P. B. DELANY.

TELEGRAPHIC RECEIVING TAPE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1904.

924,538. Patented June 8, 1909.

FIG. 1

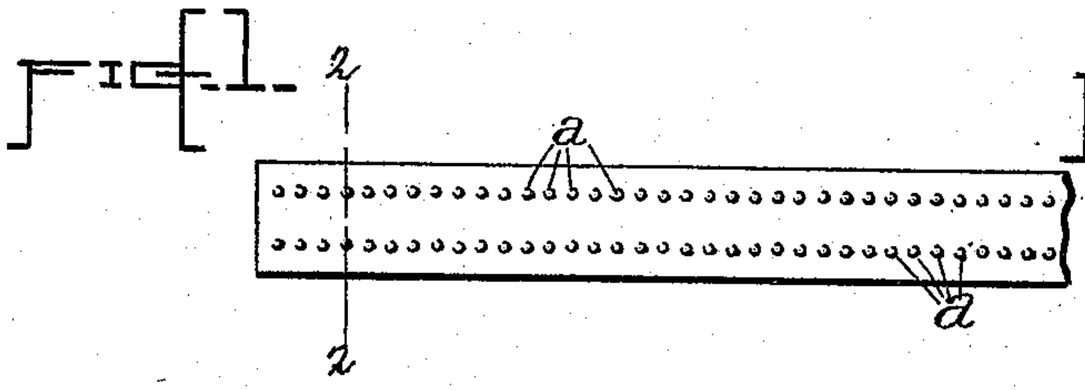


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

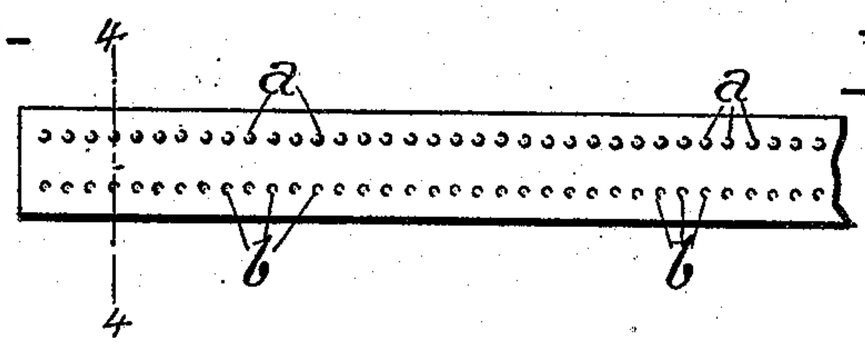


FIG. 4

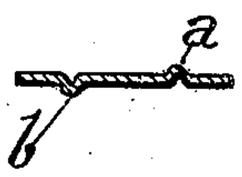
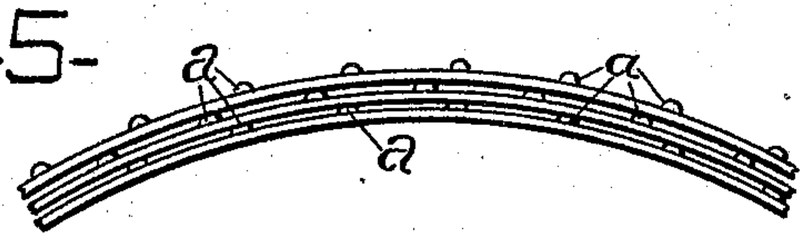


FIG. 5



Witnesses:

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TELEGRAPHIC RECEIVING-TAPE.

No. 924,538. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed March 23, 1904. Serial No. 199,622.

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 a certain new and useful Improved Telegraphic Receiving-Tape, of which the following is a specification.

In Letters Patent No. 720,233, granted to me February 10, 1903, I have shown a receiving tape for chemical telegraphy having formed in it a variety of styles of corrugations. While the corrugations permit proper winding of the tape into rolls, afford ready access of the chemical solution to all parts, and prevent rupture of the tape when the roll is saturated, experience has demonstrated that they noticeably impair tensile strength of the tape, and form facets upon its surface that somewhat affect the eyes of the translating operators. To attain the results sought by my former invention and eliminate all objectionable features is the principal object of the present invention.

Tape prepared according to this invention has formed in it, at suitable intervals, projections or burs, each created by depressing one surface and thereby extending or projecting the opposite face, the intermediate normal planes of the two surfaces not being disturbed. Depression may occur to the extent of locally rupturing or puncturing the tape, particularly if the point of the device employed be relatively sharp or thin and yet the desired projections or burs will be produced. Longitudinal rows of such projections or burs may be formed, if desired at each side of the central area which might then be devoted to the electro-chemical record of messages or signals. The two series of projections when two are employed, may be from the same or opposite surfaces of the tape. They may be formed in any appropriate way. Experience has shown that tape prepared as described suffers no noticeable loss of tensile strength; may be compactly wound in rolls of suitable size to all parts of which the chemical solution has ready access; that expansion due to absorption of the solution is compensated and rupture of the tape cannot occur from that cause; and that the projections are largely flattened out and obliterated by expansion of the roll when in the solution.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a plan of a section of tape; Fig. 2, a transverse section therethrough on the line 2, 2; Figs. 3 and 4 are like views showing a modification; Fig. 5 shows a segment of three layers of a roll of tape.

a indicates the burs or projections, and *b* the depressions that create them. In Fig. 1, both rows or series of projections are from the same surfaces. In Fig. 3 the rows of projections are respectively from opposite sides of the tape. In all cases the intermediate parts of the tape are undisturbed.

I claim as my invention:

1. A chemical telegraph receiving tape adapted to be saturated by the chemical solution and having projections or burs occurring in regular arbitrary sequence and each formed by depressing the face of the tape, the tape intermediate the projections being undisturbed and of full tensile strength.

2. A chemical telegraph receiving tape adapted to be saturated by the chemical solution and having two longitudinal series of projections or burs occurring in regular arbitrary sequence and each formed by depressing the face of the tape, the projections of the two series being respectively upon opposite sides of the tape and the tape intermediate the projections of each series being undisturbed, and of full tensile strength.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

PATRICK B. DELANY.

Witnesses:
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