

No. 756,602.

PATENTED APR. 5, 1904.

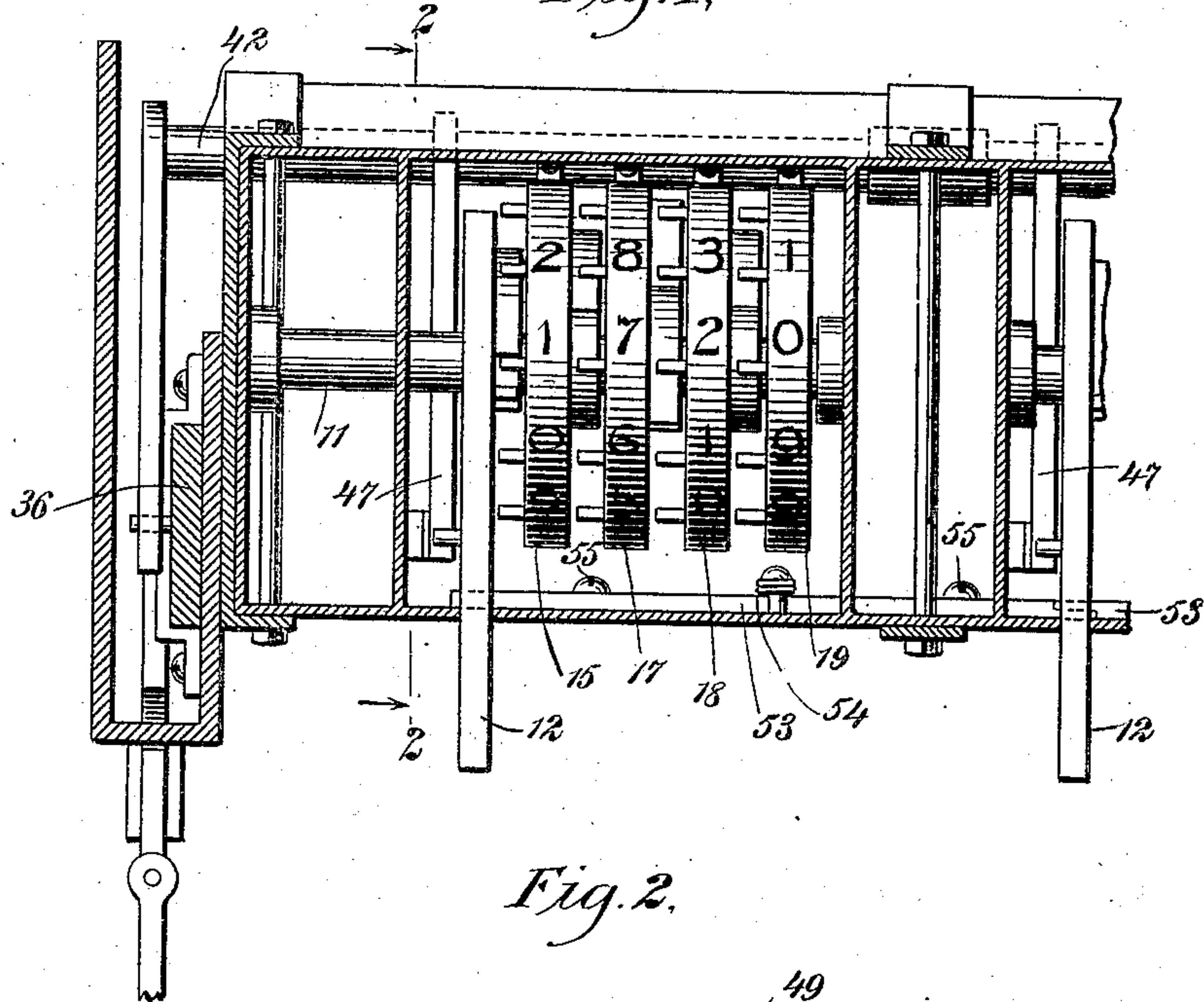
W. M. DOUGHERTY.  
BALLOTING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 4, 1902.

