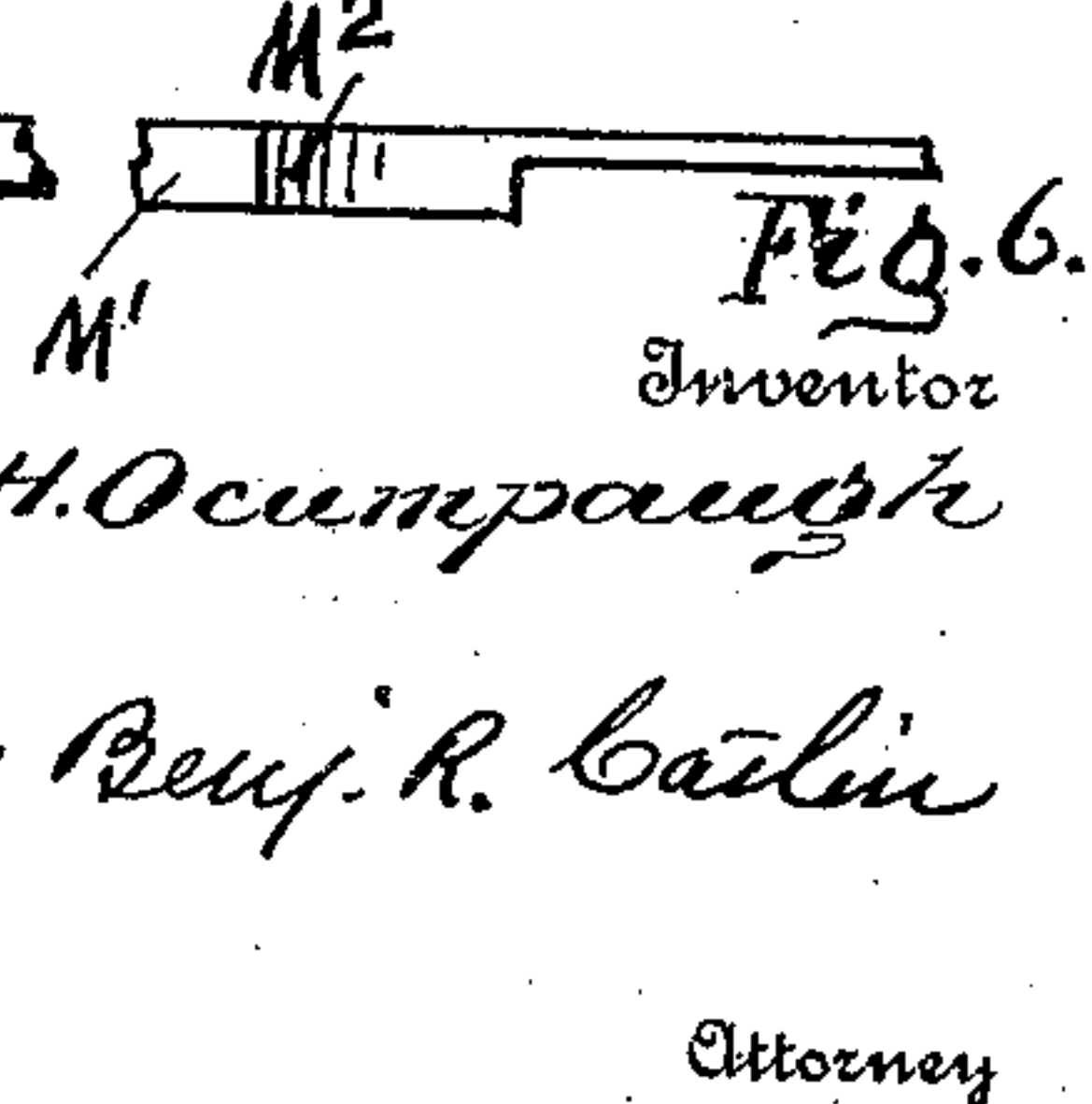
