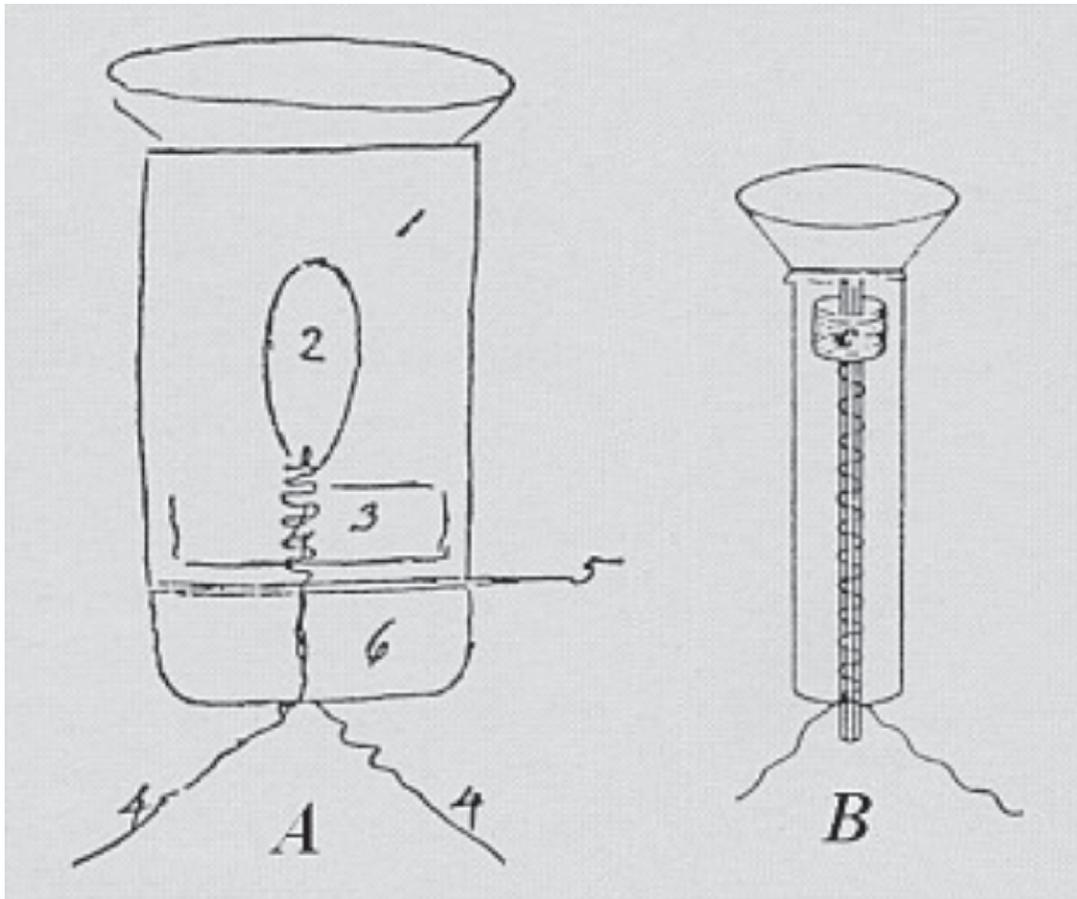
