

No. 648,659.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Patented May 1, 1900.

J. E. EVARD.

PHONOGRAPHO-TELEPHONIC ANNOUNCER.

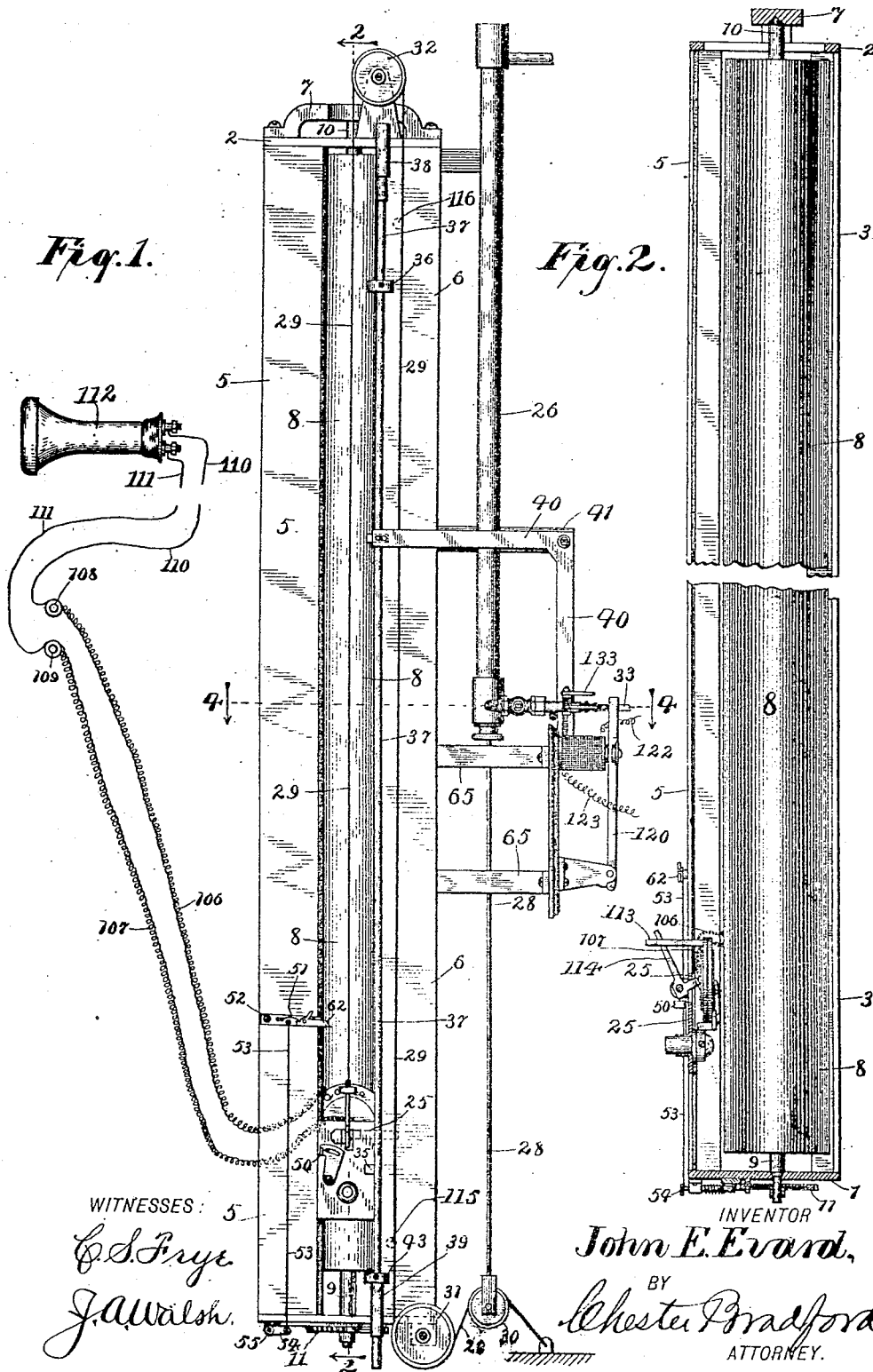
(Application filed July 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

