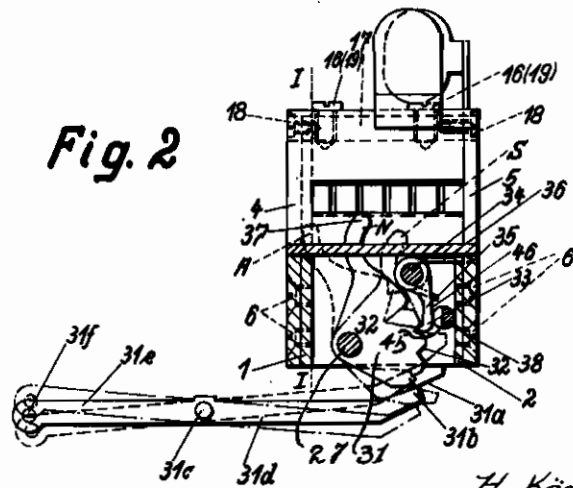
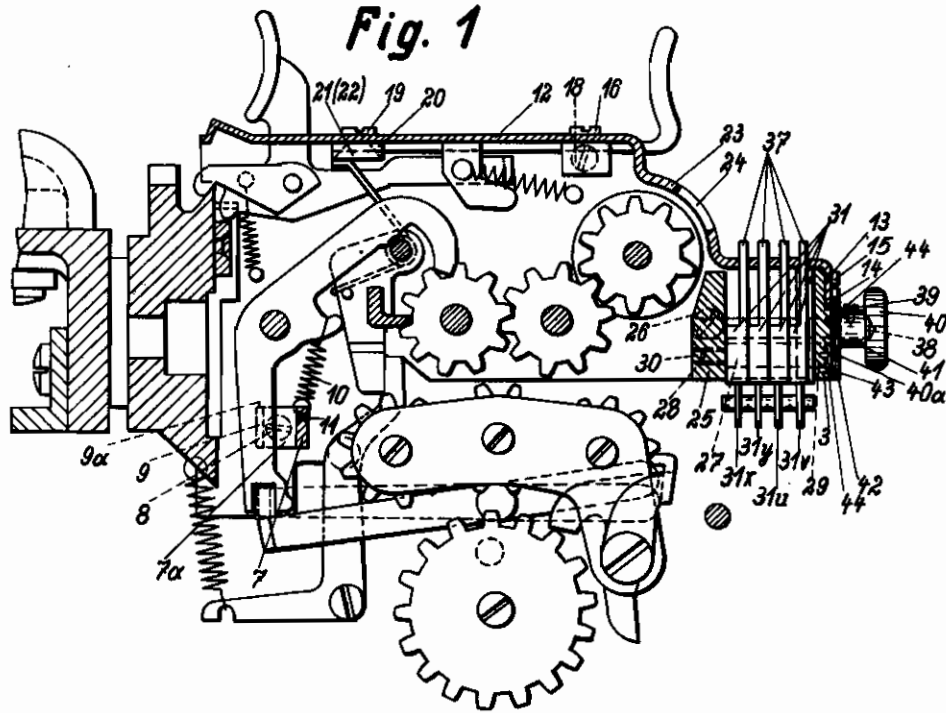


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ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

REGISTER MOVED BY THE PAPER CARRIAGE

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The invention relates to a register moved by the paper carriage with a device for controlling the working condition of other registers for calculating machines or the like.

At these registers the arrangement of more than two controlling members made large difficulties. Consequently such registers were not made hitherto.

According to the present invention these disadvantages are avoided by rockable arrangement of the controlling members upon a common shaft, whereby the controlling members are provided with handles projecting out through the wall. Advantageously controlling members for adjusting of the working condition (total-taking, normal position, sub-total-taking) are arranged on the front wall of the register as well as controlling members for adjusting the kind of calculation.

Figure 1 shows a cross-sectional elevation of a column totalizer provided with a reversing gear, the section being taken on the line, I—I on Figure 2.

Figure 2 is a sectional elevation of the members for attaching the totalizer.

In carrying the invention into effect, according to one form and as applied by way of example to a column totalizer for a calculating machine, to the two limbs or arms, 1 and 2, Figures 1 and 2 of the U-shaped front wall 3 of the register, the two side walls 4 and 5, are secured by means of the screws, 8, Figure 2. The two side walls, 4 and 5, are also disposed on the limbs 1a of the U-shaped brace 7 (in Figure 1 only the right hand limb 1a is visible by means of the screws 8. The limbs 1a of the brace 7 are bent outwards at their free ends at right angles, and the parts, 9, so bent over, engage in slots 8a formed in the side walls 4 and 5. The brace 7, is thus prevented from making any undesirable rotational movements about the screws, 8, by the tension of the springs, 10, which are attached to the holes, 11, of the brace and the result of which movements would be to prevent the springs, 10, acting with sufficient force upon parts which will be described hereinafter. The cover plate, 12, of the register which is of the shape shown in Figure 1, has its front portion, 13, bent over downwards at a right angle. The portion, 13, is disposed in the cut away portion, 14, of the front wall, 3, so that the outer face of this portion of the cover plate, 12, lies flush with the front wall. The cover plate, 12, is fastened to the front wall by means of the screws, 15, Figure 1. Furthermore, the cover plate, 12, is fastened by means of the screws, 16,