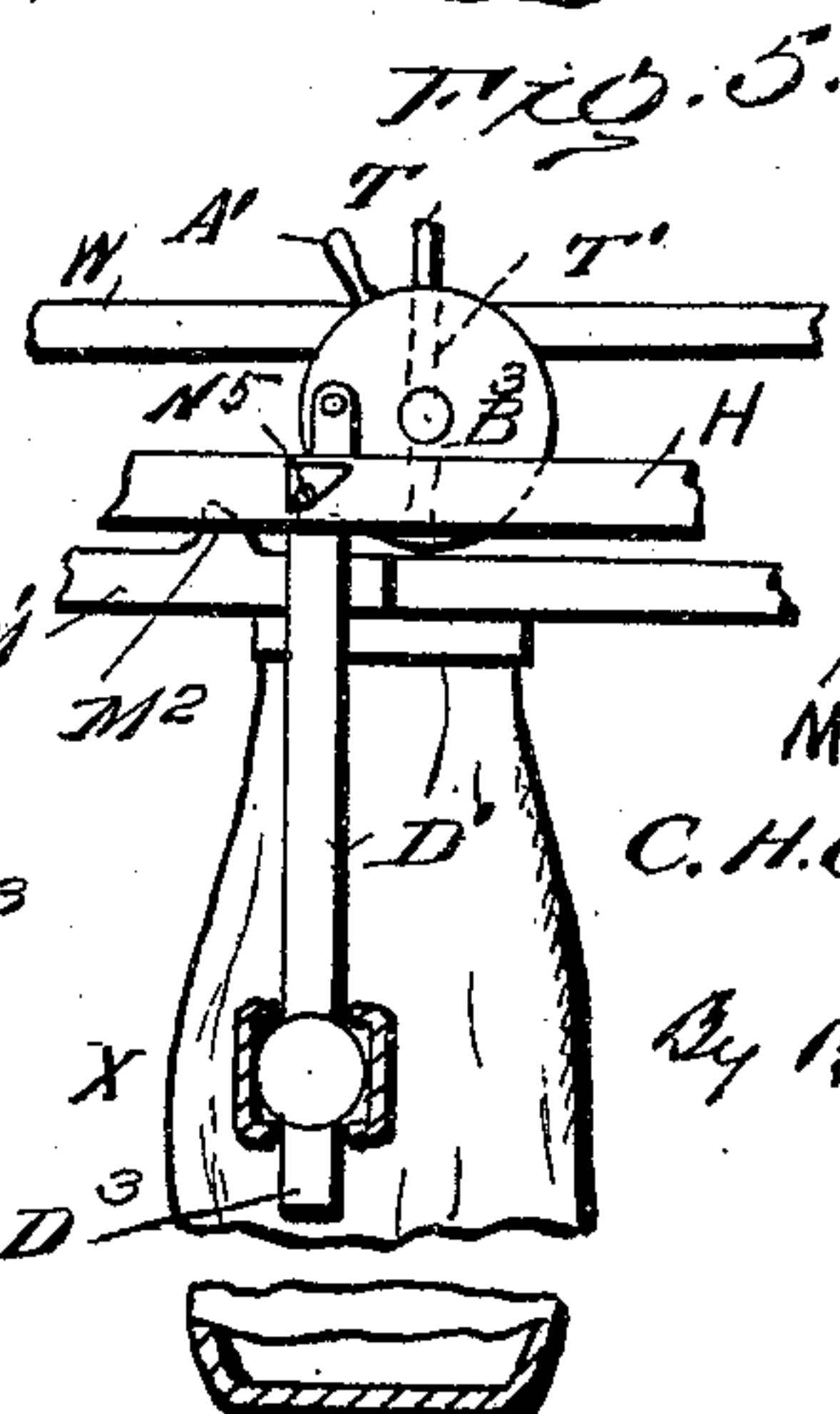
