

(No Model.)

I. LUCAS.  
TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER.

No. 549,802.

Patented Nov. 12, 1895.

Fig. 1.

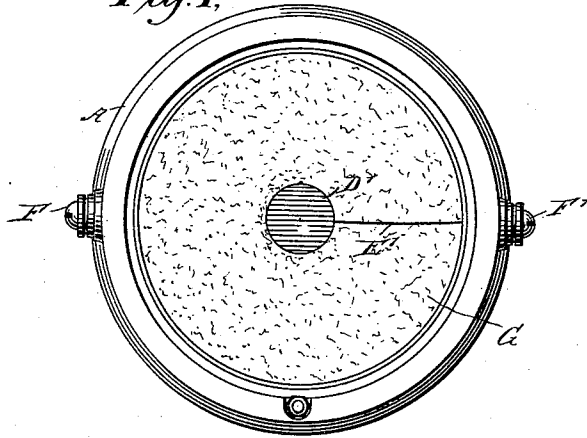


Fig. 2.

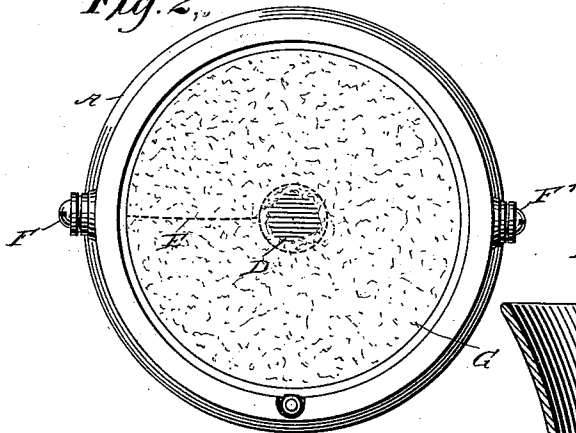


Fig. 4.

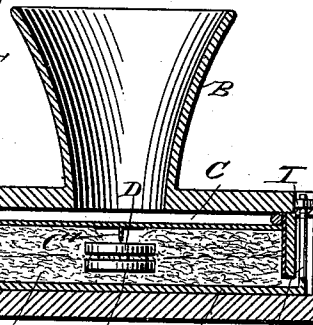
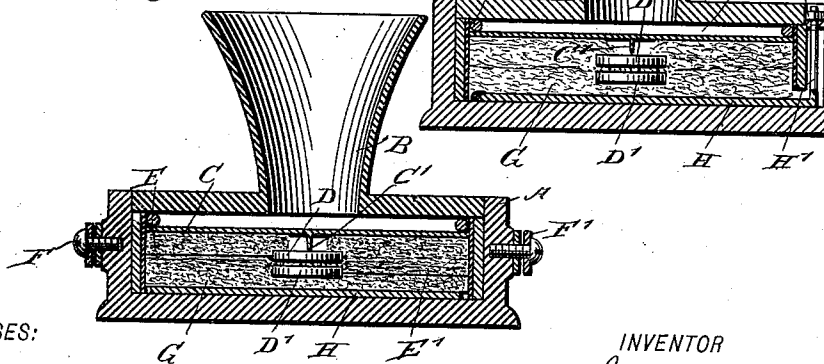


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TELEPHONE-TRANSMITTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,802, dated November 12, 1895.

Application filed May 15, 1895. Serial No. 549,429. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, IGNATIUS LUCAS, of Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Telephone-Transmitter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved telephone-transmitter arranged to soften the sounds for transmission.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement with the mouthpiece, diaphragm, and upper contact-disk removed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same with the mouthpiece and diaphragm removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the same.

The telephone-transmitter is provided with the usual casing or box A, having a mouthpiece B, the diaphragm C, formed with the point C', engaging the upper contact-disk D, made of carbon and placed opposite the lower contact-disk D'. The disks D and D' are connected by wires E and E' with the usual binding-posts F and F' on the sides of the casing.

The contact-disks D and D' are embedded in a filling G, made of a loose material, preferably

sliver—that is, wool as it leaves the carding-machine and previous to being felted. This filling G covers with its upper layer the space between the top of the upper contact-disk D and under the face of the diaphragm C, so that the filling is in contact with the diaphragm and also embeds the two contact-disks D and D'. Now it will be seen that by this filling sounds passing upon the diaphragm C by the operator speaking into the mouthpiece B are greatly softened for transmission, so that the harsh and shrill sounds delivered by the receiver, as now experienced, are completely avoided and the transmission of speech is perfect.

The filling material is preferably held on a false-bottom plate H, adapted to be raised by a nut I, screwing on the upper end of a bolt H', extending upwardly from the plate H, so that the material can be more or less compressed—that is, adjusted until the desired sound quality is obtained.

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

A telephone transmitter, comprising a casing, a diaphragm, contact disks, one of which is engaged by a point on the diaphragm, and a filling made of sliver and placed in the casing at the back of the diaphragm, and embedding the said contact disks, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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