

Electrical Transmission of Pictures

additional list

540,772	AT-TC _o 1,579,263	1,070,289	
664,430	1,580,896	1,075,614	
667,454	1,588,527	1,116,949	
	1,590,270		
675,878	1,602,469	1,173,360	
738,480	1,605,930	1,175,313	
	1,607,693		
844,086	1,608,527	1,176,147	
	1,613,686		
851,174	1,613,970	1,176,148	
853,755	1,624,918	1,468,542	
854,501		1,473,822	
874,868		1,503,590	
888,098		1,529,473	
939,338	Bogdan 1,521,190	1,545,708	AT-T
	Reisz 1,521,191		
939,339	DeBernoni 1,521,192	1,546,193	
	Murphy 1,521,205		
970,820	Keating 1,522,805	1,548,895	AT-T
	Selig 1,525,545	1,549,907	AT-T
1,040,110	Keating 1,525,510	1,550,270	AT-T
	Moore 1,525,550		Jenkins
	Keating 1,525,551		Jenkins
	Hanky 1,525,552		Jenkins
	Hammond 1,525,553		Jenkins

American Telephone & Telegraph

Broadcast Contract Patents

879,532 ✓	115	Re. 14,380
1,129,942		1,314,252
1,129,943 ✓		1,329,283
1,137,315		1,349,252
1,201,270		1,377,405
1,201,272		1,442,146
1,218,195		1,442,147
1,231,764		1,452,032

And did you ever notice the curious fact that a great laboratory, despite its inestimable contributions to science and engineering, has never yet brought forth a great, revolutionary invention which has subsequently started a new industry, like the telegraph, telephone, and telescope; motion picture, typecasting and talking machines; typewriter, bicycle and locomotive; automobile, flying machine, and radio vision.

It has always been a poor man to first see these things, and as a rule the bigger the vision the poorer the man.

And, do you know, that is right comforting, too; for I sometimes think that perhaps I myself may yet do something worth while if I only stay poor enough, long enough.

British Pat. 14,449 (1899)

..... ← antenna bilateral direction

British Pat 11,427 (1903)

Unilateral Transmission

Nipkow Patent No. Res. 16,870

Nipkow and Sutton

One of the most interesting examples of the attempts to see by radio was made the subject of a patent by Nipkow in 1884. The proposed transmitter consisted of a selenium cell and an objective lens, with a spirally perforated disc rotating between the cell and lens "to dissect the scene." *German Pat. 30,105*

The receiving device employed the polarizing light valve used by Major George O. Squire, and Professor A. C. Crehore, to measure the flight of gun shells at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1895.

*Nipkow
? ATT*

The Nipkow scheme was preceded by Shelford Bidwell's device for "the telegraphic transmission of pictures of natural objects," described in *Telegraphic Journal*, 1881, Vol. 9, page 83; and later almost exactly duplicated by M. Henri Sutton, and rather fully described in *Lumiere Electrique*, Vol. 38, page 538, 1890.

Scanning subject with point of light

See French patent to Rignoux,

No. 390,435, Oct. 5, 1908, and

British patent # 235,857. Wrong

*glow tubes - 1907 Adamician German Pat. 197,443
vacuum tube - Pontois - Sci. Am. 35 p. 145 - 1893*

Faraday effect shown in Nipkow

71

*British Patent to Karolus # 235,857 } Kerr
See anticipation Lum. Elect. 38 p. 539 - 1890 } Cell*

j > 75