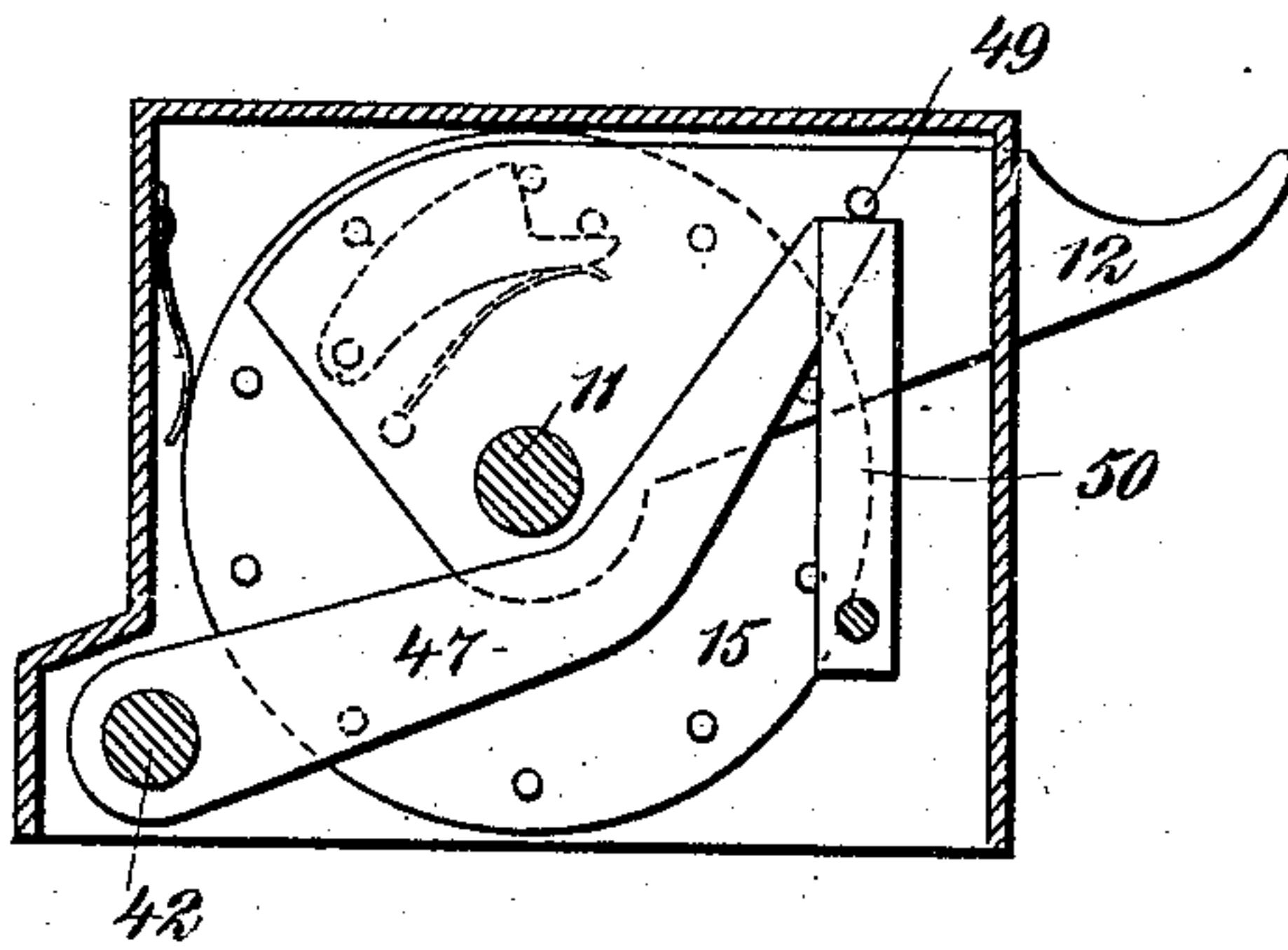
NO MODEL.

