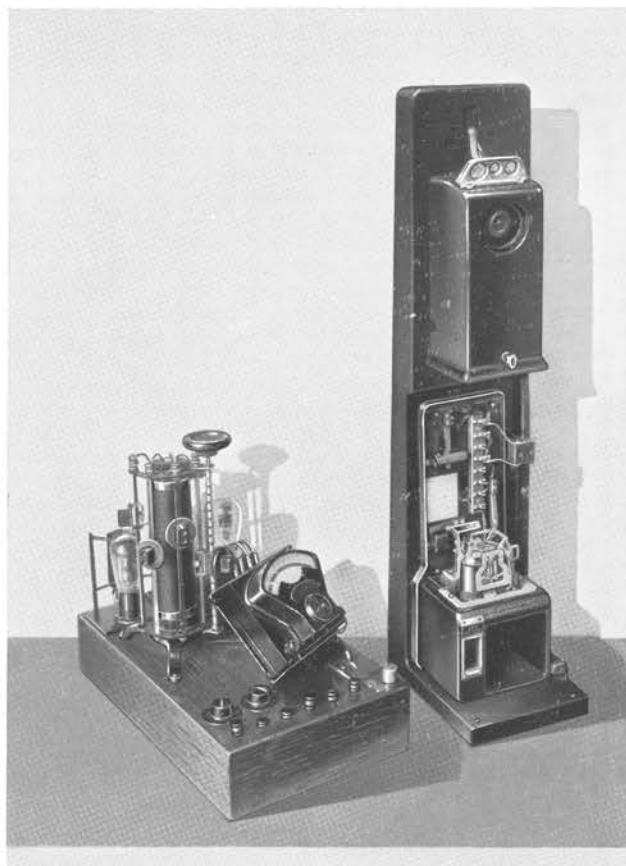


Extract from Gray Telephone Pay Station Catalog, 1935
 -- Hi res scans of pages with schematic diagrams

