

No. 709,752.

Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

P. B. DELANY.

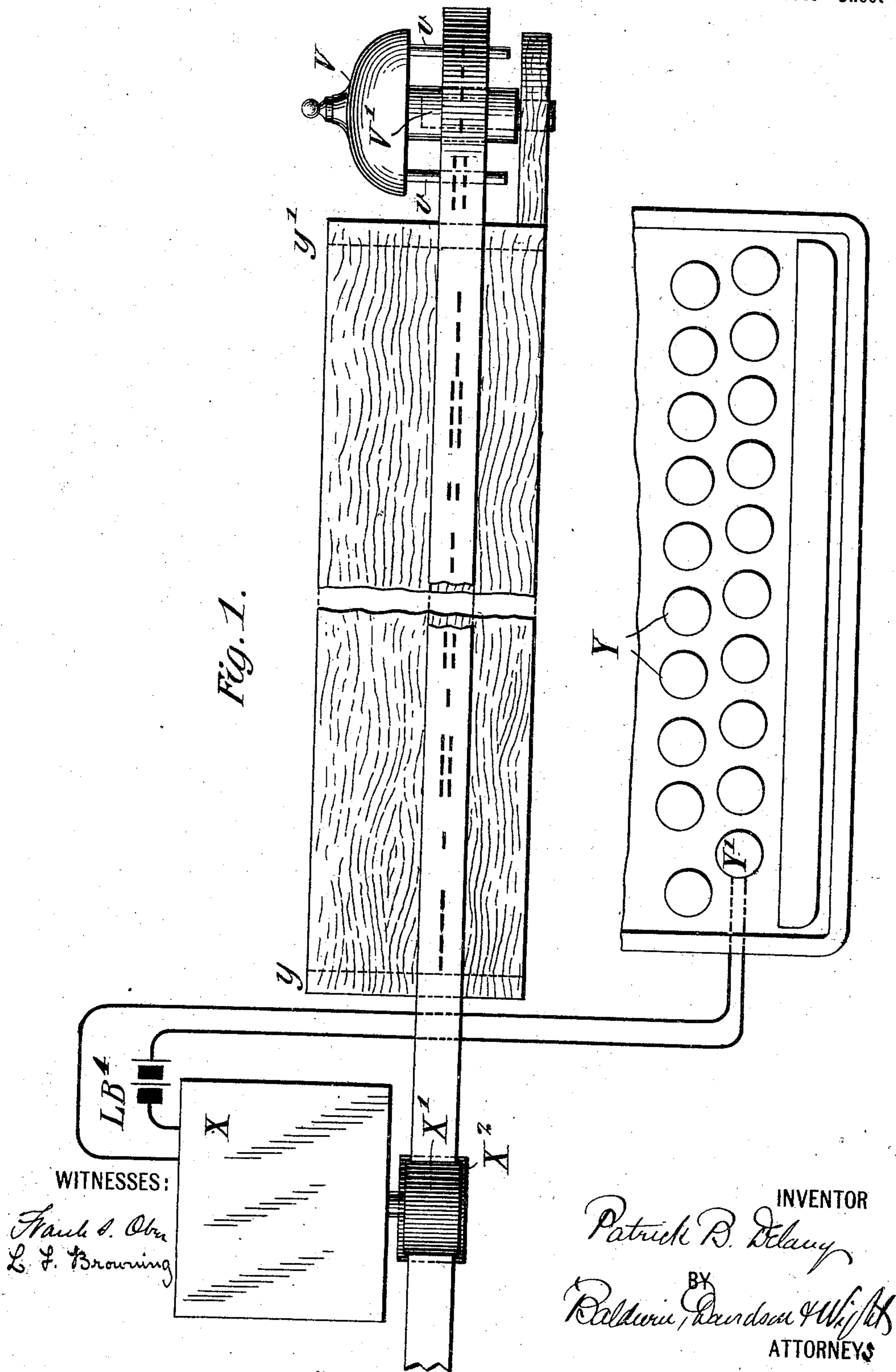
MEANS FOR HANDLING TELEGRAPHIC RECEIVING TAPES FOR TRANSLATION.

(Application filed Aug. 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



No. 709,752.

Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

P. B. DELANY.

MEANS FOR HANDLING TELEGRAPHIC RECEIVING TAPES FOR TRANSLATION.

