

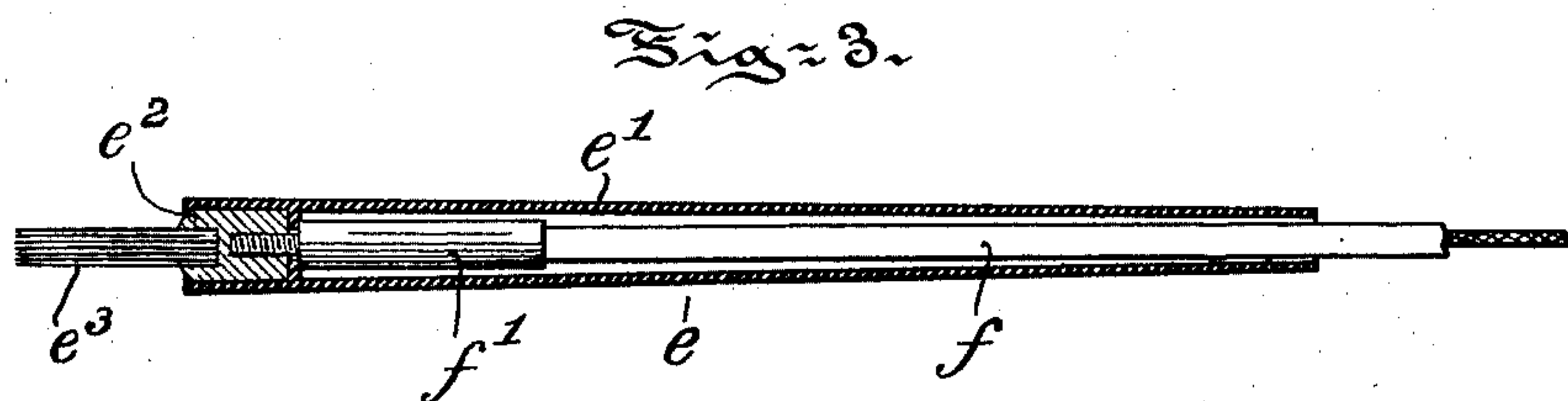
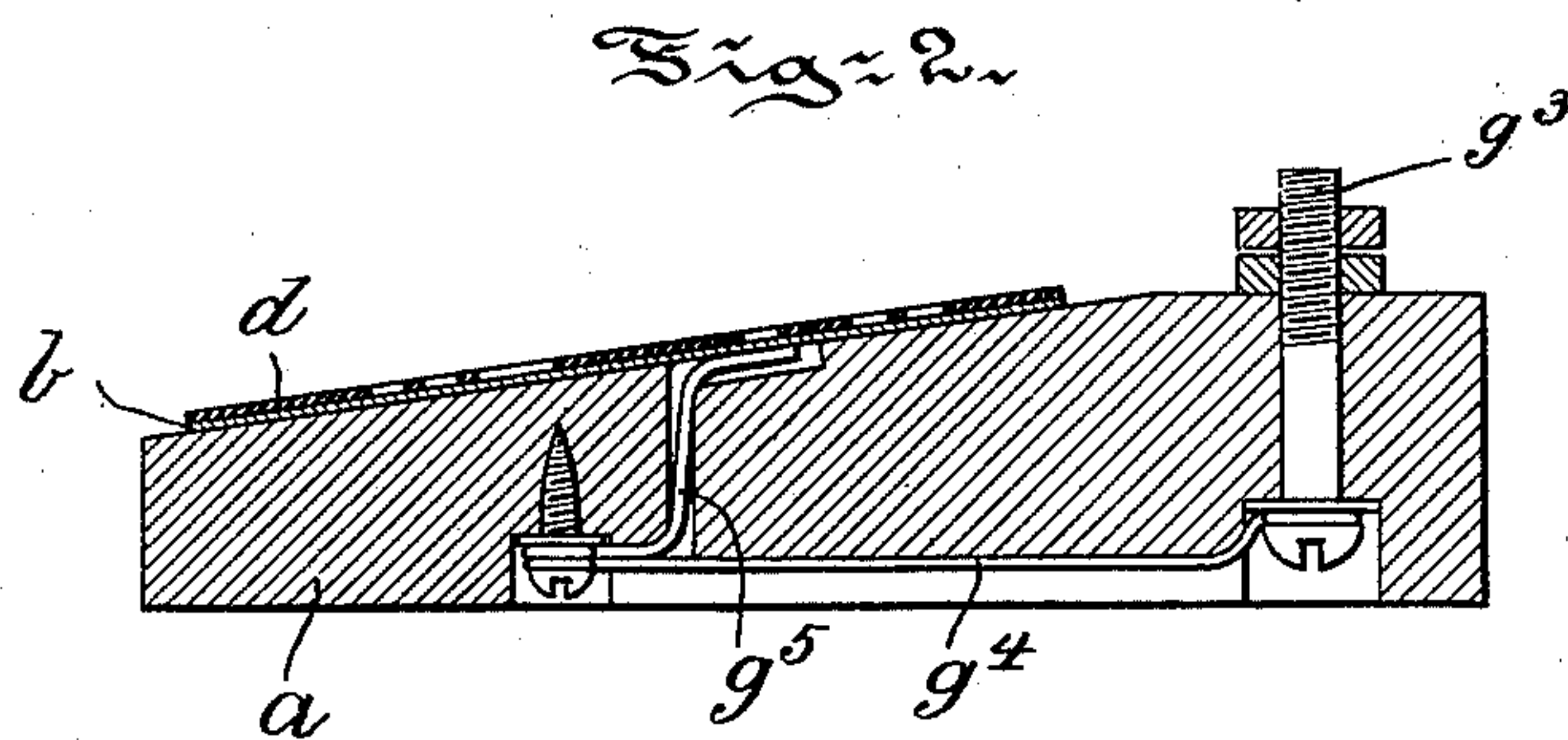
