

No. 759,096.

PATENTED MAY 3, 1904.

G. GERMAKIAN.
FRICTIONAL ELECTRIC GENERATOR.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

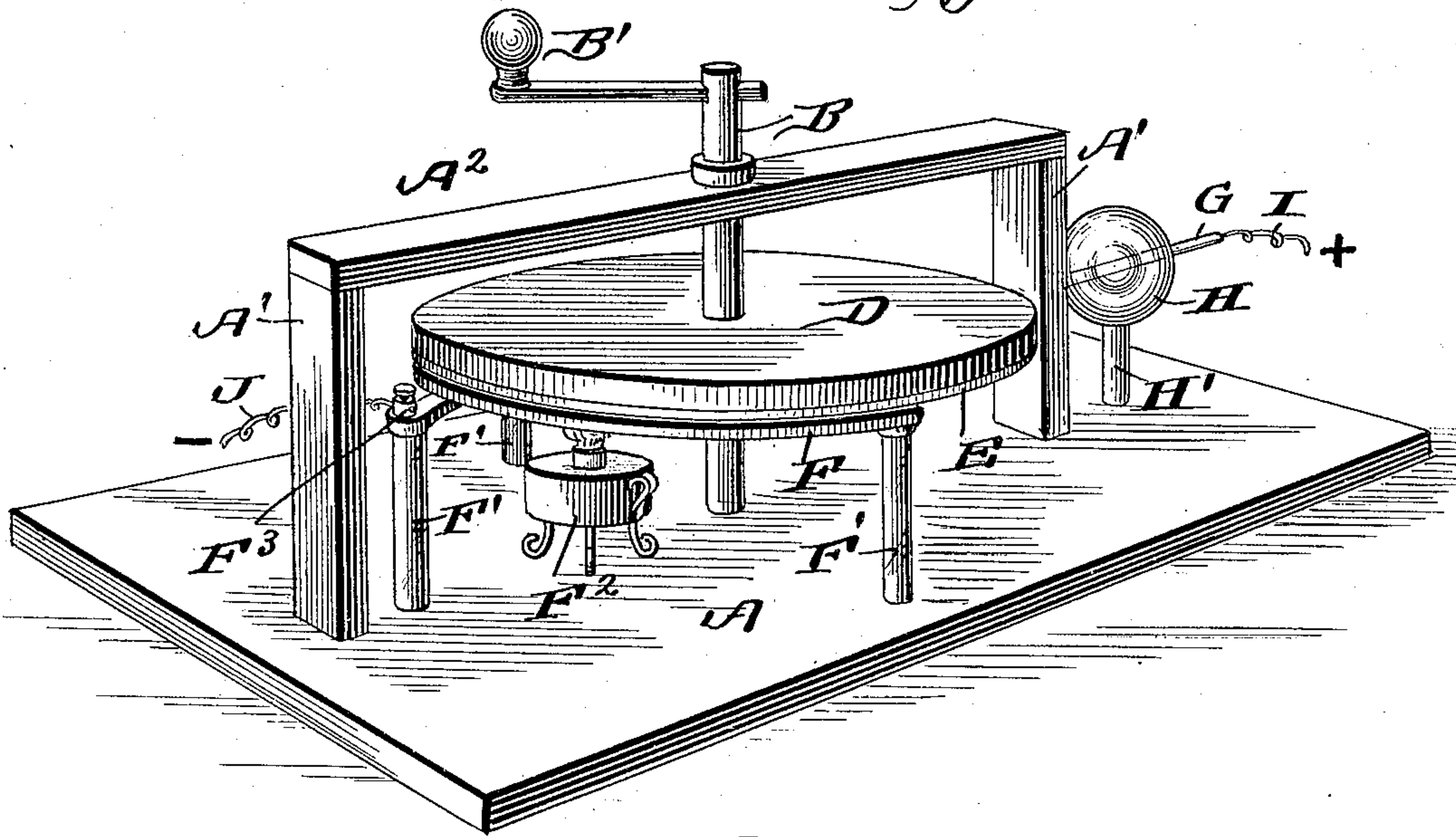


Fig. 2.

