Dec. 1, 1925. 1,563,754

M. LATOUR

ELECTRICAL CONDENSER

Filed Aug. 19, 1921

Fig. 1

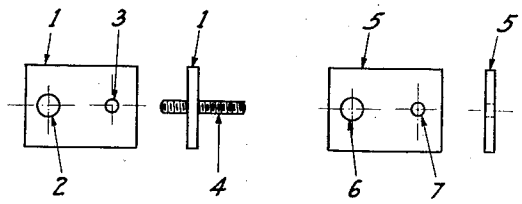


Fig. 2

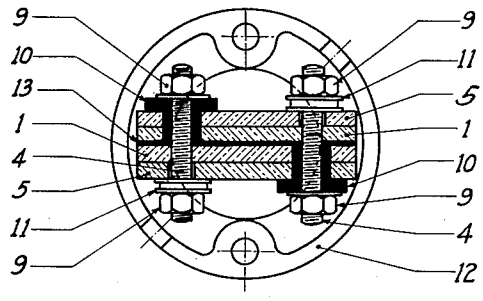


Fig. 3.

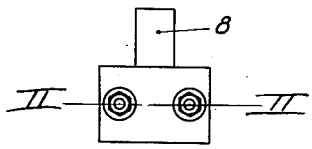
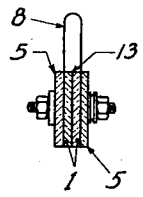


Fig. 4.



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By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIUS LATOUR, OF PARIS, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO LATOUR CORPORATION, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

ELECTRICAL CONDENSER.

Application filed August 19, 1921. Serial No. 493,672.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARIUS LATOUR, a citizen of France, and resident of Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electrical Condensers (for which I have filed an application in France filed September 5, 1917, patented May 16, 1919), of which the following is a specification accompanied by drawings.

It is the object of the present invention to secure capacities shunted by an extremely high resistance that may be readily installed in apparatus that is not bulky. Such capacities may be utilized, e. g., in wireless telegraph apparatus in which the receivers and the vacuum tube amplifiers utilize low capacities which must be shunted by a resistance and which must be preferably reduced to the smallest possible dimensions.

My invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1 shows the plates and assembling means.

Fig. 2 is a section through my assembled condenser taken on lines II—II of Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the assembled plate and high resistance shunt.

Fig. 4 is an end view of the same.

The core of the condenser is composed of two pairs of brass plates; each pair comprising, as shown in Fig. 1;

A plate 1 perforated by a smooth hole 2 and a tapped hole 3 into which a screw threaded rod 4 is soldered;

A plate 5 perforated by two holes 6 and 7: the diameter of hole 6 is equal to that of hole 2 and the diameter of hole 7 is slightly larger than the exterior diameter of the screw threaded rod.

The cores are assembled in the manner illustrated in Fig. 2. The plates 1 are inside and are separated by one or a plurality of sheets of mica 13, or by any other dielectric of a sufficient thickness to give the desired capacity. The plates 5 are on the outside.

A leaf of paper suitably impregnated with a material of the desired conductivity has each of its ends clamped between plates 1 and 5 as shown in Fig. 4, the two plates comprising each electrode and serving as clamping members for the ends of the paper leaf. The assembly 5 is pressed together by means of four nuts 9 that may be screwed on the ends of the two threaded rods. The threaded rods are suitably insulated by means of the bushings 10 (Fig. 2).

The binding posts 11 of the condenser are held fast by the nuts 9. The compression of the assembly causes the plates 1 and 5 to have the same electrical potential.

The condenser thus assembled may be placed within a protective casing 12 which may be filled with an insulating material.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In combination, a first group of condenser plates, a second group of condenser plates, dielectric material for separating said groups from each other, a clamping plate associated with each group, a conductive member having one of its ends inserted between a plate of said first group and its associated clamping plate and having its other end inserted between a plate of said second group and its associated clamping plate and means for clamping all of the plates, the dielectric and the ends of said conducting member together.

2. The combination of two pairs of conductive plates, a strip of high resistance conductive paper bent into U shape, one end of said paper being fitted between the plates of one pair and the other end between the plates of the other pair and a dielectric between said pairs.

3. The combination of two pairs of conductive plates, a strip of high resistance conductive paper bent into U shape, one end of said paper being fitted between the plates of one pair and the other end between the plates of the other pair and a dielectric between said pairs and clamping means for holding said plates together.

4. The combination of two pairs of conductive plates, a strip of high resistance conductive paper bent into U shape, one end of said paper being fitted between the plates of one pair and the other end between the plates of the other pair and a dielectric between said pairs and clamping means for holding said plates together and a casing enclosing the plates and the resistance.

MARIUS LATOUR.