1. This invention deals with a cryptograph in which the cryptographic principle is basically this: power is delivered to the keyboard at a specific instant in a period of 26 instants, the cipher resultant of depressing a given key depending then upon the specific instant the keyboard is made "alive", since for each of the 26 different instants a different mixed alphabet is presented. The order of presentation of alphabets is regular but the exact instant of selection is very irregular; consequently the encipherment is very irregular as to period and can be made quite aperodic.

2. The cryptograph consists of a single, constantly rotating, 26-segment, 26-character commutator wheel of the Hebern type, controlled by a control system including a set of rotatable, differential cam wheels. This control system consists of five or a multiple of five cam wheels which operate make or break contact levers and their action (by causing suitable interaction between sets of five cam wheels in case 10, 15, ... cam wheels are used in sets of fives) results in setting up five unit code, Baudot resultants. The cam wheels are of different diameters, individually rotatable under control of the keyboard, in stepwise manner, the numbers of positions on the various cam wheels being preferably prime to one another so as to yield a

very long resultant enciphering key of Baudot permutations, there being a total of 32 such permutations.

3. The 32 resultant Baudot permutations are carried, by means of a Baudot translator, or by means of a set of relays, into a "translation stage" where a specific permutation will set up a specific effect. Normally there would be 32 such specific effects, but for purposes of this invention six of the 32 effects must be consolidated into the other 26, so that there will be only 26 different resultant effects for cryptographic purposes. In this invention this is accomplished very simply, by taking the six extra functions ("-+---", "--+--", "---+-", "+++++", "++-++", and "-----") and throwing them in with six of the other 26 letter-representing Baudot permutations. Which six will be selected to be "double representations" can be determined and varied at will by a suitable plug and jack arrangement.

4. In this invention the 26 specific effects thus rendered possible by cam action merely determine which of 26 segments will be made "alive"

(that is, will be connected to a power source) set of 26 segments in a circle over which a brush sweeps in ~~a circular element encircling the cipher~~ synchronism with the commutator wheel. The commutator may be provided with a brush arm, fixed on its periphery, the brush sweeping over the 26 segments of the encircling element once per revolution of the commutator, or any other suitable and equivalent arrangement may be used.

5. When a specific segment of the ~~encircling~~ element, that is synchronized in its rotation with the commutator (the distributor), is made "alive" by being connected to a power source, and when the brush reaches this "live" segment, the keyboard of the cryptograph is made "alive" at that instant. If a key is depressed during that instant, the letter corresponding to that key will be enciphered in the specific mixed alphabet determined by the specific position of the cipher commutator at that instant. Thus, in other words, the keyboard is made alive at any one of 26 different instants in the cycle passed through by the commutator; each of these instants (of which there is a total of but 26) corresponds to a different mixed alphabet, since the instant of keyboard energization depends upon the cam wheel action, and the latter is very irregular, encipherment will be by a very long, unintelligible random-mixed key. It is to be understood that the cam wheel assembly advances one step per depression of a key of the keyboard, and no more.

6. The commutator wheel can be made a reciprocal enciphering commutator, or by suitable switching arrangements, a nonreciprocal, enciphering-deciphering relationship can be provided for, if desired.

7. Means and circuits would be provided to prevent the cryptograph from ~~controlling~~ recording or indicating a resultant more than once for the same set-up of key, so that there would be one and only one equivalent per keying operation.

