

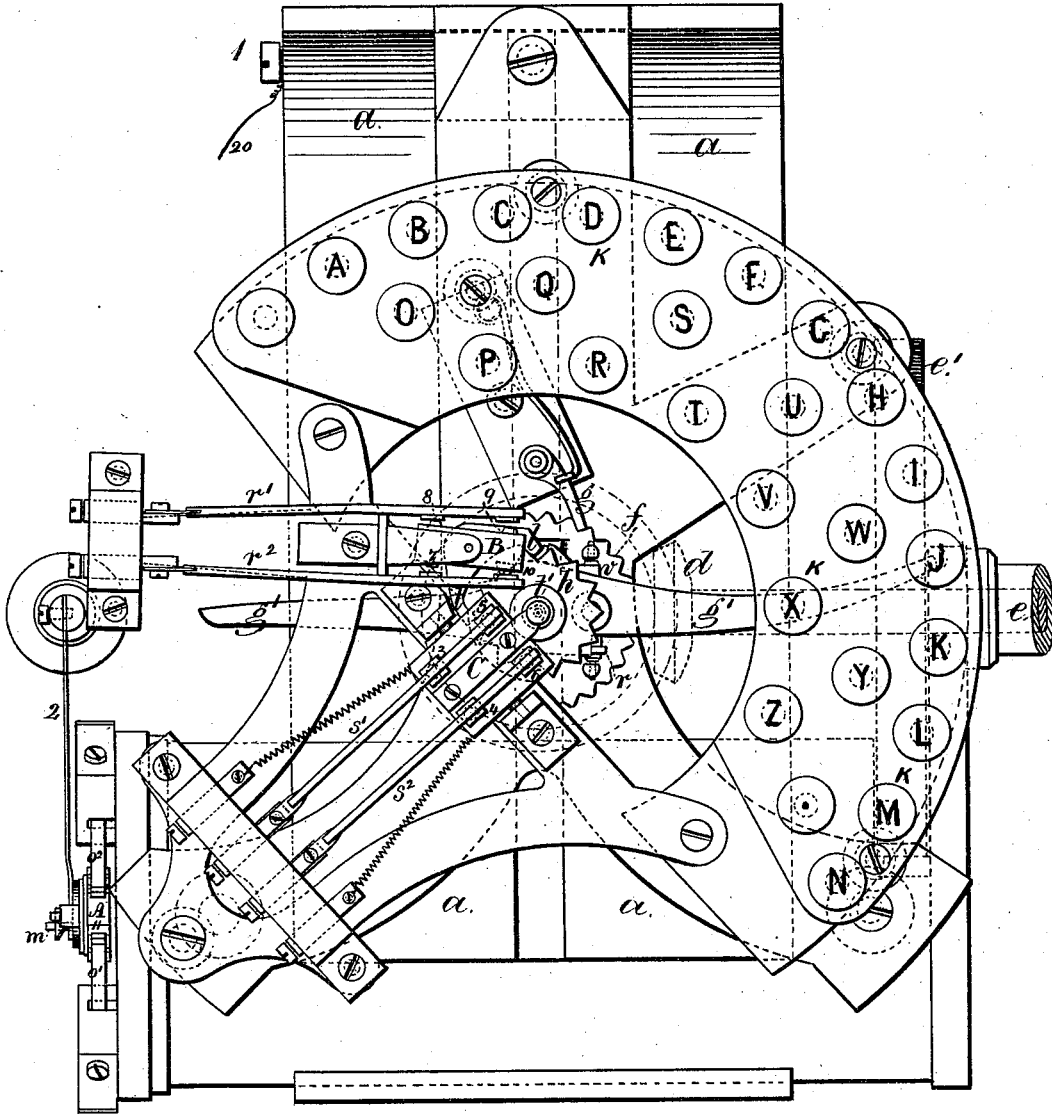
G. M. PHELPS.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TRANSMITTERS FOR PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

No. 195,162.