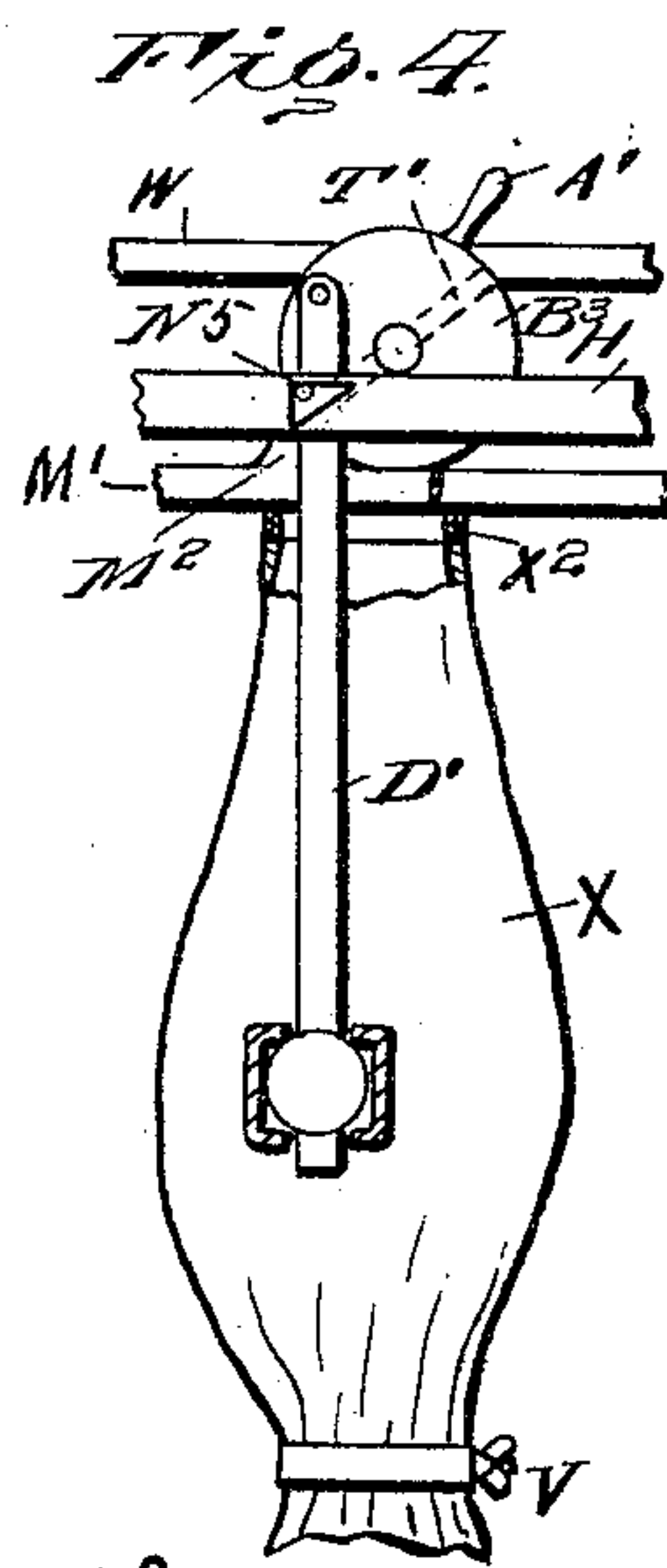
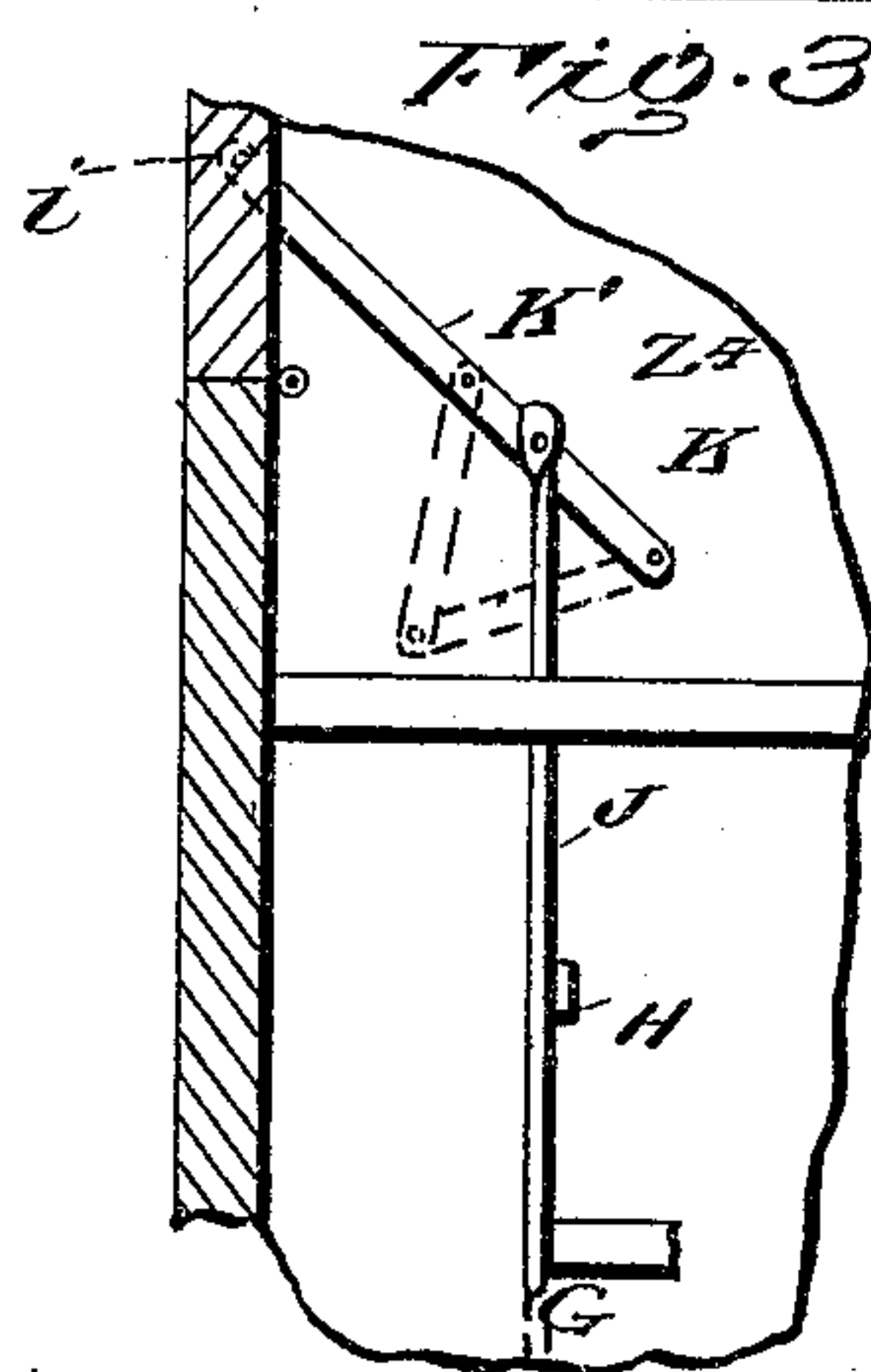