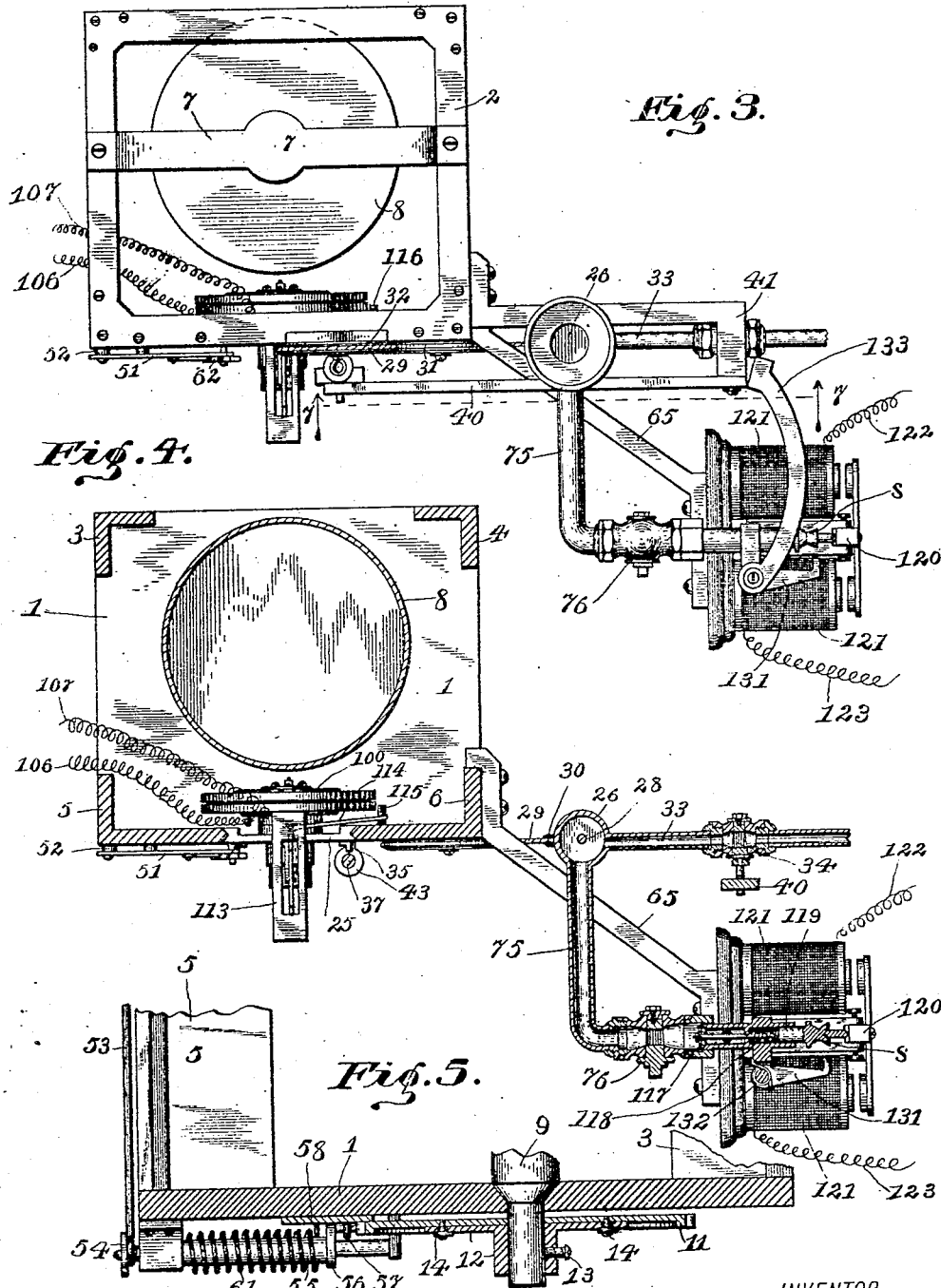


J. E. EVARD.  
PHONOGRAPHO-TELEPHONIC ANNOUNCER.

(Application filed July 8, 1898.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 2.

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:  
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INVENTOR  
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Chester Bradford,  
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**No. 648,659:**

J. E. EVARD.

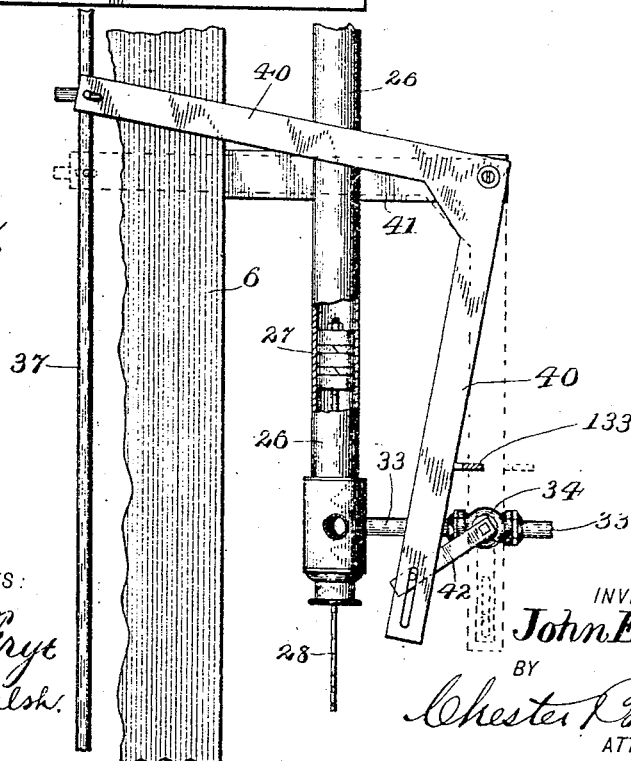
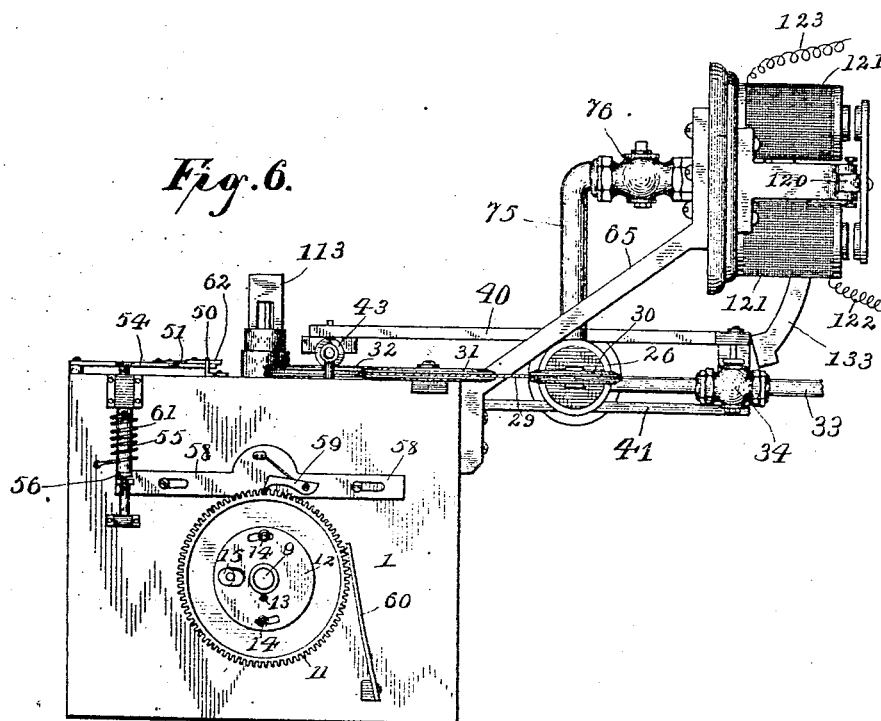
Patented May 1, 1900.