Patented Sept. 11, 1877.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses,

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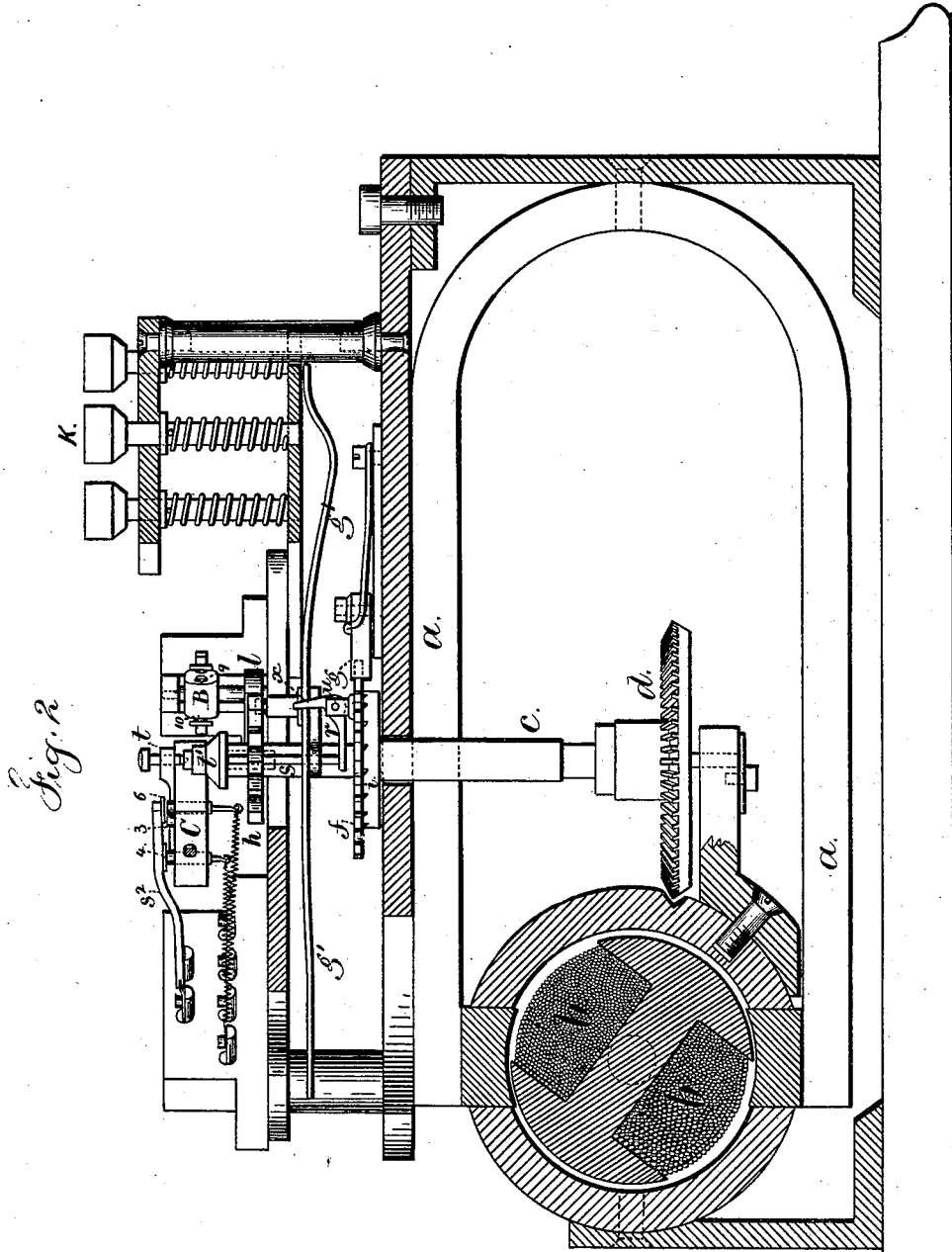


Fig. 2

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Fig. 3.

