

May 20, 1930.

F. L. PEYTON

1,759,205

DIAL LIGHTING DEVICE FOR AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Filed March 10, 1928

Fig. 1.

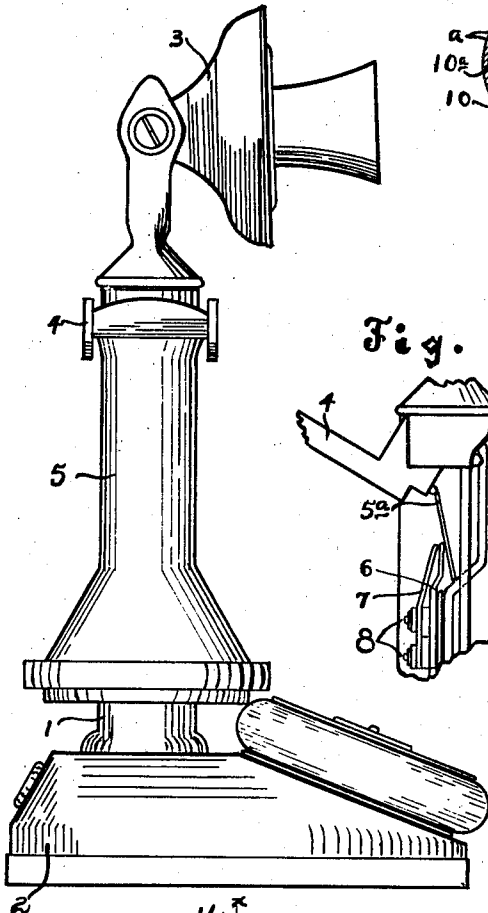


Fig. 3.

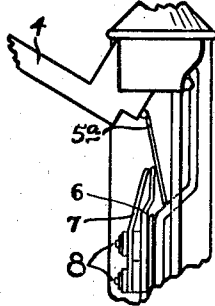


Fig. 5.

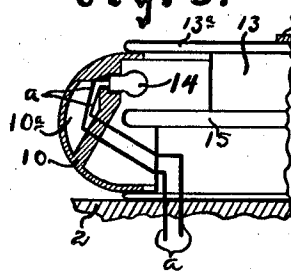


Fig. 6.

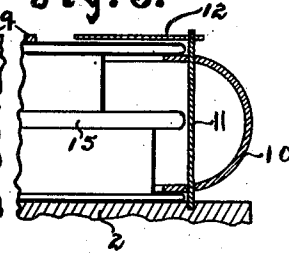


Fig. 2.

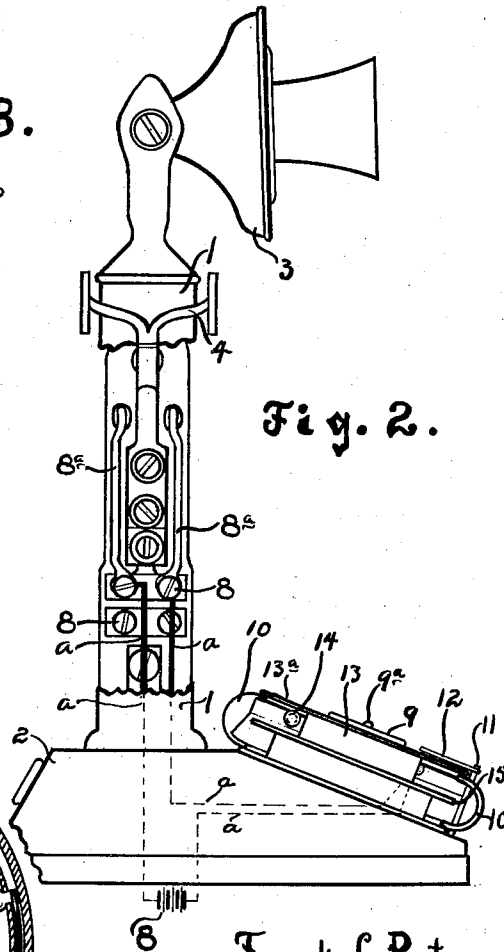
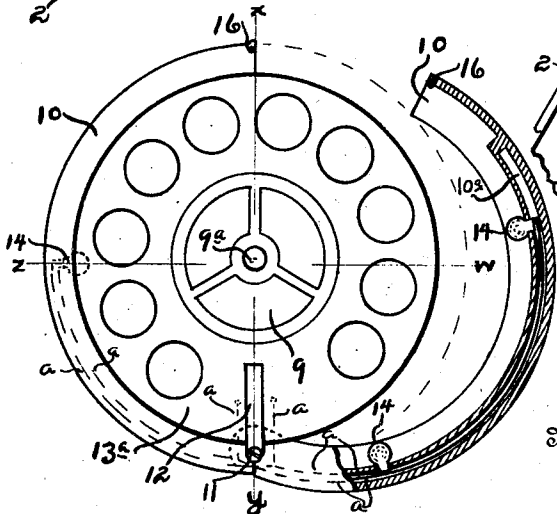


Fig. 4.



