(No Model.)

R. C. STONE, Dec'd.

S. W. SMITH, Administrator.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMITTER.

No. 400,141. Patented Mar. 26, 1889.

Fig. 1.

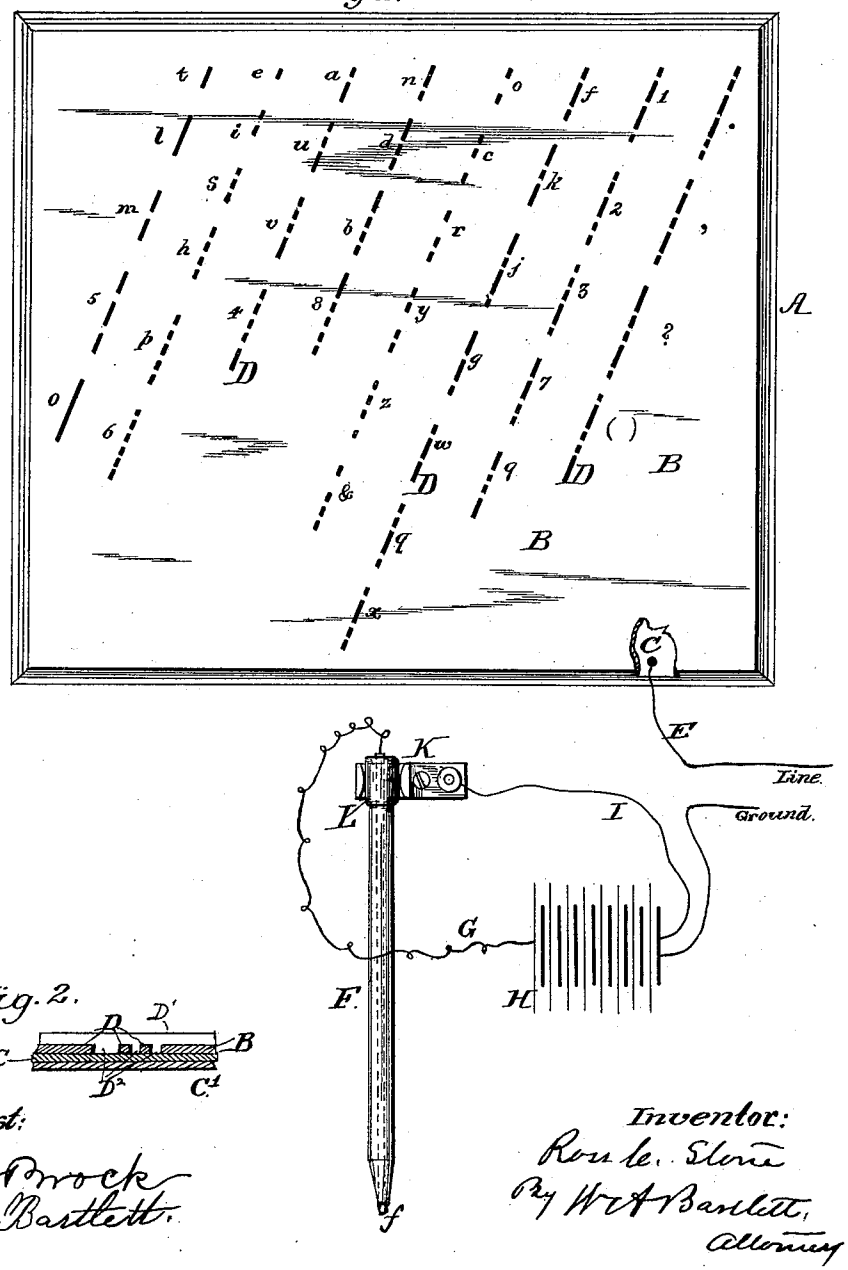


Fig. 2.

