

No. 879,664.



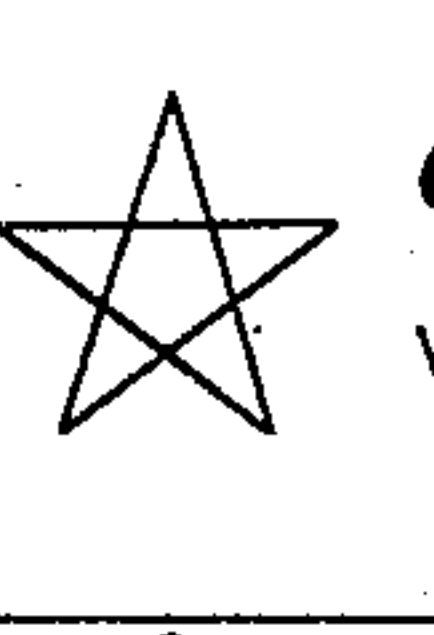
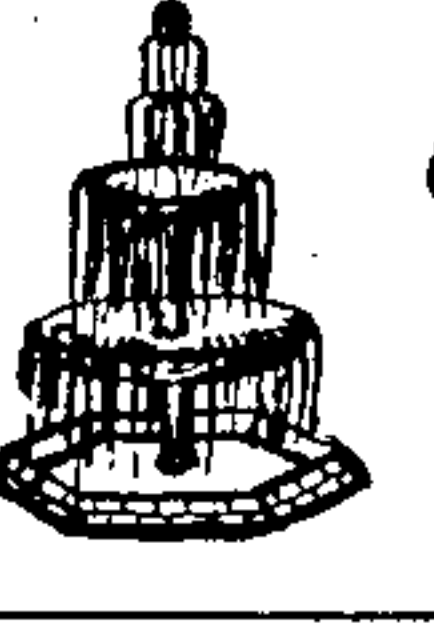
PATENTED FEB. 18. 1908.

A. McKENZIE.  
VOTING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1898.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

<p>PEOPLES PULL LEVER TO LEFT A</p>		<p>B</p>	<p>E</p>	<p>E</p>
<p>2 STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN PULL LEVER TO LEFT A</p>		<p>Governor. F. S. BLACK</p>	<p>Lieut. Gov. JOHN F. BACON</p>	<p>Mayor. F. A. NAGLER</p>
<p>STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC PULL LEVER TO LEFT A</p>		<p>C Governor. W. E. RUSSELL</p>	<p>D Lieut. Gov. A. N. LAMB</p>	<p>C Mayor. P. D. SMITH</p>
<p>C STRAIGHT PROHIBITION PULL LEVER TO LEFT A</p>		<p>Governor. J. M. CLARK</p>	<p>Lieut. Gov. G. E. MANLEY</p>	<p>Mayor. N. P. BANKS</p>
<p>IRREGULAR</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>B</p>	
<p></p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	
<p>D<sup>1</sup></p>				

H Fig. 2.

