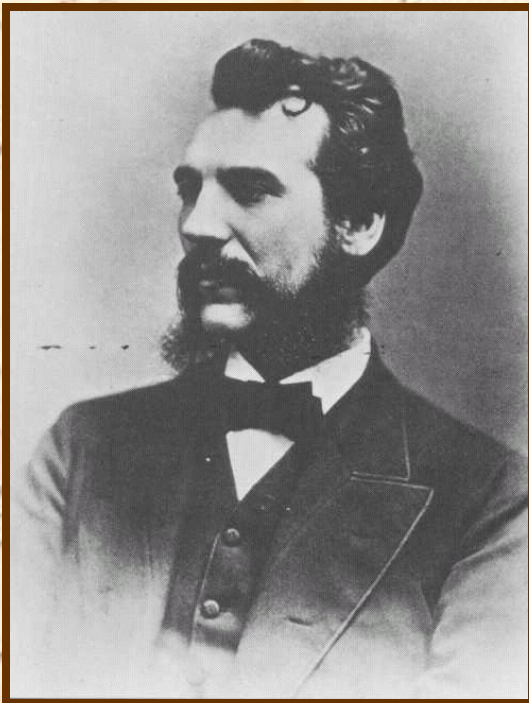


Alexander Graham Bell



Inventor of the Telephone

1. The improved instrument shown constructed this morning and used P is a brass pipe and W the M the mouth piece and S the Receiving Instrument.

Mr. Watson was stationed with the Receiving Instrument. He placed his ear closely against S and closed his other ear with his hand. The instrument was placed in a small room and the doors of both rooms were closed.

I then shouted into M the following sentence: "Mr. Watson - Come here - I want to

see you." To my delight he came and declared that he had heard me. I said: "I asked him to repeat the words." He said: "You said 'Mr. Watson - Come here - I want to see you'." Mr. Watson then changed his position and I listened at S while Mr. Watson read passages from a book into the mouth of M. It was certainly the case that the sounds proceeded from S. The sound was indistinct and muffled: I read beforehand the passage given to him I should have recognized the words. As it was I could not hear the sense - but on occasions the words were quite distinct. I made out "to and out" and "farther" and finally the sentence "Mr. Bell. To your room." The words "Mr. Bell" came quite clearly and intelligibly. The sound was audible when the armature S was removed.

Alexander Graham Bell

*Born: March 3, 1847

- Alexander Graham Bell designed the telephone in 1876.
- He wanted a faster way to talk to others who were not nearby.
- His success allowed for all people to communicate quickly!