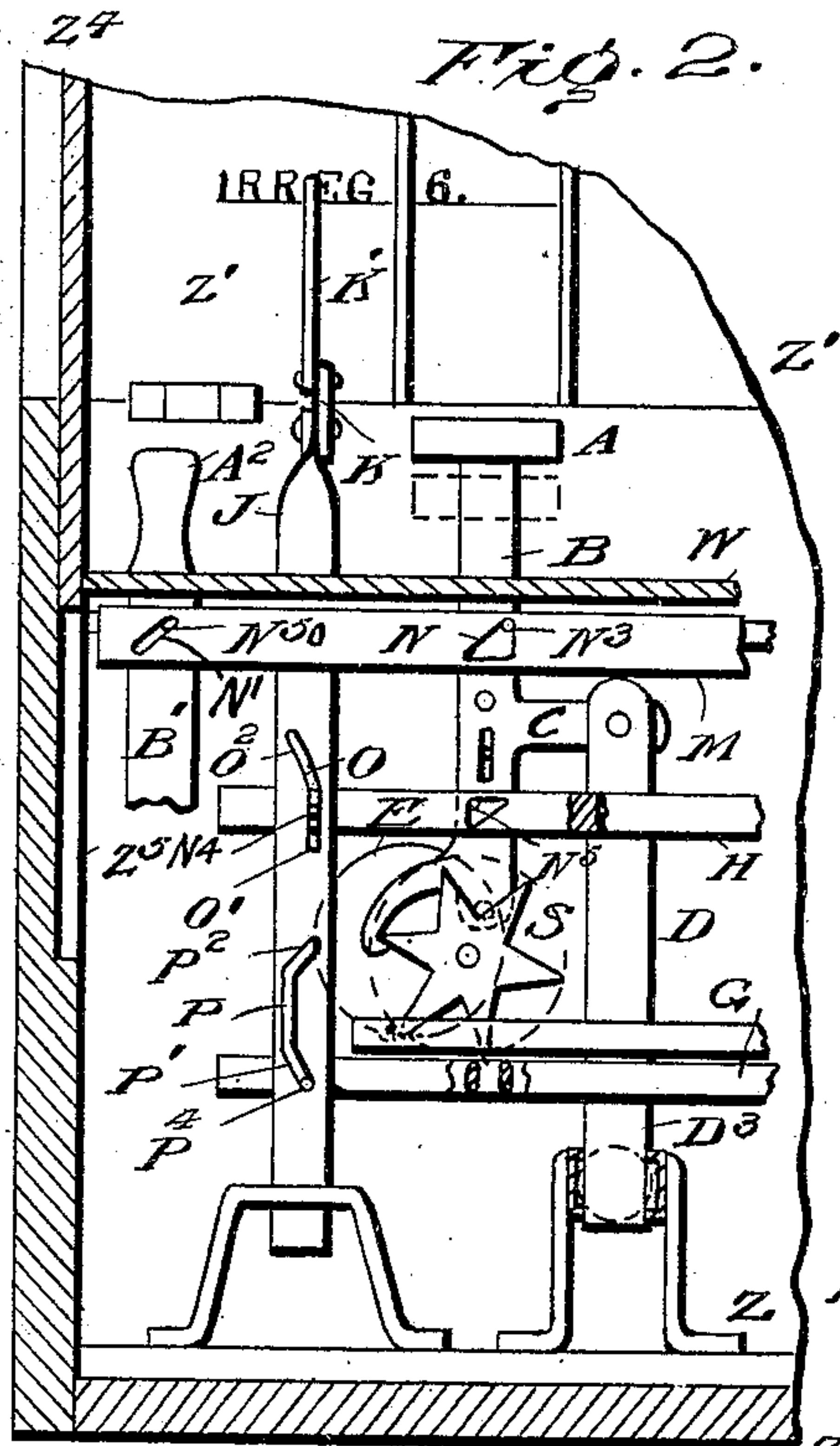