Attest:

F. B. Brock

L. M. Bartlett.

Inventor:

Rourke. Stone

By W. A. Bartlett,

Attorney

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROSS C. STONE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.; SAMUEL WESLEY SMITH ADMINISTRATOR OF SAID ROSS C. STONE, DECEASED.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMITTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 400,141, dated March 26, 1889.

Application filed December 1, 1887. Renewed January 31, 1889. Serial No. 298,252. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROSS C. STONE, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telegraphic Transmitters, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to apparatus for transmitting telegraphic messages.

The invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of devices hereinafter described, whereby a telegraphic message may be sent by the use of a pencil or stylus in connection with a transmitting-board and line-wire.

The object of the invention is to produce a device by which any person capable of reading may transmit a message over a telegraph-line.

Figure 1 illustrates diagrammatically the apparatus constituting my invention. Fig. 2 is a section of so much of the transmitting-board as is necessary to illustrate the construction of a single letter.

A indicates a signal-board containing a system of signals. I have illustrated a Morse alphabet; but any other alphabet or set of signals may be used. The surface B of the board is insulated in any usual manner. The base C is of metal, which is insulated from its support C′ in any usual manner. The plate or base C has on its surface a series of elevations, as indicated at D in Figs. 1 and 2. These elevations and the depressions or apertures D^2 between them constitute a signal-character, of which an alphabet or code will be arranged on the plate. Assuming it to be a Morse alphabet, the projections D will be a series of dots and dashes. The projections D are formed of the material of the surface-covering D′, and the general surface of this covering D′ is preferably above and parallel with the top of projections D, serving as a guide for a pen or stylus and as a stop therefor at the ends of the signal, as shown in Fig. 2.

The characters constituting a letter or signal are preferably arranged in an inclined position about at the slope of the characters usually employed in writing, as shown on the diagram. The metallic plate C is connected with the line-wire E of a telegraph, and is otherwise insulated. A pencil or stylus, F, having a metallic core and hardened point, *f*, is connected by a wire, G, with a battery or dynamo, as H. The battery has a metallic connection, I, to a clasp or holder, K, which grasps a metallic ferrule, L, connected to the metallic core of the pencil or stylus. Except the ferrule referred to, the surface of the pencil or stylus will be covered with rubber or other non-conducting material. When the pencil or stylus is suspended in its clasp K, the metallic circuit through the wires I and G is complete and the battery is short-circuited, as is common in the telephonic receivers. When the pencil is removed from its clasp, the short circuit is broken.

In operation the pencil or stylus is grasped in the hand of the operator, and having been removed from the clasp the metallic point is drawn along one of the letters on the board A. This makes and breaks circuit from battery H through the flexible insulated wire G and the metallic point *f* of the stylus to the board C, and so along the line-wire E. A very little practice will give great uniformity in the rapidity of the strokes by which the letters or pulsations along the wire are produced, and the same may be reproduced at any point along the line-wire by any usual form of telegraphic receiver.

The inclined position of the projections constituting letters gives great facility in the use of this apparatus. The stylus may be constructed of suitable form, so that the metallic projections and the metal of the stylus only come in contact; but by preference the stylus will run in a groove or against a ridge alongside the characters constituting a letter.

I claim—

1. A telegraphic transmitting-board consisting of an insulated metallic plate capable of connection to the line-wire and an integral non-conducting covering for said plate, said covering being pierced by apertures representing the characters of a signal and covering the entire surface of said metallic plate except where perforated.

2. The combination, with an insulated me-

tallic plate, of an integral non-conducting covering extending over the surface of said plate, said covering having apertures representing the characters of a signal, and separate guiding-grooves proximate to said apertures.

3. In combination, an insulated plate forming a base and connected to a line-wire, an integral sheet of non-conducting material perforated, as described, with the characters representing a signal alphabet or code, covering said base-plate except where perforated, and a stylus having a non-conducting handle and a single metallic point connected to a battery-wire, the whole constituting a telegraphic transmitting apparatus, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROSS C. STONE.

Witnesses:

W. A. BARTLETT,

PHILIP MAURO.