(Application filed Aug. 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

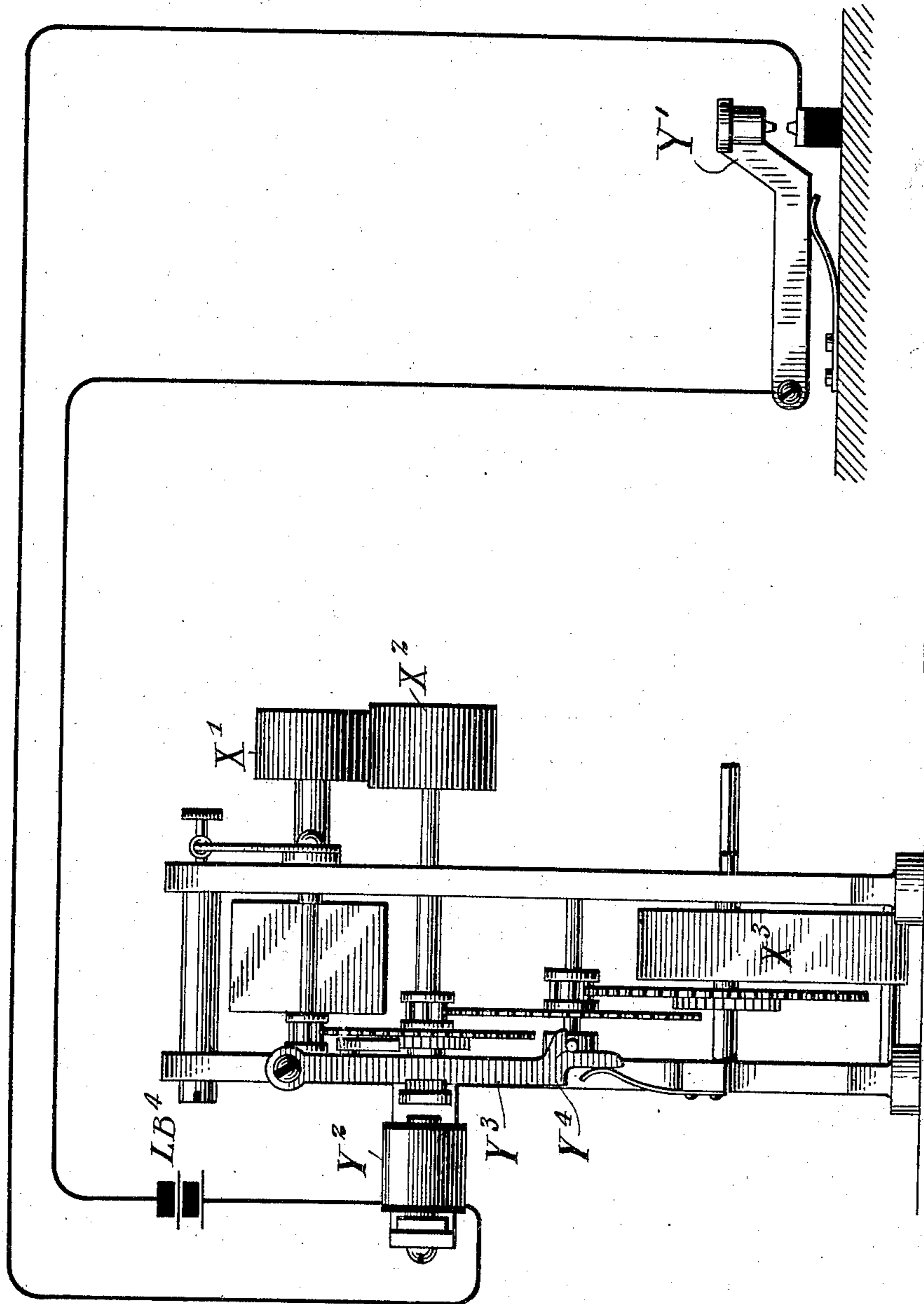


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

Frank D. Ober
W. A. Stahl

INVENTOR

Patrick B. Delany

BY

Baldwin, Davidson & Wright
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK B. DELANY, OF SOUTH ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

MEANS FOR HANDLING TELEGRAPHIC RECEIVING-TAPES FOR TRANSLATION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,752, dated September 23, 1902.