PHONOGRAPHO-TELEPHONIC ANNOUNCER.

(Application filed July 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 3.



**WITNESSES:**

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No. 648,659.

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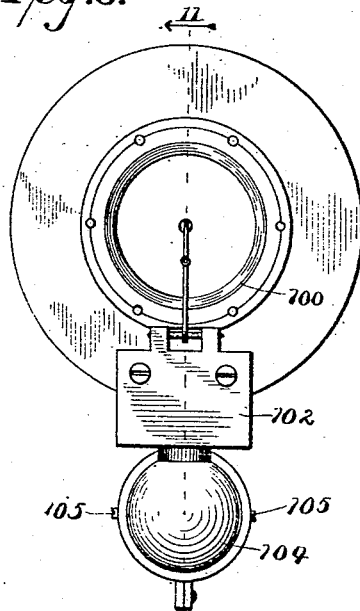
**PHONOGRAPHO-TELEPHONIC ANNOUNCER.**

(No Model.)

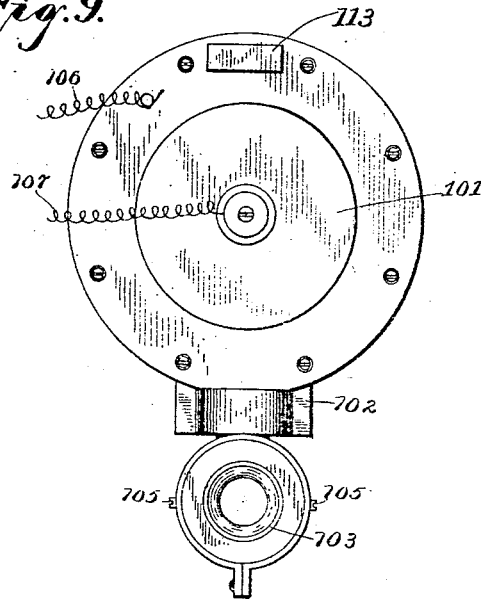
(Application filed July 8, 1898.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 4.

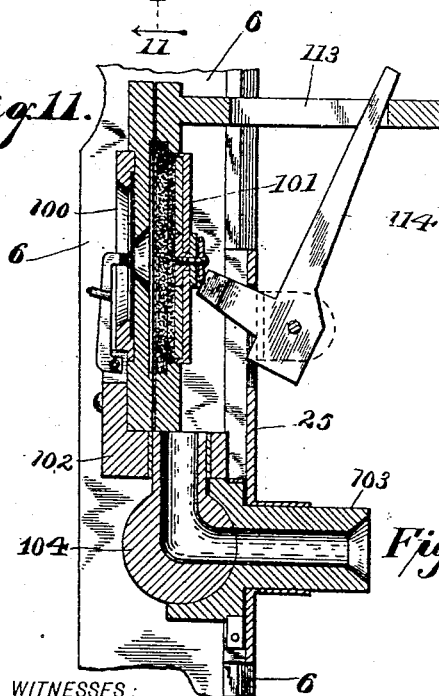
*Fig. 8.*



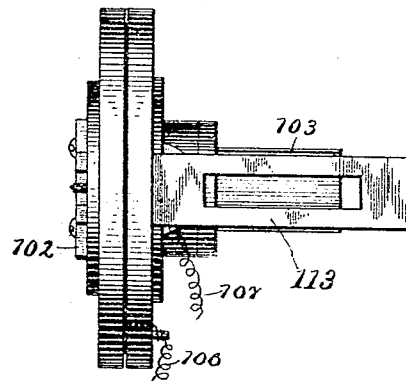
*Fig. 9.*



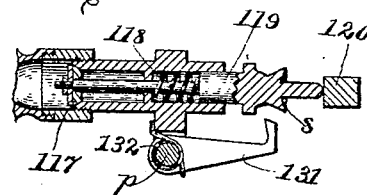
*Fig 11.*



*Fig. 10.*



*Fig. 12.*



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No. 648,659.

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Patented May 1, 1900.

PHONOGRAPH-TELEPHONIC ANNOUNCER.

(No Model.)

(Application filed July 8, 1898.)

