

Figure I

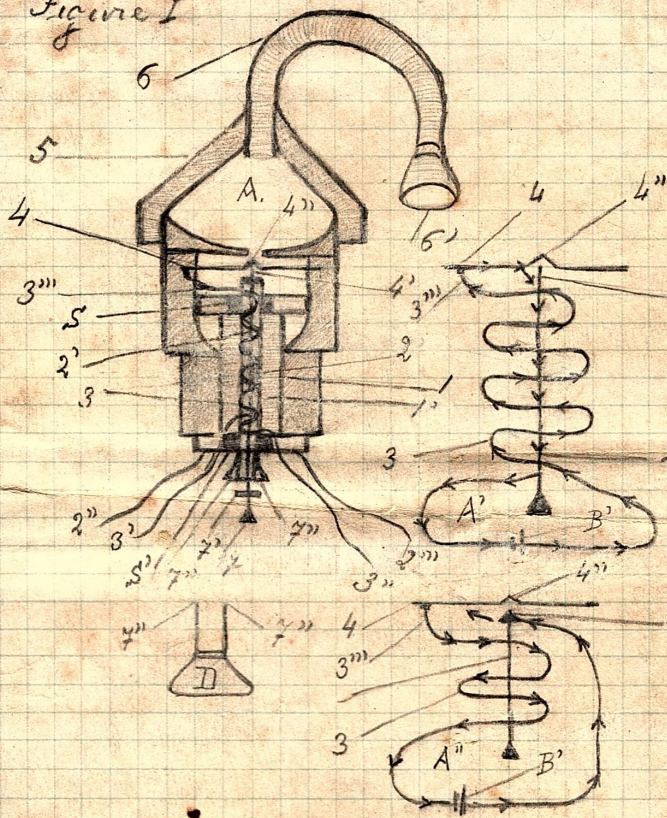


Figure I.

- A- Interruptor working with the sonorous vibrations.
- 1- Induction coil,
 - 1'- Secondary wires,
 - 2- Iron nucleus,
 - 2'- Central iron nucleus,
 - 2'' and 2'''- Extremities of the secondary wires,
 - 3'' and 3'''- Extremities of the primary wires with 1 ba. 1 which
 - 4- Iron diaphragm with that is connected one of the extremities of the primary wires.
 - 4'- Point of contact of the central nucleus (2'),
 - 4''- Little concavity of the diaphragm, from which when make contact with the point (4'), closes the circuit of the batteries (B').
 - 5- Acoustic box,
 - 6- Acoustic tube,
 - 6'- Mouth-piece,
 - 7 and 7'- Regulators of the central nucleus (2'),
 - 7''-7'''- Holes in which enters the points 7'', 7''' of the piece II,
 - II- Key to regulate the central nucleus (2),
 - S-S'- Threads in which screws the iron nucleus (2)
 - A'- Diagram describing the walk of the currents in the primary circuit, and A'' is another arrangement of the same currents, which I use also in certain cases. The point (4') of the diagram A'', does not have electrical

Figure II. R' LM-0034

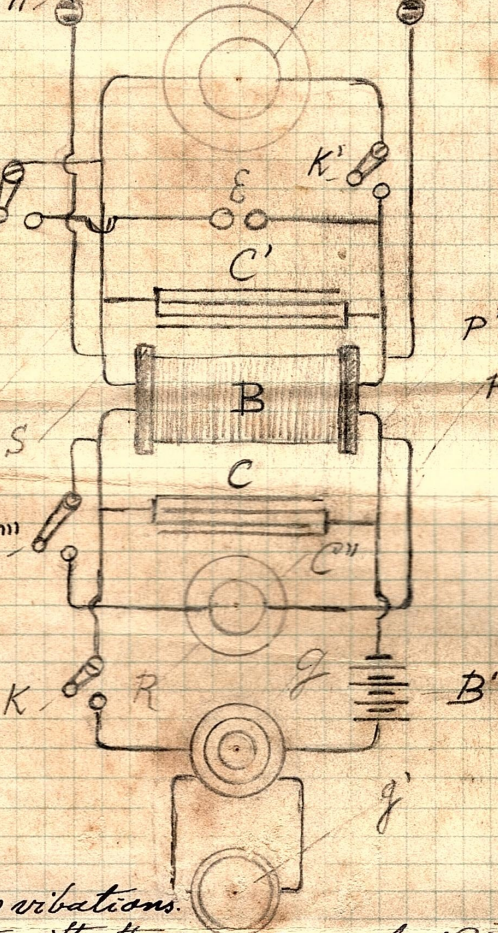


Figure II.

- B- Ruhmkorff coil,
- P- P'- Primary circuit,
- S- S'- Secondary circuit,
- C- C'- Condensers,
- C''- Incandesc. electrical lampes,
- C'''- Cathodic lampes,
- R- R'- Reflectors,
- K- K'- Keys,
- g- (A) Interruptor of electrical current,
- B- B'- Batteries,
- E- Excitator,
- H- H'- Rheophores of the secondary circuit, and also of the electrical oscillations,
- g'- Telephone or galvanometer to use as a rheoscopic of the sonorous vibrations when you produce electrical or luminous oscillations
- Working- Close the key K' and after speaking through acoustic tube (6) in the mouth-piece (6'), with this purpose that when you produce oscillations of clear light, you close the key K''; when you produce oscillations of cathodic light you open the key K''' and close the key K'. and when you produce electrical oscillations, you close the key K'' and open the key K'.
- As reveler of the electrical oscillations, I use the known devices of wireless telegraph, and as reveler of the oscillations of lights, I use the selenium plate or cell described in my wireless telephone; but here the glass plate, which

closes the selenium cell, not only may be of clear glass, but also of violet or red colored glass: Clear glass, to give passage to all rays of light; violet glass, to give passage principally to actinic rays; and red glass, to give passage principally to hot rays.

This selenium cell must ~~to~~ be hermetically closed. One makes the vacuum in the interior as is made in "Crookes tubes".

Claims. - An apparatus for transforming or producing oscillations of clear or cathodic light and of electricity; by means of the interruptions of a primary circuit, which are produced by the vibrations of the voice or other sounds; means to produce these interruptions; means to produce these oscillations; and means to reveal the oscillations of light, substantially as above described.

New York, Nov. 1902.

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