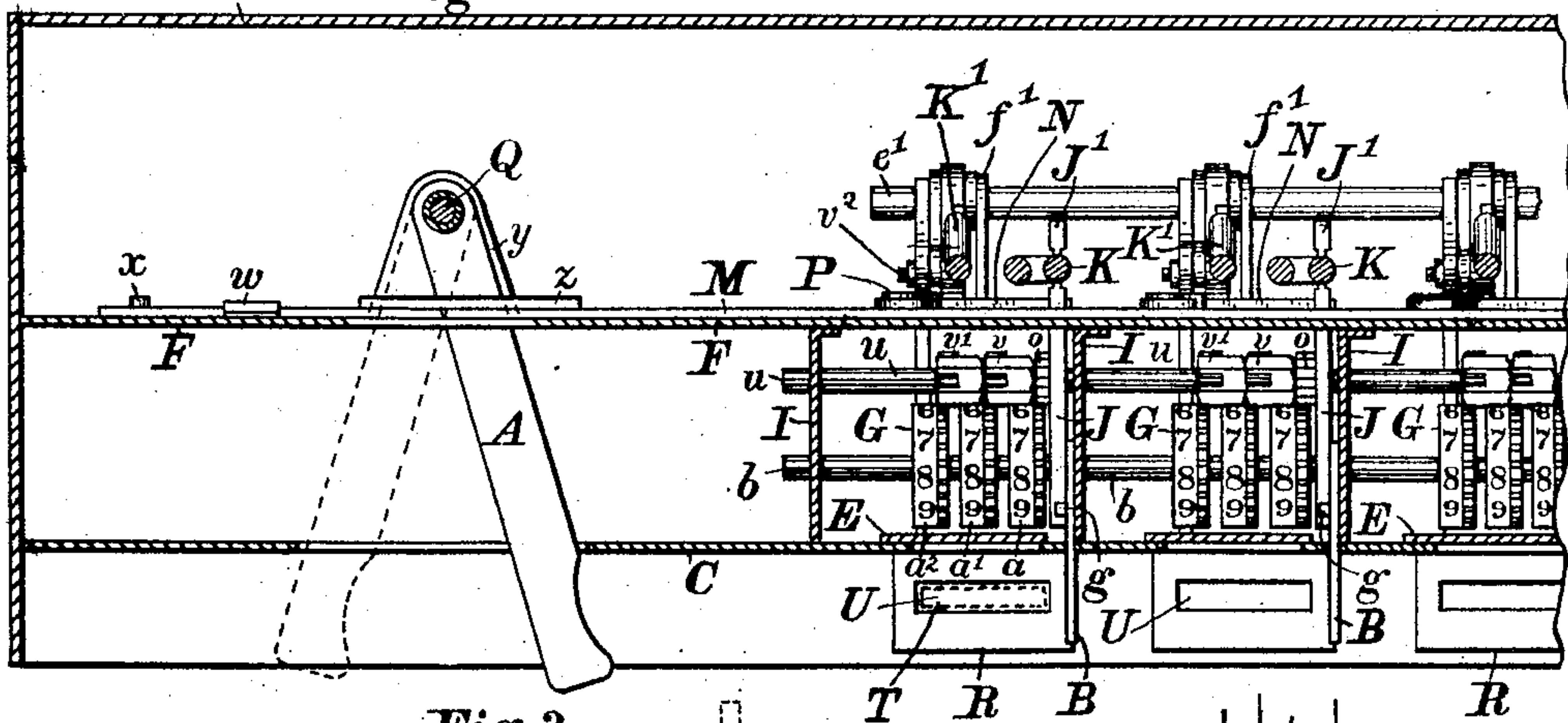
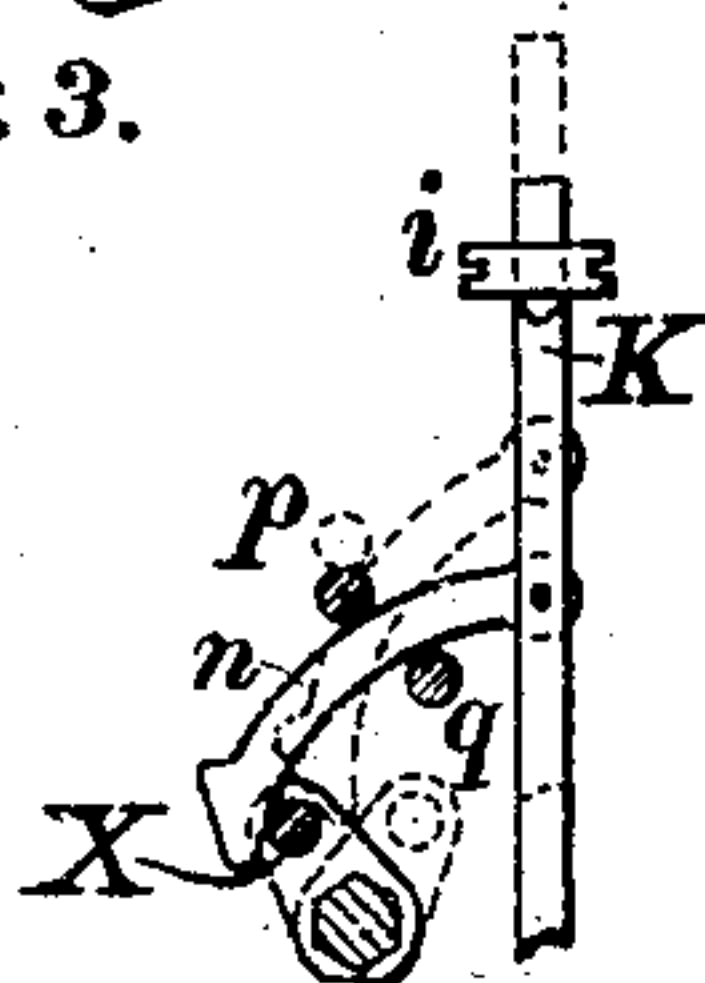


Fig. 3.

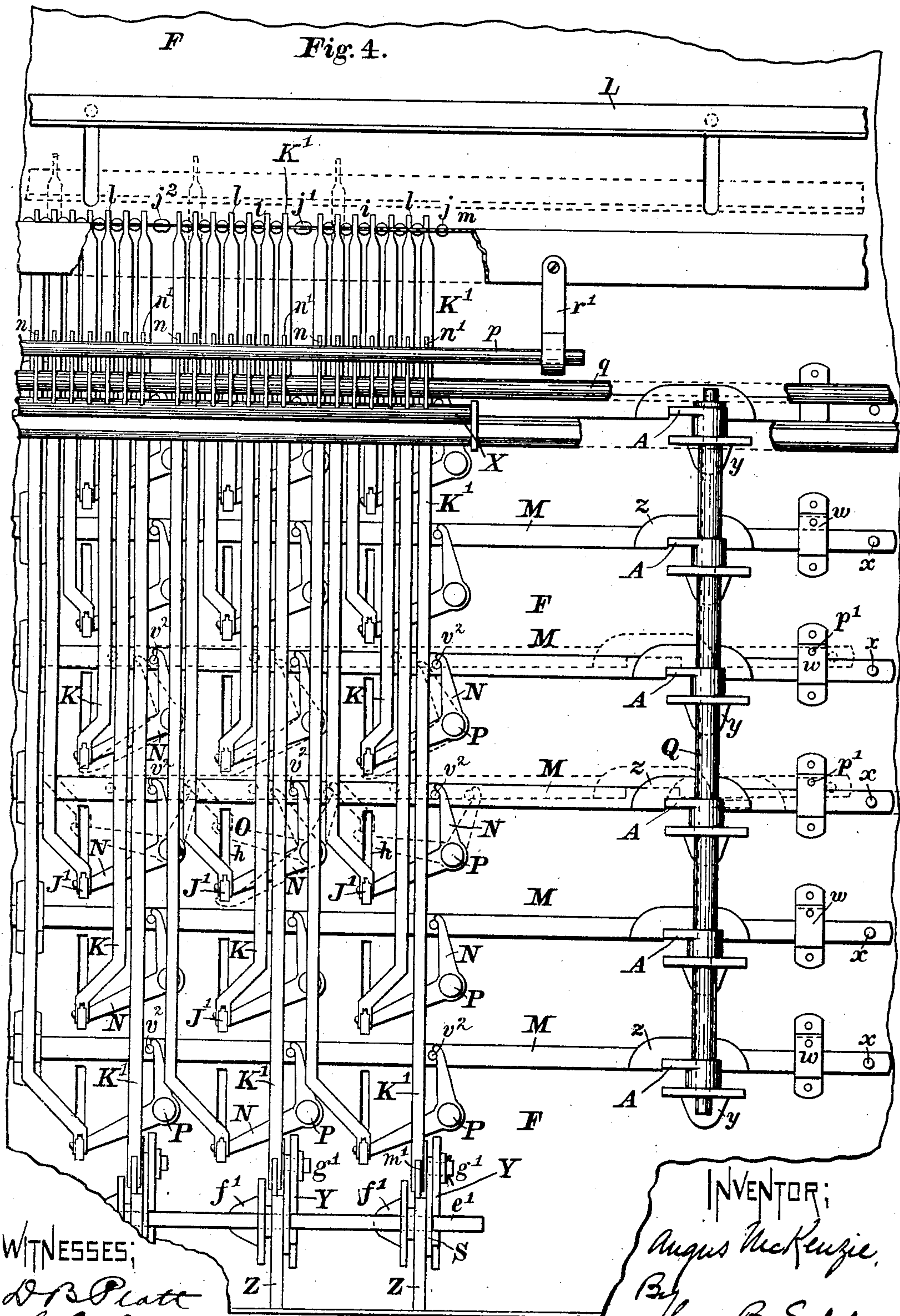
WITNESSES;