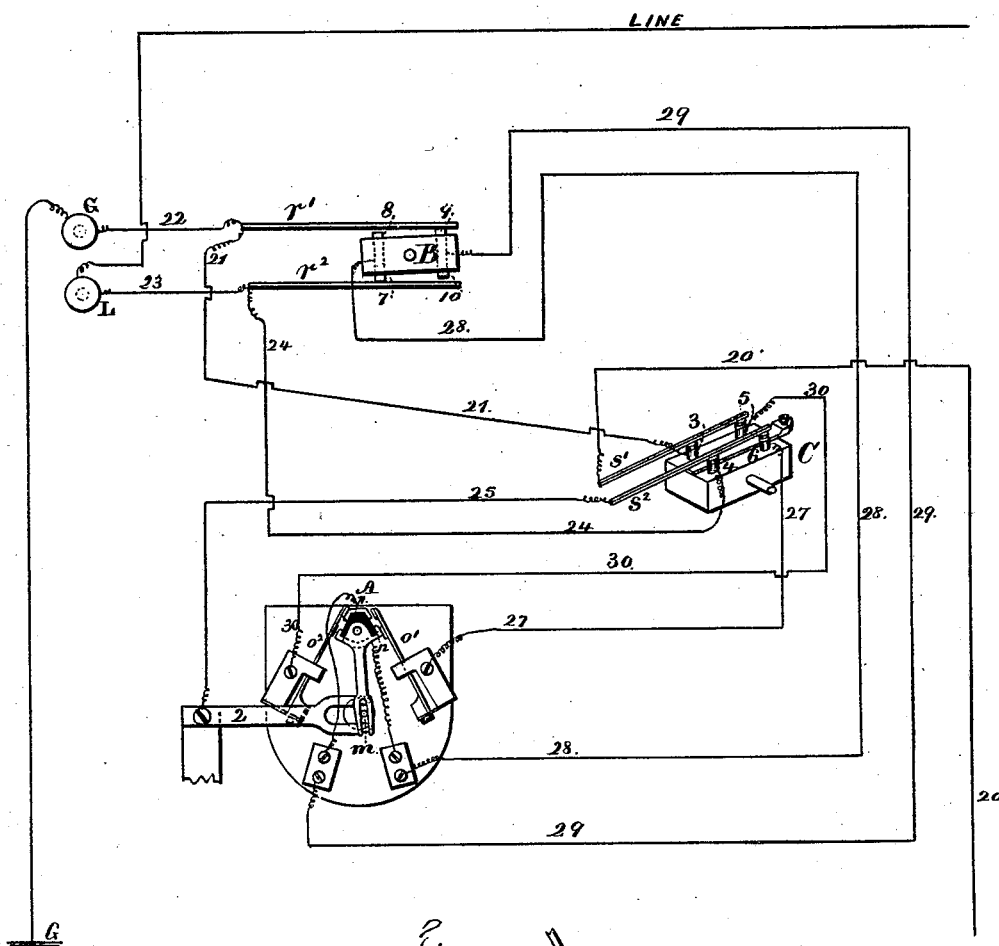
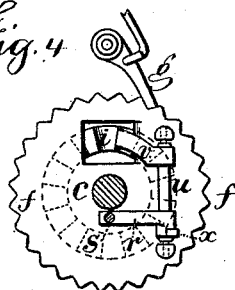


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. PHELPS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TRANSMITTERS FOR PRINTING-TELEGRAPHS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 195,162, dated September 11, 1877; application filed June 27, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. PHELPS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Magneto-Electric Transmitters for Telegraphs, of which the following is a specification:

This instrument is especially adapted to use with a printing-telegraph receiving-instrument.

Magneto-electric generators have been used for setting the type-wheel by pulsations of alternate polarity; but in machines of this character the pulsations have been stopped while the impression is made.

The present invention relates to an improvement in the magneto-electric transmitting-instrument, whereby the type-wheel is set by the alternate positive and negative pulsations, and then the alternate pulsations are transmitted into a current of one polarity to effect the printing.

By this arrangement a constant current may be furnished for testing the line with a galvanometer.

By this magneto-electric transmitter a battery is dispensed with, but all the advantages of a prolonged current of one polarity are obtained, the same as they would be from a battery.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a plan. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, partially in elevation, of my improved transmitting-machine. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the circuit connections, and Fig. 4 is a plan of the double arms and ratchet-wheels.