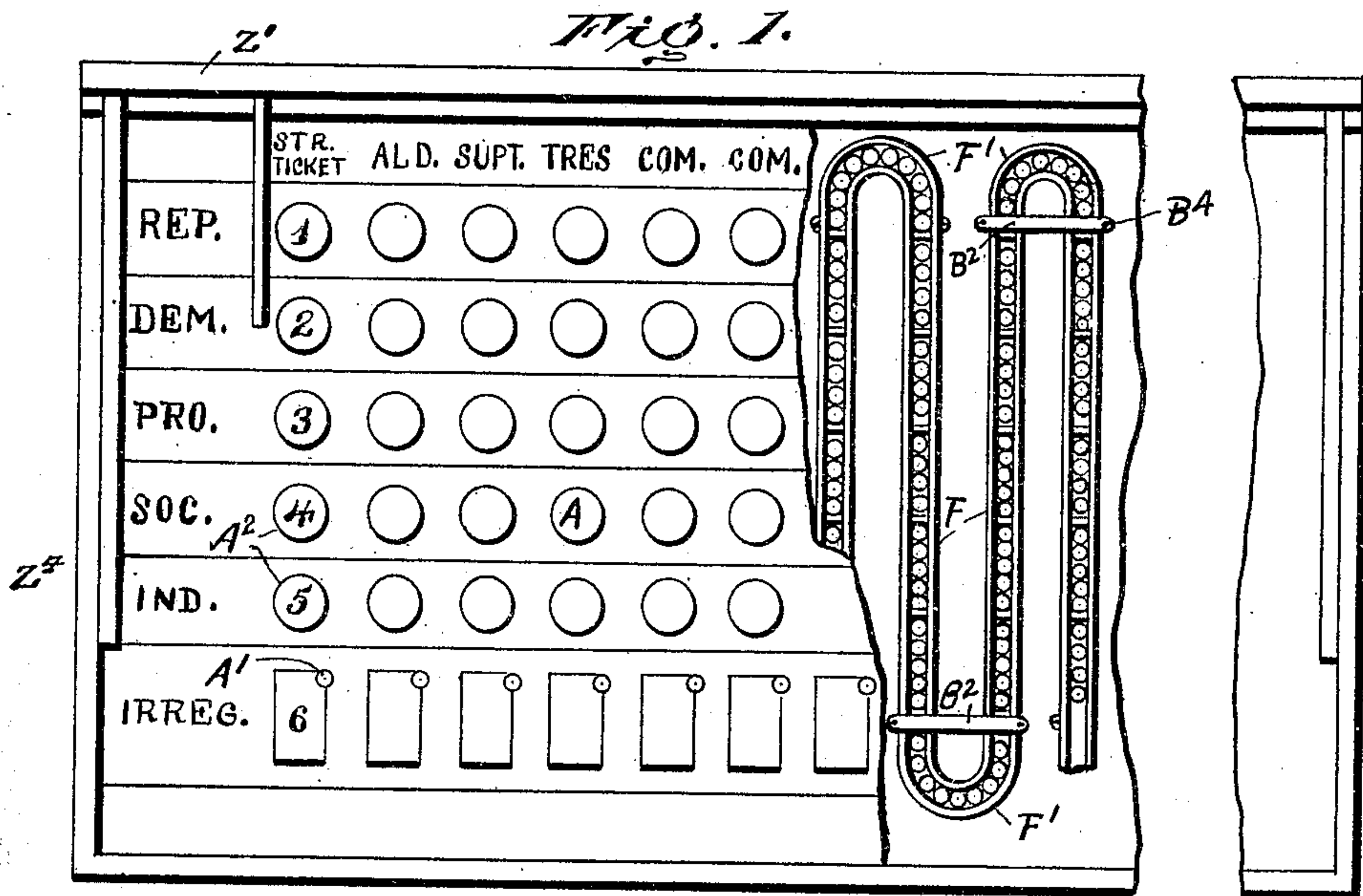