D. S. Platt  
C. G. Crannell



INVENTOR;

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By Geo. B. Selden,  
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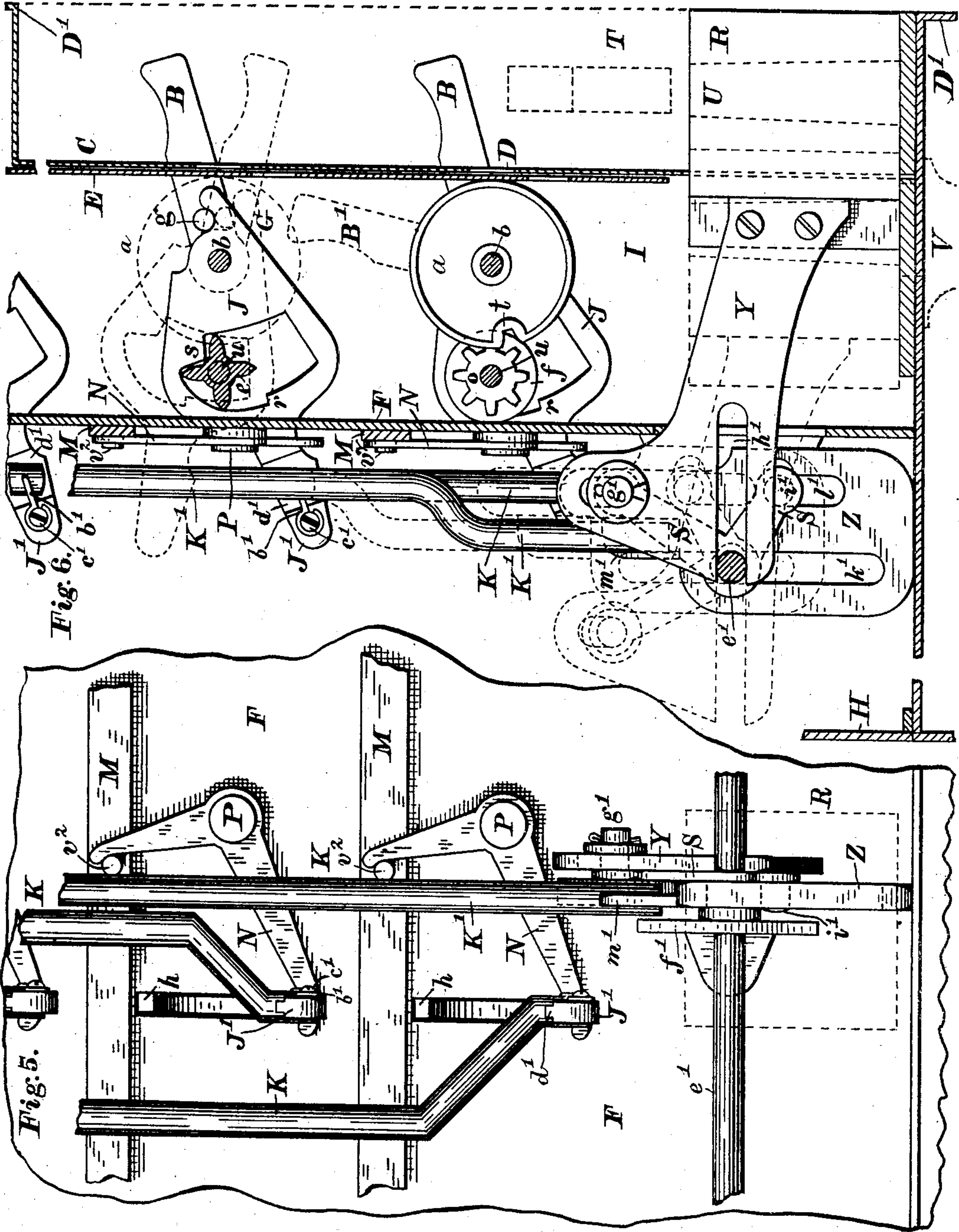
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



WITNESSES:  
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Fig. 7.

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Angus McKenzie.  
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att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANGUS McKENZIE, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO  
U. S. STANDARD VOTING MACHINE CO., OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION  
OF NEW YORK.