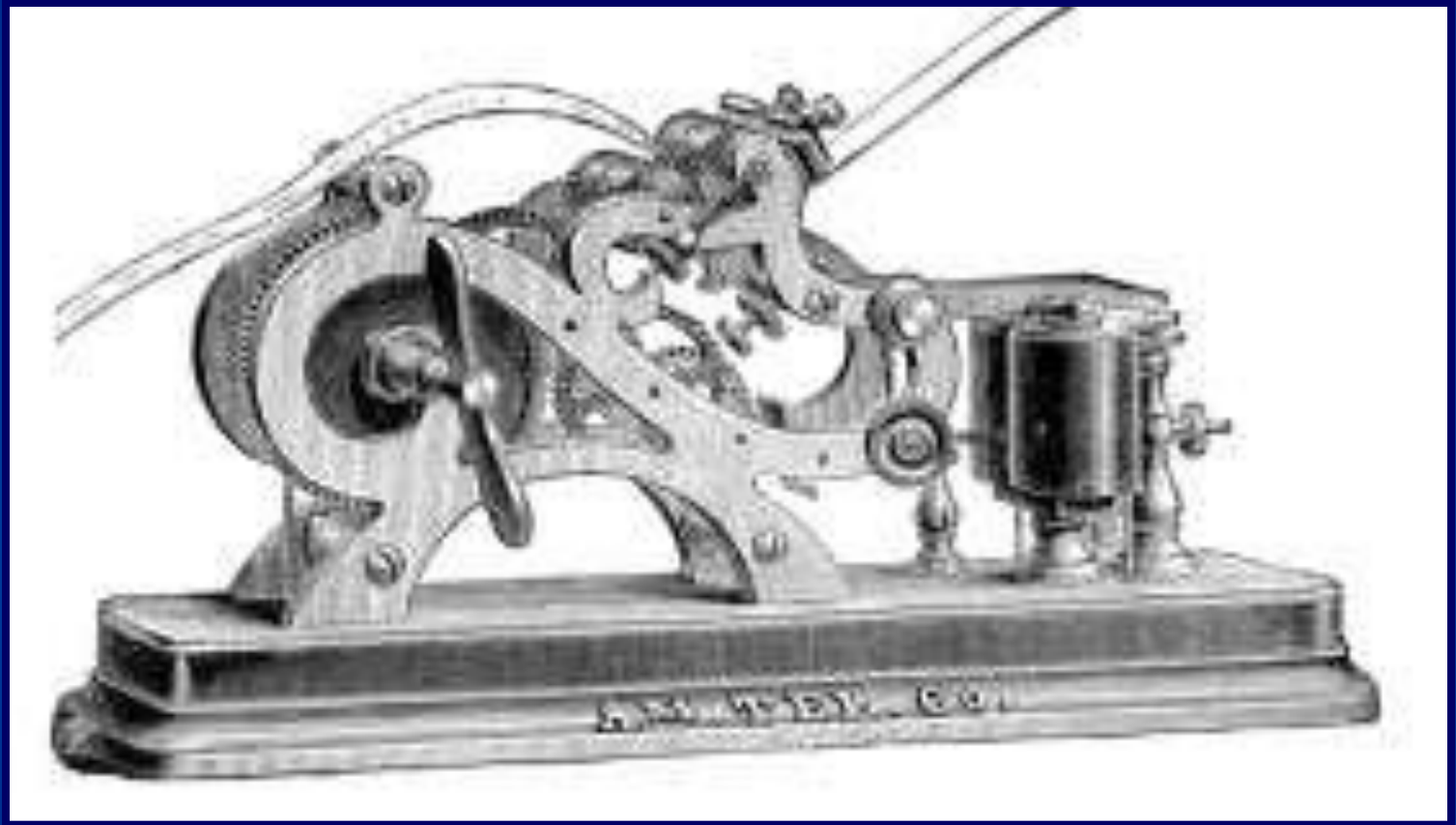
Herman von Helmholtz

Bell read books in the library about Herman von Helmholtz, a German scientist who experimented with electrical vibrations to make vowel sounds.



He researched his experiments so that someday he might be able to reconstruct them in his own home.

Boston University



While Bell was in Massachusetts, he invented the harmonic telegraph, an instrument that makes it possible to send multiple telegraphs on one line.

The Telephone is Patented

On March 7, 1876,
Bell received his
patent for the
telephone.



"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you."