The permanent magnet *a* is of suitable size and strength for generating in the revolving armature-coil *b* the magneto-electric currents of the required strength for transmitting to the distant station.

The vertical shaft *c* is revolved by the gearing *d*, shaft *e*, and crank or other suitable appliance for hand, foot, or other power, and the gear-wheel *e'* revolves the armature of the magneto-generator.

The gearing is so proportioned that for every revolution of the shaft *c* the armature will revolve half as many times as there are characters or spaces on the type-wheel of the

distant receiving-instrument. There being a positive current and a negative current sent each revolution of the armature, the pulsations act in the receiving-instrument, and one letter is moved to position by a positive pulsation, and the next by a negative pulsation. This class of receiving-instruments being well known do not require further description. The circuit of the magneto-electric generator is completed through the frame of the instrument at 1, and by the insulated spring 2 at the axis of the armature.

Upon the shaft *c* is a wheel, *i*, with notches equal to half the number of divisions of the receiving type-wheel, and the teeth of the ratchet-wheel *f*, that is above this wheel *i*, equal in number to such type-wheel divisions, and there is a pawl, *g*, to prevent any backward movement of this wheel *f*. This wheel *f* is carried by a sleeve on the shaft *c*, and revolved by the pawl that drops into the notches in the wheel *i*, and this wheel *f* carries a double lever, *g'*, that is arrested by depressing any one of the keys in the double semicircular range of keys *k*, substantially the same as in my Patent No. 126,329.

Upon the sleeve of the wheel *f* is a second wheel, *h*, of half the number of teeth as the wheel *f*, and there are vibrating-pallets *l* that vibrate the four contact-points of B.

By the connections hereinafter explained these four vibrating contact-points close the contact to the line. If the vibrator is stopped in one position the connections will be for a positive constant current, and if in the other position, for a negative constant current, according to the point at which the arm is stopped by the key for the corresponding type to be impressed.

At the end of the armature-axis is a crank-pin, *m*, that operates the pole-changer A by which the alternate pulsations of induced electricity are transmitted to a constant current of one polarity, so long as the transmitting-arm remains stopped by a depressed key, whereby to effect whatever operations are desired at the distant station, such as feeding the paper, effecting the impression, or performing any other desired operation.

Heretofore the magneto-current was ex-

cluded from the line when the type-wheel was stopped, because if it had been allowed on the line the type-wheel would be moved by the alternations in the polarity. My present improvement obviates this difficulty by continuing the current of the polarity last used.

I make use of a circuit-changer, C, to shift the circuit-connections, as hereinafter described. This circuit-changer is operated by a lever, *t*, and a pin, *t'*, moving in the upper part of the shaft *c*, and said pin *t'* is acted upon by vertical pin *s*, that is in line with the shaft *c*, and is moved endwise by a lever, *r*, from a fulcrum-shaft, *u*, upon the wheel *f*, and there is a pawl, *v*, projecting down through an opening in the wheel *f* to the radially-notched wheel *i*, and there is a finger, *x*, upon the fulcrum-shaft *u*, passing up against an offset upon the double arms *g'*. The double arms *g'* are upon a stud that is bracketed to the sleeve that carries the wheel *f*, and there is a small amount of movement allowed to the arms upon this stud.

The parts are constructed and positioned so that the end of the pawl *v* engages in one of the radial notches of the wheel *i*, and insures the revolution of the two wheels together, but when the arm *g'* is arrested by coming in contact with a depressed key-pin, the wheels *f* and *i*, moving together, slightly press the finger *x* against the arm, and it and the pawl *v* are turned upon the fulcrum-shaft *u*, raising the pawl *v* out of contact with the wheel *i*, so that wheel *i* can continue to revolve, but the wheel *f* stands still, and the pawl *g* prevents any backward movement of the wheel *f*; hence the pawl *v* is held up against the action of a spring, which returns it to position as soon as the key rises, and the lever *g'* is liberated. By the movement of the pawl *v*, the lever *r* and pin *s* are moved, and the latter gives motion to the pin *t'* and lever *t*, and rocks the circuit-changer C, and the contact-springs *s*¹ *s*² close the circuit through either the pins 3 4 or 5 6.