## VOTING-MACHINE.

No. 879,664.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed March 11, 1898. Serial No. 673,459.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANGUS McKENZIE, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua, in the 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.

10 My invention relates to improvements in voting machines, relating more particularly to the mechanism for registering the straight and irregular vote, but applicable to other uses.

15 My 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.

20 In the accompanying drawings representing my improvements in voting-machines, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of the key-plate of a voting machine, showing the selective voting levers, the straight-ticket levers, and the irregular voting devices. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1, showing the parts below that line. Fig. 3 represents the locking mechanism. Fig. 4 is a rear elevation. Fig. 5 is a partial rear elevation on an enlarged scale. Fig. 6 is a vertical section, showing the irregular voting device and two of the regular counters. Fig. 7 represents the slotted plate on the irregular interlocking rod.

35 The arrangement of a face-plate of a voting machine embodying my improvements is indicated in Fig. 1,—it being understood that the counters for the candidates of the political parties are arranged in parallel horizontal rows and the counters for the candidates for any particular office are arranged in vertical lines,—the straight-ticket lever A for each party being located at one end of the horizontal party row and serving to operate all the counters in that row,—that is, to register one vote every time a straight lever is operated, for all the candidates of the party it represents.

50 B are levers or keys which operate the counters to which they correspond when the voter votes selectively.

The number of the rows of counters and the straight ticket levers corresponds with the number of parties presenting regular nominations, and the number of counters in

the rows is sufficient to provide a vertical line of counters for each office to be filled.

The face-plate and operative parts of the machine are sustained by or within any suitable casing or other support,—the height being adapted to the convenience of the voters. The face plate C is made in a single piece or in any suitable number of removable sections,—being provided with openings or slots for the keys, pushes or levers, and having suitable placards indicating the party, the office and the candidates, applied thereto in any suitable or preferred manner. These placards require to be changed at each election but some of the markings on the face-plate may be permanent,—such for instance as the party emblems, where such are used. The face plate is also provided with a series of openings D, Figs. 1 and 5, through which the counters are inspected and the vote taken off,—such openings being closed during an election by the shutter or shutters E provided with corresponding openings.

In the operation of my improved voting machine, the voter who desires to vote a straight ticket, moves the lever A corresponding to his party from right to left, (see full and dotted lines in Fig. 2,) and this movement operates all the counters belonging to that party, and locks out all the other voting mechanisms, including the irregulars, so that no other votes can be cast until the parts are restored to normal position when the voter leaves the booth or passes away from the key-plate. The operation of an irregular voting device locks out all the counters for the particular office, and also all the straight ticket levers.

The counters G are located behind the face plate C and in front of the vertical plate F,—the locking, interlocking and straight-ticket mechanism being placed behind the plate F. This arrangement affords a simple and strong construction, while presenting the advantage of allowing the mechanism to be inspected from the rear, by the removal of a door or plate H, Figs. 2 and 6, during the progress of an election, without disclosing the count on the registering devices. The counters consist of three or more numbered disks,  $a, a^1, a^2$ , Fig. 2, arranged to revolve on the rods  $b$  supported in suitable channels or by the vertical plates I attached to the main plate F<sup>1</sup>. Each counter is operated from its key lever B by the vibrating sector J, the quad  $e$ , Fig. 6, and



the pinion *o*, meshing with a ring of teeth on the units disk *a*. The sector *J* is pivoted on the rod *b*, and the quad *e* is located in an opening in the sector. The sector is provided with the teeth *r* and *s*, which engage with the leaves of the quad and cause it to make a partial rotation at each upward and downward movement. The quad *e* and the pinion *o* are attached together and revolve on the shaft *u*, arranged parallel to the shaft *b* and supported by the plates *I I*.

*v v*<sup>1</sup>, Fig. 2, are pinions on the shaft *u* by which the units disk *a* operates the tens disk *a*<sup>1</sup> and the latter operates the hundreds disk *a*<sup>2</sup>. A circular plate *f*, Fig. 6, may be interposed between the quad and the pinion, and revolves with them. The pinions *v v*<sup>1</sup> serve to lock the disks, the disks *a* and *a*<sup>1</sup> being provided with tooth recesses *t*, Fig. 6, which engage with the teeth on the pinions and permit the disks to revolve at the proper times. The shape of the opening in the sector prevents the rotation of the quad except when it is acted on by the teeth *r* and *s*. The disks are all omitted on the upper counter in Fig. 5, and the hundreds and tens disks on the lower counter. The construction and operation of the counters is fully described in my pending application No. 648,769, filed Aug. 19, 1897. In the construction shown, the key-levers *B* are pivoted on the shafts *b* and so connected with the sectors *J* that they may be folded in inside the key or face-plate *C*, as indicated at *B*<sup>1</sup>, Fig. 6, in case there is no nomination by one of the parties for any particular office, or if the number of vertical lines of counters exceeds that of the offices to be filled.

A pin, *g*, Fig. 6, inserted in the key-lever *B*, engages with a projecting portion of sector *J* in front of the shaft *b*, and insures the movement of the sector whenever the key is drawn downwards by the voter.

The rear ends *J*<sup>1</sup> of the sectors extend through the plate *F*, in slots *h*, Figs. 4 and 5, and are connected to the lower ends of the locking and interlocking rods *K*. Each of the counters is provided with an interlocking rod, and they are bent or offset at their lower ends, as indicated in Fig. 4, so that their upper ends are arranged side by side in proper relation with the interlocking blocks *i*, which are arranged to slide laterally a short distance,—the abutments *j j*<sup>1</sup> *j*<sup>2</sup> being fixed. The upper ends *l* of the interlocking rods are thinned, and the space between the abutments is just sufficient to allow the thick portion of one of the rods to be inserted between the blocks, which are then spread out, so that, with the thinned ends of the rods not raised, they fill the whole space between the abutments. The blocks then prevent the raising of more than one rod in any series between any two abutments, and consequently prevent the operation of more than one counter in any vertical line at one time.

