



Ericsson News

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English edition

Managing Editor:

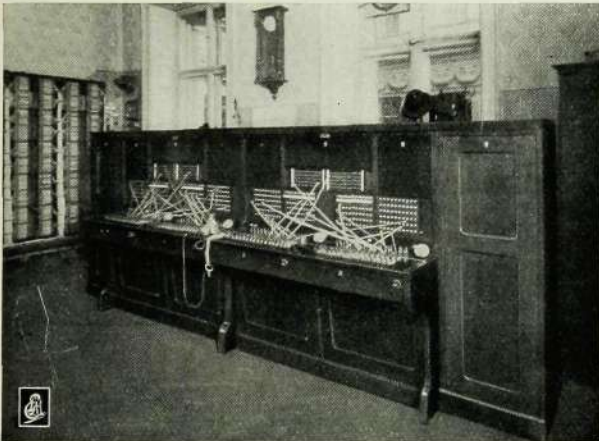
Woldemar Brummer

No. 5

— **News from Budapest.** At the change from manual to automatic telephone systems in Budapest, the Hungarian Ericsson Company at Budapest delivered a C. B. telephone exchange for 400 lines with four operators' positions, distributed on two switchboards placed side by side (see fig. 1), to the Hungarian War Ministry by the order of the Postal Administration. To the right of each position are calling dials for obtaining connections to the city net. The

local field for each position comprise 100 lines. The multiples were arranged in such a way that in each board only the subscribers' lines belonging to the next board are connected in the respective multiple fields. The required relay boxes were connected up on the right and left sides of the switchboard.

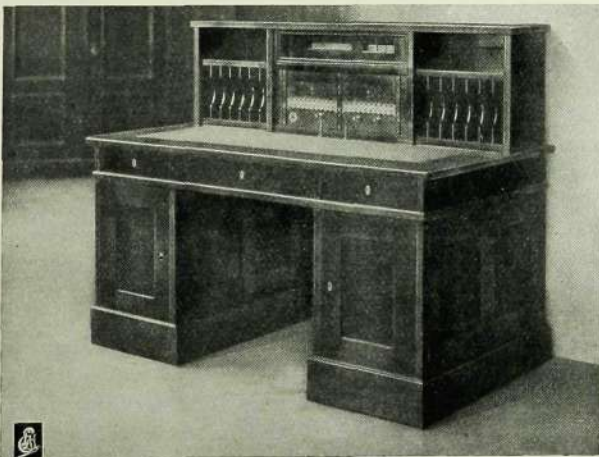
— A C. B. Exchange was delivered by the company for Békéscsaba, a rather flourishing commercial town in the outskirts of the Hungarian plains, near



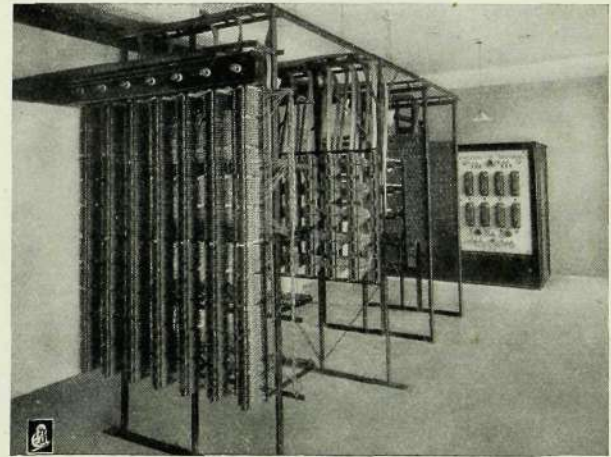
R 1155 Fig. 1. Telephone Exchange in Hungarian War Ministry.



R 1154 Fig. 2. Interior of the C. B. Exchange in Békéscsaba.



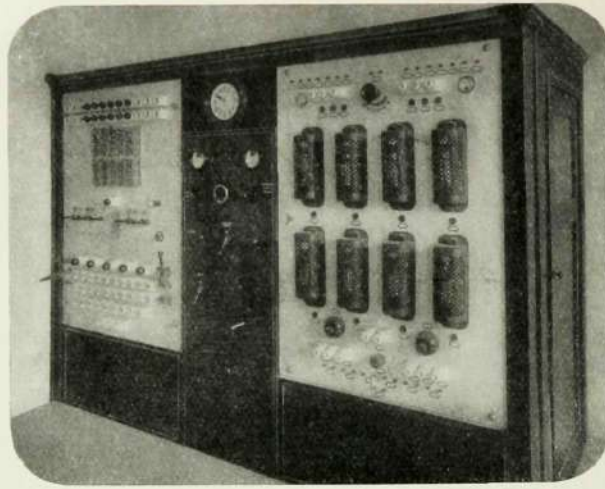
R 1152 Fig. 3. The Supervisors' Desk in the Békéscsaba Exchange.