Figures 1, 2 to the brace, 17, which in its turn is secured by means of the screws, 18, (in Figure 1, only the right-hand screw is shown), to the side walls, 4 and 5, of the register. The cover plate, 12, is also secured to the part, 20, by means of the screws, 19. The ends, 21 and 22, Figure 1, of the part, 20, are of dove-tail formation and fit with these dove-tail parts into correspondingly shaped holes in the side walls, 4 and 5, of the register. In the part, 23, of the cover plate, 12, which is of curved form and faces towards the front, a window, 24, is arranged through which the result of the calculation may be read.

In the front portion of the register, there is provided, as shown in Figure 1, an intermediate wall, 25, which is secured to the side walls, 4 and 5, by means of the screws, 26. The bolt, 27, which extends into the intermediate wall, 25, is reduced at its end, 28, and provided with a screw thread, while at its other end, 29, the screw head is formed. The end, 28, of the bolt, 27, is screwed into a hole, 30, which is formed in the intermediate wall, 25, and has a corresponding screw thread to that formed on the end, 28, of the bolt, 27. On the bolt, 27, the control levers, 31, are mounted so as to be capable of oscillation thereon, the control levers serving to set other registers for operation. The control levers, 31, have notches, 32, with which engage the noses, 33, of the pawls, 35, one of which is provided for each control lever. The pawls, 35, are arranged so that they can pivot around the axle, 34, and the control levers, 31, are capable of being held by the pawls in each of three different positions, Figure 2. The pawls, 35, are acted upon by the torsion spring, 36, so that they always engage with one of the notches, 32. The control levers, 31 are adapted to be adjusted by hand, by means of the grip-shaped parts, 37, Figures 1 and 2, the faces, 31a, of the control levers acting upon the noses, 31b, of the two-armed levers 31d, which are arranged so that they can pivot around the axle, 31c, Figures 1 and 2. To the arms, 31e, of the levers, 31d, are linked at the points, 31f, the levers for controlling the operation of other registers, such as, for example, an addition device, which do not form a part of the present invention and are therefore not shown in the drawings.

The control levers shown in Figures 1 and 2, are intended for two grand total registers or cross footers, the control levers, 31u, and 31v, serving for the control of one of these registers and the control levers, 31x and 31y, for the control of the other grand total registers or cross footers. By means of the control levers, 31y and

31v, each of the two grand total registers or cross footers are set for addition, subtraction or in a neutral position, and by means of the control levers, 31x and 31u, are set for total taking, sub total taking or in a neutral position.

Figure 2, shows the different positions of the control levers. The dotted line position in this figure shows the position of the control levers, 31y and 31v, for addition, "A", the continuous line position for neutral "N", and the chain line position for subtraction "S", while for the control levers, 31x and 31u, the dotted line position indicates the neutral position (N), the continuous line the total taking position (T) and the chain line the subtotal taking position (ST).

In order to protect the control levers, 31, against unintentional displacement, and to maintain them in the position into which they have been set, the following arrangement has been provided. An axle, 38, Figure 2, which is rotatably mounted at one end in the intermediate wall, 25, and at the other end, in the front wall, 3, is flattened on the surface which normally faces the pawls, 35, so that each of these pawls may be freely disengaged by swinging in an anti-clockwise direction, if the corresponding control lever, 31, is swung out of position. On the axle, 38, a

knob, 40, is rigidly secured by the screw, 39, by means of which knob, the axle, 38, may be rotated through an angle of slightly greater than 90 degrees. On the neck, 41, of the knob, 40, is arranged a device, 40a, which indicates the normal and operative positions of the axle 38, and is capable of being retained in either of these positions. The indicating device, 40a, is formed of spring steel and has at its end, 42, Figure 1, a projection 43, which is adapted to snap into corresponding depressions, 44 and thus holds the axle, 38, in the position in which it has been set.

If it is desired to prevent the control levers from being unintentionally swung out of one of the three positions, the axle, 38, is rotated by means of the knob, 40, through an angle slightly greater than 90 degrees, in a clockwise direction until the projection, 43, of the indicating device, 40a, snaps into the depression, 44a, on the front wall, 3. The above movement causes the surface, 45, of the axle, 38, to contact with the face, 48 of the pawl, 35, and thus prevents the nose 33, of the pawl from being disengaged from one of the notches, 32, of the control lever, 31, and the latter is thereby prevented from being displaced from the position into which it has been set.

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