Any individual voter therefore can only vote for one candidate for any particular office. And it will be seen later that the operation of one of the counters in any particular vertical line will lock out or prevent the operation of any of the straight ticket levers,—except for that party to which the counter operated belongs.

The interlocking blocks may be constructed and arranged in any suitable or preferred manner,—such for instance as that shown in the well known patents of Davis, Sep. 25, 1894, and Nov. 12 and 19, 1895. In the construction shown the blocks are cut from round rods, and slotted at each end,—the slots being fitted on horizontal ways, *m*, Fig. 4, supported from the plate *F* in any suitable manner. The construction and arrangement of the interlocking blocks and abutments is fully shown in my said pending application, No. 648,769, filed Aug. 19, 1897.

Each of the interlocking rods is provided with a locking dog, *n*, Figs. 3 and 4, which engages with the rock-shaft *X* when the counter is actuated, and holds the rod in the elevated position, until, as the voter passes away from the key-plate, the rock-shaft is operated, and the rod allowed to descend, or it is forced down positively by the descent of the resetting bar *L*. The rock-shaft and the resetting bar are operated in proper succession from a door, turnstile or other device through which the voter passes on leaving the key-plate, in any suitable manner or by any suitable mechanism,—such for instance as that shown in the said Davis patents, or in my pending application already mentioned. The rock-shaft is rotated from left to right in Fig. 3, so as to disengage the dog, and then the bar *L* descends, and forces the interlocking rod downward, thereby completing the counting movement of the counter and restoring the parts to the normal position, ready for the next voter. Any suitable construction of the rock shaft may be adopted,—in that shown there is a hexagonal shaft provided with arms carrying the shaft *X* which engages with the locking dogs. The dogs *n* are pivoted in slots in the rods, or otherwise movably attached thereto, and the longitudinal bars *p* and *q* are arranged on the opposite sides of the dogs so as to control them and to insure their proper movement. The rod *p* is hung in suitable loops or hooks *r*<sup>1</sup>, Fig. 4.

In order to operate all the counters in any horizontal row, so that a straight party vote may be registered, it is necessary by a single motion to elevate the rear ends *J*<sup>1</sup> of the sectors *J* of the particular row,—which of course has the same effect as depressing the opposite ends represented by the key-levers *B*. This I accomplish by the sliding bars *M*, the angular levers *N*, and the straight ticket levers *A*. The levers *N* are pivoted to the plate *F* at *P*, in any suitable way, and engage



at one end under the rearward extensions  $J^1$  of the sectors, and at the other end with pins, lugs or notches  $v^2$  on the sliding bars M, which are shifted lengthwise by the straight levers

5 A. The bars M are arranged to slide in suitable clips or bearings,  $w$ , Fig. 4, on the plate F,—stops  $x$  being arranged, if desired, to limit the movement in either direction. The levers A are pivoted on the main plate F in any

10 suitable manner,—each lever being connected with its corresponding bar M. In the construction shown these levers are independently pivoted on the shaft Q, supported from the plate by the brackets  $y$ . Each of

15 the levers engages in a notch in its bar, or is otherwise operatively connected therewith. As indicated in the drawings, the bar is notched and strengthened by a notched plate  $z$  riveted or otherwise secured thereto.

20 The voter in voting a straight ticket, moves one of the levers A from right to left in Fig. 1, and this movement slides the corresponding bar M lengthwise, operating all the levers N connected therewith, raising the rear ends

25  $J^1$  of the corresponding sectors, and thus actuating all the counters in the horizontal row representing the political party to which the straight lever used belongs. The corresponding interlocking rods are raised at the

30 same time, the space in the interlocking blocks between the abutments is filled, and voting by any other straight lever, or by any other counters is absolutely prevented. The irregular voting devices are also locked out.

35 When the voter votes selectively, the rear extension  $J^1$  of the sector of the counter on which he votes simply moves away from the lower end of the corresponding lever N, and he is still at liberty to vote for any candidate

40 of his choice for any other office, but the operation of one of the straight-ticket levers locks out the possibility of voting for any candidates other than those of the selected party. The pins  $v^2$  are inserted at suitable

45 distances apart in the bars M, or they may be formed integral with the bars. The pivots P are shouldered studs inserted in the plate F, or any other suitable construction may be adopted. The lower ends of the bent levers

50 N simply engage under the levers  $J^1$ , but are not connected therewith, so that any particular counter can be actuated without affecting the straight-ticket mechanism. Suitable thimbles may be placed on the shaft Q between the brackets  $y$ .

Any suitable connection between the levers  $J^1$  and the interlocking rods K may be employed, but in the construction shown the lower end of the rod is slotted and fitted over

60 a reduced or thinned portion,  $d^1$ , Fig. 6, of the lever  $J^1$ , and a pivot is formed by a suitably bent wire  $b^1$  inserted in a hole in the rod and the lever and secured by the screw  $c^1$ .

