T. A. EDISON.

Improvement in Printing-Telegraphs.

No. 131,338. Patented Sep. 17, 1872.

Fig. 3

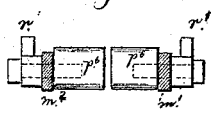


Fig. 2

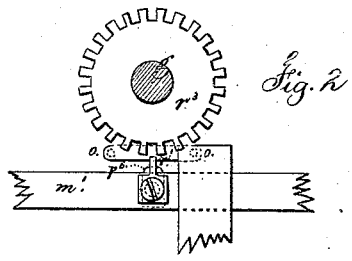
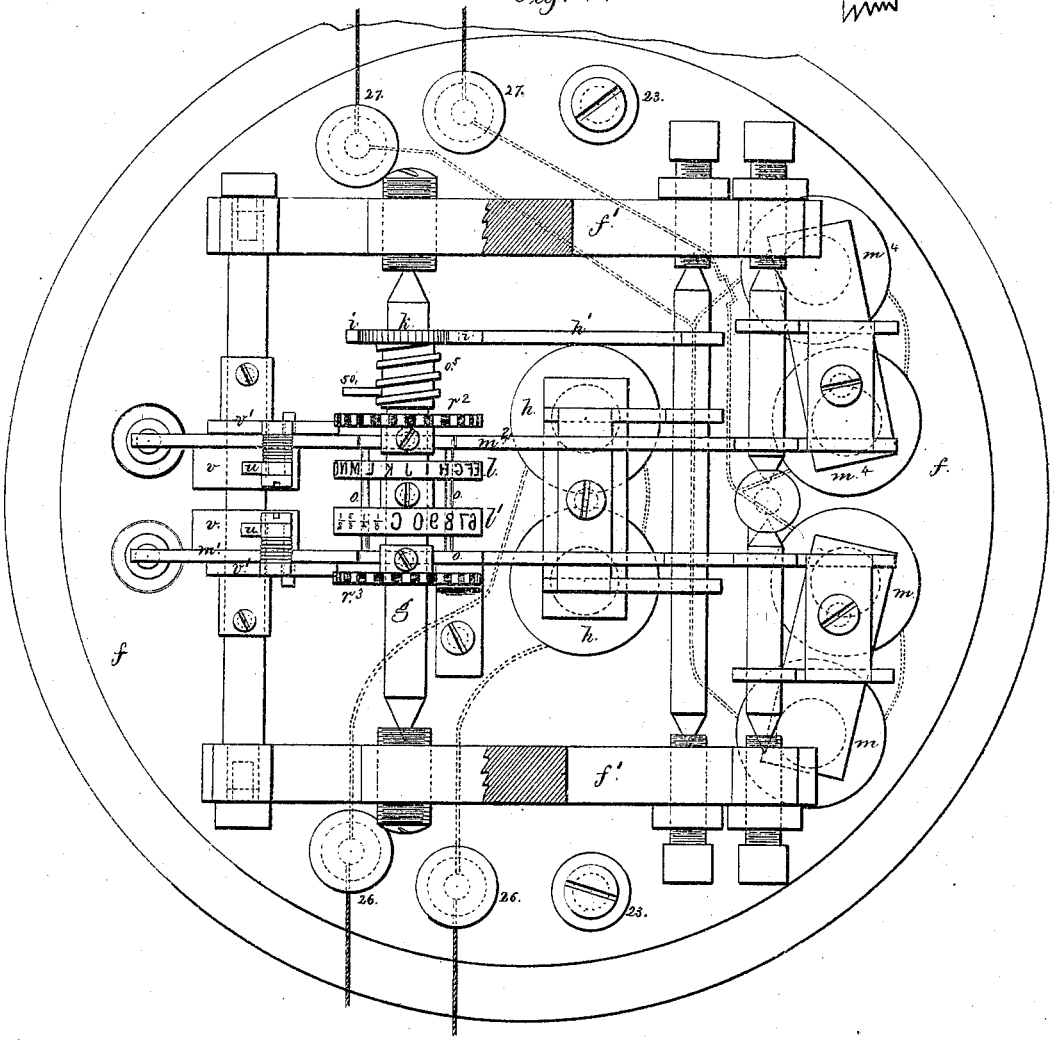


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

Chas. Smith

Harold Serrell

INVENTOR

Thomas A. Edison

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ATTY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS A. EDISON, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING-TELEGRAPHS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **131,338**, dated September 17, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS A. EDISON, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Printing-Telegraphs; and the following is declared to be a correct description of the same:

The printing-lever is made in two parts, with a pad to each; the electric pulsation passes through the two magnets that operate these printing-levers, but there is not any impression from one of the two type-wheels, because the movement of its lever is arrested by a projection on the printing-lever coming against one of the teeth of a wheel that is moved with the type-wheels; the other type-wheel is printed from because the space between the teeth is in line with the projection on the printing-lever, and hence does not check its movement.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved instrument; and Figs. 2 and 3 are detached views of the same.

The shaft g of the type-wheels l l' is sustained by the frames f' on the bed f, as usual. The type-wheel magnet h is energized by pulsation through the line-wires connected at 26. The lever h' and pallets i act to rotate the toothed wheel k and shaft g, as in other printing-telegraphs, and the screw-unison o^5 and stop 50 are similar to those in patents heretofore granted to me. The magnets m m^4 are in the electric circuit from the wires 27, either by passing through all the helices or by dividing the current so that half passes through each magnet. The drawing shows by dotted lines the connections arranged so that the current is divided between m and m^4, and both magnets will be energized when an electric circuit is completed through 27. The type-wheels l l' are placed, as shown, with the spaces in one opposite the types in the other, hence the types in l will be in line for impressing, with a closed circuit, and those in l' in line for impressing with an open circuit. The notched or toothed wheels r^2 r^3 are positioned similarly to the type-wheels l l', and upon the levers m^1 m^2 are projections r r^1; hence, with a closed circuit through h the wheels r^2 r^3 will be in such a position that the projection r will pass into the notch in r^2, and the lever m^2 and its pad p^6 be moved freely and give the impression; but an impression will not be given by the lever m^1 because its projection r^1 is stopped by one of the teeth on r^3. If the circuit through 27 is closed when the circuit through h is broken, the wheel l' will be printed from, as its projection r^1 will pass into one of the notches in r^3, as seen in Fig. 3, and the impression will not be made from l, because the stop r of m^2 comes in contact with one of the teeth of r^2. The guide-wires and frame o are held by a bracket to the bed f and keep the strip of paper in position relatively to the type-wheels. The feeding-pawls n act against the turning segments v, and they are actuated by the levers v^1 and the respective printing-levers m^1 m^2 when either one is moved, and one pawl, n, holds the paper as the other draws back.

I claim as my invention—

1. The wheels r^3 r^4, projections r r^1, and levers m^1 m^2, in combination with the type-wheels l l', substantially as set forth.

2. Two separate printing-levers and their respective magnets in the same or branch circuits, in combination with two type-wheels, positioned as specified, and mechanism substantially as set forth, for preventing an impression from one of the type-wheels while the other is being printed from, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 29th day of June, A. D. 1872.

T. A. EDISON.

Witnesses:
GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
CHAS. H. SMITH.