Abstract of Telephone Patents

granted in the United States last month

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Telephone Mouthpiece. — Young. — This is a disinfecting mouthpiece. A vessel containing disinfectant is screwed into a hole in one side. Patent unassigned. — 952,557.

Telephone System. — Hulfish. — This is a scheme particularly applicable to semi-automatic systems in which calling lines are automatically connected to idle cord circuits or the like. When a line is thus connected, if the call is for another party on the same line, if no special provision were made, the operator would of course get a busy signal. This inventor provides a special tone test, so that if both ends of the same circuit are applied, it will not report the line busy. Patent assigned to McMeen & Miller, of Chicago, Ill. — 952,567.

Selective Ringing System for Party Line Telephones. — Winslow. — This is a party line selective ringing scheme. As illustrated there are six parties, the first four having high wound bridged relays and condensers, with grounded biassed ringers arranged so that current in the metallic circuit will pull up all the relays and connect two ringers of opposite polarities between opposite sides of line to ground. The last two stations have vibrating direct current of ringers from opposite sides to ground. The operator's equipment includes keys and suitable generators. Patent unassigned. — 953,082.

Telephone Transmitter. — Randall. — This transmitter has a felt pad with several perforations between the diaphragm and the back electrode, each chamber thus formed containing granular material under compression. All the cells are connected in multiple, in order to get "greater power". Patent unassigned. — 953,102.

Micro Receiver or Translator. — Stragiotti. — This telephonic relay or repeater uses a differential microphone, two resistance buttons being mounted on opposite sides of the diaphragm, which is vibrated by bi-polar magnet of the ordinary type. The circuit includes back connections to both buttons to opposite ends of the primary, and a battery connection from the middle point of the battery to the diaphragm and both front electrodes. The action on the buttons is equal and opposite, producing complementary changes in the two halves of the primary supplementing each other in the secondary. A two-way circuit is also shown employing a third wire, so that a receiving element at each end can be put in the metallic circuit and a transmitting element in a phantom or vice versa. Assigned to Thomas, Vercellini and Marta, of Hurley, Wis. — 953,107.

Telephone System. — Weiss. — This is an improvement over an invention in prior application of F. W. Dunbar, filed March 22, 1901, serial number 52,315. The object is to do away with certain objections to the use of a three-wire cord with a three-wire jack. The cord circuit is especially designed, so that the sleeve supervisory relay on the calling is connected with a closed contact in a listening key instead of directly with the sleeve strand, which prevents clicks when the plug is inserted the circuit being broken as long as the listening key is in position. Assigned to Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, of Chicago, Ill. — 953,188.

Mercury Arc Relay. — Taylor. — According to this invention the mercury vapor bulb is used in the following manner: The bulb contains the usual body of mercury, a cathode and two anodes. The receiver magnet has its poles arranged to affect the flux, between the anodes and the cathodes, the variations in which produce corresponding variations in the local circuit. Assigned to General Electric Company, of New York, N. Y. — 953,361.

Telephone Attachment. — Small. — This is a jointed receiver holder having a spring clutch which enables it to be set up at any desired angle, and to force down the switch hook when out of use. Assigned to the Acme Automatic Street Indicating Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. — 953,442.

Telephone Receiver. — Noble, Dec'd. — In this receiver the diaphragm is built up of punched sheet metal discs of decreasing diameter so as to form a pyramidal mass with its base to the pole pieces, and held together by a central rivet. Assigned one-half to Charles W. Chamberlain, of St. Louis, Missouri. — 953,970.

Telephone Mouthpiece. — Berg-Jager. — This is a mouthpiece for combination transmitters and receivers, comprising a funnel shaped piece with its small end carrying a layer of soft material like India-rubber to give a good fit in the transmitter mouthpiece. Unassigned. — 954,372.

Telephone Repeater. — Stragiotti. — This comprises a two-way circuit employing double wound repeating coils for the transmission lines, each having local circuit with a bridged receiver magnet. A choked coil is bridged in parallel, with a tap off from its central windings through the secondary of an induction coil to the neutral point between the windings of an incoming winding repeating coil. Each primary has its ends connected to the front and back electrodes of a double contact transmitter controlled by the opposite transmission circuit, and the middle point of each primary goes through a choke coil thence to battery, and thence to the middle electrode of its relay transmitter. After the secondary is bridged across neutral points of the opposite local circuit, potentials are balanced on a receiver therein and interference or repetition is avoided. Assigned to Thomas, Vercellini and Marta, of Hurley, Wisconsin. — 954,402.

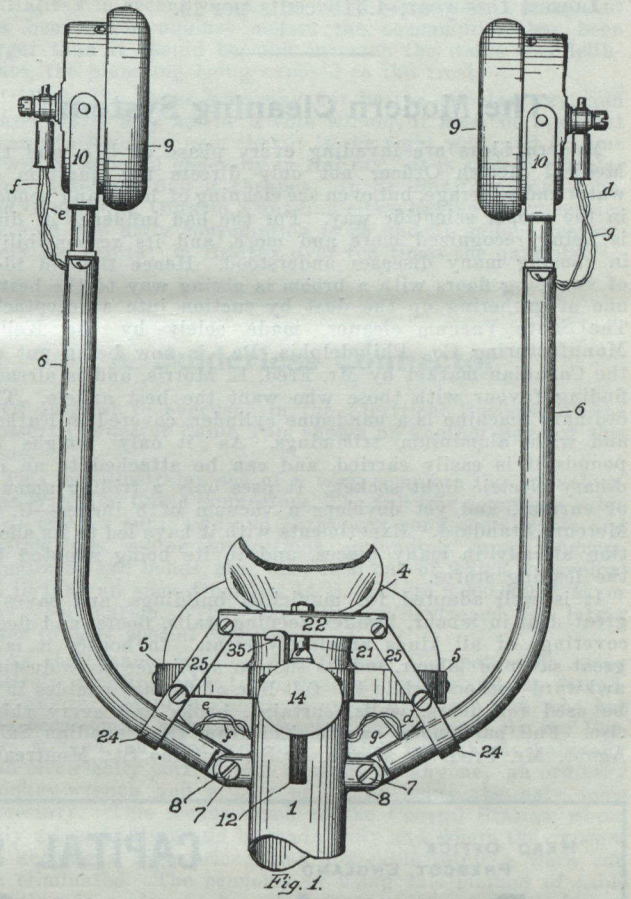

Fig. 1.

Automatic Telephone. — Rogers. — This is a combination set built somewhat like a stethoscope, a pair of curved tubes carrying watch case receivers at their ends being pivoted to a standard which also carries the transmitter, and contains the switch springs. The ear tubes are normally held together and when spread apart for using they work the switch springs through a plunger in the standard. In the drawing 6 indicates the ear tubes carrying the receivers 9, and pivoted at 7 to lugs 8 on the standard 1, which carries the transmitter 4 in a clamping ring 5. When the tubes 6 are spread apart for using, the yoke rigging 22-25 pushes down the plunger 21 which works the switch springs inside the standard. Assigned to Frank H. Lee, of Danbury, Conn. — 954,701.