

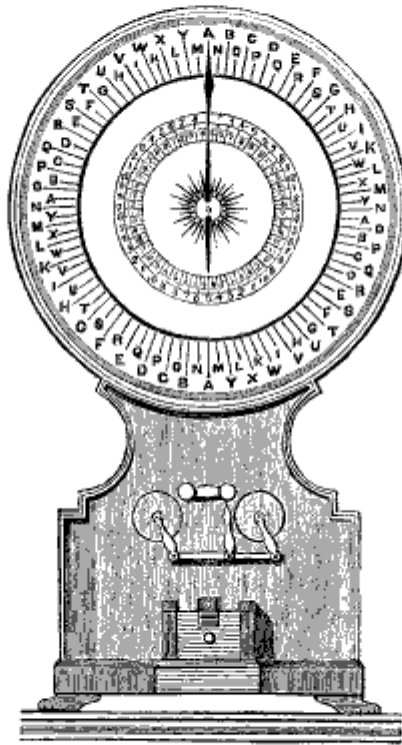
NOTT'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

CHAPTER XXII.

ELECTRIC DIAL TELEGRAPH.

On the 20th of January, 1846, Mr. John Nott, of England, took out a patent for a particular description of an electric telegraph.

Fig. 1.

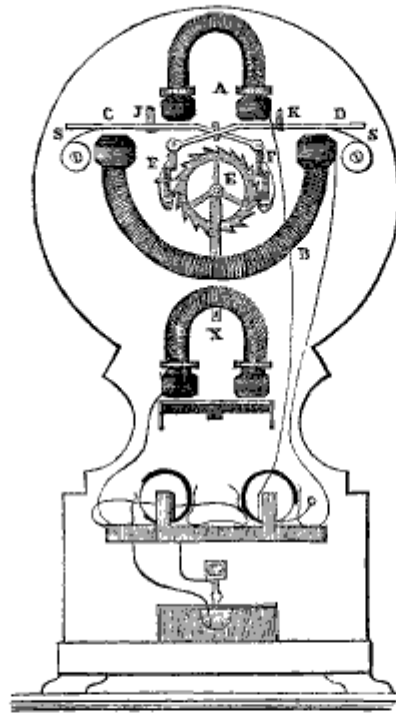


In this instrument, an electro-magnet causes an armature to catch into the teeth of a wheel, so as to force it forward one tooth on the sending of each current of electricity.

By the sending of currents of electricity at small intervals of time, the wheel, and pointer attached to it, may thus be worked to any desired points on the dial. Letters were engraved on the dial as seen in fig. 1. There are duplicate sets of the alphabet, to produce the greater celerity. Any letter might be pointed out by the hand being allowed to rest at such letter for a short period of time.

INTERIOR MECHANISM OF THE APPARATUS.

Fig. 2



The interior view of the telegraph will be seen in fig. 2. Letters A and B are electro-magnets, with armatures C and D working on centres J K; E is a ratchet-wheel in which armatures F and F' work. In this ratchet-wheel the hand shown on the dial in fig. 1 is attached. As the armatures C and D are

attracted to the electro-magnet A and B, the wheel E moves forward one tooth, and the hand progresses from one letter to the next. A similar movement occurs when the current ceases, the armatures being forced back by the springs s and s. In this way the hand may be brought successively opposite to any desired letter. x is an electro-magnet for sounding the alarm before a communication is made.

Mr. Highton states that this telegraph was bought by the Electric Telegraph Company and never employed except to a limited extent.

I have presented this apparatus to the consideration of the reader, because it embraces combinations similar to a more recent invention proposed in America, and for the purpose of giving information on every improvement calculated to promote the art of telegraphing.

Fig. 3.

