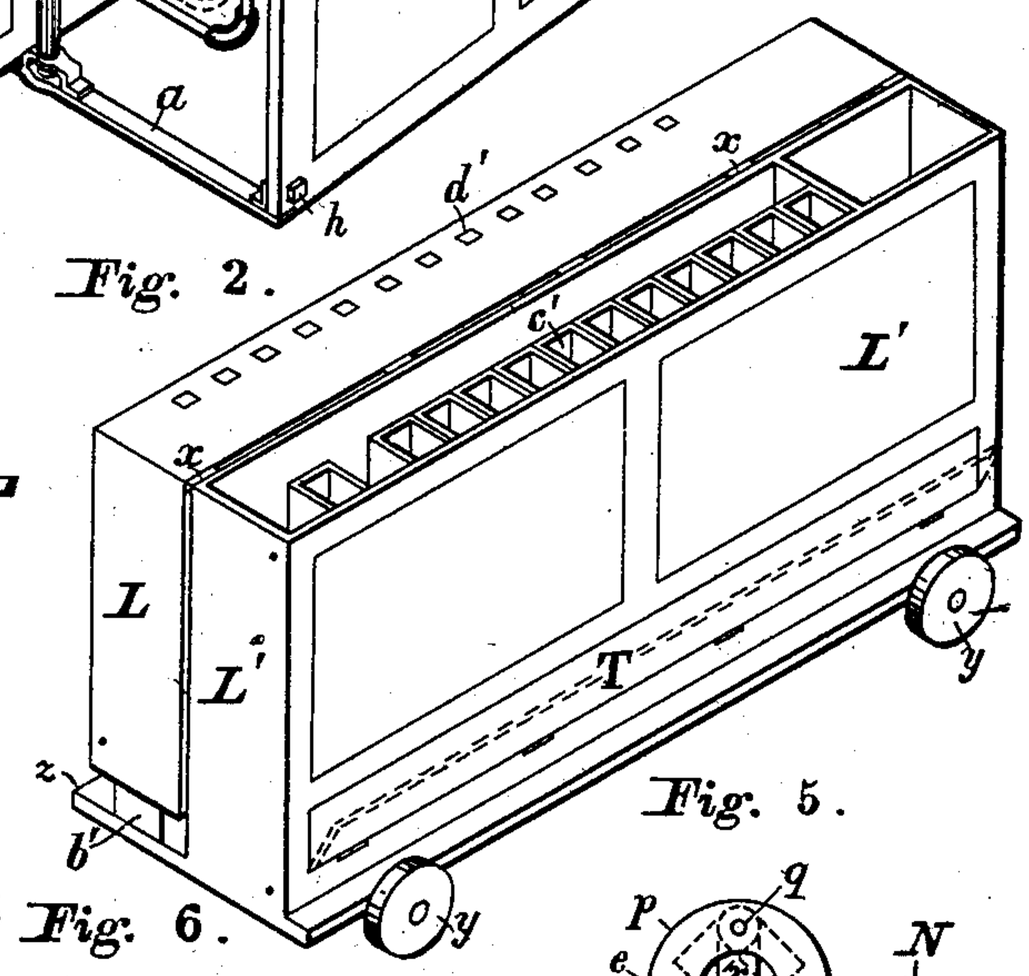


Fig. 2.

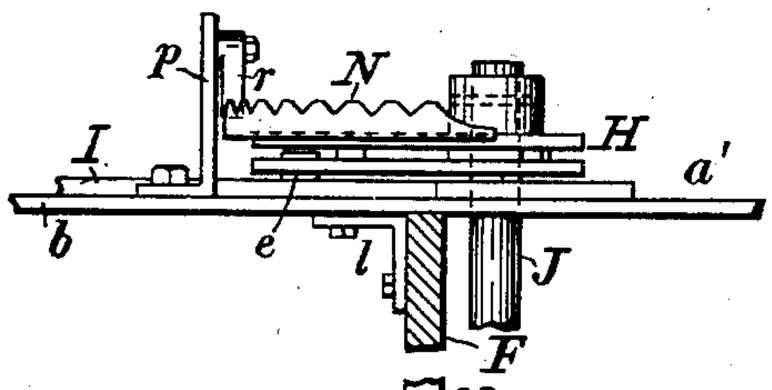


Fig. 3.