R 1153 Fig. 4. Main Distributing Frame in the Békéscsaba Exchange.

the Rumanian border. The local exchange consists of a switchboard, once upon a time delivered to one of the Budapest exchanges, but discarded after the introduction of automatic switching in that city. The toll switchboards — 6 in number — delivered to the Békéscsaba exchange, however, consist entirely of new apparatus made by the Ericsson company.

The left panel of the power board (Fig. 5) contains the distribution equipment for the telephone exchange, the right panel being equipped for the distribution of power to the telegraph station. In the middle will be seen a mercury rectifier which functions together with the storage batteries in buffer operation direct on the feed line of the common battery exchange. A slight hum from the super-tones of the rectifier is perceptible when speaking, but this causes no disturbance



R 1151 Fig. 5. Telephone Exchange in Békéscsaba. Power Board.



R 1006 Interior of the Budapest Toll Exchange.

whatsoever. This charging device is less expensive than a set of charging machinery, and is also much more economical in operation.

In Fig. 3 is seen the board; in Fig. 4 the main distributing frame; and, finally, in Fig. 2 the switchboard with the six toll positions and the ordering position to the right, while the local positions may be seen in the background.

The installation was inspected and accepted on behalf of the Hungarian Postal Administration by the Director Alexander Ledeczy.

We take this opportunity of showing a view of the new toll exchange installed by the Ericsson Company in Budapest of which mention was made in No. 7 & 8 of the L. M. Ericsson Review for 1926 under the heading "General News", page 2.

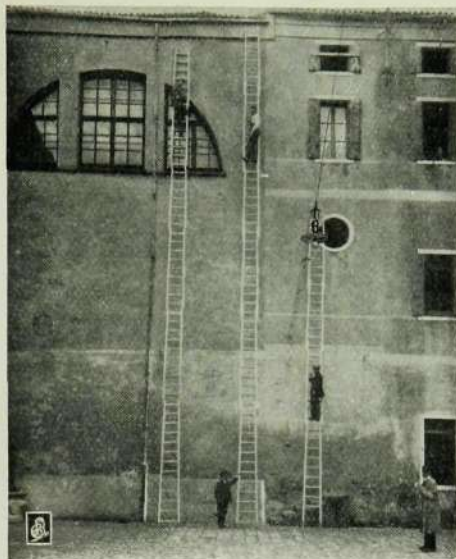
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— **News from Argentina.** *Compañía Argentina de Teléfonos*, the company formed and managed by Sr. Mauro Herlitzka, is rapidly enlarging its sphere of activity. The capital, which in the beginning was \$ 1,500,000, was later increased to \$ 2,500,000. The installation of the telephone net in the province of Mendoza (See *Ericsson News* No. 8, 1927, page 2) had been entrusted to *Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson, Cia. Argentina de Teléfonos* has during 1928 acquired the telephone plant in San Rafael in the province of Mendoza, and later acquired in succession the telephone plants in San Luis, Tucumán and Santiago del Estero. In order to handle the toll telephone traffic the towns of Tucumán, Monteros, Santiago del Estero and Rio Hondo are now being inter-connected by telephone lines. Thus, the

preliminary steps have been taken leading towards the ultimate control of telephone communications in the entire northern section of Argentina. In September 1928 the company obtained a 60-year concession for the public, private, toll and long distance telephone service in the province of San Juan. The contract contains a stipulation calling for the installation of an automatic telephone plant in the capital of the province.

— **A Practical Ladder**, used by our Italian branch in line erection work is shown in the accompanying illustration.

This ladder is composed of several sections and is rigged up on the job. The first section, which is the longest (generally abt. 4 m.), is raised first. The workman then climbs up to the top of this section,



R 1145 A Practical Erection Ladder.

carrying the next section with him which he then fits to the top of the first one, meanwhile holding this latter away from the wall with one foot. He continues in this manner, fitting one section above the other until the required length of ladder is obtained. When extra high ladders are needed, it is customary to use a specially designed cross-stay, which is fastened to the ladder and braced against the wall so that the ladder shall not sag. Ladders of this kind commonly used by Società Ericsson Italiana are assembled from 7 sections, and attain a height of about 20 metres. One can however make up ladders of up to 30 metres height on the same plan. If all the ladders used by the Ericsson Italiana in their line work in Italy were placed one above the other they would attain a height of 4,000 metres.