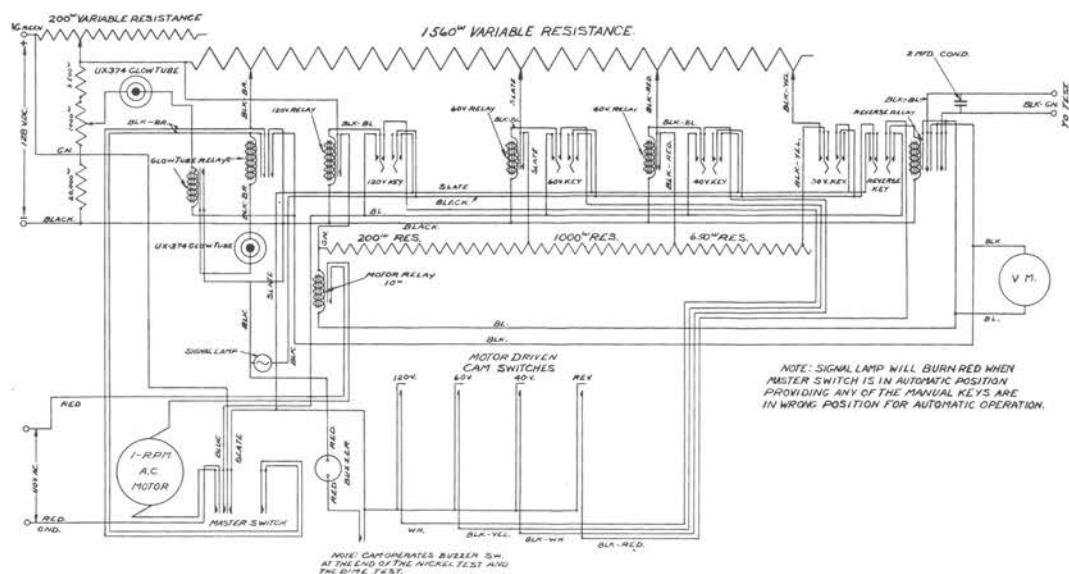


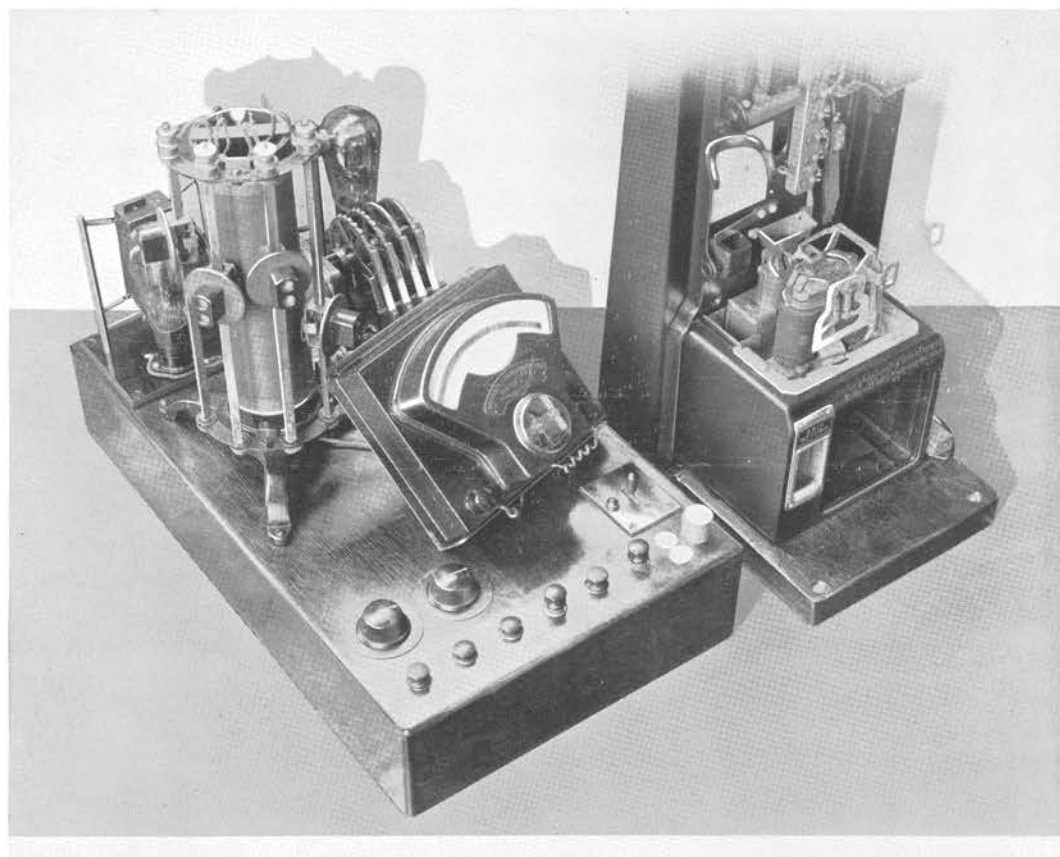
Left:—

Coin Relay Test Set with Alternative Manual Switching Control. Glow Tubes Maintain a Constant Check on the Operating Voltage and Timed Cam Switches Give Positive Control of the Operating Period