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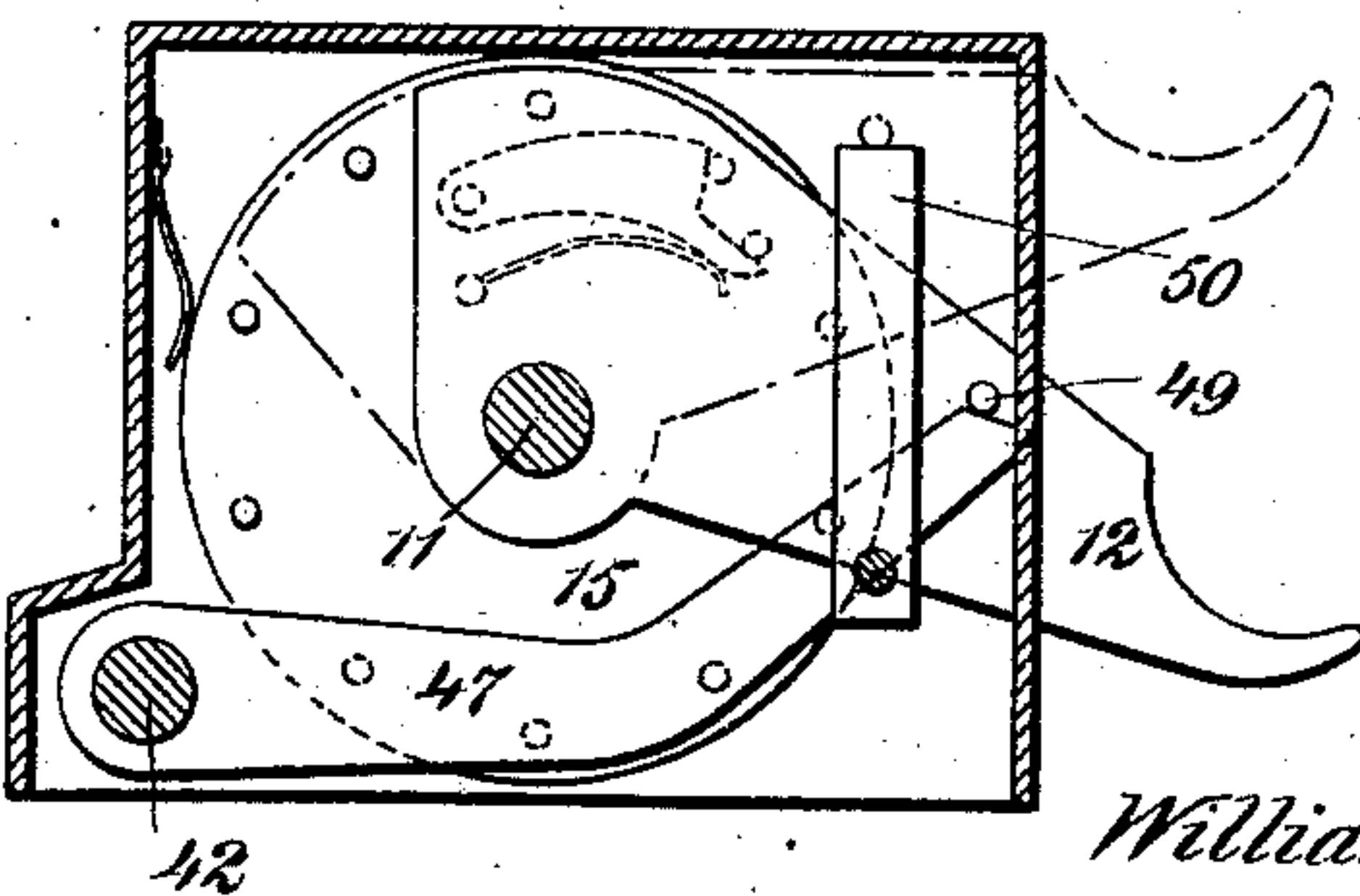
*Fig. 1,*



*Fig. 2,*



*Fig. 3,*



WITNESSES.