For the voter who declines to vote for any

65 of the regular nominees for any particular

office, and desires to vote for some person not in nomination, I provide the irregular voting device, consisting of the slide R, and suitable connections by which it is interlocked with the counters for the regular

70 nominees for the office in question. This irregular voting device or slide R is arranged through the crank S to operate an interlocking rod  $K^1$  engaging with the interlocking

75 blocks  $i$ , so that when an irregular vote is cast, the regular counters for the particular office and also the straight levers are locked out. The voter who desires to avail himself of the privileges of irregular voting prepares

80 his ballot, which may be either written or printed, on any suitable paper, and incloses it in a suitable box, or ballot holder T, Fig. 6, which he places in an opening U in the slide R. The slide is then pushed in, and this

85 movement operates the crank S and the interlocking rod  $K^1$ , so that all the regular counters for the particular office are locked out. When the slide R is pushed in, the box T drops into a suitable receptacle V, through

90 an opening in the plate which supports the slide, and the voter can not withdraw the slide, because the dog  $n^1$  on the interlocking rod  $K^1$  has engaged with the rock-shaft X, nor can he vote for any other candidate for

95 the office in question, since the counters in that vertical line are locked out by the wedge at the upper end of the rod  $K^1$ , which has taken up all the space between the abutments  $j$  and  $j^1$ . The crank S is pivoted on the shaft  $e^1$  supported from the plate F by the

100 brackets  $f^1$ .

Y is an arm, attached to the slide R, and passing through a slot in the plate F to engage with the upper end of the bell-crank lever S, as indicated at  $g^1$ , Figs. 5 and 6. The

105 arm Y is also provided with a slot  $h^1$  which engages with the shaft  $e^1$ , which serves as a guide.

At its lower end the crank S is provided with a pin  $i^1$ , which engages in a slot  $l^1$  in the

110 plate Z, to which the lower end of the interlocking rod  $K^1$  is attached, see Fig. 7. A slot  $k^1$  in the plate Z engages with the shaft  $e^1$  and guides the plate and rod in its up and down motion. When the slide R is pushed

115 in, the crank S is turned on the shaft  $e^1$ , the plate Z and the interlocking rod  $K^1$  are elevated,—these movements being indicated by the full and dotted lines in Fig. 6. The lower end of the rod  $K^1$  is slotted and secured

120 to a flange  $m^1$  on the plate Z by a pin or screw. The rod  $K^1$  may be bent to bring it in line with the other interlocking rods, as indicated in Fig. 6.

The receptacle V for the ballot is preferably

125 made of cloth, to prevent the fall of the ballot-holder being heard.

It will be observed that an irregular slide is provided for each office, and these slides are preferably numbered or otherwise marked.

130



The use of one of the irregulars will lock out not only the regular counters for the office in question, but also all of the straight ticket levers, but a voter having made use of one of the irregulars, can vote on the regular counters for any of the other candidates for other offices by use of the levers B.

By my invention provision is made for disconnecting any of the counters from the straight ticket mechanism, in case no nomination is made. To illustrate, in the machine and with the arrangement of tickets shown, suppose that the republican party makes no nomination for lieutenant governor. Then the counter in front of O, Fig. 4, will not be used, and its corresponding key-lever B should be folded inside the key-plate, as indicated at B<sup>1</sup>, Fig. 6. The corresponding lever N is disconnected by removing the pin or screw p<sup>1</sup>, Fig. 4, so that the bar M can be raised up enough to disengage the notch in it from the straight ticket lever A, when the bar can be shifted along towards the left far enough to detach the pin v<sup>2</sup> from the lever N,—after which the lever will fall downwards out of the way, and the counter will be out of use, until the lever is again engaged with the pin v<sup>2</sup>. Any other suitable means of disconnecting a counter from the straight ticket lever may be employed.

The face-plate C is recessed or depressed behind the surface of the casing of the machine, as indicated in Fig. 6, where the casing is represented at D<sup>1</sup>. The irregular slides R are also located within the recess. This arrangement prevents the accidental operation of any of the parts of the machine by a person stumbling or otherwise striking against them.

It will be understood that the bar M may be arranged to operate by a thrust instead of a pull, but I prefer the construction shown, as being lighter and simpler.

Various other modifications may be made in my improved voting machine without departure from my invention. Thus a different counter may be employed, different counter-actuating mechanisms may be adopted, the irregular may be differently constructed, and the locking and interlocking devices may be altered. Under some circumstances the straight ticket mechanism or some parts of it may be located on the same side of the main plate with the counters. The interlocking rods may extend downwards or laterally instead of upwards from the counters.

The distinction between straight ticket and selective voting is impressed upon the voter by the fact that the one requires a different movement from the other,—the straight ticket lever swinging horizontally and the key-levers vertically. It will however be understood that the sliding bar may

be worked by a push and suitable connecting mechanism, such as an angle-lever or equivalent device for changing the direction of the motion.

It will be understood that rigid key-levers, or such as are incapable of being folded in may be used. The push interlocking rods K may be arranged to interlock by pulling. The parties may be arranged in vertical instead of horizontal rows,—in which case of course the straight ticket bars will slide up and down. If preferred the straight ticket bar M may be placed in front of the plate F, or vent in front of the key-plate,—being connected to operate the counters of any one political party in any suitable way.

I claim.

1. In a voting machine, the combination of a plurality of separately operable ballot indicators, means for operating a plurality of said indicators simultaneously, a part connected to each of said ballot indicators and normally moved by said means, said part being mounted independently of said means and said indicators and adapted to be disengaged from said means.

2. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of separately movable ballot indicators, straight ticket voting means for operating a plurality of said indicators simultaneously, and a part connected to each of said ballot indicators and normally adapted to be moved by the movement of said straight ticket operating means, each of said parts being mounted independently of said means and said indicators and capable of adjustment so that it will not be engaged by said straight ticket operating means.

3. In a voting machine, the combination of a plurality of separately movable ballot indicators, a straight ticket bar for operating a plurality thereof at the same time, a lever operatively connected to each of said ballot indicators, each of said levers being mounted independently of said means and said indicators and capable of movement so that it will not be operated by the movement of the straight ticket bar.