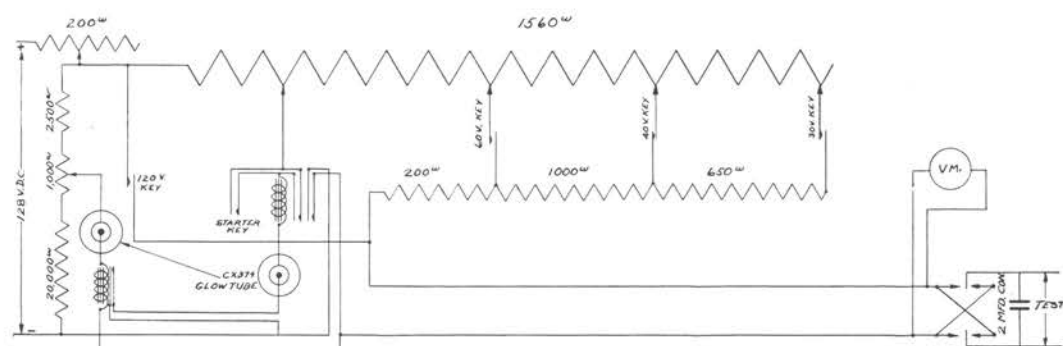
Below:—

Circuit for Automatic Coin Relay Test Set



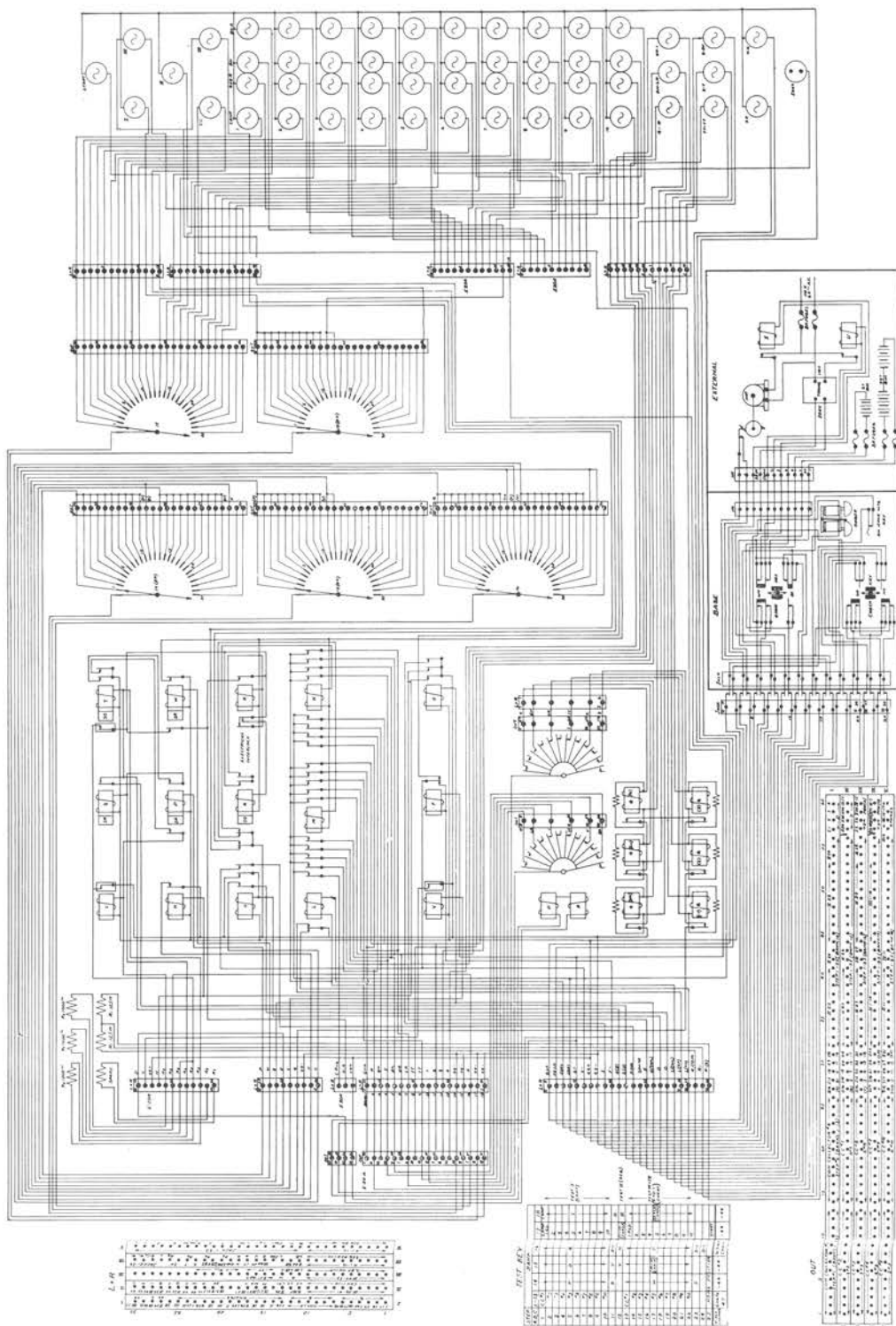


Close-Up of Automatic Coin Relay Test Set with Alternative Manual Switching Control