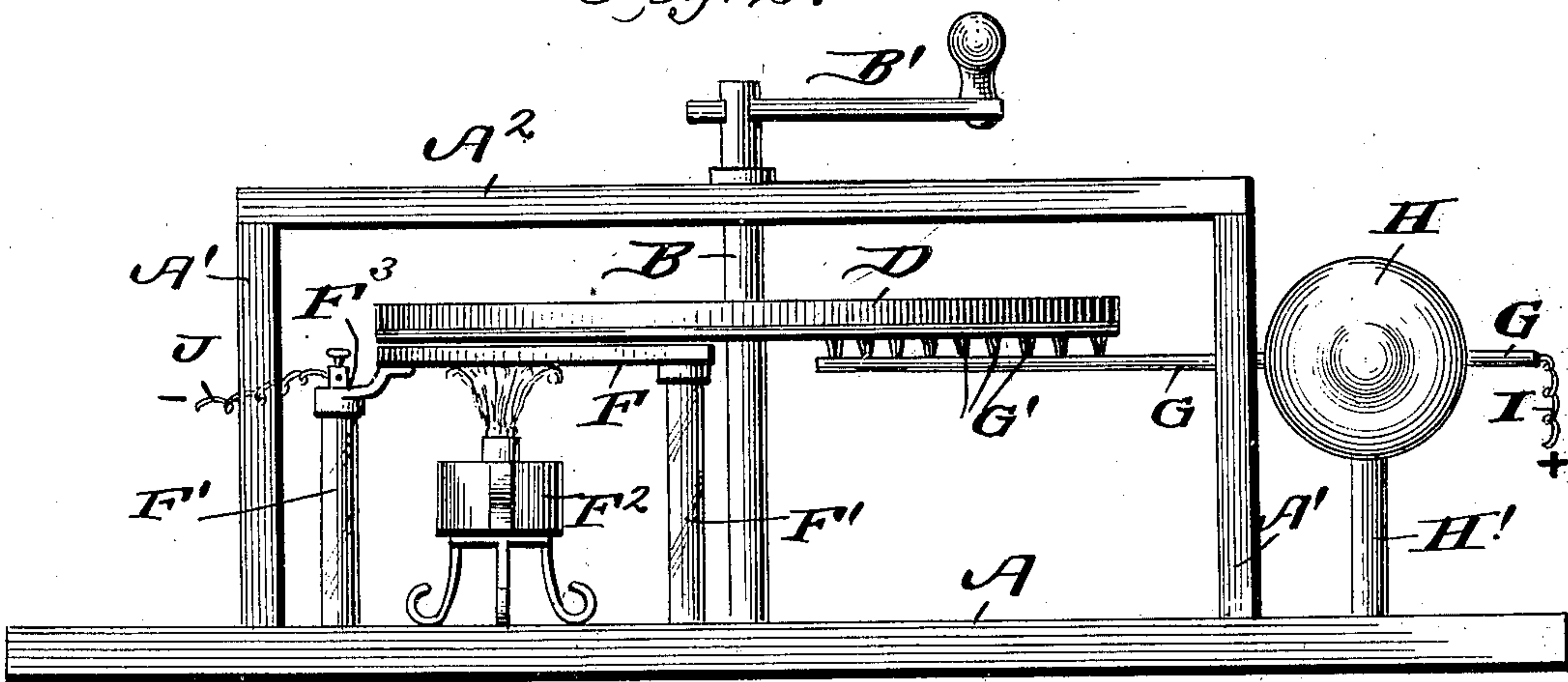
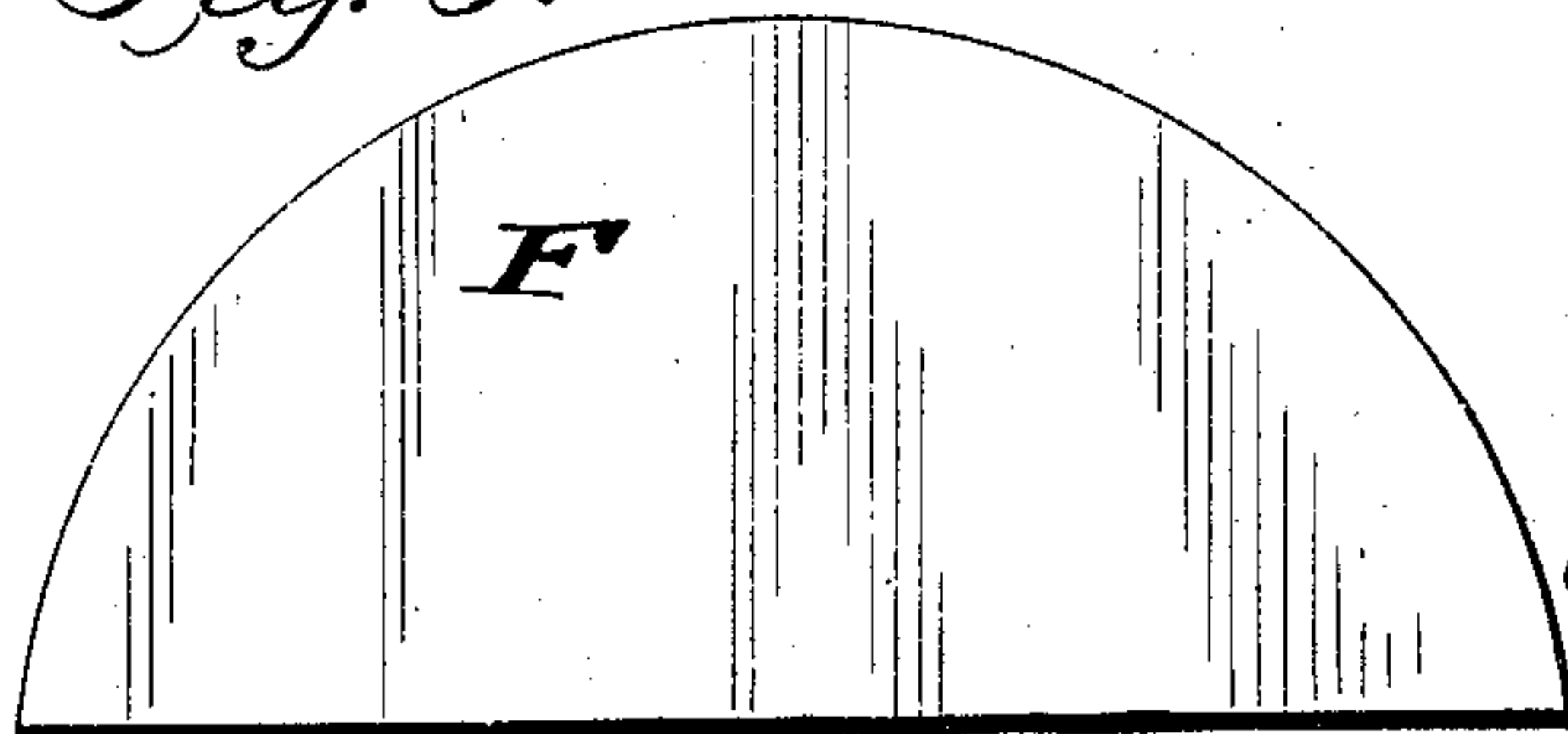


