D25-16 AU 291 EX
XR 329,909

(No Model.)

F. G. JOHNSON.

TELEPHONE CABINET.

No. 329,909. Patented Nov. 10, 1885.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

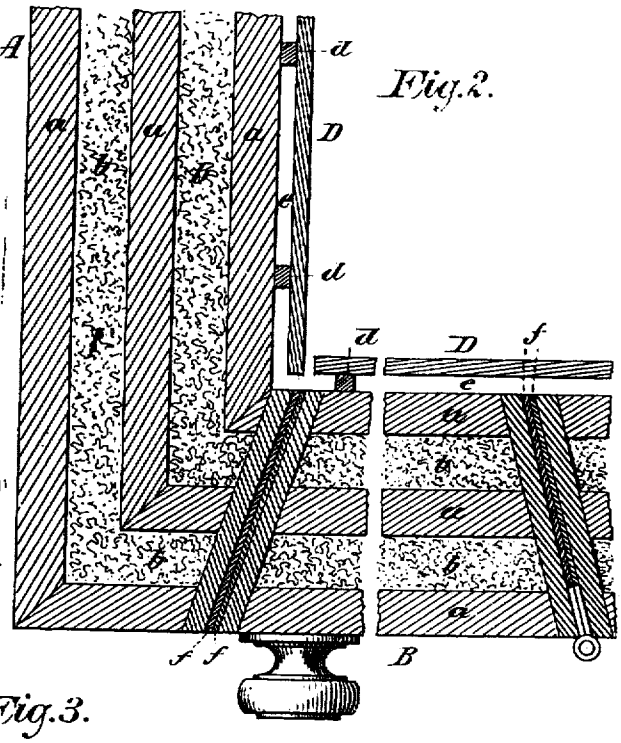
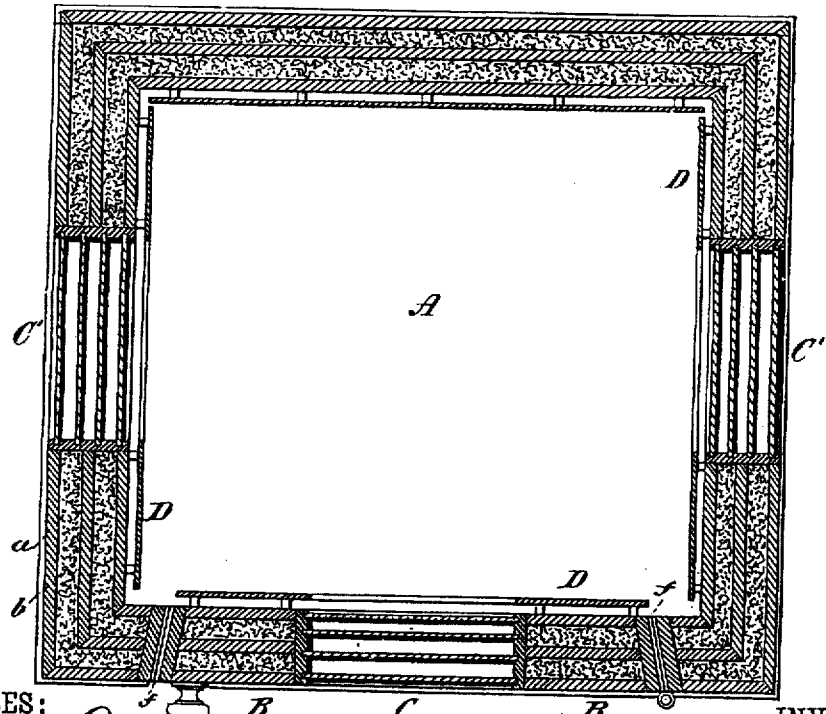


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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FRANK G. JOHNSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,909, dated November 10, 1885.