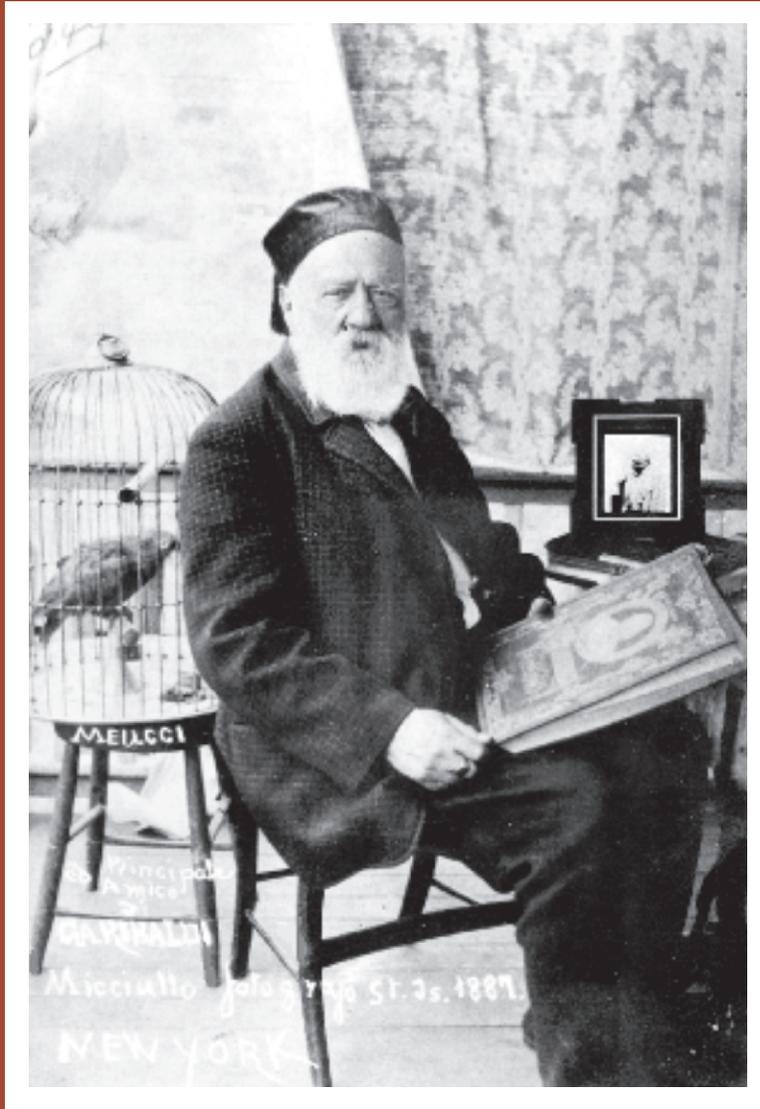