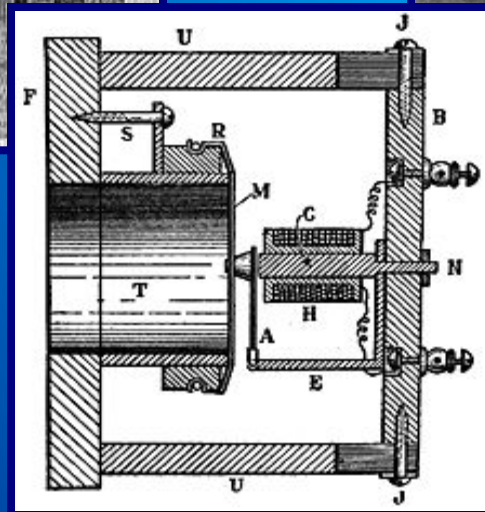
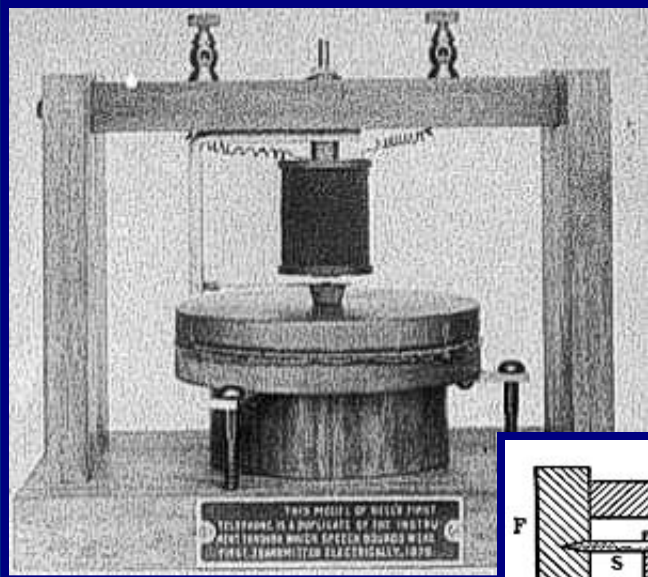
On March 10, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell was in his testing room with his partner, Watson.

Reeds



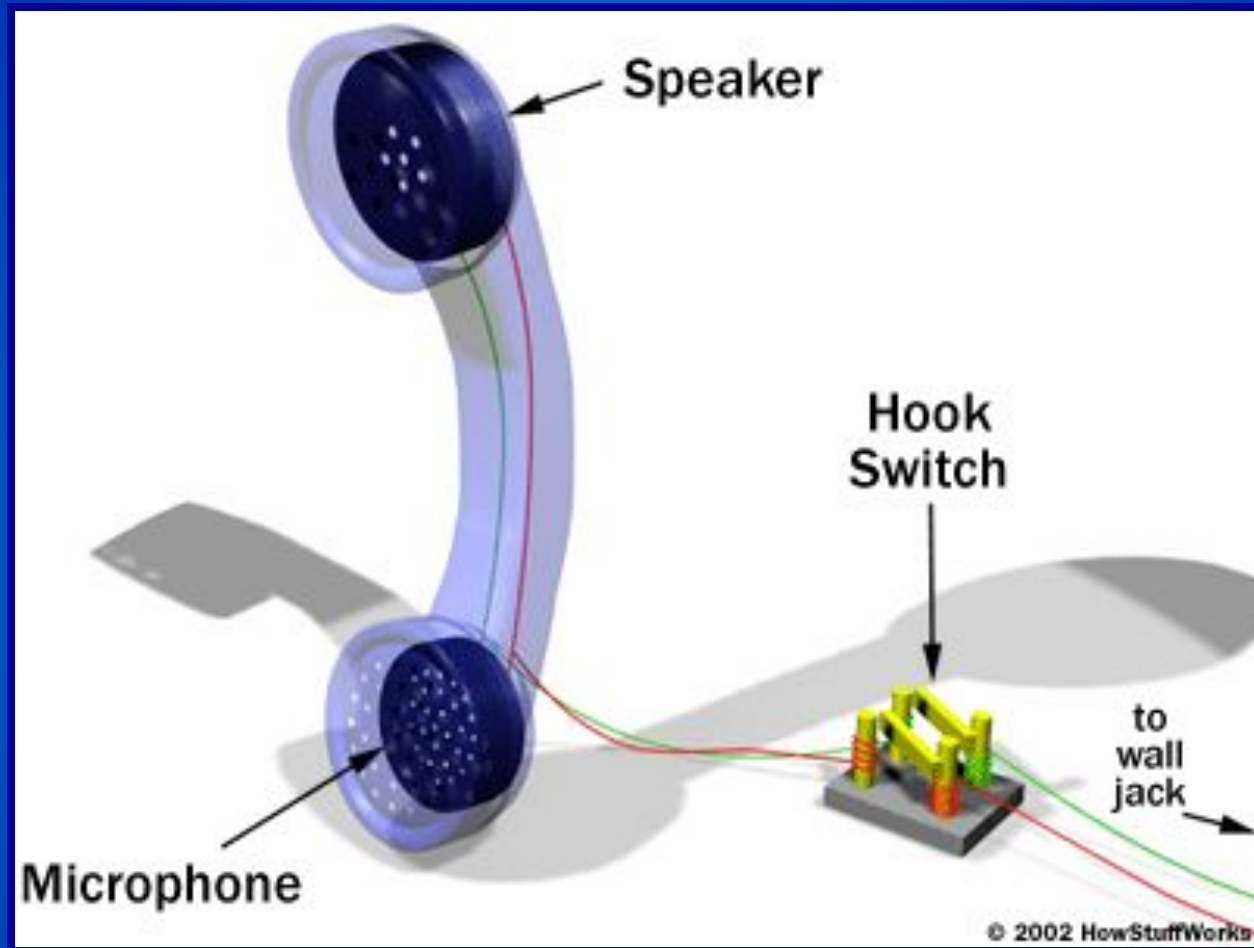
The experiment they were working with had reeds that were thin and steel. One of the reeds was stuck so Watson plucked it to try to fix it.