— **The Crown Prince of Sweden Tests the L. M. Ericsson Conference Telephone.** In December last year the offices of the Swedish Match Company were shown to their Royal Highnesses, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, who in the course of the visit had an opportunity to test the Ericsson Conference Telephone system installed on the premises. The royal visitors expressed their admiration for the ingenious and practical device.

A detailed description of the Conference 'Phone will be printed in an early issue of "The L. M. Ericsson Review" and also in pamphlet form.

— **Literature.** — "Tidskrift för Affärsökonomi", Stockholm, No. 12, 1928 contains an article entitled "The most up-to-date means of communication for business establishments" which describes a so-called "Conference Telephone", designed by Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson. In the introduction the author says that "the Conference Telephone" is the last word in office organization. In Sweden it has

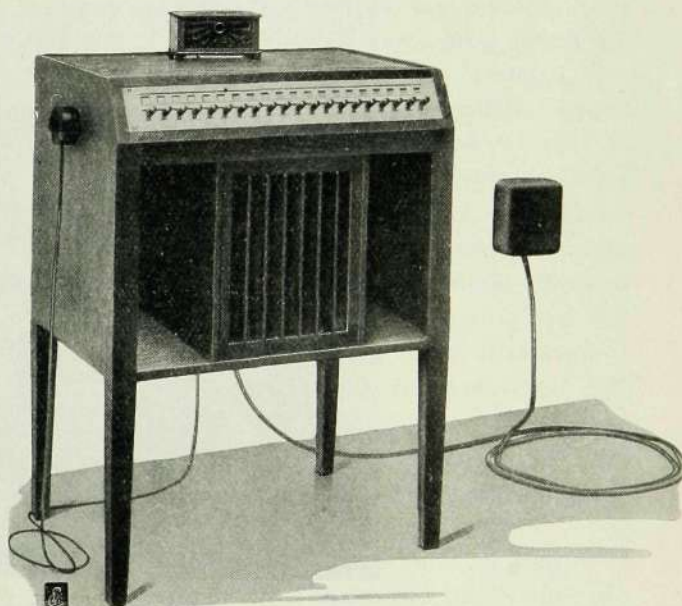
rapidly gained a footing in the business houses, and it seems quite likely that this system will in the near future be quite as common in offices and stores as intercommunication 'phones and private exchanges are now". The article is profusely illustrated and gives a clear idea of the manner in which the Conference Telephone system functions and the advantages it offers to a business organization. We reproduce below a picture of the Conference Telephone apparatus which enables chiefs and managers to get quickly and conveniently in touch with different departments or employees of the firm, either singly or collectively, by merely manipulating the simple switching keys on the Conference Telephone. This system permits not only conversations with a certain desired person but also the holding of conferences, or the issuing of directions to several departments simultaneously.

The Conference Telephone is provided with a loud-speaker and an especially sensitive microphone, eliminating the hand microtelephone and enabling the speaker to have both hands free while speaking.

The telephone instruments used with the Conference Telephone system are of the Ericsson standard C. B. type with hand microtelephone, galvanic bell and common battery.

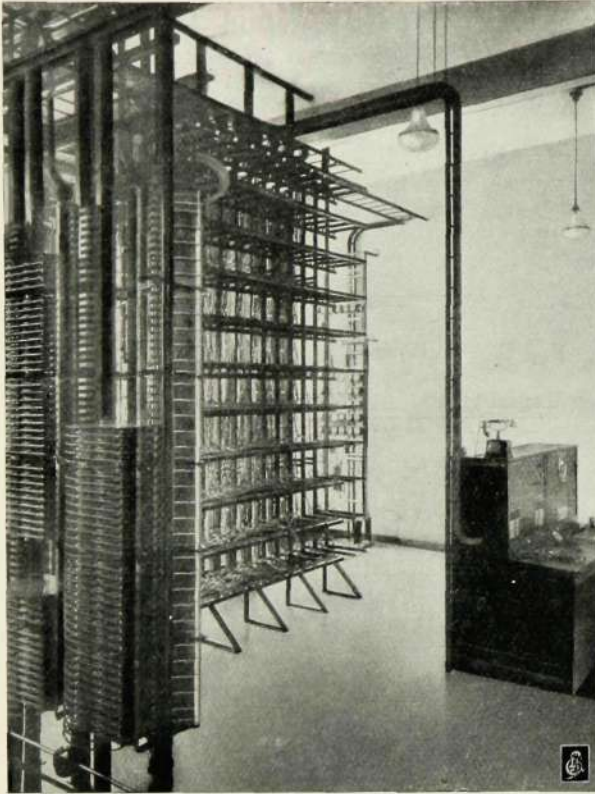
A Conference Telephone installation may also be combined with a private telephone installation of any system whatever by providing the telephone instruments with a simple lever key. Such instruments can then be connected up to the Conference Telephone system or the local system, desired.