Sistema Meucci con auricular y micrófono separados, c 1857

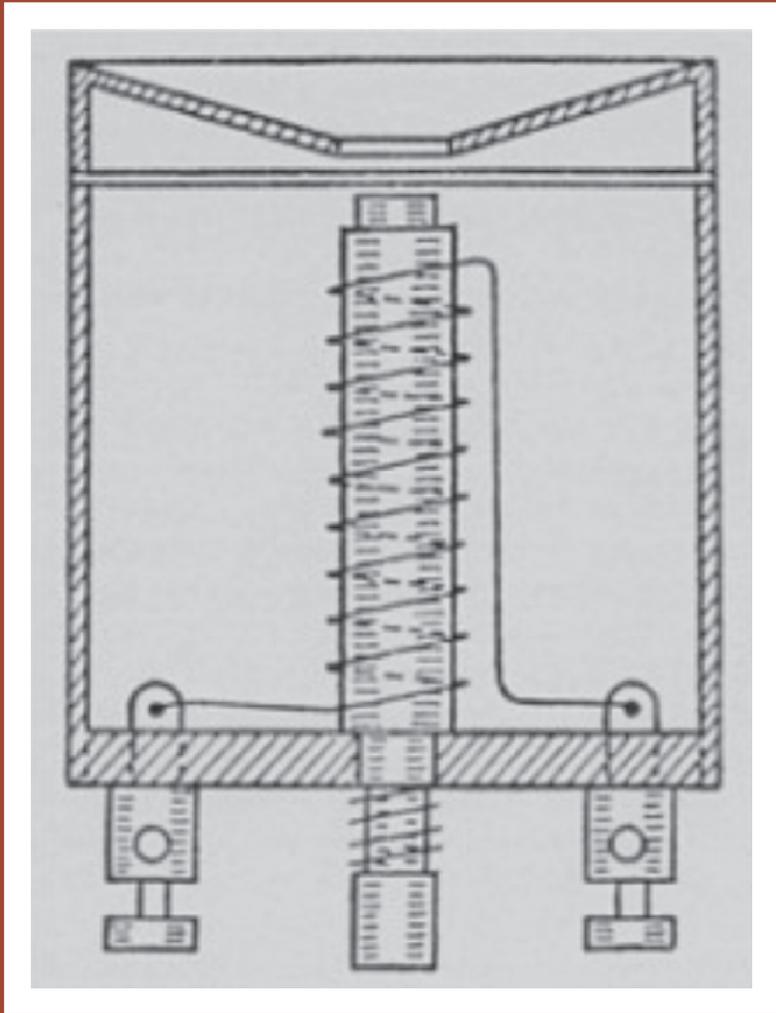


A. Primer diseño de Meucci en USA, 1852.

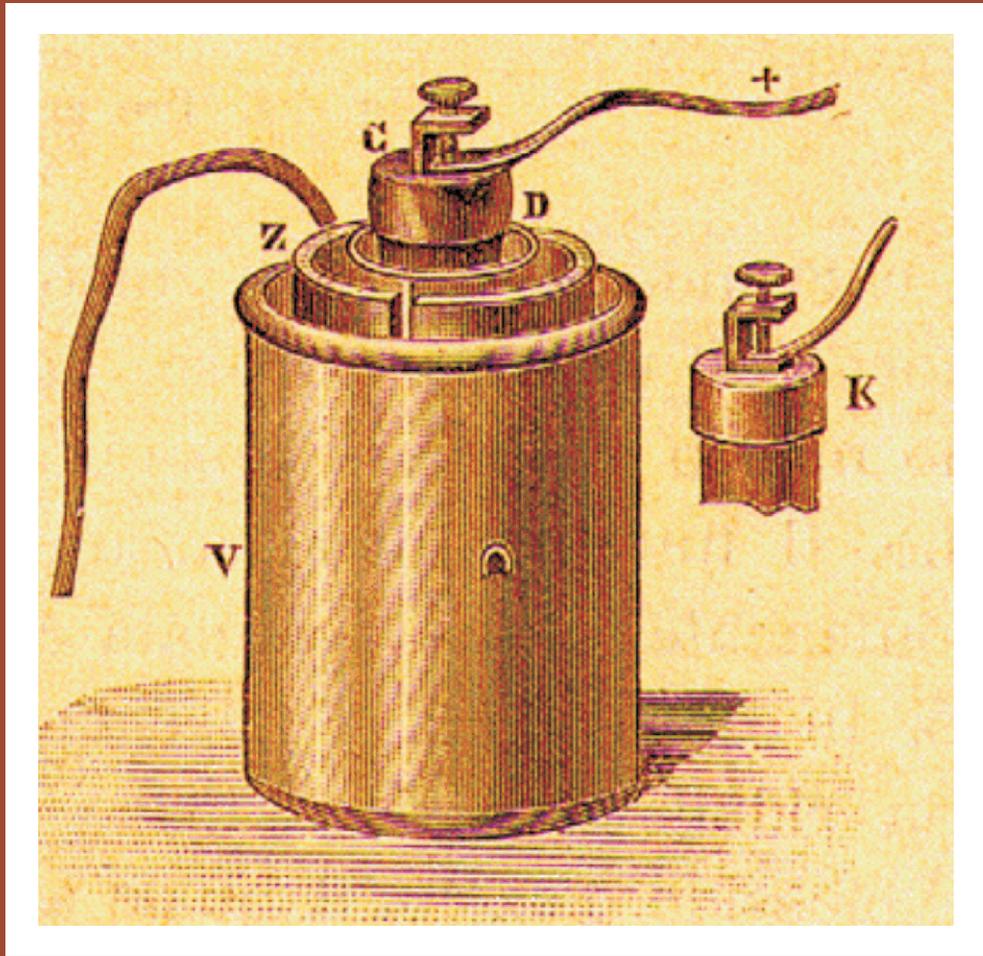
B. Diseño con bobina, imán y diafragma, c 1853.



