

(No Model.)

U. DIEULEVEULT.
FLOATING TELEGRAPH STATION.

No. 398,035.

Patented Feb. 19, 1889.

Fig. 1.

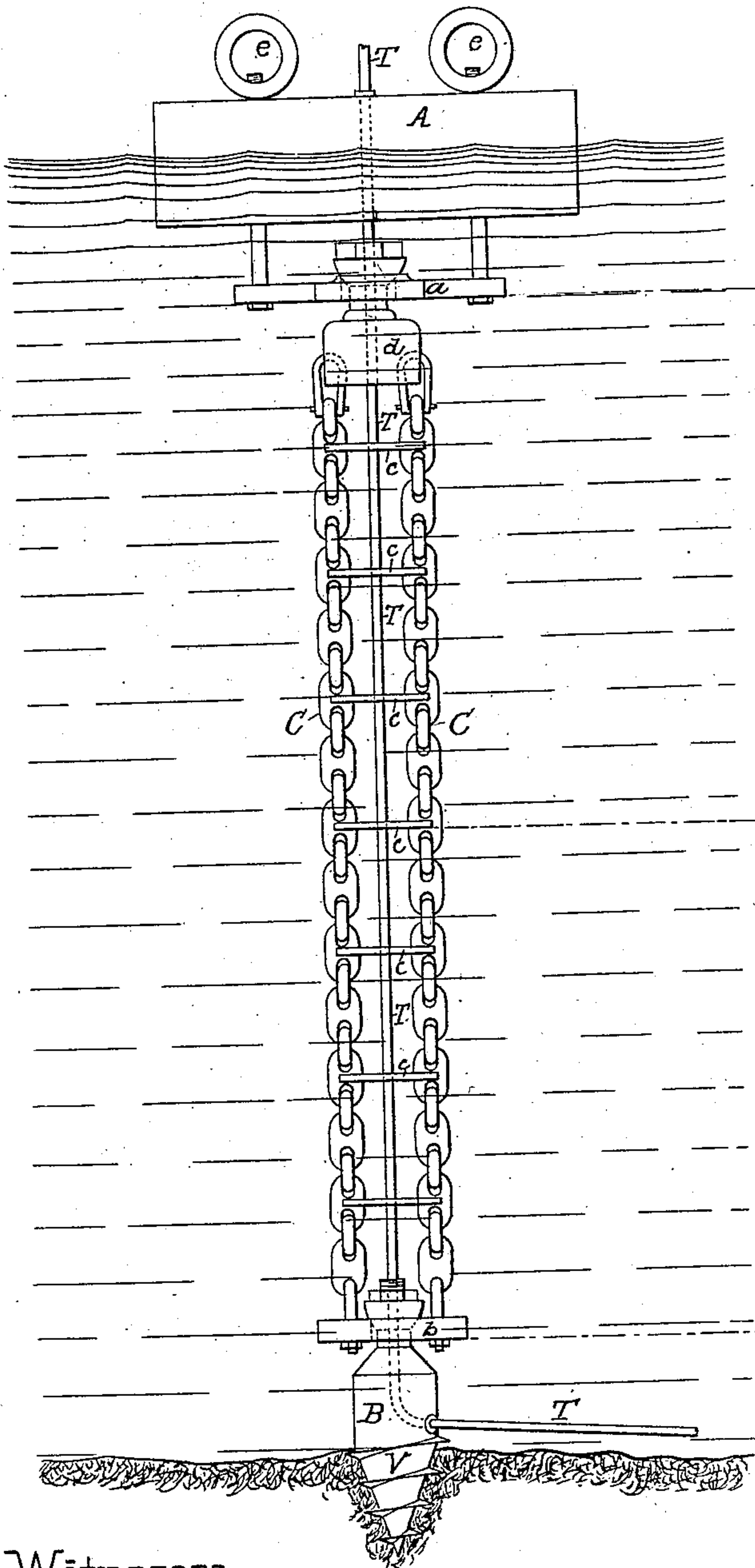


Fig. 2.

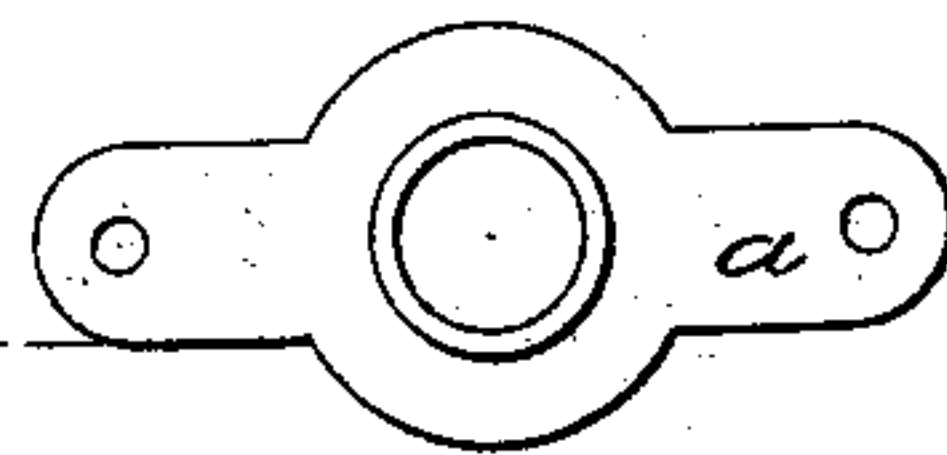
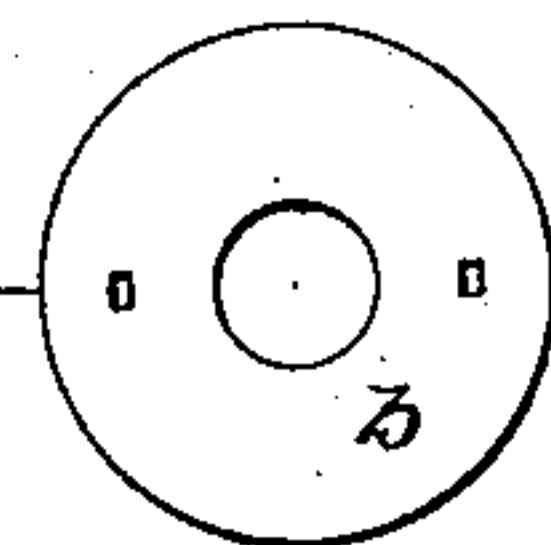