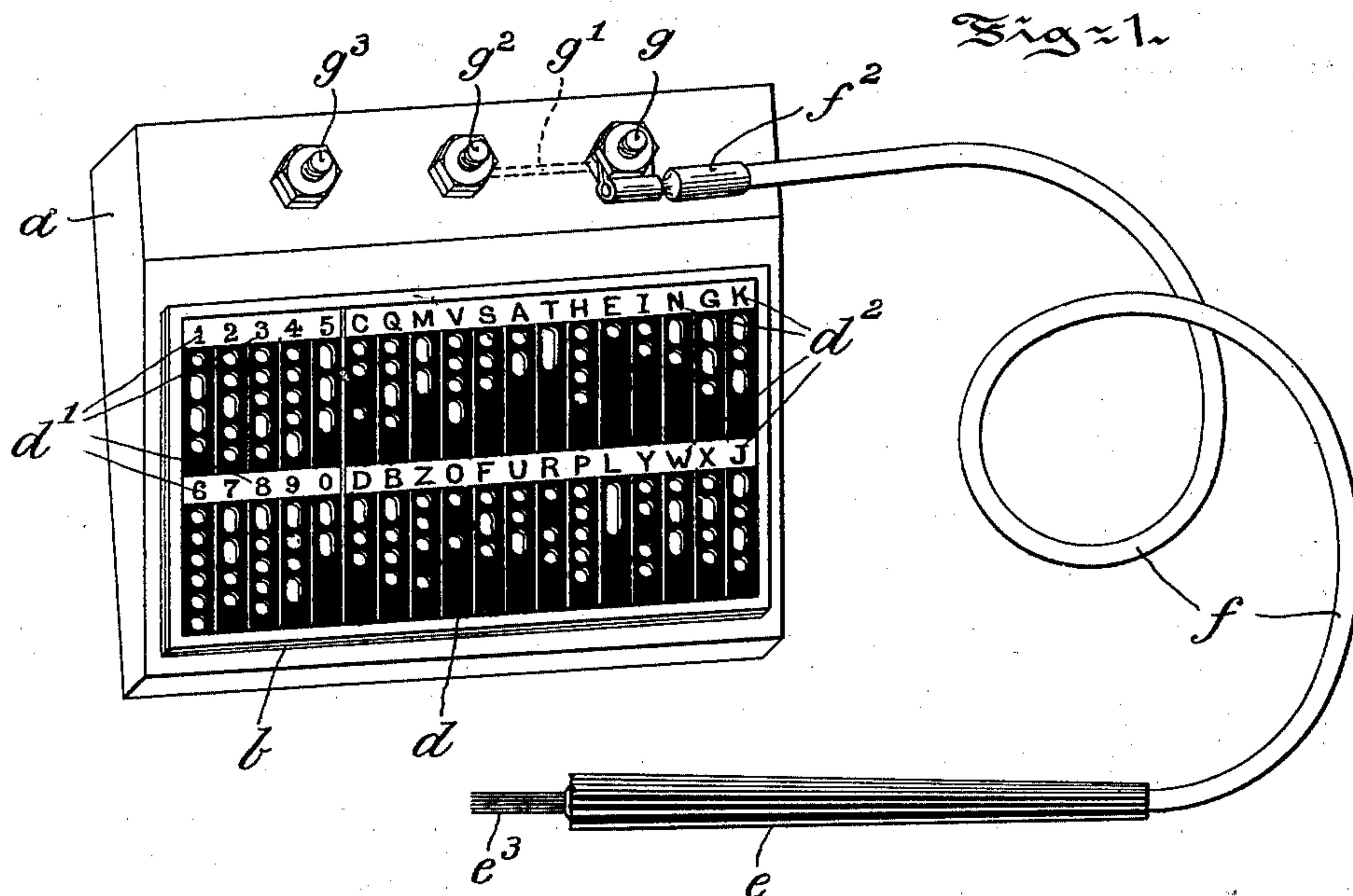
No. 702,263.

