H. G. SCHWAGER.

ADJUSTABLE SUPPORT FOR TELEPHONE RECEIVERS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 16, 1911.

1,029,640. Patented June 18, 1912.

Fig. 1.

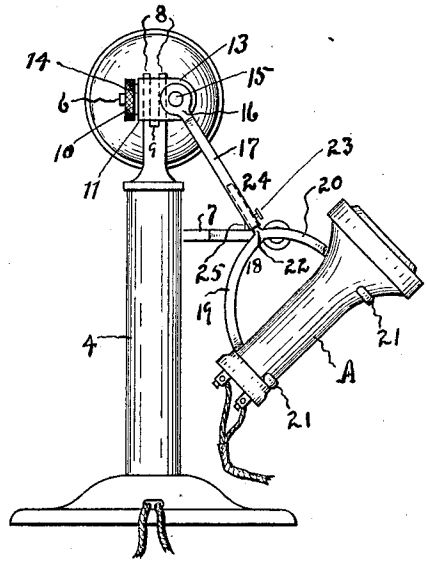


Fig. 2.

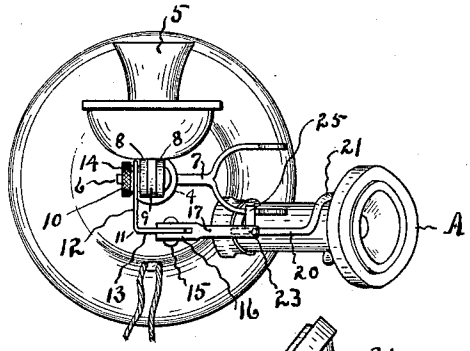
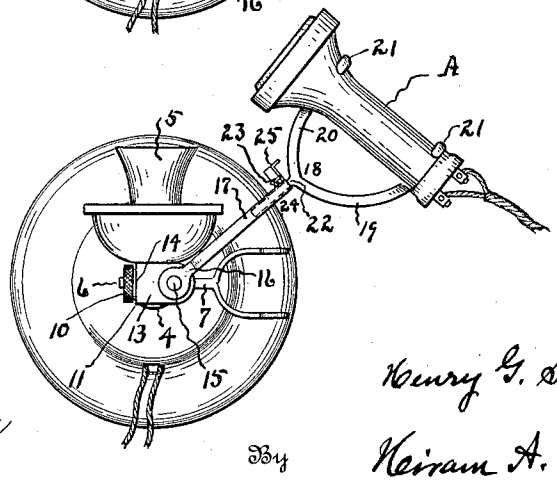


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE SUPPORT FOR TELEPHONE-RECEIVERS.

1,029,640. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 18, 1912.

Application filed December 16, 1911. Serial No. 666,139.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. SCHWAGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Supports for Telephone-Receivers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to adjustable supports for telephone receivers, and has for its object, broadly, to provide an article of this class which will be convenient and durable in use, and will consist of few and simple parts so that it may be economically manufactured.

The invention has reference to the provision of a supporting-arm for sustaining the receiver in a vertical plane so that it will bear its weight upon and depress the telephone rest, and which may be readily swung to maintain the receiver in a horizontal position at such an angle near to or at the ear of the operator as may be convenient for hearing, when receiving messages, an angular bearing-plate or brace being employed and pivotally mounted at one of its ends upon the pivot of the transmitter arm, the opposite end of the angular brace providing a pivotal mounting for the supporting arm.

The invention consists of a novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as described herein and claimed, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein,—

Figure 1 is a rear side view of a telephone stand and transmitter, the receiver being supported by the device, the lug of the supporting-arm engaging and depressing the telephone rest. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the device showing the receiver upon the supporting-arm and in use after the arm has been removed from the telephone rest and has been swung forwardly for receiving messages.

Referring now to the drawing for a more particular description, numeral 4 indicates the telephone stand, 5 the mouth piece of the transmitter, 6 the threaded pivot-pin or screw bolt providing the mounting of the transmitter upon the stand 4; and at 7 is indicated the telephone rest upon which the receiver A is generally supported.