Successful!



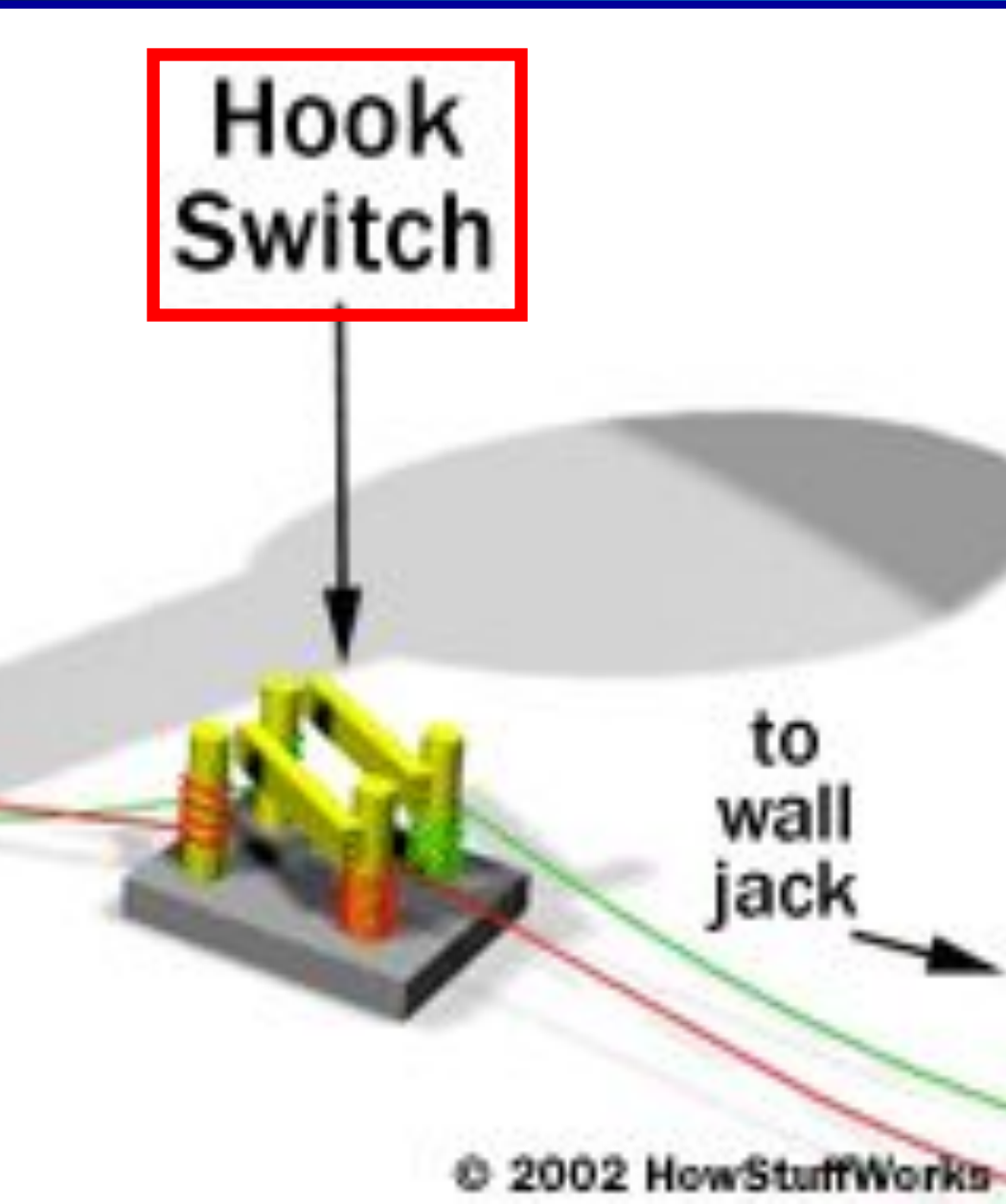
When he did, Graham heard the vibration clearly through the newly invented 'telephone'.