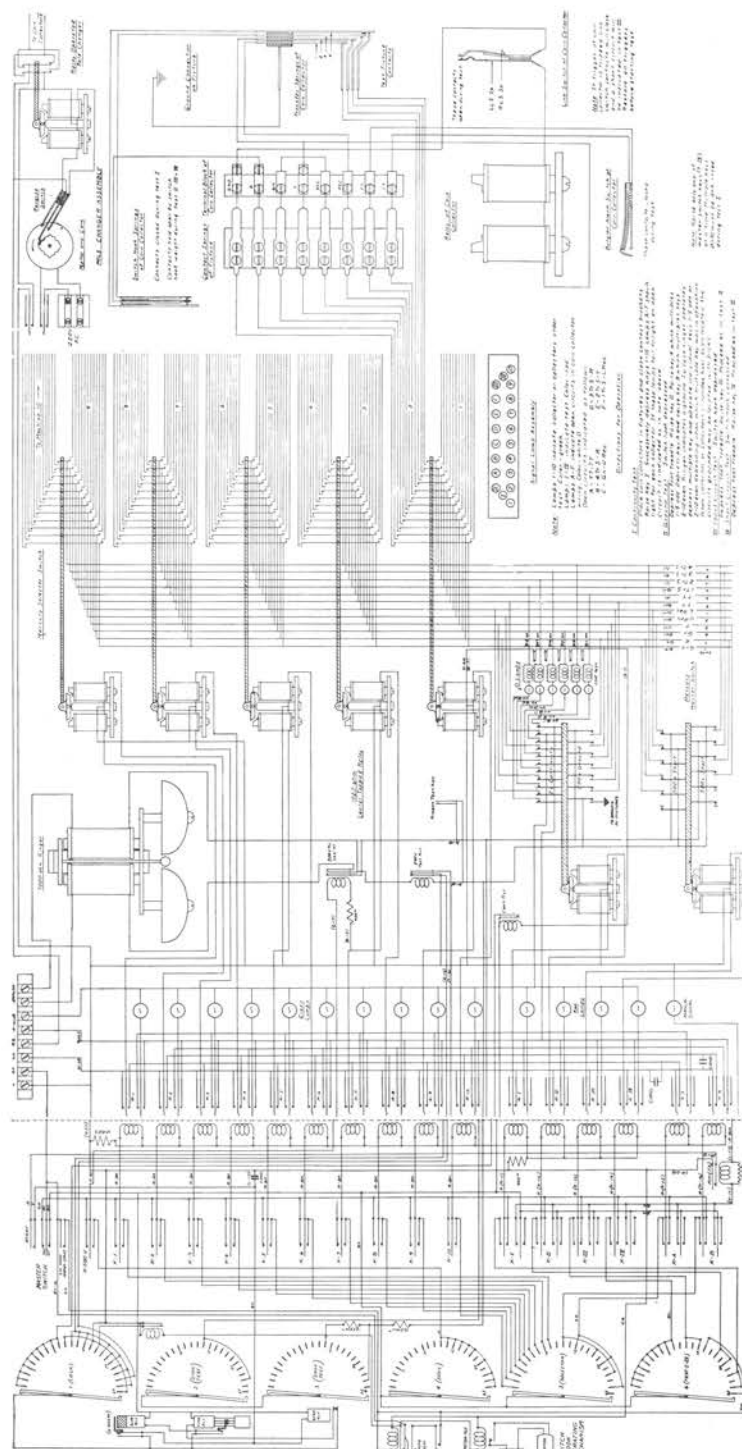
Circuit for Manual Switching Coin Relay Test Set with Automatic Voltage Check





Electrical Test Fixture Control Circuits

Gray



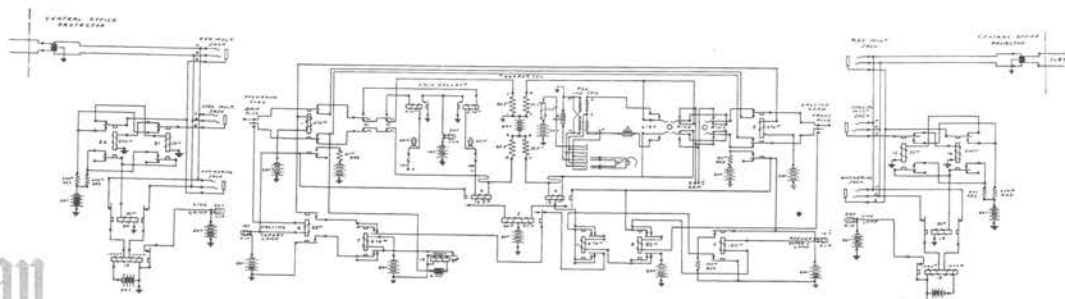
Circuit for Mercury Switch Type Electrical Test Fixture