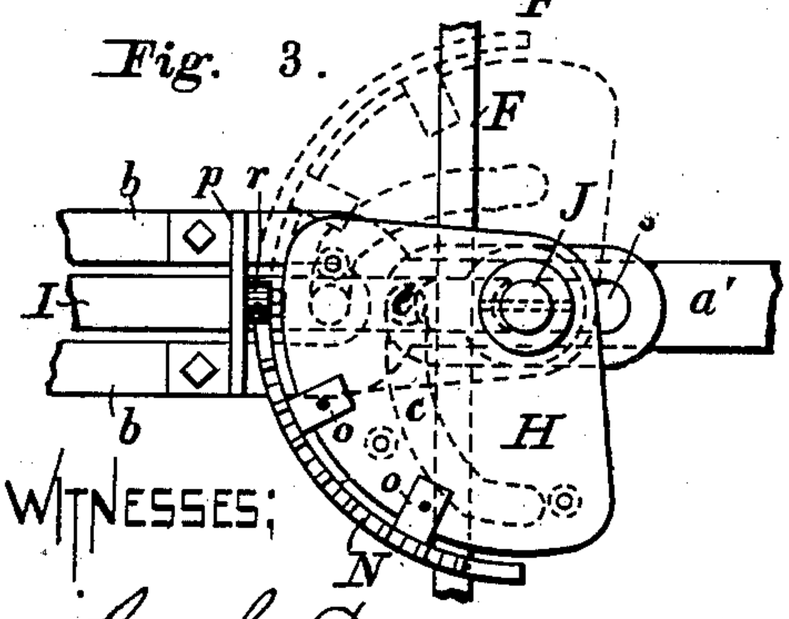


Fig. 5.

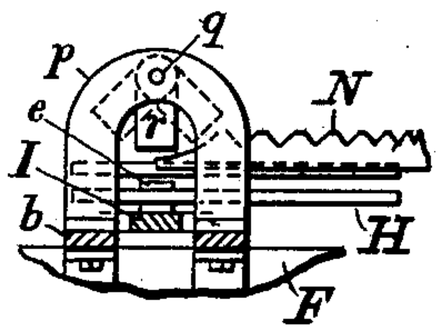
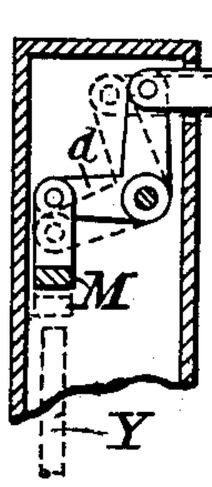


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES;

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No. 730,788. Patented June 9, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANGUS McKENZIE, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNITED STATES VOTING MACHINE COMPANY, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

VOTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,788, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed August 3, 1897. Serial No. 646,860. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANGUS McKENZIE, a citizen of Canada, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Voting-Machines, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain improvements in voting-machines, which improvements are fully described and illustrated in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, the novel features thereof being specified in the claims annexed to the said specification.

In the accompanying drawings, representing my improvements in voting-machines, Figure 1 is a perspective elevation. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the body of the machine detached and folded for purposes of storage and transportation. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the cam and locking devices at the upper end of the turnstile-shaft. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the same as seen from the left hand in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a section of the upper part of the body, showing the manner of operating the resetting-bar.

In the accompanying drawings, representing a voting-machine embodying my improvements, A is the key-plate; B, the turnstile; C, D, and E, the sides of the booth, and F the partition. The side or end E is provided with a door, (represented by the dotted lines G in Fig. 1,) which door is closed and locked during the progress of an election, the voters entering and leaving the booth through the turnstile B. In Fig. 1 the turnstile is shown in full lines in the position it occupies when there is no voter in the booth. When the voter enters the booth, he swings the turnstile from the position indicated by the full lines in Fig. 1 to that shown by the dotted lines, and this motion, through the cam H and connection I, operates, first, to unlock the voting mechanism when the voter enters, and, second, to restore the voting mechanism to normal position ready for the next voter when the voter emerges from the booth. In order to obtain access to the key-plate, it will be observed that the voter has to pass around the inner end F′ of the partition F, the relative arrangement of the partition F and side C being such as to prevent an outsider from obtaining a view of the key-plate, while the voter is left at liberty, without coming out of the booth, to appear in full view between the partition F and the side C to inquire for information, if he desires it, from the election officials. A roof may be provided for the booth, if desired, and it may also be furnished with a floor; but I have not found that these things were required in practice.

The turnstile consists, essentially, of the upright shaft J, arranged to turn in suitable journals at its upper and lower ends and provided with the arms or wings K K′, arranged at substantially right angles to each other. The wing K′ projects across the entrance-passage between partition F and the side C, so that the voter is compelled to turn the stile in entering the booth, while when he leaves the booth the wing K obstructs the passage, so that the voter is then compelled to swing the stile back again into its original position. The lower end of the turnstile-shaft J is supported in a suitable journal in the brace *a*, which connects the partition F with the sides C, and its upper end turns in a corresponding journal in the brace *a*′. The upper end of the shaft is supported from the upper part of the body L by one or more braces *b*. The cam H, attached to the upper end of the turnstile J, is provided with the groove *c*, receiving the pin *e*, inserted in the bar I, which reciprocates lengthwise when the turnstile is moved and which, through the bell-crank lever D, Fig. 6, raises and lowers the resetting-bar M. The arms or wings of the turnstile are built in any suitable manner so as to sufficiently obstruct the passage into and out of the machine, a convenient way of making such arms being as shown in the drawings, of gas pipe and fittings, which permits one of the wings on the removal of the pin or screw *f* to be turned into a position parallel with the other wing for purposes of storage or shipment.