The Simple Telephone



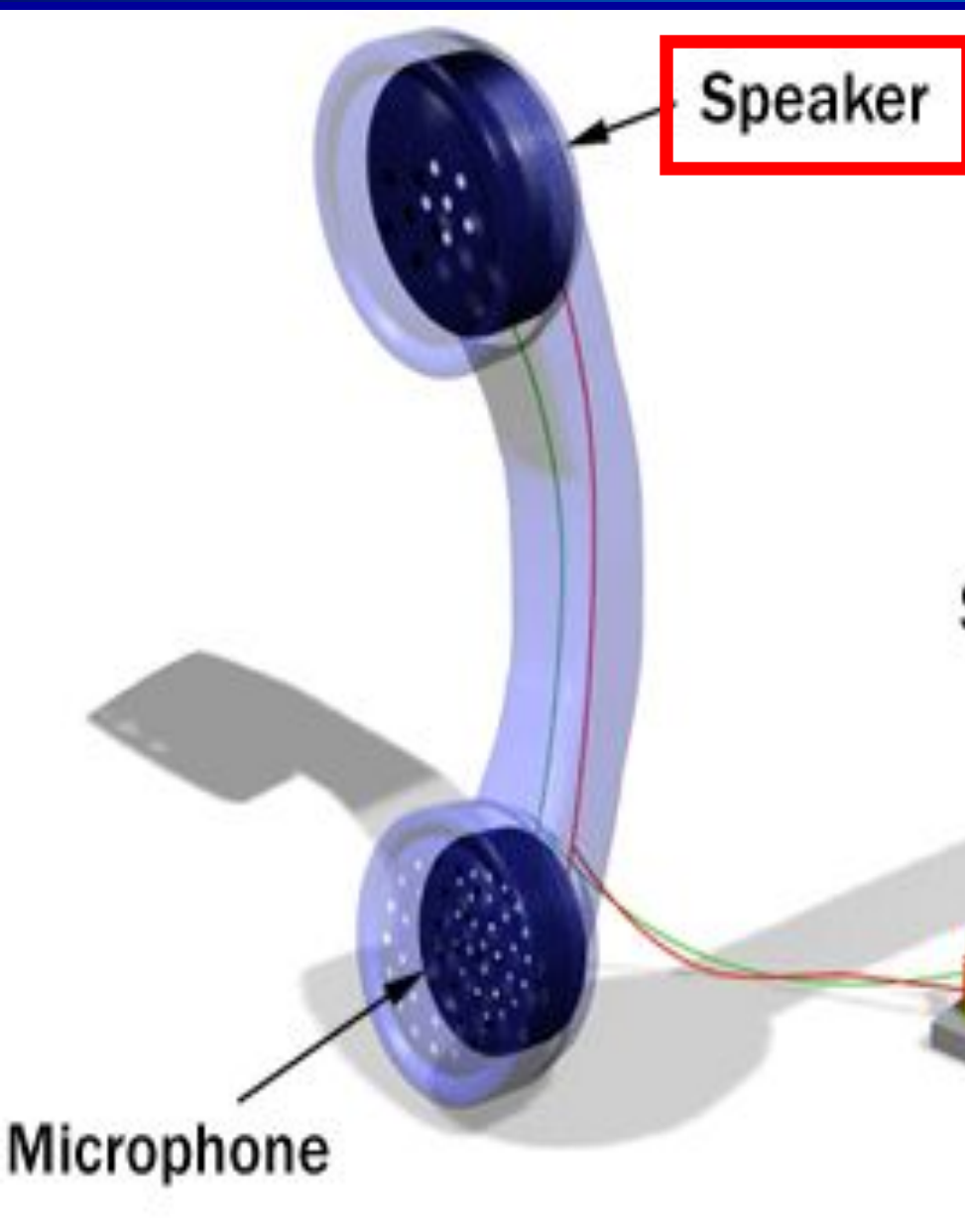
There are three parts to the simple telephone. The Speaker, the Microphone and the Switch, also known as the Hook Switch.