5 Sheets—Sheet 5.

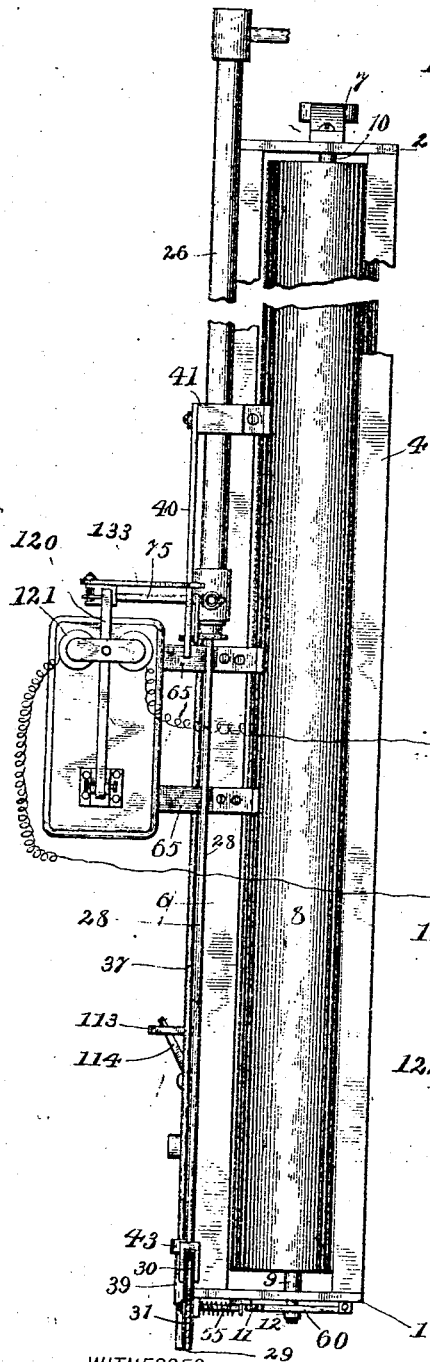


Fig. 13.

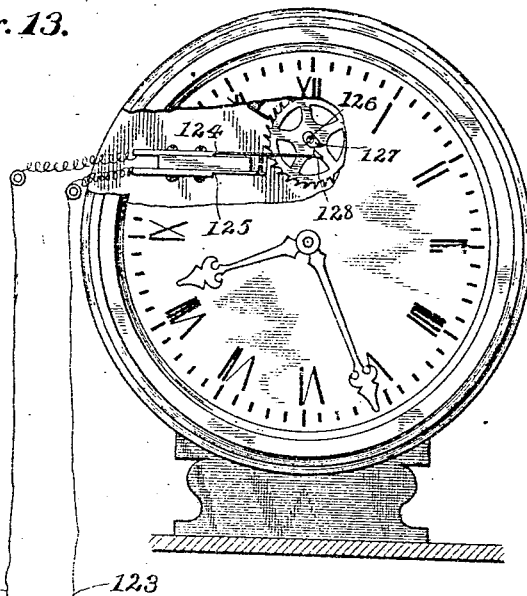
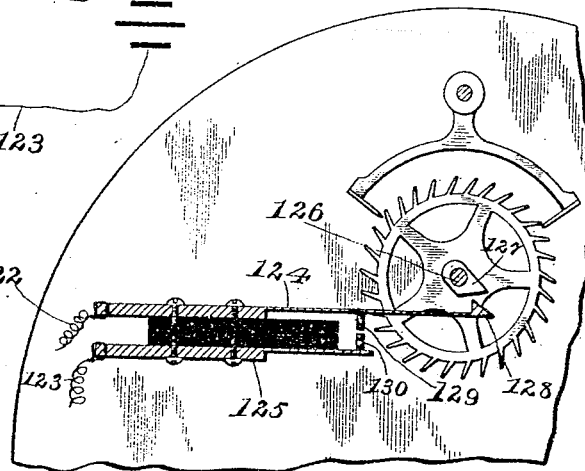


Fig. 14.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. EVARD, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
ARTHUR A. McKAIN, OF SAME PLACE.

## PHONOGRAPHO-TELEPHONIC ANNOUNCER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,659, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed July 8, 1898. Serial No. 885,427. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN E. EVARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Phonographo-Telephonic Announcers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my said invention is to provide a means whereby persons having telephones may at any and all times be enabled to listen to a phonographic announcement of any given fact, my especial object being to enable telephone subscribers to ascertain the correct time whenever they desire.

This invention may obviously, also, be utilized in the dissemination of other information upon making suitable modifications in the construction and arrangement of the instrument to adapt it to the particular use required. I will, however, illustrate and describe only the form of instrument which I have designed for the purpose of telling the time, which consists, generally speaking, in a phonographic record-bearer (cylinder) inscribed with sentences telling the various times of day, preferably one for each minute during the twelve hours, which constitute the ordinary period in which the hour-hand of a timepiece makes a complete revolution; a phonographic reproducer adapted to travel over said cylinder; a telephonic transmitter coupled to said phonographic reproducer; suitable means for propelling this combined structure in relation to the cylinder; a timepiece and a connection between said propelling means and said timepiece whereby the former are caused to be operated or released according to the arrangement adopted each time the timepiece arrived at a predetermined point in its revolution, preferably, as above stated, at the end of each minute of time. In a general way the operation is that the time of day will be spoken into any telephone which is connected to the circuit in which the telephonic transmitter is placed, so that the user of any such telephone may by listening hear the time plainly spoken at any minute throughout the day.