C. H. OCUMPAUGH.  
 DEVICE FOR INDEPENDENT VOTING.  
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1904.

992,040.

Patented May 9, 1911.



Witnesses

C. M. Catlin  
*[Signature]*

Inventor  
 C. H. Ocumpaugh  
 By Benj. R. Catlin

Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. OCUMPAUGH, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## DEVICE FOR INDEPENDENT VOTING.

992,040.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Original application filed April 5, 1901, Serial No. 54,517. Divided and this application filed October 21, 1904. Serial No. 229,418.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. OCUMPAUGH, a resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Independent Voting; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to voting machines and particularly to mechanism for so called irregular or independent voting, and this application is a division of my application Number 54,517, filed April 5, 1901.

The invention has for its object to improve the convenience, certainty and general efficiency of such mechanism.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and pointed out.

In the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification—Figure 1 is a broken plan of a voting machine, a part of the face plate being broken away; Fig. 2 is a partial vertical section lengthwise the machine; Fig. 3 is a partial section taken transversely to the section shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a broken elevation showing irregular voting mechanism in normal situation, an interlocking-ball-channel being shown in section; and Fig. 5 is a similar view illustrating the position of the same after the indication of a vote, a modification of the final ballot receptacle being shown, the ballot being free to drop into its receptacle. Fig. 6 is a partial plan view of the irregular-ballot releasing-bar.

The voting machine as shown comprises a box or case having a hinged cover  $Z^1$  with extensions  $Z^4$ . Said extensions may fit in suitable recesses  $Z^5$  in the box ends when the cover is closed. It is intended that the box containing the voting mechanism shall be placed on a table with the hinged side of the cover toward the inspectors. While the cover is shut, the voting mechanism is locked through the medium of the link mechanism  $K$ ,  $K^1$ , resetting-bar-actuator  $J$ , and a resetting bar  $H$ , so that no matter in what angle or position the box may be placed and though even bottom side up, the voting mechanism will not move as long as the cover is closed, said bar  $H$  being in nor-

mal, that is, locking position. The raising of the cover  $Z^1$  by the voter, together with its fixed end sections  $Z^4$ , cuts off from the view of the election officials and others the vote indicators or buttons, and at the same time releases the locking mechanism so that the voter is free to make choice of any of the candidates whose names are shown on the machine.

$T^1$  denotes a ballot-receiving slot or chamber in the rocking or rotating cover  $B^3$ , the chamber being shown covered in Fig. 4 and open or exposed in Fig. 5.

$T$  denotes a ballot inserted in said chamber preparatory to being cast by dropping into a receptacle  $X$  secured at  $X^2$  below the irregular-ballot releasing-bar  $M^1$ .  $V$ , Fig. 4 denotes a cord for closing the lower end of the receptacle. The several cylindrical covers  $B^3$  for the receptacles  $X$  for irregular votes project slightly through the face plate  $W$ .

The bar  $M^1$  is moved from the situation shown in Fig. 5 to that shown in Fig. 4 by the voter when he raises the cover of the machine. The projection  $M^2$  then closes the bottom of the ballot receiving slot  $T^1$ . This bar  $M^1$  has a slot or passage formed by reducing the thickness of the bar to the right of the projection  $M^2$ , as indicated by the short transverse lines on the bar in Figs. 4 and 5, and as shown in plan in Fig. 6. The slotted or reduced part is put out of alignment with the ballot-receiving slot  $T^1$  by the opening of the cover, so that a ballot inserted in said latter slot after proper manipulation of receiver  $T$ , rests on the thicker part of bar  $M^1$ , that is, on the part  $M^2$ . The ballot when in slot  $T^1$  prevents rotating the cover by the handle sufficiently for its discharge into the receptacle  $X$ . When the voter leaves his selected ballot in the slot  $T^1$  and begins the closing of the machine cover, the slot in the bar  $M^1$  is alined with slot  $T^1$  and the ballot deposited in the receptacle  $X$ . The voter can change his ballot at any time before he closes the cover. The completion of closing of the cover actuates the resetting bar  $H$  which resets cover  $B^3$  and its handle  $A^1$ .