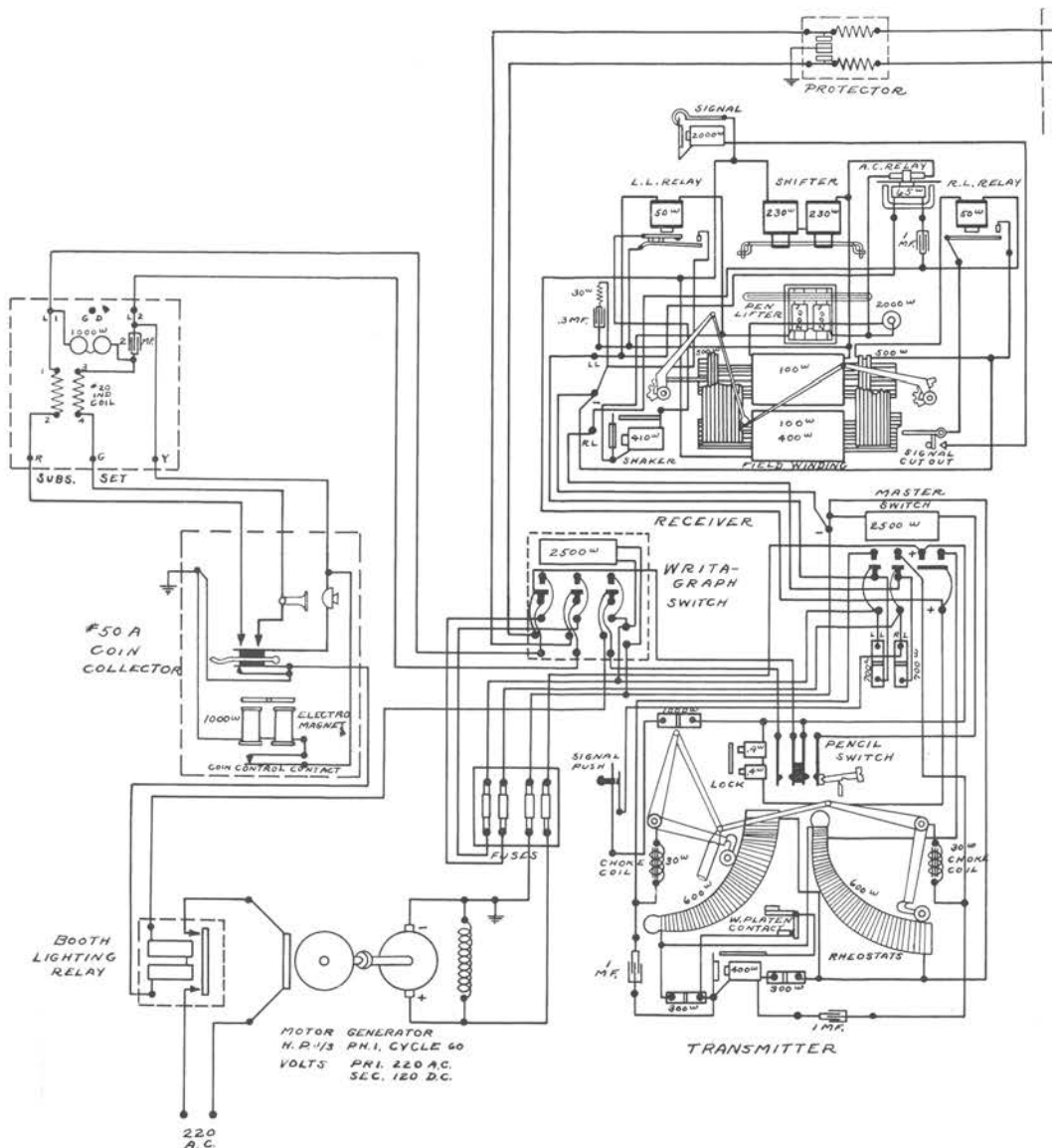
The Long Writograph—Public Pay Station Type

polarized magnet controlled from the central office, and the operation of this magnet raises the switch lever and restores the trigger to normal.