The invention further consists in various details of construction and arrangements of

parts whereby the objects above indicated are carried out, all as will be hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part hereof, and on which similar letters and numerals of reference indicate similar parts, Figure 1 is a front elevation of an apparatus embodying my present invention; Fig. 2, a sectional view of the same as seen when looking in the direction indicated by the arrows from the dotted line 2 2 in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a top or plan view, on an enlarged scale, of said apparatus; Fig. 4, a horizontal sectional view looking downwardly from the dotted line 4 4 in Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a detail sectional view, on a still further enlarged scale, through the bottom end of the apparatus, being similar to the extreme lower portion of Fig. 2; Fig. 6, an under side plan view of the apparatus on the same scale as Figs. 3 and 4; Fig. 7, a detail elevation as seen from the dotted line 7 7 in Fig. 3; Fig. 8, a view of the combined phonographic reproducer and telephonic transmitter as seen from the reproducer side; Fig. 9, a view of the same as seen from the transmitter side; Fig. 10, a top or plan view of the same; Fig. 11, a central sectional view thereof and of the adjacent parts as seen from the dotted line 11 11 in Fig. 8; Fig. 12, a view similar to a portion of Fig. 4, but on a somewhat-enlarged scale, showing the construction and arrangement of the fluid-discharging valve more plainly; Fig. 13, a side elevation of the apparatus, including the timepiece by which its operation is controlled; and Fig. 14 a detail view showing the contact-maker operated by the timepiece more plainly.

This apparatus is of considerable length and is mounted in a suitable framework. I have shown such framework as mainly composed of a bottom plate 1, an upper rectangular frame part 2, and four angle-piece corners 3, 4, 5, and 6. A removable bridge-piece 7 extends across the part 2 and serves to carry the bearing for the upper end of the cylinder or cylinder-shaft. The outer portion of the cylinder bearing the inscriptions needs to be renewed from time to time as the inscriptions become imperfectly distinguishable because of wear, and this can readily be done by re-

moving the bridge-tree 7, which leaves a free opening through the upper end of the frame, through which such cylinder portions can be removed and replaced or renewed.

5 The cylinder 8, which bears the records or inscriptions, is provided with shafts or shaft ends 9 and 10, which rest in suitable bearings in the plate 1 and in the bridge-tree 7. Said bearings are preferably of a conical form, as bearings of this form secure the part carried thereby more accurately and steadily in place than most other forms. Said bearings are best shown in Figs. 2 and 5. Upon the lower end of the shaft or shaft end 9 is a toothed wheel 11, by which the cylinder is revolved, as will be presently described. Said wheel is made in two parts, and the toothed main portion 11, which is substantially a circular rack, is capable of being shifted somewhat upon the hub 12, the latter being held fixedly to the shaft 9 by a set-screw 13 or an equivalent spline, while the former is loose upon the shaft and secured to the hub by clamping-screws 14, which preferably pass through curved slots therein, as shown in Fig. 6. When it is desired to shift the cylinder slightly in its relation to the feeding apparatus, it is done by loosening the clamping-screws 14, turning the wheel or rack 11 slightly, preferably by means of the eccentric 15, and retightening the clamping-screws. As will be readily understood, it is of considerable importance that the adjustment of this cylinder should be very exact in order to bring the inscription-lines on the cylinder into accurate engagement with the point on the phonographic reproducer, and these adjusting means are therefore provided. The eccentric 15 (see Fig. 6) is mounted in the flange of the hub 12 on a stud extending out from the web of the toothed main portion 11, so that any rotation of said eccentric will shift the relations of said parts 11 and 12, as will be readily understood.

45 Referring now especially to Figs. 1, 2, and 4, it will be seen that the carriage 25 is mounted between the frame parts 5 and 6, the facing sides whereof are formed in the A-shaped ways, over which V-shaped grooves on the sides of the carriage 25 snugly fit. This carriage carries the phonographic reproducer and telephonic transmitter up and down the machine, the message being transmitted during the descent from the top to the bottom. Manifestly numerous devices may be designed to operate to raise this carriage, while its own gravity may be utilized to cause it to descend. The means which I have provided and prefer for raising it consists of a cylinder 26, in which is a piston 27, which is adapted to operate the piston-rod 28, which (either directly or through a suitable cord 29 and pulleys 30, 31, and 32) is connected to said carriage 25. Said piston is adapted to operate by a fluid-pressure connected to any suitable source of supply by a pipe 33, the supply being adapted to be shut off at intervals by a