Patented June 10, 1902.

J. A. TOOMEY.
AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMITTER.

(Application filed Feb. 18, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. TOOMEY, OF GOSHEN, INDIANA.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHIC TRANSMITTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,263, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed February 18, 1902. Serial No. 94,615. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. TOOMEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Telegraphic Transmitters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to an apparatus especially adapted for learners, by means of which the transmission of telegraphic messages may be correctly and automatically accomplished, and in such connection it relates to the construction and arrangement of such an automatic telegraphic transmitter.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a transmitter for telegraphic messages which is of simple construction and which will permit one unskilled in the art to readily, accurately, and automatically transmit the desired message.

The nature and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an apparatus embodying main features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the keyboard of the apparatus, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view, enlarged, of the stylus.

Referring to the drawings, the keyboard consists of a base *a*, of suitable non-conducting material, such as wood, supporting a plate *b*, of metal, such as copper or other conductive material, and a stencil plate or layer *d*, of non-conducting material, in which the telegraphic code is accurately cut out and suitably indicated by the proper numerals *d'* and letters *d''*. The perforations of the plate *d* expose corresponding portions of the metal plate *b*, as indicated in Fig. 2, to the point of a stylus *e*. This stylus *e* consists, essentially, of a hollow shell or handle *e'*, formed of hard rubber or other insulating material, a plug *e''*, of metal, and a brush *e'''*, consisting of a plurality of metallic wires secured to said plug *e''*. In the hollow shell *e'* extends the fabric-covered telegraph-wire *f*, having a metallic cap *f'*, screwing or otherwise removably fastening in the metallic plug *e''*, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. The insulated wire *f* is connected by a metallic connection *f''* with a binding-post *g*, and in the preferred construction

illustrated in the drawings this post *g* is connected by a suitable connection *g'* with the post *g''*, projecting from the wooden base *a*. A third binding-post *g'''* is connected by the wires *g''''* and *g'''''* with the metallic plate *b*, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2, but is disconnected or insulated by the wooden block *a* from the other binding-posts *g* and *g''*. One of the main wires of the electric circuit is connected to either post *g* or *g''*, while the return or other wire is connected to the post *g'''*.

In operation the flexible or brush-like point *e'''* is drawn across the stencil-plate *d*, and as it enters the perforations it contacts with the metal plate *b*, thus making the circuit. When it traverses the unperforated portion of the stencil, the circuit is broken. When the stencils are accurately cut, the drawing of the brush *e'''* over the stencils will accurately and rapidly make and break the circuit in harmony with the usual operation of the ordinary telegraphic key. The stenciled parts representing the letters and numerals are preferably so arranged that the brush *e'''* travels in a vertical direction over the stencil-plate *d*.

Having thus described the nature and object of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an automatic telegraphic transmitter, a keyboard having a base of non-conducting material, a metal plate supported thereon, a stencil-plate of non-conducting material in which a telegraphic code is accurately cut out, said stencil-plate covering the metal plate and a line-wire connected directly with said plate, said wire traversing the base of the keyboard, a stylus comprising a hollow shell of insulating material, a metal plug inserted in one end of said shell and a plurality of metallic wires projecting in the form of a brush from said plug beyond said shell, said brush fitting accurately the opening in said stencil-plate, and a second line-wire traversing the shell and connected to said plug, said second line-wire flexibly connecting the stylus to the base of said keyboard, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN A. TOOMEY.

Witnesses:

CAROLINE TOOMEY,
BELLE KING.