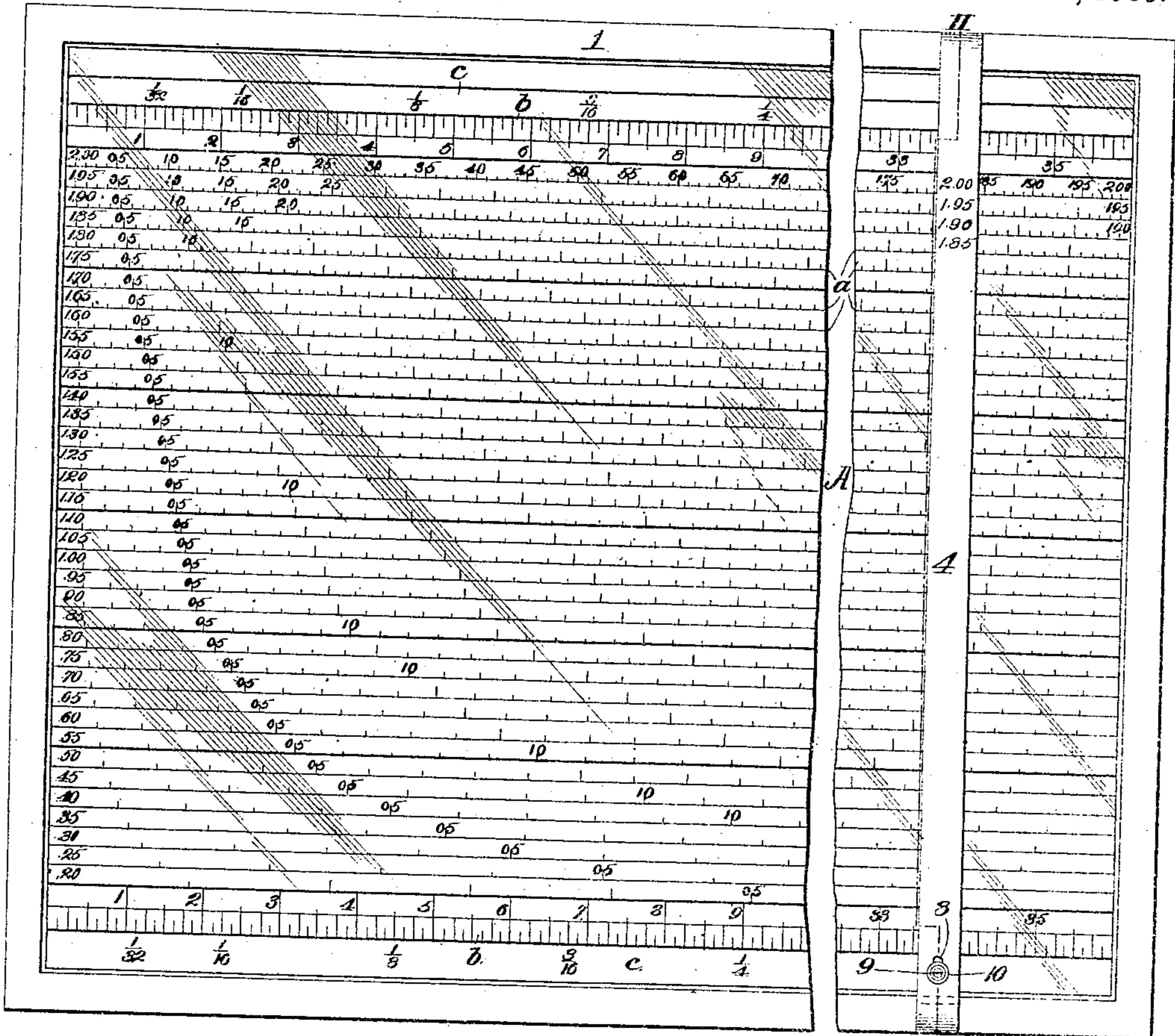


F. I. GOODENOW.
COMPUTING COUNTER MEASURE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1905.

913,124.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRED I. GOODENOW, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COMPUTING COUNTER-MEASURE.

No. 913,124.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed December 26, 1905. Serial No. 293,152.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED I. GOODENOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Computing Counter-Measures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to computing counter measures and my object is to produce a device of this character by which the salesman may measure off a portion of a yard of goods, and by reference to said device see instantly the money value of such length at the price per yard of such goods.

With this general object in view and others as hereinafter explained, the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1, is a plan or face view of the device, broken away between its ends. Fig. 2 is a section on the line II—II of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is an enlargement of Fig. 2, with the chart and transparent plate omitted.