*Edward Thorpe.*  
*Isaac B. Owens.*

INVENTOR

*William M. Dougherty*

BY

*Mumford*  
ATTORNEYS.

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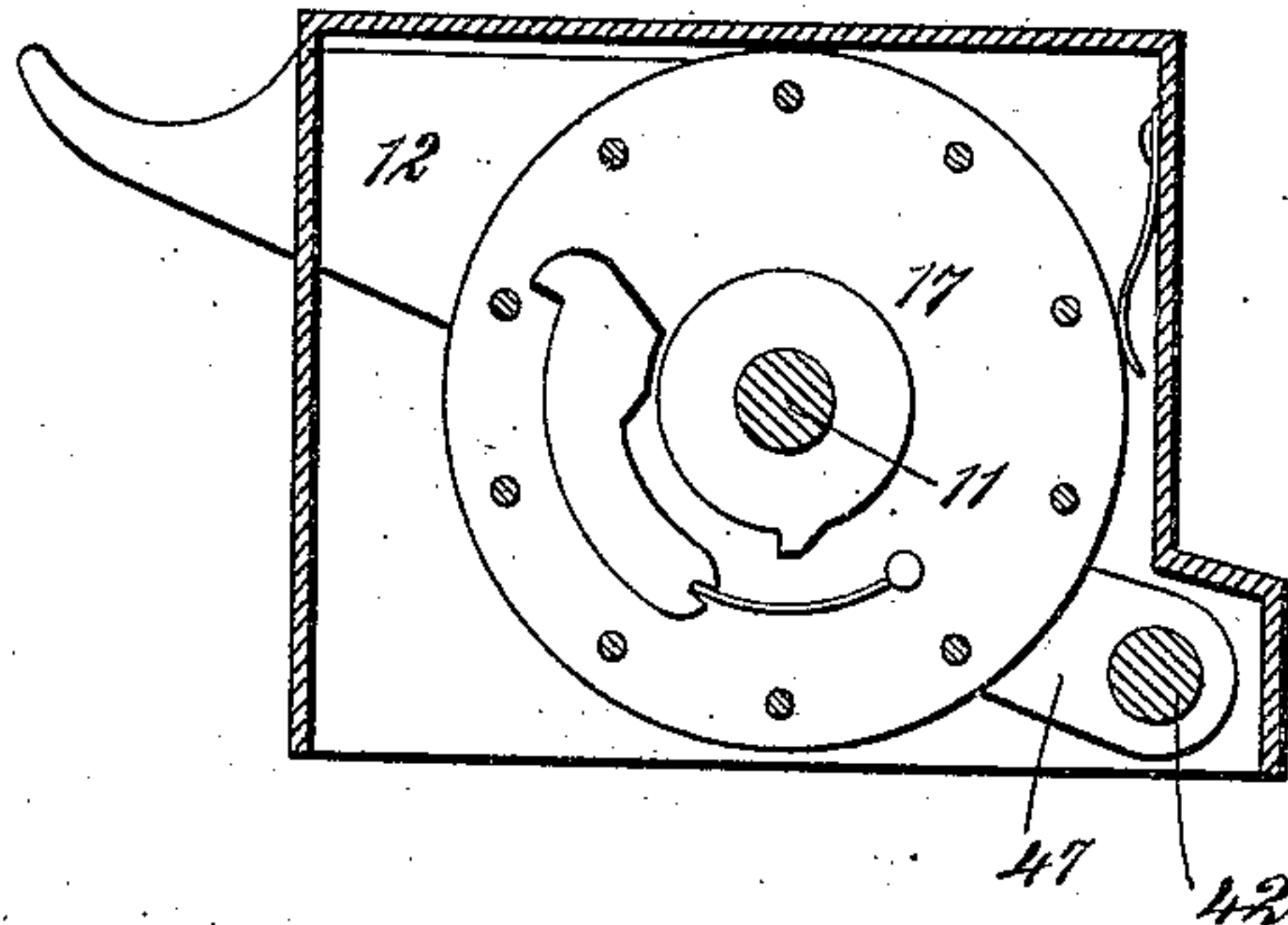
