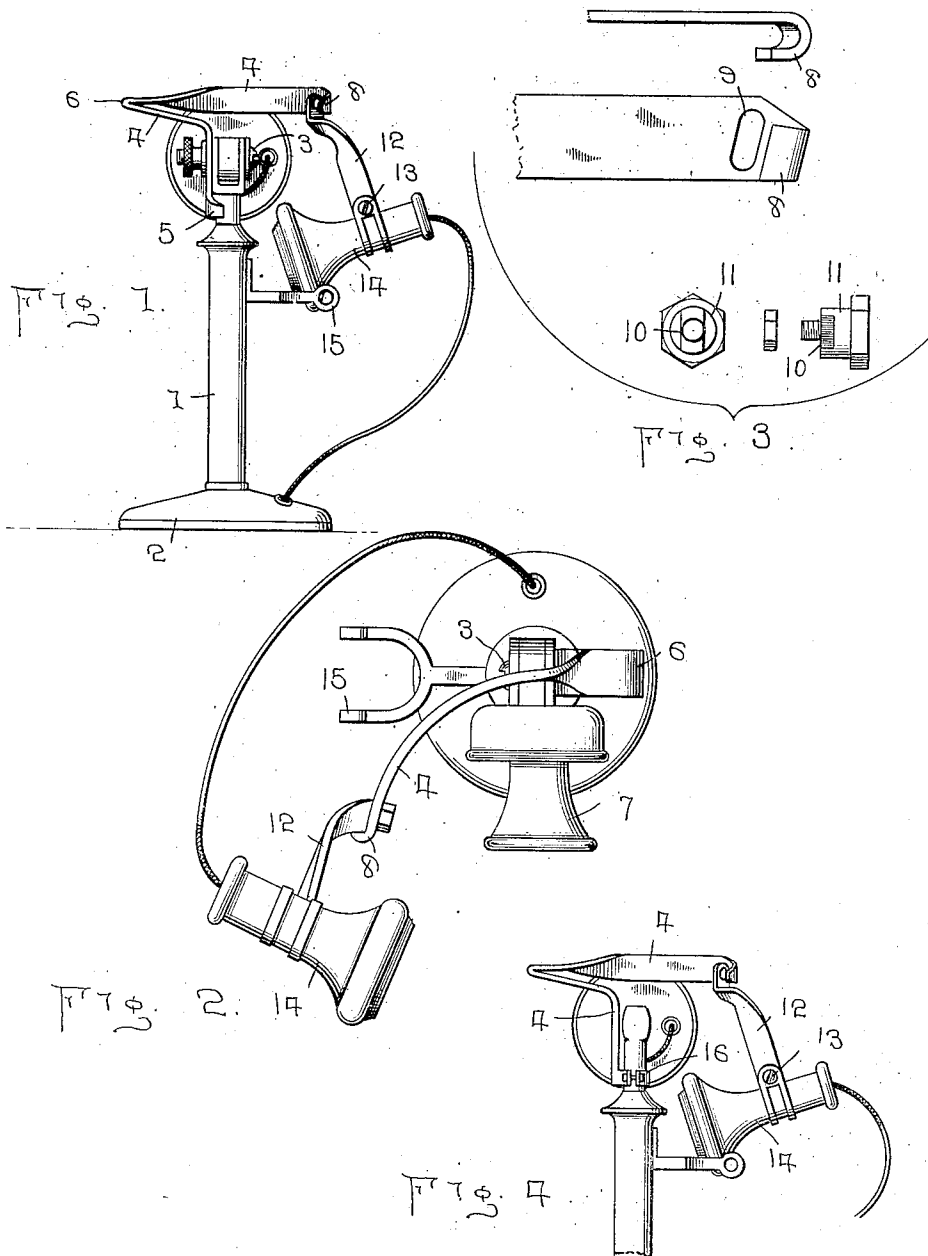


F. S. MAXWELL.
 TELEPHONE RECEIVER SUPPORT.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1912.

1,056,196.