$A$  denotes single candidate push buttons,  $A^2$  straight ticket push buttons or vote indicators, and  $A^1$  constitute vote indicators, keys or handles for irregular voting. These



buttons and handles by preference are operatively supported in a face plate W situated below the top of the box.

B denotes a main push bar having thereon  
 5 a button A, and D is a secondary or supplemental push bar connected by an arm C to the main bar B. Said latter bar is operatively connected to a toothed wheel S fixed to a register E and is adapted to move said  
 10 wheel into the path of counter-actuating devices including a frame G. The supplemental bar D is a part of the interlocking mechanism, and is simultaneously moved with and by the main bar B to lock out  
 15 other bars and indicators.

B<sup>1</sup> and D<sup>1</sup> indicate push bars having handles or indicators A<sup>2</sup> and A<sup>1</sup> for a party and an irregular vote respectively. The bar B<sup>1</sup> interlocks with the regular bars D in a  
 20 manner to be explained. Each push bar B and D', the latter pertaining to the irregular vote indicators, is connected to a resetting bar H by a pin N<sup>5</sup> fixed to one of the former bars and movable in a triangular  
 25 opening in the latter bar, said pin being normally situated in the upper left hand angle as shown in Fig. 2.

J is a frame-moving bar which also resets through the medium of the bar H all the  
 30 vote indicators that have been left in voted position including the irregular handle A<sup>1</sup> cylinder B<sup>3</sup> and bar D<sup>1</sup>. The resetting-bar-actuator J connected by links K, K<sup>1</sup> to the cover as set forth is provided with a cam  
 35 slot O having a bar-moving inclined part O<sup>2</sup> and a bar holding part O<sup>1</sup> in which works a pin fixed to the bar H. The actuator-bars J and H and push button A are shown as reset in Fig. 2, the previous tem-  
 40 porary situation of the push button A being indicated by broken lines. Said actuator-bar J has also cam slot P to receive a pin P<sup>4</sup> fixed to the counter-actuating frame G. The slot P has a frame-actuating inclined  
 45 part P<sup>1</sup> and an oppositely inclined part P<sup>2</sup> separated from it by a straight vertical part which together act in manner to leave the frame G in suitable situation to be moved when the bar J is actuated mediately by  
 50 the cover to cause said frame to do its work and to return for a repetition of the same.

M denotes a bar connecting a straight ticket push bar B<sup>1</sup> with the individual candidate push bars B of a party. Said  
 55 straight ticket push bar B<sup>1</sup> has a pin N<sup>50</sup> which is engaged in an inclined slot N<sup>1</sup> in said bar M to move the latter. The individual push bars B are connected to said bar M by pins N<sup>3</sup> fixed thereto and engaging  
 60 openings N. The pushing in of a key A<sup>2</sup> moves a bar M by means of the pin N<sup>50</sup> in slot N<sup>1</sup> to the right with the effect to push or force in all the bars B having pins N<sup>3</sup> in openings N in said bar M. The straight  
 65 ticket bar M is reset through the medium

of the bar B by a reverse action of pins N<sup>3</sup> and N<sup>50</sup>.

The raising of the cover moves the parts K and J from the position indicated by broken lines in Fig. 3 to that shown by full  
 70 lines in Figs. 2 and 3. This causes the pins N<sup>4</sup> and P<sup>4</sup> to take their lowest positions in slots O and P respectively without moving the resetting bar H or the counter-actuating  
 75 wheel S, or the straight ticket bar M and also leaves the push button A and bar B in operative situation. Upon the pushing of said button and bar down by the voter to the situation indicated by broken lines, the pins  
 80 N<sup>3</sup> and N<sup>5</sup> are carried without moving either the straight ticket bar M or the resetting bar H. When the cover is closed by the out-going voter the bar J is thereby pushed down and pin N<sup>4</sup> enters the slot part O<sup>2</sup> and  
 85 resets bar H by the pressure of said pin against the upper wall of said slot part O<sup>2</sup>, the resetting of the push bar B being effected by pin N<sup>2</sup> pressing against the longer side of the triangular opening in said bar H.