In the said drawings, A indicates a chart printed on cardboard or other suitable material and containing parallel longitudinal lines *a*, and at one or both ends of said lines figures indicative of the price per yard represented by each line. In the drawings the prices per yard begin with twenty cents per yard and increase by fives up to and including two dollars per yard. If desired the chart could be made to indicate prices per yard increasing by ones or any other number, but such chart would obviously be undesirably large. Each of such longitudinal lines furthermore bears graduations representative of cent values but for convenience is numbered only at five-cent intervals from the left to right, for instance "5", "10", "15", etc. It will thus be seen that the cheaper the goods the greater the distance between the graduations as indicated most clearly by the space representative of five-cent values in the drawings. It will also be apparent by reference to this chart that if a purchaser desires fifty-five cents worth of goods at two dollars per yard, for instance, the salesman can place the goods on the "\$2.00"

line and measure off from left to right on such line to the number "55" thereon, such distance representing the length of the piece of goods to be delivered for that amount of money.

b indicates longitudinally extending yard measures at opposite sides of the series of lines *a*, there being two of such measures though one could be dispensed with, and contiguous to each of said yard measures are longitudinal spaces *c*, upon which appear from left to right the following fractional numbers, " $\frac{1}{32}$ ", " $\frac{1}{16}$ ", " $\frac{1}{8}$ ", " $\frac{3}{16}$ ", " $\frac{1}{4}$ " etc. in order that the salesman can measure off the fractional part of a yard desired without any mental computation. For convenience this chart is mounted in a rectangular frame 1, of brass or other suitable metal, the frame being rectangular in cross section. The inner edges of the front and rear sides of the frame are beveled as shown at 2, and for the purpose of protecting the face of the chart from defacement or injury, a glass or other transparent plate 3 is fitted in the frame above the chart.

4 indicates a slidable indicator connecting and resting upon the front and rear sides of the frame, and secured by screw bolt 5 to the underside of said slidable indicator is a plate 6, having a beveled end 7 fitting under the beveled edge of the opposing side of the frame, such side being preferably the front side.

8 indicates a longitudinal slot in said indicator bar near its opposite end and 9 a screw bolt extending through the same from the upper side, a washer 10 bridging said slot between the head of the screw bolt and the bar. Screw bolt 9 engages a slidable plate 11 at the underside of the bar, provided with a beveled end 12, to engage the beveled underside 2 of the rear side of the frame. By the arrangement of these plates the bar is held reliably on the frame and said plates fit so snugly that the bar while easily adjustable always maintains a position at right angles to the longitudinal lines and yard measures on the chart. By loosening screw-bolt 9, it can be adjusted in the slot for the purpose of withdrawing locking plate 11 from engagement with the contiguous side bar of the frame, thus permitting the indicator bar to be removed from the frame if desired.

For convenience in measuring and computing the indicator bar contains on its face the prices per yard, said figures being dis-

posed in alinement with the numbers representing price per yard at opposite ends of the chart, and to hold the chart and glass plate reliably in the frame lugs 13 carried by the frame underlie the chart as shown in Fig. 2.

In practice the chart is preferably secured on the counter and if desirable it may be countersunk therein. The indicator while not indispensable will be found of great convenience, for instance, should a customer desire three-sixteenths of a yard of goods at "\$1.70" per yard the salesman by moving said indicator bar to register with the mark " $\frac{3}{16}$ " can measure such goods from the left hand on the line "1.70" to the indicator the intersection of the bar and such line showing the money value of the piece of goods measured.

Having thus described the invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A computing counter measure, comprising a rectangular frame, a chart secured therein containing a series of longitudinal lines and at one end thereof numbers indicative of the prices of a yard of goods and along such lines numbers indicative of the prices of fractional parts of a yard, a glass plate secured to the frame above the chart, an indicator bar bridging the frame above the plate, a plate secured to the indicator bar and projecting under the inner edge of one side of the frame, and a second plate longitudinally adjustable on the indicator bar and projecting below the inner edge of the opposite side of the frame.

2. A computing counter-measure, comprising a rectangular frame having its front and rear sides beveled at their inner edges and lower sides, a chart therein bearing on

its face a series of longitudinal lines and at one end of each of said lines a number indicative of the price of a yard of goods and along the length of each line numbers indicative of the price of fractional parts of a yard and a yard measure paralleling said longitudinal lines, a transversely extending bar mounted on the frame and having a plate provided with a beveled end projecting under the beveled edge of the contiguous side of the frame and an adjustable beveled plate projecting under the beveled edge of the opposite side of the frame and also carried by said transversely extending bar.

3. A computing counter-measure, comprising a rectangular frame having its front and rear sides beveled at their inner edges and lower sides, a chart therein bearing on its face a series of longitudinal lines and at one end of each of said lines a number indicative of the price of a yard of goods and along the length of each line numbers indicative of the price of fractional parts of a yard, and a yard measure paralleling said longitudinal lines, a transversely extending bar mounted on the frame and having a plate provided with a beveled end projecting under the beveled edge of the contiguous side of the frame, and an adjustable beveled plate projecting under the beveled edge of the opposite side of the frame, and a transparent plate fitting in the frame and interposed between the chart and the plates carried by said transverse bar.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

FRED I. GOODENOW.

Witnesses:

H. C. RODGERS,
G. Y. THORPE.