To prevent the mercury switch from breaking the circuit to the coin relay at this time, a small piece of magnetic iron is attached to an insulating member at the end of the phosphor bronze support springs, and this iron piece is attracted to an extension of the core of one of the relay coils holding the switch in the operated position as long as the coin relay is energized. As soon as the central office switch is released, the mercury switch at the pay station will return to the horizontal position in readiness for the next call.



The conventional teletype service furnished by the telephone companies, which connects business offices of large corporations, is satisfactory for sending typewritten messages where the identity of the sender is known to the receiver of the message. This system, however, is not



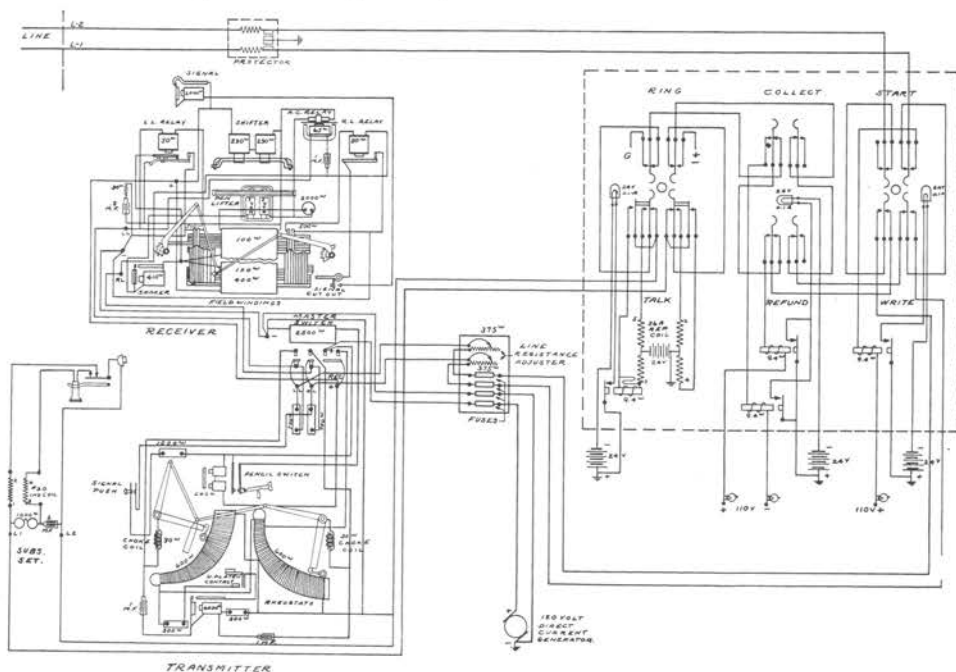
Circuit for Writograph with Pay Station

establish this connection and refund the deposited coin.

The operator at the telegraph company's office will then take the order of the calling party and tell him to write his message on the Writograph. The calling party will write his message on a metal platten, and this message will be written in ink on a roll of paper at both the transmitting and receiving ends. This message may be torn off by the calling party and placed on file. The telegraph company's operator will now determine the charge for the telegram and request the calling party to deposit the proper coins in the pay station.

The deposit of these coins is indicated by means of audible signals and the coins are caused to pass to the coin box through the operation of a collect key by the telegraph company's operator. The calling subscriber disconnects in the usual manner by replacing his receiver on the hook. The collection of the toll from these stations will be handled by the telephone company and pro-rated to the respective telegraph companies.

This system of operation will do away with many branch telegraph company employees and make service available at many locations where it is not now feasible to establish a branch office. The Writograph may be used on any telephone system without changes at the central office, and the establishment of such service will result in increased business for both the telegraph companies and the telephone companies, and be to their mutual benefit.



Telegraph Office Circuit