The bars B have connected thereto as  
 90 above stated interlocking bars D provided with wedge-shaped ends D<sup>3</sup> which are pushed between balls, or the like, movably supported in a suitable conduit in a frame. Said frame comprises parallel members F  
 95 joined by curved members F<sup>1</sup>, the ball conduit being continuous except as interrupted by the abutments and push bars. Any plane passing, in the present instance, transversely through two balls in the curved sec-  
 100 tion has an included angle greater than a right angle with a plane passing through the balls in one of the parallel sections, and balls moved from one of the parallel sec-  
 105 tions toward another are never obliged to turn a right angle or an angle less than a right angle.

B<sup>2</sup> denotes adjustable abutment or ball-stopping bars detachably secured in place  
 110 by pins B<sup>4</sup>.

Each irregular push bar denoted by D<sup>1</sup> pivoted to a rotatable or rocking covering cylinder B<sup>3</sup> has a wedge foot similar to those of bars D to crowd the balls and lock  
 115 out other push bars whenever said cover is rotated by its handle A<sup>1</sup> from the situation shown in Fig. 4 to that shown in Fig. 5.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is—

1. In a voting machine a face plate hav-  
 120 ing slots, an irregular-ballot-receiving body for each slot, a handle fixed to such body and projecting through the face plate, the body having an opening therethrough for a  
 125 ballot, such ballot when inserted in said opening extending into the base plate slot and preventing return of the body, a reciprocatory part in situation to prevent depositing the voted ballot, and means operated  
 130 by the voter on leaving the machine to move



said reciprocatory part from the path of the ballot.

2. A voting machine having a slotted face plate, and including an irregular device  
5 consisting of a rotary part situated in the face plate slot and having an opening there-  
through normally closed, said rotary part  
being directly movable in the face plate slot  
by the voter to uncover said opening for the  
10 temporary reception of a ballot, and a mov-  
able part to temporarily support the ballot  
in said rotary part, and means for moving  
said part from the path of the ballot.

3. A voting machine having a slotted face  
15 plate, and including an irregular device con-  
sisting of a rotary part situated in the face  
plate slot and having an opening there-  
through normally closed, said rotary part  
being directly movable in the face plate slot  
20 by the voter for the temporary reception of  
a ballot, a movable part to temporarily sup-  
port the ballot in said rotary part, and  
means for moving said part from the path  
of the ballot, in combination with inter-  
25 locking mechanism connected operatively to  
said rotary part.

4. In a voting machine, regular candi-  
date voting devices, an irregular-voting de-  
vice, there being an irregular ballot-retard-  
30 ing chamber in said device, means for mov-  
ing said device to voted position, a movable  
ballot-support which forms one wall of the  
ballot-retarding chamber when said device  
has been thus moved, means for depositing  
35 the voted ballot, and means for preventing  
the casting of a subsequent vote by the  
voter.

5. In a voting machine, regular candi-  
date voting devices, an irregular voting de-  
40 vice, there being a ballot-retarding chamber

in said device, means for moving said de-  
vice to voted position, a movable ballot-  
support which forms one wall of the retard-  
ing chamber when said device has been thus  
moved, means for depositing the voted bal- 45  
lot, and coöperating interlocking devices for  
the regular and the irregular voting devices.

6. In a voting machine, a slotted face  
plate, a movable ballot-receiving device nor-  
mally situated in and closing the slot in the 50  
face plate, there being a ballot-receiving  
opening in said device normally closed but  
open when said device is moved to voted  
position, a movable part to temporarily sup-  
port a ballot in the receiver, whereby a bal- 55  
lot inserted may prevent movement of the  
ballot-receiving device until the removal of  
the ballot-supporting part, and means op-  
erable by the outgoing voter to move said  
part from the path of the ballot. 60

7. In a voting machine having a face  
plate, an irregular voting device consisting  
of a reciprocating rotary ballot-receiving  
part having an opening therethrough nor-  
mally in inoperative situation, an actuator 65  
integral with said part, means under con-  
trol of the voter consisting of the actuator  
for freely shifting the rotary part to bring  
its receiving part into and out of operative  
position, and a movable support M<sup>1</sup> for 70  
closing the opening in the movable ballot-  
receiving part.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this  
specification in the presence of two subscrib-  
ing witnesses.

CHARLES H. OCUMPAUGH.

Witnesses:

A. M. GREENWOOD,  
JOHN GEO. O'BRIEN.