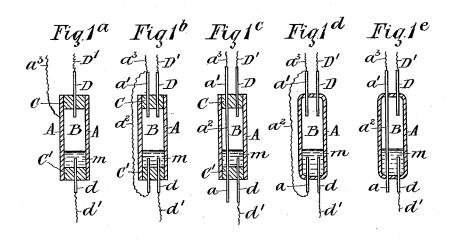
(No Model.)

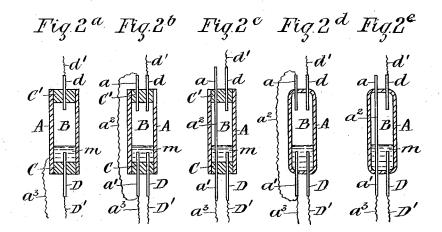
## P. RABBIDGE.

## TELEPHONIC SWITCH APPLIANCE.

No. 489,266.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.





Witnesses Wwwalker Gustafhilling Inventor Parnell Kabbidge

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PARNELL RABBIDGE, OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TELEPHONIC SWITCH APPLIANCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,266, dated January 3, 1893.

Application filed January 2, 1892. Serial No. 416,839. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PARNELL RABBIDGE, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, have invented new and useful Improvements 5 in Telephonic Switch Appliances, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact de-

The object of this invention is the construction of a simple and effective switch appliance, 10 whereby the electric current may be switched from the ringing circuit, to the speaking cir cuit, or vice versa, for telephonic purposes.

To facilitate description of my invention, I annex drawings, showing how I accomplish 15 my object, and I will herein refer to same as

per figures and lettering thereon.

Figures 1<sup>a</sup>, 1<sup>b</sup>, 1<sup>c</sup>, 1<sup>d</sup>, and 1<sup>c</sup>, represent the switch in a position which I for convenience will consider normal. Figs. 2<sup>a</sup>, 2<sup>b</sup>, 2<sup>c</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup>, and 20 2e, represent the switch in a position which I for convenience show in a reversed position.

A is a receptacle; B the hollow space of A, part of which is occupied by metallic mer-

C and C' are plugs or studs of some nonconducting material, through which one or more conducting points or surfaces a' and D. and a and d face or project into B. a' D aand d or surfaces a and a' are connected by 30 a conductor  $a^2$  either inside the receptacle as in Figs. 1°, 1°, 2° and 2° or outside the receptacle as in Figs. 1<sup>b</sup>, 1<sup>d</sup>, 2<sup>b</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup>.

a, a' are insulated from D and d', and D

and d' from each other.

D', d' and  $a^3$  are electrodes.

In Figs. 1a and 2a, A is considered as being made of some conducting material and acting as a conductor, having the electrodes a3 attached. In Figs. 1b, 1c and 2b, 2c, A is also 40 considered as being made of some conducting material; but not as being used as a conductor; in this case a' and D and a and d are inserted into B through C and C' acting in a similar manner to a' and D, and a and d in Figs. 1<sup>d</sup>,

45 1c, 2d, 2c, in which A is considered as being made of some non-conducting material, preferably glass, through which a', D, and a and

d face or project into B.

When the receptacle is in the position as l

shown in Figs. 1<sup>a</sup>, 1<sup>b</sup>, 1<sup>c</sup>, 1<sup>d</sup>, and 1<sup>e</sup>, the mercury 50 m is by its own gravitation at the bottom of B, connecting a with d (or A with d as in Fig. 1a). When reversing the position of the receptacle as in Figs. 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, and 2c, the mercury m falls to the other end of B thereby 55 connecting a' with D (or A with D as in Fig. 2<sup>a</sup>) while breaking the connection between a and d (or A and d as in Fig.  $2^a$ ). Thus it will be seen that by altering the position of a receptacle containing a quantity of mercury and 60 constructed as described, the electric current may be switched from one circuit to another through the mercury gravitating from one position to another.

This switch is to be used attached to a re- 65 ceiver or transmitter, so that when the position of the receiver or transmitter is altered when in operation the mercury in the switch, by gravitation, makes and breaks the necessary circuits from call to speaking apparatus. 70

As may readily be seen from the above description the shape and size of the receptacle, the material of which it is made and the relative position and the number of the contact surfaces or points may be varied to suit re- 75 quirements, space and convenience, but the novelty of this invention for which I claim protection is:-

1. In combination with a reversible vessel. insulated end plugs, a set of contacts D d ex- 80 tending through the plugs into the vessel, mercury within the vessel, contacts a'  $a^2$  and an electrical connection between them, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a reversible vessel, 85 insulated end plugs, a pair of contacts in each end of the vessel, mercury within the vessel contacts a a' and a connection  $a^2$  within the vessel between the contacts a a', substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

PARNELL RABBIDGE.

Witnesses:

W. WALKER, Patent Agent, Sydney. GUSTAF DILLBERG, E. E., Sydney.