valve or cock 34, the operation of which will be hereinafter described. When the fluid-pressure is turned on, the piston is driven up the cylinder 26, and through the piston-rod 28 and cord 29 raises the carriage 25 and the parts carried thereby. As said carriage ascends a projection 35 comes in contact with a collar 36 on a rod 37, which rod is loosely mounted in bearings 38 and 39 on the framework and raises said rod in its said bearings. Said rod is connected to a bell-crank lever 40, which is pivoted on an arm 41, extending out from the framework, and said bell-crank lever is, as best shown in Fig. 7, connected to an arm 42 on the cock 34, so that as said carriage 25 reaches the upper end of its travel it operates to shut off the fluid-pressure on the piston 27 in the cylinder 26, thus terminating the travel of said carriage at any predetermined point, the collar 36 being adjustable by means of a set-screw, as shown. The carriage remains in its elevated position until the moment of time arrives at which the message is to be transmitted. The timepiece, as will be hereinafter more fully described, when it arrives at that point closes a circuit and electrically energizes a magnet, (shown as carried by arms 65 on the frame,) and said magnet operates to open a discharge-valve, when the fluid escapes from the cylinder and permits the piston to descend, and consequently permits the carriage 25 to descend, and during the descent the message is transmitted. When the carriage 25 reaches the lower end of its course, the projection 35 thereon strikes a collar 43, pulling down the rod 37, and through the bell-crank lever 40 opening the valve or cock 34, whereupon under the influence of the renewed fluid-pressure the piston begins to reascend. In this way this operation is continuously repeated. Instantly when the carriage reaches the bottom of its travel it throws on the fluid-pressure, whereby said carriage is raised until it reaches its uppermost position, where it remains until the instant of time is reached by which the magnet is energized and the escape-valve opened. The period during which the carriage remains stationary is therefore always while it is positioned at that point on the machine corresponding to the beginning of the inscription in the arrangement shown at the upper end. Shortly after the carriage 25 begins to ascend a projection 50 thereon strikes the arm 51, which is pivoted to the frame member 5 by a pivot 52. Said arm 51 is connected by means of a rod, wire, or rope 53 to an arm 54 on the rock-shaft 55, and thus said rock-shaft is operated. Upon the inner end of said rock-shaft there is a crank 56, which engages with a projection 57 on the reciprocating pawl-carrying plate 58. A pawl 59 on said plate engages with the teeth of the wheel or rack 11, and thus said wheel or rack is moved the required distance at each ascent of the carriage 25. A spring-dog 60, the projection or point whereon is wedge-shaped and fits closely

between any two of the teeth on wheel 11, stops said wheel at an exact point in each case and prevents any looseness or play thereof. The rock-shaft 55 is operated reversely to the pull of the rod 53 by a spring 61. The contact end 62 of the arm 51 is pivoted and adapted to move freely on said pivot in a downward direction, so that the carriage 25 as it descends has no effect upon the rock-shaft.

The cylinder 26, as hereinbefore stated, is supplied by a supply-pipe 33, the cock 34 of which is controlled in the manner elsewhere described. It is of course necessary to provide also an egress-pipe through which the fluid may escape while the carriage is descending. I therefore provide for this purpose the fluid-escape pipe 75, in which I prefer to place the ordinary shut-off valve or cock 76. In the active operation of my apparatus, however, this cock or valve always remains open, and the electrically-operated piston-valve, which will be described in connection with the electrical apparatus, is solely utilized.

As shown in Figs. 8 to 11, inclusive, the phonographic reproducer 100 and the telephonic transmitter 101 are secured face to face upon a suitable frame 102, which in turn is pivotally carried upon a stud, arm, or projection, one or more, extending out from or carried by the carriage 25. I have shown in the drawings as such stud, arm, or projection a tubular socket 103, within which a ball 104, carried by the frame 102, fits and to which it is secured by pivot-screws 105. The tubular character of this device is such that the phonographic part can be used, if desired, as a record-maker as well as a reproducer by being placed in an ordinary way upon an ordinary phonograph. This, however, as will be readily understood, is not necessary to the operation of my present invention and any simple pivoted connection (for the purposes of said invention) may be substituted without detriment.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 9, flexible wires 106 and 107 lead off to binding-screws 108 and 109, from which the regular telephonic line-wires 110 and 111 lead into and form a part of the circuit to which subscribers' telephones are attached. An ordinary telephonic receiver 112 is shown in Fig. 1 connected to the extreme ends of the wires 110 and 111 and illustrates the use of the apparatus. In the use of the apparatus in connection with a telephone-exchange of course this telephone-circuit passes through the exchange or central station.

As above stated, the telephonic transmitter and the phonographic reproducer should be secured together, and the frame is carried upon pivot-screws 105, the arrangement being such that said structure may freely move on said pivot-screws. During the time when this structure is descending the contact-point of the phonographic reproducer must of course rest against the surface carried by

the cylinder 8, upon which the inscription has been placed. The preferable arrangement is that this contact should be maintained by the gravity of the parts, the greater portion of the weight thereof being on the inner side of the pivot-screws 105. During the time, however, when the carriage 25, carrying the transmitter and reproducer, is ascending manifestly the contact-point ought to be free from the surface bearing the inscriptions. I have therefore provided an arm 113, which extends out from the structure including said transmitter and reproducer, and have pivoted a bell-crank lever 114 to the carriage 25, one arm of which said lever 114 extends up through a slot in the arm 113 and the other of which is bent to one side and passes behind one of the frame members, as 6, and at suitable points on this frame member, near the bottom and top thereof, are the projections 115 and 116. The operation is, as the apparatus reaches the lower end of its stroke, that the arm of the bell-crank lever which passes behind the frame member will come in contact with the projection 115, and said bell-crank lever is thus caused to throw the arm 113 and the structure to which it is attached over, freeing the contact-point of the phonographic reproducer from the cylinder 8 and holding it out of contact until the carriage has reached its highest point of ascent. At this point is located the projection 116, with which the bell-crank lever again comes in contact, reversing the movement and permitting the structure to fall forward, so that the contact-point rests against the surface on the cylinder 8, ready for the operation which has already been described.