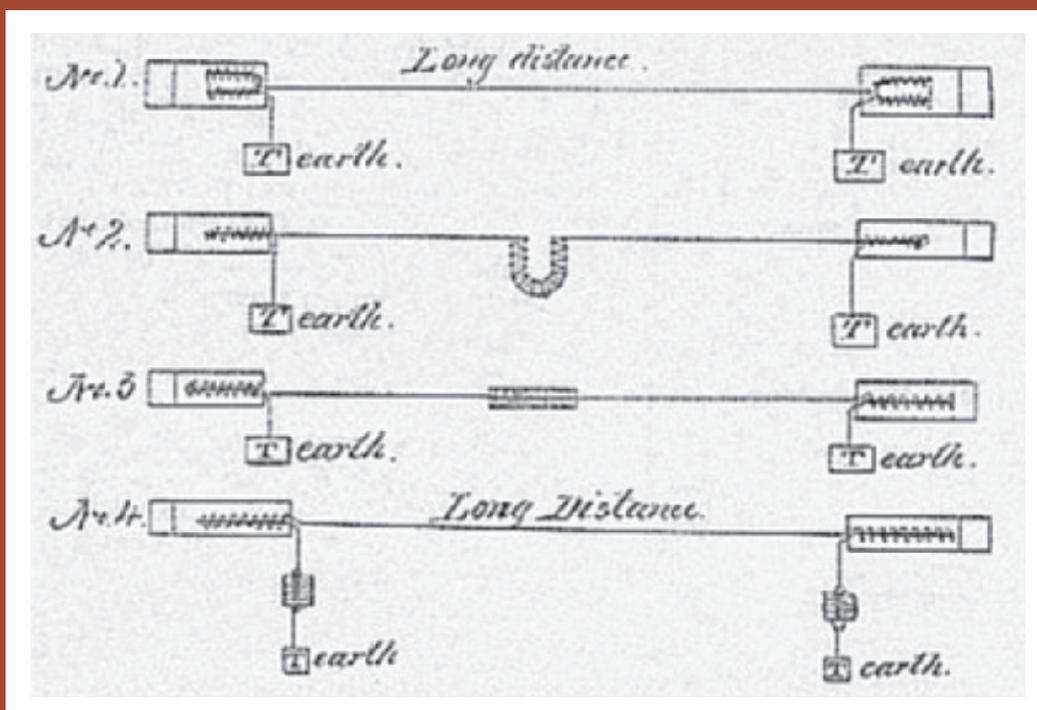
**Antonio Santi Giuseppe Meucci 1808 - 1889**



Diseño del teléfono de Meucci, 1864



Batería Bunsen utilizada por Meucci en las pruebas de su "telégrafo parlante" (C: Anillo de cobre; D: recipiente poroso; Z: lámina de cinc; V: recipiente de porcelana; K: cátodo)



Empleo de bobinas de carga en líneas de transmisión, Meucci 1870.

**RESOLUCIÓN DEL CONGRESO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PARA HONRAR EL TRABAJO DE  
MEUCCI EN LA INVENCION DEL TELÉFONO  
H. Res. 269**

*In the House of Representatives, U.S.,  
June 11, 2002.*

Whereas Antonio Meucci, the great Italian inventor, had a career that was both extraordinary and tragic;

Whereas, upon immigrating to New York, Meucci continued to work with ceaseless vigor on a project he had begun in Havana, Cuba, an invention he later called the "teletrofono", involving electronic communications;

Whereas Meucci set up a rudimentary communication link in his Staten Island home that connected the basement with the first floor, and later, when his wife began to suffer from crippling arthritis, he created a permanent link between his lab and his wife's second floor bedroom;

Whereas, having exhausted most of his life's savings in pursuing his work, Meucci was unable to commercialize his invention, though he demonstrated his invention in 1860 and had a description of it published in New York's Italian language newspaper;

Whereas Meucci never learned English well enough to navigate the complex American business community;

Whereas Meucci was unable to raise sufficient funds to pay his way through the patent application process, and thus had to settle for a caveat, a one year renewable notice of an impending patent, which was first filed on December 28, 1871;

Whereas Meucci later learned that the Western Union affiliate laboratory reportedly lost his working models, and Meucci, who at this point was living on public assistance, was unable to renew the caveat after 1874;

Whereas in March 1876, Alexander Graham Bell, who conducted experiments in the same laboratory where Meucci's materials had been stored, was granted a patent and was thereafter credited with inventing the telephone;

Whereas on January 13, 1887, the Government of the United States moved to annul the patent issued to Bell on the grounds of fraud and misrepresentation, a case that the Supreme Court found viable and remanded for trial;

Whereas Meucci died in October 1889, the Bell patent expired in January 1893, and the case was discontinued as moot without ever reaching the underlying issue of the true inventor of the telephone entitled to the patent; and

Whereas if Meucci had been able to pay the \$10 fee to maintain the caveat after 1874, no patent could have been issued to Bell: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the life and achievements of Antonio Meucci should be recognized, and his work in the invention of the telephone should be acknowledged.