— **The Inauguration of the Automatic Exchange in Alessandria (Italy.)** On the 22nd December 1928 the Ericsson automatic exchange in Alessandria, a city with about 80 000 inhabitants in the southern part of Piemont, belonging to the first concession zone in Italy, was opened under fitting ceremonies.

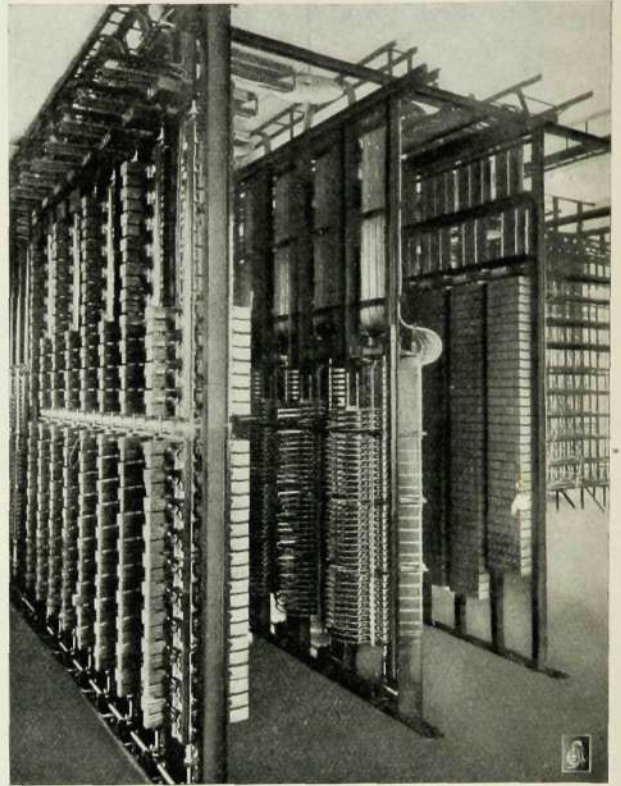


R 1198 a

The Conference Telephone.



R 1160 Interior View of the Exchange in Alessandria.
Selector Rack. — Main Distributing Frame. — Test Board.

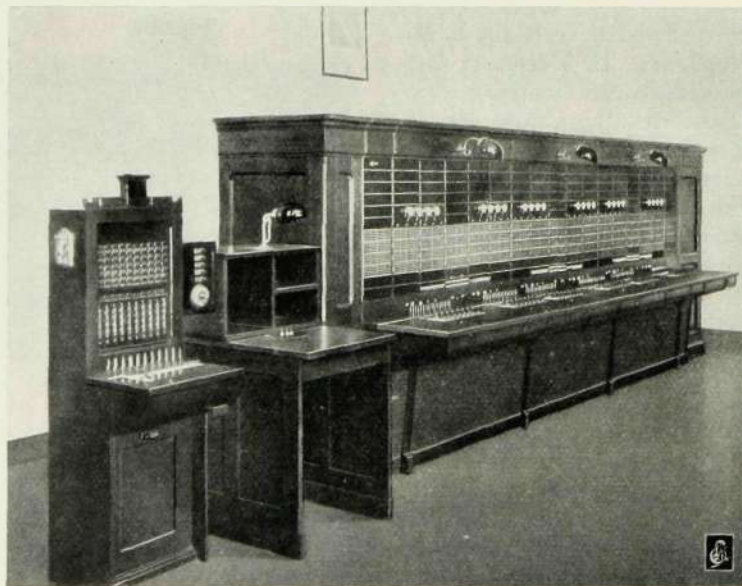


R 1161 Interior View of the Exchange in Alessandria.
Sequence Switch. — Selector. — Line relays. —
Main Distributing Frame.

The representatives of the concessionary company and of the Ericsson Company afterwards met at a gathering at which Sr. Gatti expressed his firm's indebtedness to the Ericsson Company for the energetic and technically efficient manner in which it had carried out this contract, this being the sixth in order of the Ericsson automatic telephone systems installed for the first concession zone.

Sr. Gatti especially praised the Ericsson system of line construction which he declared to be the most economical and perfect in present-day telephone practice.

The automatic telephone exchange in Alessandria is built for an initial capacity of 2000 lines and has an ultimate capacity of 5000 lines. Some views from this exchange are reproduced here.



R 1162 Interior View of the Exchange in Alessandria.
The Toll Switchboard.