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

E. J. Griswold
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Inventor:

U. Dieuleveult
by his Attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

URBAIN DIEULEVEULT, OF TRÉGUIER, CÔTES-DU-NORD, FRANCE.

FLOATING TELEGRAPH-STATION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,035, dated February 19, 1889.

Application filed June 25, 1888. Serial No. 278,078. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, URBAIN DIEULEVEULT, proprietor, of Tréguier, Côtes-du-Nord, in the Republic of France, have invented a Floating Telegraphic or Telephonic Station for the Purpose of Enabling Ships or Vessels to Communicate with one Another or with the Shore, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a floating telegraphic or telephonic station for the purpose of enabling ships or vessels to communicate with one another or with the shore.

This floating station consists, essentially, of a buoy of any suitable construction secured by any suitable anchoring arrangement and traversed centrally by a telegraphic or telephonic cable, the free end of which is capable of being connected with a corresponding cable carried by the ship or vessel desiring to communicate or of being connected directly to the apparatus carried by the said ship or vessel.

The telegraphic or telephonic cable of the floating station is connected with apparatus on the shore of the harbor road channel or gulf, for example, or on another floating station of similar construction. In the first case the station establishes a communication between the ship or vessel and the shore, and in the second case the two stations combined serve to establish communication between two ships or vessels connected by the stations, which stations may also be connected with the shore by a separate cable, if desired. In place of being employed solely for transmitting signals or sounds, the floating station may be utilized for giving an electric light or other similar indications. In this case it is combined with a lamp or apparatus serving to show at night or in foggy weather the exact position of the stations or buoys to which ships or vessels may be moored or through which the ships or vessels may communicate.

In order that my said invention may be fully understood, I shall now proceed more particularly to describe the same, and for that purpose shall refer to the annexed drawings.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my floating telegraph-station, and Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are details of the construction.

This station is composed of a buoy, A, of

any suitable construction, connected by chains C C to a metal shoe, B, provided with a screw, V, or any other anchoring arrangement suitable for the nature of the ground. The shoe B is provided at its upper part with a pivot or pin passing through a disk, *b*, secured by a nut and a washer of hemispherical shape, whereby the disk is enabled to turn and dip or incline in any direction with the greatest facility. This shoe is perforated with a central hole, through which a telegraphic or telephonic cable, T, is threaded, the said cable proceeding from the shore or from another floating station. The chains C C, attached to the disk B, have their links connected at intervals by metallic transverse or distance pieces *c*, perforated with a central hole or eye for the passage of the cable T. The length of these chains is necessarily variable and calculated according to the depth of the water. Their section and number are likewise to be proportioned to the power and tonnage of the ships or vessels that may be moored to the buoy.

The buoy A comprises a disk, *a*, connected to a bell or cap shaped piece, *d*, capable of turning and inclining in any direction, being secured by a nut and a hemispherical washer, and to which the upper extremities of the chains C C are hooked or attached.

The bell *d*, the disk *a*, and the buoy A are all perforated with a central hole for the passage of the cable T, which is brought out or projects at the upper side of the buoy between two mooring-rings, *e e*.

It will be seen that the cable T occupies the center of the system, and that the several parts of the latter are free to move about the cable, according to the impulses of the currents or waves, without any danger of fouling or becoming entangled with the cable, which is always free to be laid hold of at the surface of the buoy when required for making a connection.

Upon the buoy, which is of any convenient dimensions or construction, there may be provided an electric light, E, or electric bell F, Fig. 2, connected with a separate or special cable, *t*, running alongside of the cable T, herebefore referred to. The electric light serves to indicate the position of the floating tele-

graphic or telephonic station. If desired, it may be employed alone to indicate the situation of the mooring-buoy. The same remark applies to the electric bell, which enables the buoy to be readily found in foggy weather.

In conclusion, I desire to state that the forms and dimensions of the floating station are entirely to be governed by circumstances, as well as the grouping and materials of the constituent parts, and that I reserve the right to introduce such modifications as I may think desirable or which I may find advantageous in practice; but

What I claim is—

1. A floating telephonic or telegraphic station consisting of a buoy and anchoring-shoe, chains connecting the anchoring-shoe and buoy, distance-pieces connecting the chains with each other at intervals, and a cable passing down through the center of the buoy, the

distance-pieces and the anchoring-shoe forming the axis about which these parts may turn without danger of entanglement, substantially as herein described.

2. A floating telephonic or telegraphic station consisting of a buoy, an anchoring-shoe, and a chain having connecting-disks *a* and *b*, and universal joints between the buoy and disk *a* and between the anchoring-shoe and disk *b*, to enable the parts to turn and oscillate freely in all directions without entangling or fouling the cable *T*, which passes through their centers, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

URBAIN DIEULEVEULT.

Witnesses:

ALFRED BAZIRE,
GUILLAUME GAUTHIER.