The Hook Switch



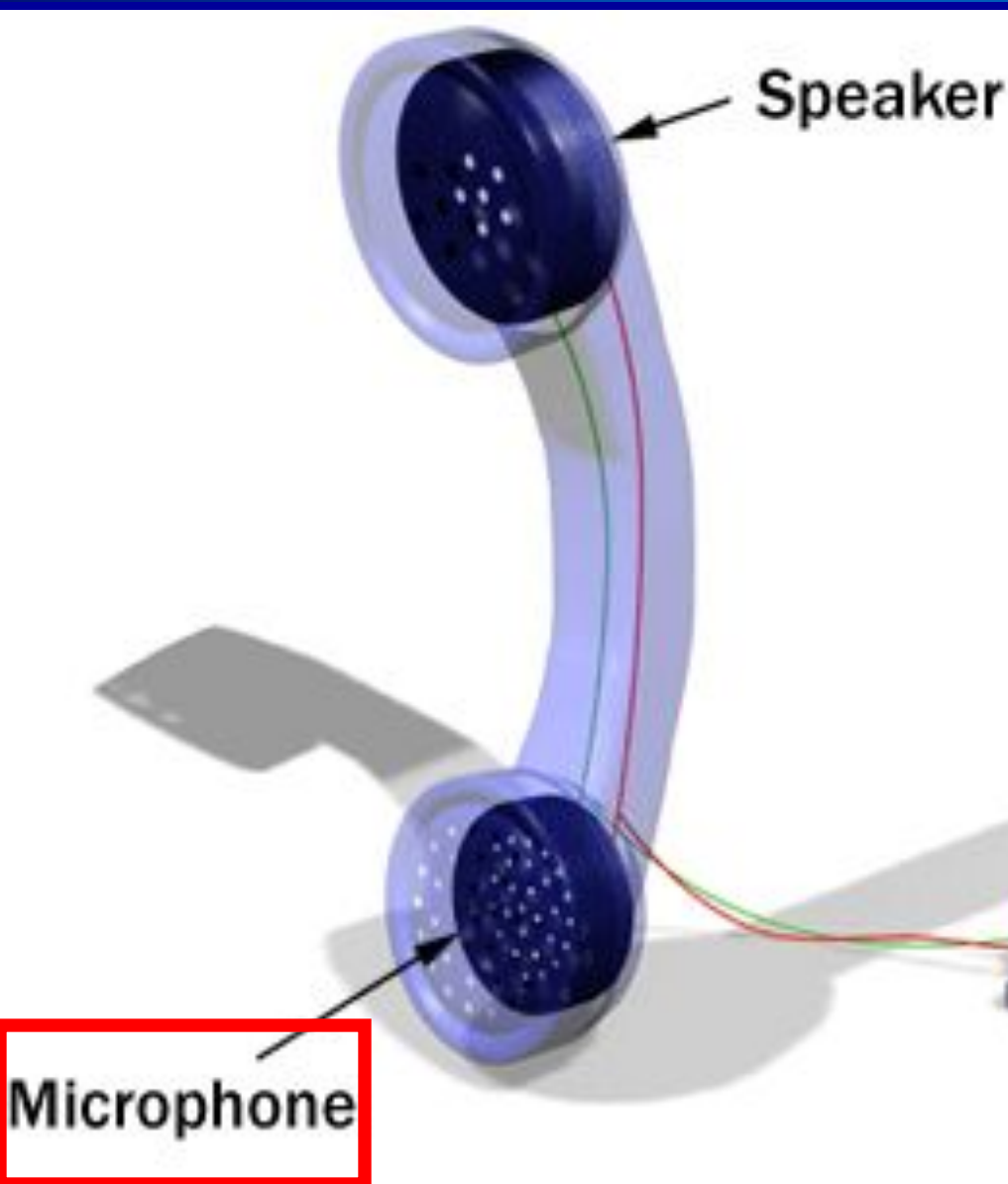
The Hook Switch connects and disconnects the phone from the telephone network. The network is connected when you pick up the phone.