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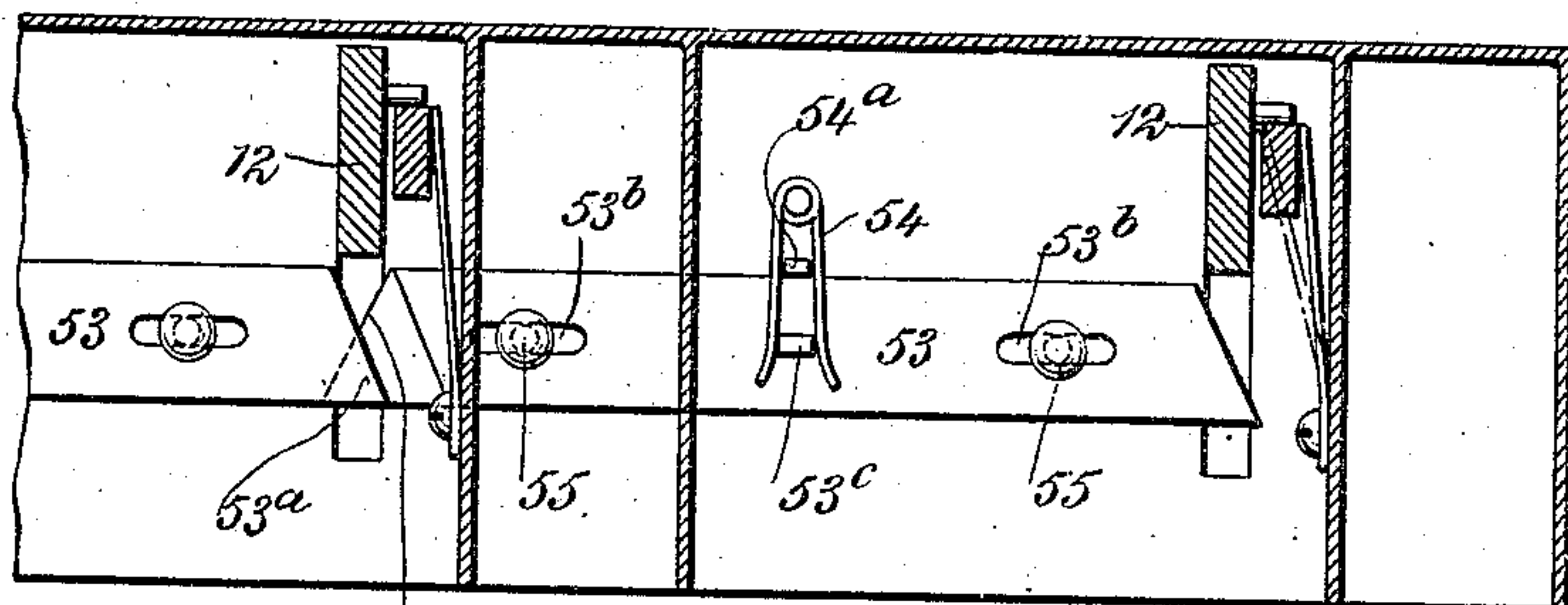
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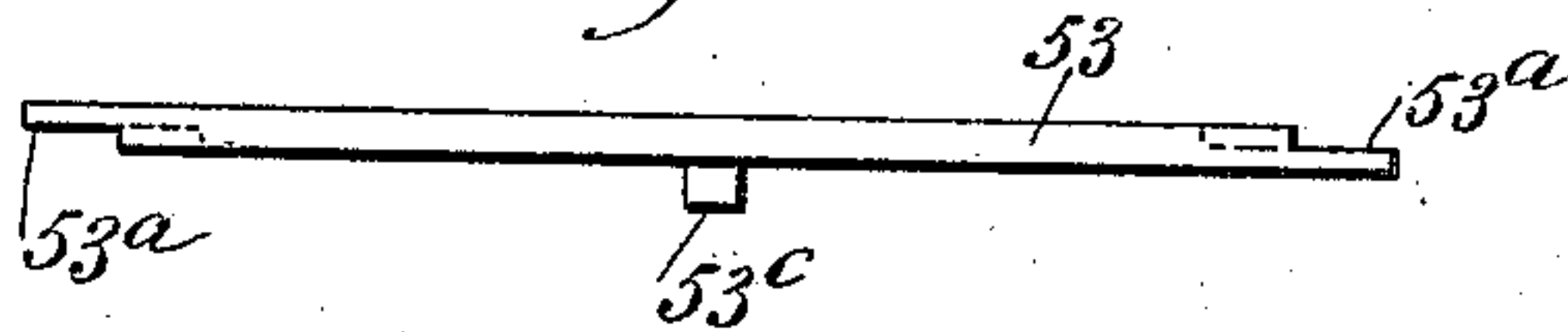