4. In a voting machine, the combination of a plurality of separately operable ballot indicators, a straight ticket bar normally adapted to operate a plurality of said indicators, and a pivoted lever operatively connected to each of said indicators, and normally adapted to be moved by the straight ticket bar, each of said levers being mounted independently of said means and said indicator and adapted to be moved so that it will not be affected by the movement of said straight ticket bar.

5. In a voting machine, the combination of counters, separate means for operating each of said counters, a straight ticket bar provided with pins, a series of bell crank



levers, one end of each of which is operatively connected to one of said means, and the other end of which is engaged by one of the pins of the straight ticket bar, each of said  
5 levers being mounted independently of said means and said indicators and adapted to be moved so that it will not engage any of the pins of the straight ticket bar.

6. In a voting machine, the combination  
10 of voting keys, straight ticket means for normally operating a plurality of said keys, said keys being mounted independently of said keys and said straight ticket means and capable of being disengaged at will from the  
15 straight ticket means.

7. In a voting machine, the combination of separately operable voting keys, straight ticket means for operating a plurality of said keys, the parts being mounted independently  
20 of said keys and said means and so arranged that each of said keys may be disengaged from the straight ticket means.

8. In a voting machine, the combination of counters, a separately operable voting key  
25 for each of said counters, a straight ticket bar, a device whereby the movement of said bar will operate a number of said keys, said devices being mounted independently of said keys and said means and so arranged that  
30 they may be thrown out of operative relation with said straight ticket bar.

9. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of voting mechanisms, a straight ticket bar for operating said mechanisms  
35 simultaneously and connections pivoted on the machine detachably engaging said bar and said mechanisms, whereby any or all of said mechanisms may be rendered inoperative as desired, substantially as described.

40 10. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of voting mechanisms, a straight ticket bar for operating said mechanisms simultaneously, said bar being provided with pins, and connections pivoted on the machine  
45 detachably engaging said mechanisms and the pins on said bar, whereby any or all of said mechanisms may be rendered inoperative at will, substantially as described.

11. In a voting machine, the combination  
50 of voting keys, interlocking mechanisms connected therewith, a straight ticket bar for simultaneously operating a series of said keys and connections carried by the machine detachably engaging said bar, and adapted to  
55 operate said interlocking mechanisms, whereby any of said mechanisms may be detached and prevented from moving by the operation of said bar, substantially as described.

12. In a voting machine, the combination  
30 of keys, counters, interlocking rods operated by said keys, a straight ticket bar and connections carried by the machine detachably engaging said bar and adapted to operate said interlocking rods, whereby the operation  
35 of any or all of said interlocking rods by the

movement of the straight ticket bar may be prevented, substantially as described.

13. In a voting machine, the combination of a channel provided with interlocking blocks, interlocking rods, counters, actuators  
70 for said counters, voting keys, straight ticket operating means and connections carried by the machine detachably engaging said straight ticket operating means and adapted to operate said interlocking rods, substan-  
75 tially as described.

14. In a voting machine, the combination of a channel provided with interlocking blocks, interlocking rods engaging said blocks, counters, actuators therefor, voting  
80 keys, a straight ticket bar provided with pins, means for moving said bar and bell crank levers engaging said pins and adapted to operate said interlocking rods, substantially as described.

15. In a voting machine, the combination  
85 of the plate F, a series of vote registers G, register actuating mechanism comprising the arm J<sup>1</sup>, the sliding bar M provided with lugs or pins v<sup>2</sup>, the levers H pivoted to the  
90 plate and the straight ticket lever A, substantially as described.

16. In a voting machine, the combination with two or more series of vote registering mechanisms and interlocking mechanism  
95 between the corresponding members of each series, of a sliding connecting bar M and lever A for each series, and two corresponding series of actuating levers interposed between the respective bars and the members of each series,  
100 substantially as described.

17. The combination in a voting machine of the back plate, the main plate, two or more series of registers arranged on one side of the main plate, suitable register operating mech-  
105 anism extending through the main plate, locking, interlocking and straight ticket mechanisms on the opposite side of the plate, a key plate provided with register inspecting openings and shutters in front of the regis-  
110 ters, and a straight ticket lever passing through the key plate, substantially as described.

18. In a voting machine, the combination of operating means for the straight ticket  
115 mechanism, consisting of a notched bar and a lever engaging said bar, with supporting clips for said bar, one of said clips being provided with removable means for limiting the movement of said bar, substantially as de-  
120 scribed.

19. In a voting machine, the combination of the bar M provided with the lugs v<sup>2</sup>, the levers N engaging said lugs, and supports for said bar, one of which is provided with the  
125 limiting pin p<sup>1</sup>, substantially as described.

20. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of vote registers, a straight ticket bar M provided with lugs or pins v<sup>2</sup> and x, the operating lever for said bar, the levers N  
130



and supports, one of which is provided with removable means for limiting the movement of said bar, substantially as described.

21. In a voting machine, the combination of the irregular perforated voting slide, the interlocking rods and blocks, the perforated plate Z, the lever S, and the shaft  $e^1$ .

22. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of registers and means for actuating said registers simultaneously, including a sliding bar, capable of vertical and longitudinal movement, and a lever for operating said bar, and means for limiting the movement of said bar.

23. In a voting machine, the combination of voting keys, counting mechanisms, connections between said voting keys and counting mechanisms, beveled interlocking rods operable by said voting keys and a straight ticket mechanism consisting of a lever adapted to be reciprocated in a horizontal plane, a sliding bar connected to said lever, pins on said sliding bar and bell crank levers pivoted to the machine frame, one end of each of said bell crank levers engaging one of said pins and the other end engaging one of said interlocking rods.