When the machine is sending alternate currents, the springs *s*¹ *s*² of C are in contact with 3 and 4. When the arms *g'* are stopped the rocker *c* is moved as aforesaid, and *s*¹ *s*² are brought into contact with 5 and 6.

We will now suppose that the magneto-generator is in motion; the positive current passes from 1 by wire 20 to spring *s*¹ of C; thence by 3 and wire 21 to *r*¹ and wire 22 to G and ground, returning by line L; thence by wire 23 to *r*², and wire 24 to 4 and spring *s*², and by wire 25 to spring 2 of magneto-generator. The current cannot go by 5 or 6, because the circuit is open at those points.

The reverse current of opposite polarity passes off by spring 2, wire 25, *s*², 4, 24, *r*², 23, L, upon line returning through ground G, 22, *r*¹, 21, 3, *s*¹, 20 to magneto-generator. Thus the currents pulsate in setting the distant type-wheel independently of the rockers A and B; but when a key is depressed and the

rockers B stopped, the circuit-changer C is moved and the current travels as follows: Suppose that B is stopped in the position shown, and the current sent on the line is negative, then the pulsation passes from 1 by 20 to *s*¹, 5, wire 30 to spring *o*² of A, through 11, wire 29 to 9, thence by *r*¹ and 22 to ground, returning by line and L to 23, *r*², 7, wire 28 to 12, spring *o*¹, wire 27 to 6, spring *s*², wire 25 to spring 2 of magneto-generator.

Now, before another pulsation is sent from the magneto-generator, the crank *m* has changed the rocker pole-changer A, and the pulsation which is of opposite polarity to the previous one passes by spring 2, 25, *s*², 6, 27, *o*¹, 11, 29, 9, *r*¹, 22, G to ground, returning by line to L, 23, *r*², 7, 28, 12, *o*², 30, 5, *s*¹, 20 to magneto-generator.

By this means it will be apparent that the pole-changer A continues upon the line pulsations of the same polarity, although the current alternates from the magneto-generator.

With a type-wheel set by currents of alternate polarity, the pole-changer B puts upon the line the current of the polarity required for the letter that is to be printed.

If two pulsations were used for each letter, making fifty-six pulsations instead of twenty-eight for a revolution of the type-wheel, then pole-changer B would not be required.

I, however, will now suppose that the arm and wheels are stopped with the vibrator B in the reverse position to that shown; then the positive from 1 will pass by 20, *s*¹, 5, 30, *o*², 11, 29, 10, *r*², and 23 to line, returning by ground to G, 22, *r*¹, 8, 28, 12, *o*¹, 27, 6, *s*², 25, and 2 to the magneto-generator, thus putting positive to the line and so continuing the circuit, the pole-changer A acting, as aforesaid, to reverse the connections as the polarity of the pulsations are reversed by the magneto-generator, and so continue the same polarity to the line.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a magneto-generator and transmitting-instrument, of a pole-changer operated in connection with the magneto-generator to continue pulsations of the same polarity upon the line after the transmitting mechanism is arrested by a key, substantially as set forth.
2. The combination, with a magneto-generator and a transmitting-instrument for a printing-telegraph, of a circuit-changer, C, brought into action by the mechanism that stops the transmitting portion of the apparatus, substantially as set forth.
3. The combination, with the magneto-generator, of the pole-changers A and C, circuit-connections, and transmitting-instrument, substantially as set forth.
4. The combination, with the magneto-generator and the pole-changers A and C, of the vibrator B and circuit-connections, substantially as set forth.
5. The combination, with the magneto-gen-

erator, of the pole-changer A and circuit-connections, substantially as set forth, to produce a current of either polarity, substantially as set forth.

6. The revolving wheel *i*, with notches and the wheel *f*, in combination with the arms *g'*, pawl *v*, finger *x*, lever *r*, and circuit-changer C, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1877.

GEO. M. PHELPS.

Witnesses:

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HAROLD SERRELL.