The parts forming the booth are made detachable from the body of the machine and from each other, so that they may be packed in a small space or in what is usually known as the "knockdown" condition. For this purpose the side C is attached to the braces $a\ a'$ by the screws or bolts h and to the partition D by the bolts i. In a similar manner the end E is attached to the body by the bolts j and to the partition F by the bolts k. The side D is detachably connected with the end of the body. The brace a' may be made in one piece with the brace b, and either or both may be attached to the partition F by the clip l, Fig. 4, by suitable screws. The brace b is secured by a screw to the top of the upper part L of the body of the machine. In this manner provision is made for detaching and taking down all the parts constituting the booth, so that they may be packed compactly when it is required to transport the machine.

In order to insure a full motion of the turnstile in either direction and to prevent its being turned backward until its motion either way is complete, I provide the notched segment N, Figs. 3, 4, and 5, and the pawl r. The segment N is attached to the cam H in any convenient way, as by the lugs $o\ o$, Fig. 3, and swings with the turnstile. The cam H may be a single plate, as shown in Fig. 1, or a double plate, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 5, with the cam-groove c in the lower plate. The pawl r is supported on the brace b by a suitable bracket p and normally hangs downward from its pivotal point q, Fig. 5, as indicated by the full lines therein; but when the segment N is swung the pawl r will occupy the positions indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 5 and will prevent the reverse movement of the segment and turnstile when it has begun to swing in either direction until the last end of the segment has passed beyond the pawl, when the latter will resume its normal position. The ends of the segment are beveled for the purpose of swinging the pawl, and the upper edge of the segment is provided with suitable notches in which the end of the pawl engages. The end of the bar I is provided with the slot s, Fig. 3, fitting on the shaft J. It will be seen that any other suitable means of operating the resetting-bar M from the turnstile may be adopted and that any other suitable devices may be employed for preventing the reversal of the motion of the turnstile.

Any suitable voting mechanism may be used in connection with my improvements—such, for instance, as that shown in the now well-known Davis patent, No. 526,668, of September 25, 1894. In the accompanying drawings the key-plate A is represented as provided with a series of straight-ticket levers S and a suitable series of selective voting mechanisms arranged to be operated by the keys t, which are drawn downward by the voter to operate the registers. A row of placards e' at the top of the key-plate gives the title of the office for which the candidates in the vertical line underneath each placard are in nomination. The candidates of each party are arranged in horizontal rows, and these rows may be of any requisite number, according to the number of parties. The key-plate may also be provided with any suitable irregular balloting devices, one of which is indicated at Q, Fig. 1, and with the question-voting mechanism u, and, if desired, with a ballot-receiver R. It will be of course understood that these various parts are suitably interlocked in the manner that has now become well known.

v is a handle which controls the position of the shutters by which the count is displayed through suitable openings o' in the key-plate at the end of the election.

The body of the machine is divided on the horizontal line w, Fig. 1, into the upper and lower parts or sections L L', which are hinged together at x, Figs. 1 and 2, so that the upper section L may be folded down on the lower section L', as indicated in Fig. 2, to facilitate the transportation of the machine, and the lower section may be provided with wheels or rollers y, so that the body can be easily moved from place to place. The lower section is provided with a projecting ledge z, and suitable blocks or wedges b' are introduced between the ledge and the upper section L when the body is folded up. The lower section L' is provided with the series of boxes, bags, or other suitable receptacles c', Fig. 2, to receive the votes deposited through the irregular devices, the lower plates of the upper section being provided with the corresponding series of apertures d', Fig. 2. When bags are used to receive the irregular vote, they may be attached to the lower side of the upper section. The lower section is provided with a door T, through which access is had to the irregular votes after the election has closed. The wheels y are attached to axles applied to the bottom of the lower section, and one of these axles may be pivoted and provided with the handle or tongue, so that the body when folded up can be readily drawn from place to place. The rear side of the upper section of the body is provided with suitable folding doors V, through which access may be had to the mechanism inside the section.

I have found in practice that two men can set up my improved voting-machine and prepare it for use in the space of half an hour. The construction and arrangement of the turnstile also facilitates the entrance and egress of the voters from the booth to such an extent that I have voted more than seven hundred persons in three hours.

The irregular-balloting device may be of any suitable or preferred construction. As shown, it consists of a slide having an opening for the reception of the ballot-holder, which slide is pushed inward to deposit the

holder in the bag or other receptacle. It will be understood that the slide is suitably interlocked with the keys *t*.

The sections L L′ may be provided with a lock or other suitable device to secure them together when the machine is set up for use; but in practice the end walls D and E, when attached to the ends of the body, secure the sections together.

Y, Fig. 6, indicates the interlocking rods of the Davis voting mechanism.

I claim—

1. The combination with the lower section L′, provided with the ledge *z*, of the upper section L, containing the voting mechanism and hinged to the lower section.

2. The combination with the upper section L, provided with selective voting mechanism and irregular-balloting mechanism, of the lower section L′ containing compartments for the reception of the irregular ballots, and provided with the door T, forming a shelf.

3. The combination with the upper section L, provided with selective voting mechanism and irregular-balloting mechanism, the lower section L′ containing compartments for the reception of the irregular ballots, and provided with the door T.

ANGUS McKENZIE.

Witnesses:
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