Application filed February 11, 1885. Serial No. 155,891. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK G. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Telephone-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

It is well known, in the use of the telephone, especially in hotels, stores, offices, and other public places, as well as oftentimes in families, that it is frequently desirable to be able to transmit messages without revealing the purport thereof to others who may be present, and that the want of being able to employ the telephone without thus communicating to others what is being transmitted greatly limits the practical usefulness of this valuable instrument.

The objects of my improvement are not only to render it practical to transmit messages through the telephone without the message being necessarily heard by others who may be in the near presence of the speaker, but at the same time to increase the facility and clearness with which the message itself is transmitted and heard by the communicants. These objects I attain by means of a peculiarly-constructed cabinet, in which the telephone transmitter and receiver are placed, as illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet with its door open and a person standing within; Fig. 2, a transverse section of one corner, embracing also a transverse section of the door, drawn full size as to thickness; and Fig. 3 a transverse section of the entire cabinet.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Each of the sides, door, and top of the cabinet A are made double or triple—that is, of two or three separate walls, *a a a*, placed apart, leaving suitable spaces between them—which, to further accomplish the desired result, may be filled with suitable fibrous material, *b b*. To admit light into the cabinet and enable the occupant to see out, the door B B and the two adjacent sides are provided with glass windows C and C', which are made double, triple, or, if necessary, quadruple, with spaces between the several panes of glass, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The door B B is constructed in the same manner as the sides of the cabinet, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The edges of the door are made slanting and converging toward the center of the cabinet to better admit of its tightly fitting its aperture in the front wall of the cabinet. The edges of the door and the faces of the door-recess in the cabinet are faced with thick leaves of felt *f f*.

The object of the double or triple walls *a a a* and the spaces between them and the fibrous filling *b b* is to break, and so arrest, the vibrations of sound, and thus deaden the voice of the speaker within the cabinet to persons near to and outside of the cabinet.

To prevent the sound of the voice within from escaping through the apertures around the door is the object of the felt facings *f f*, and to further prevent any escape of vibrations of the voice through the apertures around the door is the object also of the faces of the door-recess and the edges of the door converging toward the center of the cabinet, as shown in the several drawings, to insure a pressure upon the felt facings *f f* by the act of closing the door.

To counteract the non-sonorous effect of the cabinet, as thus far described, (as it relates to the speaker within,) and to render it (the cabinet) more than ordinarily sonorous in effect so far as it relates to aiding the speaker within and to the proper and more perfect action of the telephone itself, and to still further deaden the voice of the speaker as to persons outside of the cabinet, I line each side of the inside of the cabinet with a sounding-board, D D, so arranged and attached to the inner walls of the cabinet as to leave a space, *e e*, Fig. 2, between it and the inner wall of the cabinet to allow the atmosphere free access to and action on both sides of it, (the sounding-board.) This is accomplished, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, by employing for the sounding-boards thin sonorous walls of wood, and attaching one to each of the inner walls of the cabinet by means of small posts or studs *d d d*, Fig. 2, and having a suitable space around the edges of the sounding-boards, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, to admit a free circulation of air around the ends and edges and on both sides of them.

I do not limit myself to any particular shape

of the cabinet, as it may be octagon, oval, or round, as well as right-angular in form.

I am aware that double-walled structures for deadening sounds and for arresting heat have been made. Therefore I do not, of course, claim, broadly, the use of double walls having a space between them for the purpose of deadening sound irrespective of any special uses of the same. I am also aware that telephone-cabinets have been made with double walls for the purpose of deadening sound, for instance, as set forth in Patent No. 282,811, dated August 7, 1883, and Patent No. 247,127, dated September 13, 1881. Therefore I do not claim, broadly, double-walled cabinets for telephone uses; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In connection with the telephone transmitter and receiver, and for the uses of the telephone, a cabinet consisting of the combination of two or more walls, *a a a*, one surrounding another, having a space between them, the windows C C C, each consisting of two or more plates of glass, and the sounding-boards D D D, substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

FRANK G. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:
JNO. J. MALMAR,
CHAS. TRAINER.