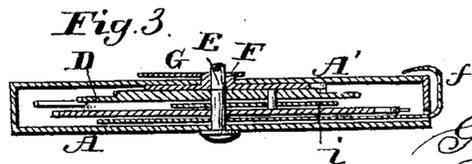
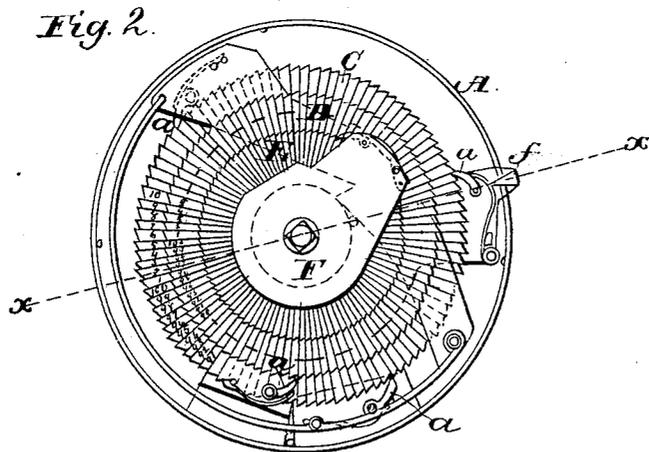
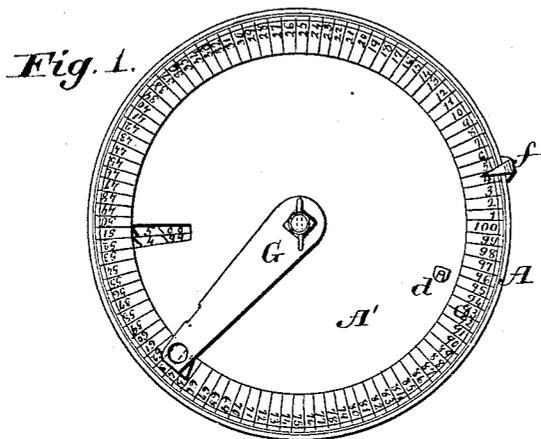


G. FARMER.
Tallying Machine.

No. 69,647.

Patented Oct. 8, 1867.



Witnesses:

Geo. Fuchs
Wm. Freeman

Inventor:

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United States Patent Office.

GEORGE FARMER, OF FLINT, MICHIGAN.

Letters Patent No. 69,647, dated October 8, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN TALLYING INSTRUMENT.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE FARMER, of Flint, in the county of Genesee, and State of Michigan, have invented a new and improved Tallying Instrument; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new and improved method of registering or tallying the quantity of lumber measured, or keeping account of sums of money paid out or received, and which is adapted to other purposes of a similar nature; and it consists in a combination of wheels, with figures stamped thereon, which are revolved and operated in combination with a dial-plate, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 is an outside or top view of the instrument, showing the dial-plate, with figures marked thereon, from 1 to 100, and with an aperture through the same, through which are seen figures on the other wheels, which indicate quantities or numbers.

Figure 2 gives a view of the instrument with the dial-plate off, showing the interior wheels, and the manner of their arrangement.

Figure 3 is a cross-section through the line *xx* of fig. 2

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The dial-plate is stamped or marked with figures from 1 to 100, and there are two interior disk-wheels within the case, which are marked in the same manner, (the large one from 1 to 100, the smaller one from 1 to 99,) near their peripheries, as seen in the drawing. These disk-wheels are confined in a case, and are revolved on a central pivot, as seen in the drawing. The case and the dial-plate and wheels are made of metallic sheet metal, or other equivalent material. *A* represents the case. *A'* is the dial-plate, which is the cover to the case. *B* is the central pivot or stud on which the wheels revolve. *C* represents the larger of the interior wheels, and *D* represents the smaller of these wheels. *E* is a ratchet-wheel, which is attached to the wheel *D*. The peripheries of the wheels *C* and *D* are serrated or provided with ratchet-teeth, one hundred in number on each wheel, to correspond with the figures on each, and they are operated upon by spring-pawls, in such a manner that they are prevented from turning backwards, as seen in the drawing. *F* represents a cam, which turns on the pivot *B*. This cam has a square collar on its upper side, which passes through the dial-plate, upon which is placed a lever, *G*, which traverses the dial-plate, and by which the instrument is operated. There is another lever in the instrument beside the lever *G*. The other one is first put into the case, the end of which extends through the case and works in a slot. The end is bent up and acts as an index-finger to point out the figures. This lever is marked *f*. There is a pawl attached to this lever, which engages with the large wheel *C*. The large wheel is placed on top of this lever, and then a washer is placed on the wheel *C*, which is for the purposes of marking a space between the two wheels *C* and *D* for a cam which is attached to a post on one side of the case, and extends over the main or large wheel, with a pawl so attached to its under side that it catches in the teeth of the wheel. This cam is marked *i*. The small wheel *D* is placed in the case next. This wheel has a pin attached to its under side, which passes round the washer before mentioned, and strikes against the cam *i*, and raises it far enough to let the pawl drop one tooth, when the cam drops off the pin and the wheel moves one tooth or one figure to count the hundreds.

To operate the instrument, revolve the wheel *D* by the lever *G* and cam *F* until the two ciphers (which are placed on the wheel in place of one hundred) present themselves so as to be seen through the opening in the dial-plate. Then revolve the large wheel until the one hundred (100) is on a line with the ciphers (00) on the small wheel. Then, if you are measuring lumber, move the lever *G* to the figure on the dial which corresponds with the number of feet in the board or piece of lumber. If the board measures twenty feet, twenty (20) will appear on the wheel *D* through the opening. If the next board measures twenty-five feet, forty-five (45) will appear, and so on. It foots up as it goes along, and the gross amount will appear through the opening on the large wheel *C*. Different sums of money or numbers may be registered or indicated in the same manner. There is a small spring attached to the dial-plate at *d*, which will allow the lever *G* to pass over it as the lever is moved forward, but stops it when it is brought back at the right place for starting again.

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

A registering or tallying instrument, constructed substantially as herein shown and described, that is to say, with the two disk-wheels C and D, the levers *f* and G, the cams F and *z*, and the spring-pawls *a*, in combination with the dial-plate A', the whole instrument constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as herein described for the purposes set forth.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 24th day of June, 1867.

GEORGE FARMER.

Witnesses:

I. SOSEER,

HORACE HENDERSON.