The structure embodying the telephonic transmitter and the phonographic reproducer is, as has already been described, pivoted on pivot-screws 105, upon which said structure is nicely balanced. When the bell-crank lever 114 is thrown back, as shown in Fig. 11, the weight of the arm 113 and of the part of the bell-crank lever 114 which rests against the same is sufficient to hold the structure away from the record-surface, while when the bell-crank lever is tipped forward said structure being relieved from its weight tips forward against the record-surface by gravity.

In Fig. 13 I have shown the timepiece by which the movements are governed and the electromagnet which operates the escape-valve. The electromagnet is also shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 6. In Figs. 4 and 12 I have shown the construction of the valve in question, in which the valve proper, 117, is normally held closed by a spring 118 and is unseated or opened by a piston 119. The opening is effected by the armature-bar 120, which is operated to press said piston inwardly when the magnet-coils 121 are energized, and this energization is accomplished by closing the electric circuit 122 123 running from said coils through the battery B to the terminals 124 and 125 in the timepiece. The terminal



124 extends out past the shaft 126 of the time-piece, which shaft carries a cam 127, which is adapted as it revolves to press upon the terminal 124, (which is thin and elastic and which preferably has a wedge-shaped end 128 as the point of immediate contact, as best shown in Fig. 14,) thus forcing said terminal 124 sidewise, so that a point 129 thereon will come in contact with a similar point 130 on the terminal 125, and thus complete the circuit and energize the magnet-coils, forcing in the piston 119 and opening the valve. The end of the terminal 125, which carries the contact 130, is shown as thin and elastic, which form contributes to the ease with which the cam may pass over the wedge-shaped end of the terminal 124.

Situated at a convenient point alongside the piston 119 is a detent 131, which is adapted to hook over a shoulder on said piston and prevent it from being restored to its normal position by the action of the spring 118 until released. This detent is forced forward into engagement with said shoulder by a suitable means, such as the spring 132, coiled about its pivot *p*. The disengagement is effected at the proper time by the lever 133, which extends out and comes in contact with the lever 40. At the time, however, when the energization of the magnet-coils takes place this lever 40 is in the position shown by the full lines in Fig. 7, so that the detent is free to operate. As will be readily seen, the valve 117 is held open by said detent until in due course the lever 40 is thrown to the position shown in Fig. 1 and by the dotted lines in Fig. 7, which then operates through the lever 133 to disengage the detent 131 and permit the spring 118 to operate.

The timepiece shown in Fig. 13 is or may be of any usual or desired character. The mechanism thereof is not shown except the pallets and scape-wheel, and the cam which performs the active work of closing the circuit is shown as mounted on the scape-wheel shaft. It will be understood that where this cam is actually mounted on the scape-wheel shaft it is in the larger class of timepieces, such as large clocks, where the scape-wheel revolves once a minute. When the apparatus is used with smaller timepieces, this cam would be placed upon another shaft of the train, as the scape-wheel shaft in small timepieces would revolve too rapidly for my purpose. This is, however, obviously a mere matter of selection and arrangement in adapting the particular timepiece which it may be found convenient to employ to use with the other parts of the invention. It is also obvious that my invention may be so arranged as to tell the time more or less frequently than each minute, and the periods covered by each cylinder-surface may be greater or less than twelve hours, although obviously less convenient. The instrument which I have in contemplation, however, as hereinbefore in-

dicated, includes a cylinder each of whose operative surfaces or coverings shall bear seven hundred and twenty inscriptions, each naming one of the minutes during a period of twelve hours, so that the patrons of the apparatus may be informed of the exact time of any minute of any hour of the day. The cylinders bearing the inscriptions are of course changed whenever worn out by the operative in charge of the apparatus, and in case of an instrument arranged for a different period of time than twelve hours would be changed at the end of each such period.

An apparatus like this being situated in or connected with a telephone-exchange, the operation of my invention is as follows: Any telephone-subscriber who is entitled to this service and who desires to know the exact time will call the exchange in the usual manner and ask to be connected with "time." Connection with this apparatus is then made in the same manner that it is made with a subscriber who is "called," except that the connections are so arranged that manipulation of the instrument is unnecessary, it being designed to be always in order and continuously in operation. The subscriber then merely listens until the next period (as minute) after being connected arrives, when the apparatus will tell the time audibly, so that all telephone-users who are connected will understand it. If, for instance, the time in question is twenty-nine minutes past twelve, the instrument will say after the usual manner of phonographic instruments, "twelve twenty-nine," which will be heard by the persons listening at the various telephones which have been connected during the preceding minute or have remained so connected for more than a minute. It is the design that any number of telephones may be connected with this circuit at one time, so that all the telephone-subscribers who are desirous of learning the time and who are entitled to this service may do so without waiting for any others.

I have shown that construction and relative arrangement and operation of parts which I have designed for the special service of telling the time. I do not, however, desire to confine myself to such construction and arrangement, as any arrangement of a record-bearer, a phonographic reproducer, a telephonic transmitter, and a telephone-circuit, including one or more telephonic receivers adapted to be connected therewith, whereby a message inscribed upon the record-bearer may be phonographically reproduced and by the mechanical operation of the apparatus telephonically conveyed, is within the scope of my invention.