Fig. 3.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GARABET GERMAKIAN, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

FRICTIONAL ELECTRIC GENERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 759,096, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed August 22, 1903. Serial No. 170,436. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GARABET GERMAKIAN, a subject of the Sultan of Turkey, residing at Paterson, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Frictional Electric Generator, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in frictional electric generators of that type known as "static" generators.

An object of my improvement is to provide means whereby static electricity can be readily generated independently of atmospheric conditions.

Another object is to provide means for aiding the generation of static electricity by friction by providing heat other than that due to friction, and thus reducing the labor required in manually-operated machines to produce a certain amount of current.

My device consists of a disk revolving in frictional contact with a rubber, brushes in contact with the disk, and means for heating the rubber.

My invention consists in the novel features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter shown and described, particularly pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the stationary rubber.

In constructing the device as illustrated I employ a base A, on which are mounted the uprights A', having the cross-piece A². A vertical rotatable shaft B has its lower end journaled in the base and its upper portion passes through and is journaled in the cross-piece A². Rigidly mounted on this shaft below the cross-piece is a disk D, preferably formed of wood. To the under side of this disk is secured a glass disk or plate, upon the surface of which is collected the positive charge. The rubber consists of a semicircular disk or plate F, of metal, supported immediately below the disk E by glass posts F'. The rubber F has a smooth polished surface, so that the contacting faces of the two plates slide easily upon each other. Arranged un-

der the rubber F is a lamp F². One of the glass posts F' is arranged adjacent the edge of the rubber and has a metal cap F³, having an arm extending under and supporting the rubber, and a suitable binding-post is carried by the cap.

The rubber is arranged between one of the uprights A' and the shaft B, and through the other upright A', suitably insulated, passes a metallic rod G, having at its inner end brushes G', which contact with the disk E. The rod G carries a brass globe H, which collects the charges caught by the brushes G'. A wire I leads from the outer end of the rod G and a wire J is connected to the binding-post on the cap F³. These wires when joined will form a complete circuit from the positive to the negative poles. A handle B' is arranged on the upper end of the shaft B, by means of which the disks D and E can be rapidly revolved. By lighting the lamp F² the metallic rubber will be heated, increasing the amount of electricity generated by the friction of the disk E on the rubber and also enabling the device to be used in a humid atmosphere as well as in a dry, the heat of the lamp expelling any moisture that may have collected on the surfaces of the rubber or disk.

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

1. The combination with a revoluble disk, a rubber arranged adjacent same, and means for heating the rubber.

2. The combination with a revoluble disk, a metallic rubber arranged adjacent to and in contact with the disk, and a lamp arranged adjacent the rubber.

3. The combination with a revoluble glass disk, a metallic rubber in contact with said disk, and a lamp adapted to heat said rubber.

4. A device of the kind described comprising a base, a vertical shaft arranged on the base, a wooden disk rotating with said shaft, a glass disk secured to the under side of the wooden disk, a semicircular rubber supported above and insulated from the base, and a lamp arranged on the base beneath the rubber.

5. A device of the kind described compris-

ing a base, a vertical shaft, a glass disk rotating in a horizontal plane with the shaft, glass posts on the base, a rubber carried by said posts and in contact with the glass disk,
5 a glass post on the opposite side of the vertical shaft from the rubber, a brass globe on said post, a metal rod extending from said

globe to a point below the disk, and brushes carried by said rod and contacting with the disk.

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Witnesses:

ERNEST SCHIFFERDECKER,
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