24. In a voting machine, the combination of voting keys, counting mechanisms operated thereby, beveled interlocking rods, one operated by each of said voting keys, interlocking wedges, a straight ticket mechanism consisting of a reciprocating lever, a bar provided with pins operated thereby and bell crank levers pivoted on the frame of the machine engaging said pins and interlocking rods, and re-setting mechanism.

25. In a voting machine, the combination of voting keys, counting mechanisms, connections between said counting mechanisms and voting keys, beveled interlocking rods, abutments for said rods, a straight ticket mechanism consisting of a reciprocating lever, a horizontal sliding bar provided with pins, and bell crank levers pivoted on the frame of the machine and engaging said pins and interlocking rods, a re-setting mechanism adapted to engage the tops of the interlocking rods and irregular voting mechanisms.

26. In a voting machine, the combination of keys or actuators, counting mechanisms, connections between said counting mechanisms and keys, irregular voting mechanisms, beveled interlocking rods for said keys and irregular voting mechanisms, movable abutments for said interlocking rods, a straight ticket mechanism composed of a lever adapted to reciprocate in a horizontal plane, a bar provided with pins adapted to slide horizontally, bell crank levers pivoted on the frame of the machine and engaging said pins and interlocking rods, and a re-setting mechanism adapted to bear against the top of said interlocking rods and thereby restore them,

the voting keys, the straight ticket mechanism and the irregular voting mechanism to their normal positions.

27. In a voting machine, the combination of a plurality of separately operable ballot indicators, means for operating a plurality of said indicators simultaneously, an independently mounted part connected to each of said ballot indicators and normally moved by said means, said part being adapted to be disengaged from said means, leaving its ballot indicator unaffected by the operation of said means but free to be moved independently thereof.

28. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of separately movable ballot indicators, straight ticket voting means for operating a plurality of said indicators simultaneously, and an independently mounted part connected to each of said ballot indicators and normally adapted to be moved by the movement of said straight ticket operating means, each of said parts being capable of adjustment so that it will not be engaged by said straight ticket operating means, but may still be operated independently thereof.

29. In a voting machine, the combination of a plurality of separately movable ballot indicators, a straight ticket bar for operating a plurality thereof at the same time, and an independently mounted lever operatively connected to each of said ballot indicators, each of said levers being capable of movement so that it will not be operated by the movement of the straight ticket bar, but may still be operated independently thereof.

30. In a voting machine, the combination of a plurality of separately operable ballot indicators, a straight ticket bar normally adapted to operate a plurality of said indicators, and an independently mounted pivoted lever operatively connected to each of said indicators, and normally adapted to be moved by the straight ticket bar, each of said levers being adapted to be moved so that it will not be affected by the movement of said straight ticket bar, leaving its ballot indicator unaffected by the operation of said straight ticket bar, but free to be moved independently thereof.

31. In a voting machine, the combination of counters, separate means for operating each of said counters, a straight ticket bar provided with pins, a series of independently mounted bell crank levers, one end of each of which is operatively connected to one of said means, and the other end of which is engaged by one of the pins of the straight ticket bar, each of said levers being adapted to be moved so that it will not engage any of the pins of the straight ticket bar, leaving its ballot indicator unaffected by the operation of said straight ticket bar but free to be moved independently thereof.

32. In a voting machine, the combination



of counters, a separately operable voting key for each of said counters, a straight ticket bar, and independently mounted devices whereby the movement of said bar will operate a number of said keys, said devices being so arranged that they may be thrown out of operative relation with said straight ticket bar, and operable thereafter independently from said straight ticket means.

33. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of voting mechanisms, a straight ticket bar for operating said mechanisms simultaneously and independently mounted connections pivoted on the machine detachably engaging said bar and said mechanisms, whereby any or all of said mechanisms may be rendered inoperative by their straight ticket bars, but operative independently thereof.

34. In a voting machine, the combination of a series of voting mechanisms, a straight ticket bar for operating said mechanisms simultaneously, said bar being provided with pins, and independently mounted connections pivoted on the machine detachably engaging said mechanisms and the pins on said bar, whereby any or all of said mechanisms may be rendered inoperative by their straight ticket bars, but operative independently thereof.

35. In a voting machine, the combination of voting keys, interlocking mechanisms connected therewith, a straight ticket bar for simultaneously operating a series of said keys and independently mounted connections carried by the machine detachably engaging said bars, and adapted to operate said interlocking mechanisms, whereby any of said mechanisms may be detached from said bar so as not to be moved thereby, but each

of which keys may be operated thereafter independently thereof.

36. In a voting machine, the combination of keys, counters, interlocking rods operated by said keys, a straight ticket bar and independently mounted connections carried by the machine detachably engaging said bar and adapted to operate said interlocking rods, whereby the operation of any or all of said interlocking rods by the movement of the straight ticket bar may be prevented, leaving said isolated keys capable of operation independent of said straight ticket mechanism, substantially as described.

37. In a voting machine, a plurality of indicators operative singly and independently of each other or operative collectively by a single straight ticket voting mechanism, a straight ticket voting mechanism whereby said indicators may be operated collectively and independently mounted detachable connections between said indicators and said straight ticket voting mechanism whereby said indicators may be disconnected from said straight ticket voting mechanism and left for operation independent thereof.

38. A voting machine having a front plate, a second plate, counting mechanism between said plates, interlocking mechanism, and a detachable straight ticket mechanism on the rear side of said second plate, whereby access may be had to said interlocking and straight ticket mechanism for repairs or adjustment during the progress of an election without exposing the counters to view.

ANGUS McKENZIE.

Witnesses:

J. W. HINE,

B. D. CHADWICK.