The operation of any of the selecting magnets P^1, P^2, P^3 and P^4 will lock the local battery in closed condition through its own coil by means of a normally open locking switch P^7, which serves to connect the local battery to the coil of the corresponding selecting magnet from the wire 19, unlocking switch L and branch conductor 43. Thus, when any one of the selecting relays is operated, its circuit will remain in closed condition until the unlocking switch L is opened. The variable operation of the set of selecting magnets can be arranged to make or record a signal in any suitable manner, for example, as set forth in the patents referred to. At the completion of any signal, the operation of one or the other of the selecting magnets P^5 or P^6 will operate one of a pair of switches P^8 and thereby close the circuit through a coil of the magnet L^1 from the battery wire 19, switch P^8 and conductor 58. The magnet L^1 serves to open the unlocking switch L and restore the recording relays to normal condition.

Here, as in the arrangement shown in Fig. 1, it is not necessary that the transmitter and receiver operate in exact synchronism. To assist in the tuning or timing of the two sets of transmitting and receiving relays, they are preferably connected to the local battery through return conductors 59 and 60, having adjustable resistances 61 interposed therein, so that the speed of operation of the two sets may be controlled, as desired.

The successively acting receiving magnets, shown in Fig. 2, could of course be arranged to operate upon the open circuit with five impulses in each permutation, as in the arrangement or system shown in Fig. 1. In such case, however, the magnets B, M and N could be omitted, but the system could not be readily operated for the duplex transmission of messages. Similarly, by adding the starting magnets or relays to the arrangement shown in Fig. 1, similar to the magnets B, M, and N, that arrangement could be employed with a normally closed circuit and a differential line relay or the duplex transmission of signals.

It is obvious that numerous changes can be made in the details and arrangements of circuits set forth without departure from the broad scope of the invention, as defined in the claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. In printing telegraphy, the method of selective signaling which consists in operating a transmitter solely under local control to impart to a line character signals of uniform length and each comprising the same number of positive or negative impulses in quick succession and without perceptible spacing intervals between the impulses, initiating the operation of a selecting receiver switch mechanism in response to transmitted impulses at the beginning of each signal, timing the operation of the switch mechanism in synchronism with the transmitted impulses of each signal independently of the line circuit and restoring the same to a condition of rest at the completion of each signal.

2. In printing telegraphy, the method of selective signaling which consists in operating a transmitter solely under local control to impart to a line character signals of uniform length and each comprising a different permutation of a definite number of impulses of opposite polarity, locally timing the operation of a receiver switch mechanism to associate the selecting devices of the receiver successively with the line in synchronism with the transmitted impulses of the character signals to thereby variably operate the same in different combinations, and, at the end of each signal, arresting the operation of said switch mechanism and again starting the same in response to the first transmitted impulse of the succeeding signal.

3. In printing telegraphy, the method of selective signaling which consists in normally maintaining current on a line, imparting to the line character signals each comprising a different permutation of five impulses of opposite polarity preceded by a line current reversal or starting pulse, controlling at each character selection, the initial operation of a selecting receiver in response to said transmitted starting impulses, and thereafter, under local control and at spaced intervals corresponding with the midportions of the permutation impulses, successively bringing the selecting devices of the receiver into operative relation with the line to thereby effect the character selections.

4. In printing telegraphy, the method of selective signaling which consists in normally maintaining current on a line, operating a transmitter solely under local control to impart to the line character signals of uniform length and each comprising a different permutation of two different line conditions extending through a definite number of time intervals, initiating the operation of a selecting receiver in response to the first change in line condition of each signal and thereafter, under local control and at spaced intervals corresponding with the mid-portions of said time intervals, successively bringing the selective devices of the receiver successively into operative relation with the line to variably operate the same in accordance with the two different line conditions.

5. In printing telegraphy, the method of controlling a selecting receiver which consists in operating a transmitter solely under local control to impart to a line character