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1924

R. D. BANGAY

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

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FIG. 1

B

A

B

Fig. 2

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAYMOND DORRINGTON BANGAY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO RADIO COR-PORATION OF AMERICA, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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(GRANTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1921, 41 STAT. L., 1313.)

To all whom it may concern:

BANGAY, a British subject, of Marconi the coil A is moved relatively to the coil House, Strand, London, W. C., England, B so as to increase the total inductance of 5 have made certain new and useful Improvements in Wireless Telegraphy (for which I the coupling which was reduced by the have filed an application in Great Britain lengthening of the aerial. If it be desired 55 November 16, $\overline{1915}$, Patent No. 16151 of to vary the coupling without affecting the 1915), of which the following is a specifica- tuning, this may be done by moving the coil 10 tion.

In wireless telegraph transmitters it may be advantageous or necessary, particularly with portable and aeroplane sets, to vary the length of aerial used. In such cases de 15 vices have to be provided for tuning the primary and secondary circuits together and it is very desirable that these devices should occupy the minimum of space, give the maximum range of wave lengths and be which are cut out, being interposed between 20 easily and quickly operated. If, as is usual, the adjustment be made by varying part of the inductance in either circuit, the range of wave lengths is limited owing to the fact that part of the inductance is invariable; 25 moreover, unless some further adjustment is which is coupled to the primary circuit made, the coupling varies enormously with the wave length. According to the present invention I claim is: employ in the primary circuit a variometer 1. A wireless telegraph transmitter adapt-30 which constitutes as nearly as possible the ed to operate with varying lengths of aerial whole inductance of that circuit and at comprising a primary circuit having its insecondary circuit. Thus, if the aerial be coil in said aerial coupled to said variometer lengthened causing an increase of its wave and means for varying the coupling be-35 length and a reduction of the coupling, the tween the coil and variometer while mainprimary circuit is brought into tune by taining the inductance constant. so as to increase the inductance of the circuit ed to operate with varying lengths of aerial which also increases the coupling again. comprising a primary circuit having its in-40 Therefore, with this single compact appa- ductance in the form of a variometer havratus all the necessary adjustments for a ing two relatively rotatable coils, a third made by simply turning a handle. The invention is illustrated by the accom-45 panying diagrams. In Figure 1, A is the moving coil and B is the fixed coil of a variometer included in the primary circuit; C is an inductance in

the aerial circuit coupled to the coil A and Be it known that I, RAYMOND DORRINGTON B. If the length of the aerial is increased, 50 the primary circuit and this also increases C relatively to the coils A and B.

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Figure 2 shows another method by which the coupling may be varied independently 60 of the primary circuit and without affecting the tuning. In this arrangement the aerial may be connected to various points of the inductance C, additional inductances C¹, C², which are not coupled to A and B and which 65 are equal respectively to the portions of C the aerial and the part of the inductance C which remains in the aerial circuit, so that the total amount of the inductance (that is, C 70 or part of C and C¹, or a smaller part of C and C^2) remains constant though the part varies. Having described my invention, what I 75 the same time forms the coupling with the ductance in the form of a variometer, a 80 $\bar{t}urning$ the movable coil of the variometer 2. A wireless telegraph transmitter adapt- 85 wide range of wave lengths may be rapidly coil in the aerial inductively related to said 90 variometer and means for disconnecting turns of the aerial coil and substituting inductances of substantially equal value noninductively disposed to said variometer.

RAYMOND DORRINGTON BANGAY.