Original application filed December 15, 1896, Serial No. 615,796. Divided and this application filed August 20, 1901. Serial No. 72,632. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK B. DELANY, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Orange, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Handling Telegraphic Receiving-Tapes for Translation, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of a device for pulling the tape with the received message recorded thereon across the translator's desk in definite lengths at a time quickly and for convenience of translation about two feet at each movement. As the clockwork or motor turning the pulling-rollers is controlled by a button within easy reach of the type-writer or translator, no time is lost in handling the tape or in finding the starting-place after each movement of the tape. Each depression of the button releases the clockwork for a definite number of turns of the pulling-rollers, and this releasing may be effected electromagnetically or mechanically. In this way translation is greatly facilitated. It will be understood that each spool, with its roll of tape as taken from the receiving instrument, is slipped loosely on a spindle at the right-hand side of the translator's desk, and the tape is drawn across the line of vision, as described. In order to accomplish the translation without having to rewind the receiving-tape on a second receiving-reel, I adopt the following plan: When the perforated tape is prepared at the transmitting-station, I wind it upon a reel, and of course the external end of the tape will be that having the end of the message or matter to be transmitted perforated upon it. The tape may then be taken from such a reel and passed directly through the transmitter, the message being sent in reverse; but this is no objection in high-speed automatic telegraphy. The receiving-tape will therefore be wound upon the reel with the latter part or end of the message or matter on the inner end of the tape, so that the tape may be taken directly from this wheel for translation. However the receiving-tape is handled during reception it may be finally placed on a suitable reel with the first part of the message at the outer end. Instead of having the receiving-tape wound upon a reel it may be loosely contained

in a basket and the devices hereinafter described employed to aid the operator in the translation of the record thereon.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, and Fig. 2 a side elevation.

The reel V, having the pins *v* upon which the receiving-tape is wound, is slipped upon a pin or stud-axle *V'* projecting from one end of the frame, and the tape from the reel passes over and lies upon a table or frame slightly inclined at the proper angle most convenient for the translator who is sitting in front of it. At the opposite end of the table or frame is a device X for drawing the tape from the reel across the table. This device may consist of a driven mechanism of any character driving drawing rolls or devices *X'* *X''*, between which the end of the tape passes, and is preferably of such character as to be intermittently operated at each actuation to draw from the receiving-reel a definite length of the tape. Thus the first word of the message recorded upon the tape may be brought to the vertical line *y* marked on the table, and there may be a similar line *y'* at the opposite end of the table. The translator having translated that part of the record lying between these two lines may now throw the drawing device X into action, and during its period of actuation it will draw the tape across the table, so as to bring the next character following the part that has already been translated to or adjacent to the vertical line *y*, when the operation of the device X will cease. The matter now before the operator and between the lines *y* *y'* is translated and the operation continued until the entire message has been transcribed. Of course this operation may be accomplished in a variety of ways. In the drawings I have indicated that a type-writer may be employed for the translation, a section of a type-writer keyboard Y being shown. This board may have upon it an electrical key *Y'* to close the circuit of a local battery *LB*, including a magnet *Y''*, that effects the brief actuation of the drawing device X. This device X is shown in Fig. 2 as consisting of a clock-train driven from a suitable spring-drum *X''*. The armature-lever *Y'''* of the magnet *Y''* engages a pin *Y''''*, projecting from one of the arbors of the

clock-train. When the magnet is energized, it attracts its armature and the armature-lever moves out of disengagement with the pin Y^4 and upon the demagnetization of the magnet instantly returns to its normal position under the stress of its spring, so as to again engage the pin after the arbor to which it is attached has made one revolution. The train of gears is such that this limited movement of the device is sufficient to rotate the drawing-wheels X' X^2 such a number of times as will be sufficient and no more to effect the transfer of a fresh length of tape into position in front of the translator and between the vertical lines y y' .

This application is a division of my application filed December 15, 1896, Serial No. 615,796.

I claim as my invention—

1. A telegraphic receiving-tape-translating mechanism comprising the combination of a reel upon which the receiving-tape is wound, a drawing device adapted to be intermittently

actuated at the will of the operator to draw from the reel a definite length of tape, means by which the operator may manually control the operation of the drawing device, and a board or support between the reel and drawing device upon which the lengths of tape successively lie in view of the operator.

2. A telegraphic receiving-tape-translating mechanism comprising the combination of a board or tape-support upon which the tape may be in view of the operator, a drawing device arranged at one side of the board and adapted to be intermittently actuated at the will of the operator to draw a definite length of the tape across the board, and means by which the operator may manually control the operation of the drawing device.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

PATRICK B. DELANY.

Witnesses:

KATHARINE MACMAHON,
EDWARD C. DAVIDSON.