*Fig. 4.*

*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. DOUGHERTY, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

## BALLOTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,602, dated April 5, 1904.

Application filed June 4, 1902. Serial No. 110,161. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. DOUGHERTY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Balloting-Machine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the balloting-machine disclosed in my prior patent, No. 614,800, dated November 22, 1899. The present improvements lie in the devices for operating the numbering or counting means, and by these improved devices I provide against the possibility of casting a vote for more than one candidate for an office by a single voter.

This specification is an exact description of one example of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

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

Figure 1 is a plan view of one of the numbering devices and the adjacent parts. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the parts in a different position. Fig. 4 is a section taken through the numbering devices. Fig. 5 is a front view showing the lock-plates, and Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of said plates.

In the following specification I shall not describe such elements as remain in the machine unchanged with respect to my prior patent above mentioned. This description will be confined to the parts which have been altered and to the new elements which have been introduced.

As best shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the arm 12, swinging around the shaft 11, is provided with a pin 49, and this pin engages the free end of the arm 47, which is fastened to and turns with the shaft 42. Fastened to the side of the casing containing the numbering apparatus, as best shown in Fig. 5, are spring-dogs 50, which project upward and have their free ends arranged to press against the free ends of the respective arms 47 in approximately the horizontal planes of the bottom sides of the pins 49 when said pins are raised with the

arms 12 to the position shown in Fig. 2. When any one of the arms 12 is thrown down to register a vote, the pin 49 of said arm strikes the end of the arm 47, throwing the said arm from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3. The arm 47 being attached to the shaft 42 throws this shaft and causes all of the other arms 47 to be moved downward. The several springs 50 then swing inward, since the arms 47 are disengaged from the springs, and said springs lie under the pins 49 of the arms 12, which have not been lowered, thus preventing the downward movement of the remaining arms. Should the first-named arm 12 be returned to raised position, the spring 50 will immediately pass under its pin 49 and a second operation of this arm will be prevented. The arms 47 will remain in the lowered position, as explained in my previous patent, until the voter leaves the booth, and then said arms are returned by the action of the slide 36 and its co-acting parts. The downward movement of the arm above described registers a single vote on the numbering apparatus, which is formed of the disks 15, 17, 18, and 19. It will therefore be seen that when one of the arms 12 of a horizontal row of counting devices is lowered this lowering movement causes all of the other arms to be locked by the springs 50, and the instant that the first named or operated arm 12 is returned it is itself locked by the spring 50 thereof, and that these parts stay thus locked until the voter departs from the booth, whereupon the arms 47 are thrown back to the position shown in Fig. 2 and the dogs 50 are disengaged from the pins 49. (See the full and dotted lines in Fig. 5.)