Frank L. Peyton
Inventor

F. L. Peyton, Jr.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANK L. PEYTON, OF DALLAS, TEXAS

DIAL-LIGHTING DEVICE FOR AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Application filed March 10, 1928. Serial No. 260,690.

This invention is an improvement upon the automatic telephone dial lighting device shown in the patent granted to me June 15th, 1926, and bearing the Number 1,588,770.

5 An object of the invention is the provision of an electric light or lights mounted on a casing which encircles the dial and connected by suitable wiring to the receiver hook wiring, so that when the hook is lifted, the circuit to the lights will be made, and same will illuminate the dial, and when the receiver is hung up the lights will be extinguished.

Another object is to provide a device of this character that may be attached readily and quickly to an automatic telephone, and whose operation and construction is simple and durable.

Another object is the provision of a suitable switch adapted to cut off the current to the lights when it is not desired to use same.

Other objects and features will be set forth in the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

25 Figure 1 shows a side elevation of an automatic telephone, with the lighting device in attachment thereto.

Figure 2 shows a side elevation of an automatic telephone with the invention attached, with one section of the invention removed to better disclose the assemblage, and with part of the telephone broken away to show the manner of wiring to the lights on the casing.

35 Figure 3 shows a detail sectional view of the receiver hook showing the contact made when same is lifted.

Figure 4 shows a top view of the dial with the invention attached, the right section of the invention being partly in cross section and swung away from the dial on its pivot, to better disclose the assemblage and means of adjustment.

45 Figure 5 shows a portion of the dial in side view, with the invention in attachment and in cross section, taken on the line Z—W in Figure 4.

Figure 6 shows a portion of the dial in side view, with the invention in attachment and in cross section, taken on the line X—Y, in Figure 4.

Following Figures 1 and 4, the telephone 1, of ordinary construction, rests on base 2, porcelain dial mounting 13 with metal finger dial 13^a is fastened thereon by means 9 and 9^a. Connection is made of wires *a—*a** from contacts 6 and 7 to bulbs 14, which are mounted at intervals on the casing 10. The casing 10 is preferably made in two parts as shown in Figure 4, and is mounted in position about the dial assemblage 13 and on the base 2 by the pivot pin 11. At the head of the pin 11 and above the dial 13^a is fixed the stop finger 12, the pin 11 replacing the regular affixed stop finger in attachment to the dial assemblage 13, where the same is used. The wires *a—*a** extend about the casing 10 through the conduit 10^a, making contact with the electric bulbs 14 where mounted in the casing, and which extend from the outer to the inner wall of the conduit 10^a. It will readily be seen that the current must pass through both connecting wires *a—*a**, before the bulbs will be lighted.

The transmitter 3 is shown, and below it the receiver hook 4, supporting the receiver 5. As the receiver is lifted from the hook, the operation shown in Figure 3 takes place, namely the contact point on the receiver hook 4, allows spring contact 6 to move forward, and contact with member 7, thereby making a circuit through wires *a—*a** and electric current source 8. As this circuit is made, it sends a current through wires *a—*a** to light bulbs 14. 15 represents the porcelain lettered dial plate. 16 represents a pin eye by which the sections of the casing 10 may be tied into position about the dial assemblage 13, when the casing is constructed in sections as here shown.

It should be understood that a suitable switch may be placed at a convenient point on the wires *a—*a**, whereby the current may be switched off from the bulbs, when it is desired to do so.

It should also be understood that the wiring *a—*a** is insulated to prevent short circuits between its natural contact points.

As there is no superstructure on the dial to interfere with dialing, and very little structure to get out of order, the device is

practical for this class of telephone instruments, more so than my previous invention patented for this purpose, in that the means and ease of assemblage of my present invention in no way interferes with the general structure of the dial assemblage.

Having thus described my invention and its working, what I claim is:

1. In combination with a telephone of the automatic type having a dial plate and an
10 apertured dial therebeneath provided with a circuit closure and means to close the circuit closure upon lifting a receiver, a casing mounted on the telephone base and extend-
15 ing about the dial below the dial plate, with light bulbs extending from the inner surface of the casing, and a circuit including the light bulbs and circuit closer.

2. In combination with a telephone of the automatic type having a dial plate and an
20 apertured dial therebeneath, a casing mounted about the dial disposed about and extending below the dial plate, and within the casing an electric wire conduit within which
25 conduit extend electric wires for current conduction to light bulbs disposed about the inner surface of the casing and adjacent the dial, the electric wires extending from the casing to within the base of the telephone and
30 therefrom to current supply origin.

3. In combination with a telephone of the automatic type having a dial plate and an apertured dial therebeneath, a surrounding
35 element to the dial, and on the surrounding element lighting elements disposed for illumination of the dial, and means for the conduction of electricity from the base of the telephone through the surrounding element to the lighting elements.

40 In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

FRANK L. PEYTON.

45

50

55

60

65