Patented Mar. 18, 1913.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK S. MAXWELL, OF LIBERTY, ILLINOIS.

TELEPHONE-RECEIVER SUPPORT.

1,056,196.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK S. MAXWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Liberty, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone-Receiver Supports; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has reference to telephone receiver supports adapted for use in connection with desk telephones, and the object thereof is to provide means for supporting a telephone receiver in such a position that it may be moved or swung upon a suitable arm into a position in front of the ear of the person talking into the transmitter of a telephone, and be supported independently of the speaker and at the same time so sustained that it may be readily swung backwardly out of operative position, in such manner that the weight thereof will engage and operate the control switch of the instrument to open the circuit.

A further object is to construct a device of this character comprising a minimum number of parts of simple formation and so arranged and attached to a desk telephone that when the movable arm which carries the receiver is swung into operative or inoperative position, the equilibrium of the telephone will not be upset.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter made more clearly apparent, attention being now directed to the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 represents a rear elevation of a telephone of the ordinary construction with my receiver support applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the telephone and receiver support, showing the swinging arm of the support swung into operative position. Fig. 3 shows several views in detail of the hooked end of a bracket constructed in accordance with my invention, and the bolt and nut for securing the swinging arm over said bracket, and, Fig. 4 shows a modification of the lower end of the bracket member which is adapted for use in connection with telephones of a different construction.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the usual standard carrying the base 2 at the lower end thereof, and the bolt 3 at the

upper end thereof for pivotally supporting the transmitter.

4 indicates a bracket rigidly secured adjacent the lower end thereof to the standard 1 upon the bolt 3, the extreme lower end of said bracket being forked as shown at 5 for engagement around said standard. Adjacent the connection of said bracket with said standard, the former is bent outwardly from said standard, and then downwardly into close relation with the outwardly extending portion, but spaced from the latter, while the extreme outer end of said bracket is curved outwardly and terminates adjacent the front end of the mouth piece 7 in a hooked end 8. The hooked end of said bracket is also slotted as at 9 and adapted to receive there-through a suitable bolt 10, upon the smooth portion 11 of which is pivotally mounted the swinging arm 12.

The free end of the swinging arm 12 is looped and provided with a suitable clamping bolt 13, for clamping said looped end over the central portion of the receiver 14 of the telephone. Said swinging arm is also suitably curved in order that the same when swung downwardly will engage and depress the control switch 15.

It will be clearly apparent that by bending the bracket 4 as shown at 6, the tendency of the telephone to tilt when the swinging arm 12 is swung to its outward position will be overcome. It will be further apparent that by bending the bracket 4 as shown at 6, the shock or jar caused by the swinging arm 12 engaging the hook 8, when said swinging arm is thrown into operative position, will be absorbed by said bent portion 6 of the bracket.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a slight modification of the lower end of the bracket member 4, whereby said arm may be rigidly secured to a standard which is not provided with a bolt or the like 3. In this form of my invention, I fork the lower end of the bracket 4 and provide a clamping member 16 which is adapted to coöperate with said forked end to securely clamp said bracket upon the standard.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a desk telephone; of a bracket rigidly secured to the upper portion of said telephone, said bracket being extended outwardly in a horizontal plane from said telephone, bent upon itself and having its free end hooked, a swinging arm,

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a pivotal connection between said swinging arm and the hooked end of said bracket, and means carried by the free end of said swinging arm for engaging and supporting a receiver.
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2. The combination with a desk telephone; of a bracket rigidly secured at one end to the upper portion of said telephone and extended outwardly therefrom, the central portion
10 of said bracket being bent into a horizontal position and into spaced relation with said outwardly extended portion and having its free end hooked, a swinging arm, a pivotal

connection between said swinging arm and the hooked end of said bracket, and means 15 carried by the free end of said swinging arm for engaging and supporting a telephone receiver.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 20 two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK S. MAXWELL.

Witnesses:

REUBEN MAXWELL,
MINNIE E. LINN.