The Speaker



The speaker picks up the sound waves from the other line, and sends them through the network to your ear drums. The sounds vibrate in your ear, and you then have sound.

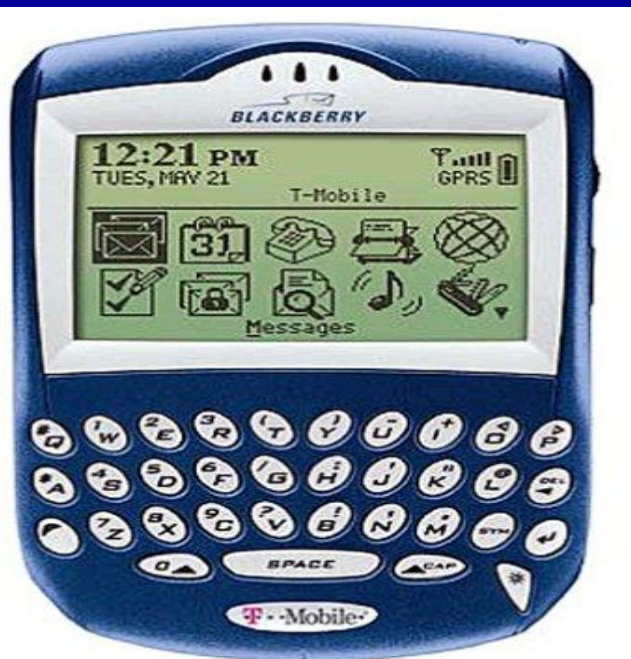
The Microphone



The microphone has a diaphragm where the sound waves vibrate the area. The amplifier, a small part of the telephone then sends it through to the other line's speaker, reinterpreting the sound into physical vibrations.

The Telephone Today

Today, phones have been able to get even smaller and even have no cords. In the bottom left, there is a palm pilot that can also be used as a phone. The telephone is a unique piece of equipment. No one can imagine our world without it.





A Sad day in History

On August 2, 1922,
Alexander Graham Bell
died at his home in
Baddeck Nova Scotia.



Alexander Graham Bell, inventor
of the telephone