To prevent all of the arms 12 from being drawn down simultaneously, I provide the lock-plates 53. (Shown in Figs. 1, 5, and 6.) These lock-plates are one for each numbering device and are mounted horizontally, so that the lock-plates of one horizontal row of numbering devices are in alinement. The ends of said lock-plates are beveled, as indicated at 53<sup>a</sup>, and these beveled ends are reduced, so that they may overlap each other, as indicated best in Figs. 1 and 5. Springs 54 are provided for each lock-plate, these springs holding



the lock-plates yieldingly in the intermediate position. (Illustrated in Fig. 5.) 55 indicates pins or screws which are passed through longitudinally-disposed slots 53<sup>b</sup> in the lock-plates, and by means of these devices the lock-plates are held to have a limited horizontal movement independently of each other. The beveled ends 53<sup>a</sup> of the lock-plates lie immediately under the arms 12, as Fig. 5 shows. When one of the arms 12 is drawn downward, it engages the beveled edges 53<sup>a</sup> below it and divides the lock-plates into two divisions, said divisions being moved toward opposite ends of the voting-machine. This allows the said arm which has been operated to be moved down unobstructed; but it displaces the lock-plate with respect to the other arms, and these arms are therefore held raised, and it will be impossible to move them downward so long as the first-named arm is lowered. If it be attempted to move all of the arms 12 down simultaneously, it is clear that there will be no relative movement of the lock-plates 53, and consequently all of the arms will be locked. The springs 54 serve to hold the lock-plates in the position shown in Fig. 5; but these springs permit the lock-plates to yield toward either end as their operation may require, said springs engaging studs 53<sup>c</sup> on the lock-plates and also engaging stop-studs 54<sup>a</sup> on the counter-boxes, which latter studs hold the springs 54 in the proper position.

The spring-dogs 50 of the present invention and the pins 49 coacting therewith and with the arms 47 are new features which take the place of the elements 48, 49, 50, and 51 described in my prior patent, above referred to, and the lock-plates 53, with their peculiar construction and arrangement, as described in the above specification, take the place of the lock-plates 53 described in my prior patent. In other respects the apparatus does not differ from that shown in my prior patent.

Various changes in the form and details of my invention may be resorted to at will without departing from the spirit of my invention. Hence I consider myself entitled to all forms of the invention as may lie within the intent of my claims.

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

1. In a balloting-machine, the combination with the numbering devices, of arms mounted to swing respectively to operate the numbering devices, a rock-shaft, arms fixed to the rock-shaft and respectively in connection with the first-named arms, and spring-dogs for the

purpose specified, said dogs being normally restrained by the second-named arms.

2. In a balloting-machine, the combination with the numbering devices, of arms mounted to swing respectively to operate the numbering devices, a rock-shaft, arms fixed to the rock-shaft and respectively juxtaposed to the first-named arms, a pin carried by each of the first-named arms and respectively engaged with the second-named arms, and spring-dogs adapted to engage the pins and normally restrained by the second-named arms.

3. In a balloting-machine, the combination with the numbering devices, of swinging arms respectively to operate them, spring-dogs acting against the arms to lock them, a second series of swinging arms serving normally to restrain the dogs, and a connection between the members of said second series of arms to cause them to move in unison.

4. In a balloting-machine, the combination with the recording means, of movable members respectively to operate them, spring-dogs acting against said movable members to lock them, a second series of movable members serving normally to restrain the dogs, the second series of movable members being arranged in the path of the first series of movable members, for the purpose specified, and a connection between the members of the said second series of movable members.

5. In a balloting-machine, the combination with the counting or numbering means, of movable members respectively to operate them, dogs coacting with said movable members to lock them, a second series of movable members serving normally to restrain the dogs, the second series of movable members being arranged in the path of the first series of movable members, and a connection between the members of the said second series of movable members.

6. In a balloting-machine, the combination with the counting or numbering means, of a movable member to operate it, a dog coacting with the movable member to lock it, and a second movable member in the path of the first movable member and serving normally to restrain the dog.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM M. DOUGHERTY.

Witnesses:

BENJ. M. POTTER,  
WILLIAM M. SNAIL.