William F. Friedman

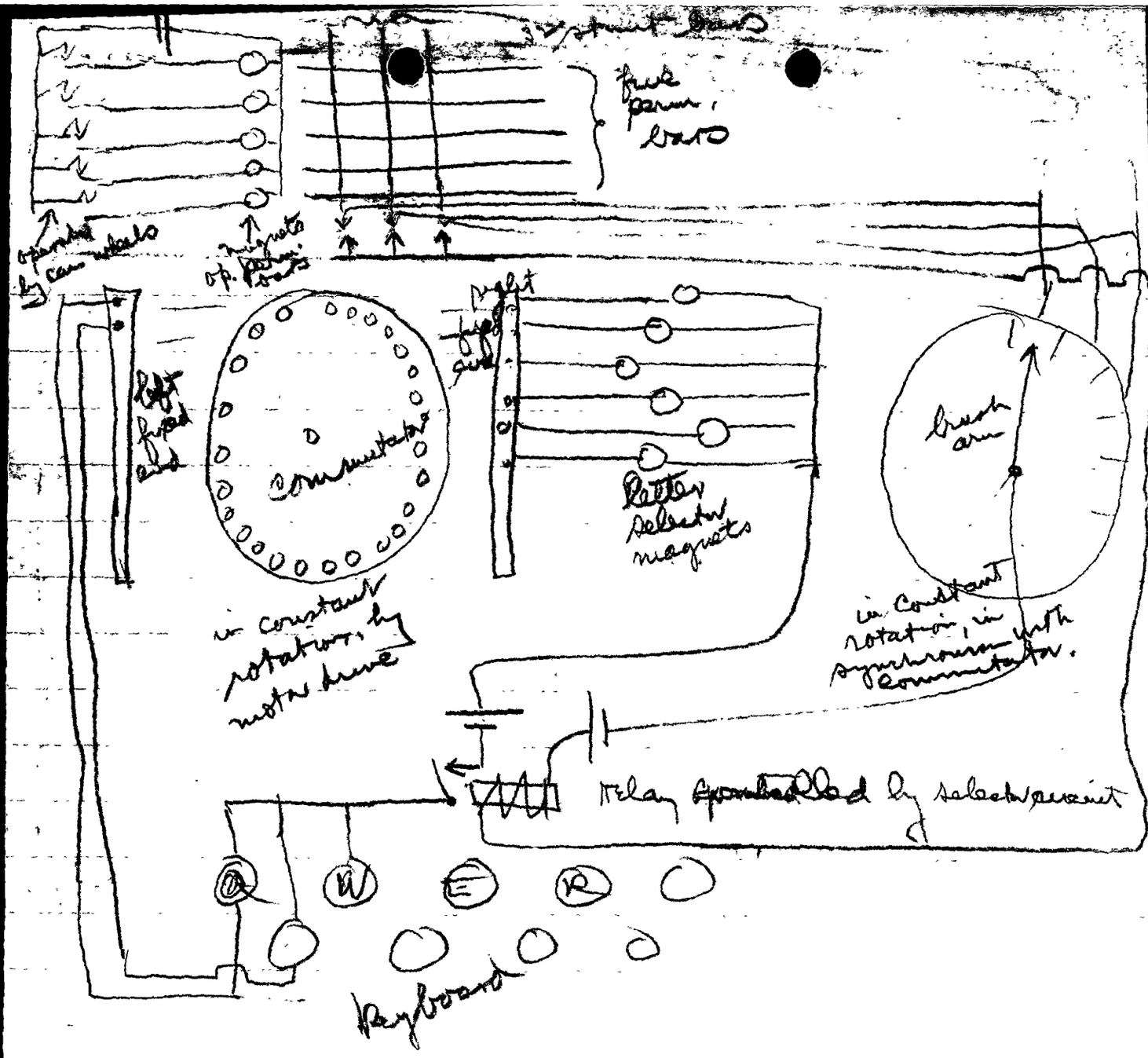
Date of conception:
April 6, 1936

Disclosed to me on April 6, 1936
Elizebeth Smith Friedman

Disclosed to me on April 22, 1936
Frank B Rowlett
2308 N. Madison St.
E. Falls Church, Va.

Disclosed to me on Apr 28, 1936
Abraham Sinkov
518 H St NW Wash DC

Disclosed to me on April 28, 1936
Solomon Kullback
5311 8th St NW Wash DC



Brush arm + commutator in synchronism.

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~~Solomon Kullback~~
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