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

1. In a phonographo-telephonic announcer, the combination of a record-bearer, a phono-

graphic reproducer arranged in suitable relation to said record-bearer, a telephonic transmitter arranged to receive sounds from said reproducer, a telephone-circuit connected therewith including telephonic receivers, a propelling means adapted to cause the necessary relative change of position between the record-bearer and the phonographic reproducer, whereby a message inscribed upon said record-bearer may be phonographically reproduced and by the mechanical operation of the apparatus telephonically conveyed, and an electric circuit embodying an automatically-operated circuit-closer for controlling said propelling means.

2. In a phonographo-telephonic announcer, the combination, with a record-bearer, of a structure adapted to travel along said record-bearer comprising a phonographic reproducer and a telephonic transmitter arranged in such relation thereto as to receive the sounds therefrom, a telephonic circuit connected therewith including telephonic receivers, whereby the message thus phonographically reproduced may be telephonically conveyed, and an electric circuit embodying an automatically-operated circuit-closer for controlling said propelling means.

3. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic annunciator, of a suitable framework, a cylindrical record-bearer mounted therein adapted to revolve with a step-by-step movement and bearing upon its surface longitudinally-disposed inscriptions stating the time by succeeding periods, a phonographic reproducer mounted in a suitable carriage and adapted to travel longitudinally of said record-bearer, a telephonic transmitter connected to said phonographic reproducer, telephonic receivers adapted to be connected with the same electric circuit as said telephonic transmitter, means including an electromagnet whereby the carriage carrying the phonographic reproducer is propelled in the desired relation to the record-bearer, an electrical circuit running from said electromagnet to terminals in a timepiece, and a circuit-closer in said timepiece actuated by the mechanism thereof, whereby, at any predetermined period of time, the circuit is closed and the carriage-operating means thus started into operation.

4. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic announcer, with the cylindrical record-bearer, of a step-by-step feeding mechanism arranged for revolving said record-bearer in a uniform forward direction including a circular rack a hub on the cylinder-shaft and means whereby said rack and said hub may be accurately adjusted in relation to each other, and means for propelling the rack, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic announcer, of the record-bearer, a hub 12 secured to the shaft of said record-bearer and having curved slots therein, a circular rack secured to said hub by means of

screws passing through said slots, and means for accurately adjusting the relation of said rack to said hub, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic announcer, of the record-bearer, a circular rack mounted on the shaft of said record-bearer, a reciprocating bar carrying a pawl adapted to engage with the teeth of said rack, means for moving said reciprocating bar back and forth, and a spring-detent the point whereof is wedge-shaped and fits closely between each pair of teeth as the record-bearer is fed forward, thus holding it accurately to position at each step in its progress, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic announcer, of a record-bearer, a track or way running longitudinally of said record-bearer, a carriage bearing the phonographic reproducer and the telephonic transmitter adapted to travel over said track or way, a circular rack secured to the shaft of said record-bearer, a reciprocating pawl structure adapted to engage with and propel said rack, and connections extending from said reciprocating pawl structure into the path of said carriage, whereby as said carriage moves on its way to its initial position it operates said mechanism to advance said record-bearer to the point where the succeeding inscriptions may be utilized.

8. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic announcer, of the record-bearer, the circular rack 11 thereon, the reciprocating pawl structure 58, 59, the rock-shaft 55 engaging with said pawl structure and having a crank-arm 54, a rod or cord 53, an arm 51, and a reciprocating carriage 25, substantially as shown and described.

9. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic announcer, of the record-bearer, a carriage bearing a transmitting apparatus traveling longitudinally of said record-bearer, and means for operating said carriage, consisting of a cylinder, a piston therein adapted to be operated by a fluid, a piston-rod attached in a suitable manner to the carriage, a valve adapted to control the ingress of the fluid to the cylinder, a rod positioned alongside the path of the carriage and having suitable striking-points whereby its position is shifted by the carriage at each end of its stroke, and a lever controlled by said rod and extending out to and controlling said valve, whereby said valve is opened by the arrival of the carriage at one end of its journey and closed by the arrival of said carriage at the other end of its journey.

10. The combination, in a phonographo-telephonic announcer, with the record-bearer, the transmitting apparatus, a carriage therefor moving over said record-bearer, and means whereby said carriage is propelled; of a starting apparatus for said propelling means, including an electrical circuit having its terminals in a timepiece, said timepiece, and a contact-maker actuated by said timepiece

whereby the electrical circuit is closed at predetermined intervals of time and said propelling apparatus thus set in motion at the instant of each such predetermined period.

- 5 11. The combination, in a phonographo-  
telephonic transmitter, of the record-bearer,  
the carriage bearing the transmitting appa-  
ratus traveling over said record-bearer, and  
actuating means for propelling said carriage  
10 comprising a fluid-actuated piston and its  
cylinder, an ingress-pipe to said cylinder, an  
egress-pipe to said cylinder, a piston-valve to  
said egress-pipe, an electromagnet situated  
adjacent thereto the armature whereof is  
15 adapted to force in and thus open said valve,

an electrical circuit including said electro-  
magnet and having its terminals in a time-  
piece, and a contact-maker actuated by said  
timepiece for closing the circuit at predeter-  
mined intervals of time, thus energizing said 20  
electromagnet and opening the valve, sub-  
stantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my  
hand and seal, at Indianapolis, Indiana, this  
4th day of July, A. D. 1898.

JOHN E. EVARD. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

CHESTER BRADFORD  
CHARLES E. SLOAN.