As usually constructed, the support or stand 4 of a telephone is formed in a manner to provide upon its upper end the yoke-arms or projections 8, between which the arm 9 of the transmitter, at its rear terminal is inserted, these parts being traversed by pin 6 secured by the peripherally milled nut or keeper 10, these parts forming a hinge joint so that the transmitter may be swung in a single plane, upwardly or downwardly, for convenience in use.

At 11 is indicated an angular brace having wings 12 and 13; and wing 12 of the brace is mounted pivotally upon pin 6 between one of the projections 8 and keeper 10, whereby said wing may have a swinging movement parallel with the movement of the transmitter, a washer 14 preferably being employed so that friction may be reduced; and arm or wing 13 of the brace provides a pivotal mounting 15 for the yoke-arms 16 of link 17. A fork 18 is provided having prongs 19 and 20 of unequal length, prong 19 being somewhat longer than prong 20; and these prongs may have curved terminals to form hooks 21 within which the receiver may be held, the shank 22 of the fork being inserted in a recess (not shown) formed in the end of link 17; and a set screw 23 is employed for securing the shank to the link.

As thus described, a hinge joint is provided for the connection of link 17 with wing 13 of the angular brace, and the link may therefore have a swinging movement only in a plane parallel with said wing. The fork may be adjusted longitudinally of the link, and it may be said that these two parts provide an extensible supporting-arm 24 for the receiver, the set screw securing the fork and link together after an adjustment has been made.

In practice, the herein described device is very useful, and may be mounted upon telephones generally. One wing of the angularly formed plate or brace 11 may be secured upon pin 6 and the receiver may be inserted and thereafter held in hooks 21, and when the parts are disposed normally, the receiver not being in use, said parts will

be in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the supporting-arm 24 being inclined downwardly, and the longer prong 19 of the fork will be disposed nearer to the stand 4 of the telephone than prong 20.

At 25 is indicated a curved lug or spur which is mounted upon the outer end of the link and it projects transversely and forwardly from said link. When the supporting-arm is inclined or has been swung downwardly as last described, lug 25 is adapted to engage one of the arms of the telephone rest, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; and on account of the weight of the receiver the lug will depress the telephone rest, as required.

When using the telephone for receiving messages, the receiver may be conveniently swung to a horizontal position, near the ear of the operator. To accomplish this, the operator first swings the supporting-arm 24 upwardly on its pivotal mounting 15, and lug 25 thereupon will be released from the telephone rest. The operator then manually rotates the supporting-arm and brace to move the wing 13 from its position in a vertical plane to a horizontal position; he then manually swings the supporting-arm forwardly on its pivotal mounting 15, and it will be seen that the receiver will be supported in this horizontal position, since at this time wing 12 is disposed vertically, and wing 13 is disposed horizontally.

The device is very convenient, for when the receiver is in use it will be supported independently, and the operator may then have the use of both hands for other purposes, instead of employing one hand as is usually necessary, for holding the receiver. After the receiver has been used, the operator manually swings the supporting-arm 24 reversely to the movements described, and when this arm is swung downwardly to the position shown in Fig. 1, lug 25 will again engage and depress the telephone rest 7.

The function in employing a greater length for prong 19 than prong 20 is to provide for holding the receiver at a proper angle to the longitudinal axis of the transmitter or mouth piece when the receiver is in use, and for holding the receiver inclinedly when supported by the telephone rest, so that the center of gravity will be nearer the stand 4.

The advantages in the adjustable features of the fork and link, as described, is that the arm 24 may be lengthened or shortened to conform to individual differences in physical development of persons who may use the telephone. After an adjustment has been made, any changes in the length of the supporting arm need rarely be made.

Having fully described the several parts and their uses, a further explanation relating to operation is not necessary.

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

1. A support for a telephone receiver, comprising, in combination with a standard, a telephone rest, a transmitter, and the pivot-pin connecting the standard and transmitter, a brace-bar having a first wing mounted upon said pivot-pin, and having a second wing disposed in angular relation to the first wing; a supporting-arm arranged to hold said receiver and mounted upon the second wing of the brace-bar; said second wing adapted to be normally disposed in a vertical plane the supporting-arm being in engagement with the telephone rest; said arm adapted to have a vertical movement to cause its disengagement from the telephone rest, and to have a rotatable movement to dispose the second wing of the brace-bar in a horizontal plane.

2. A support for a telephone receiver, comprising, in combination with a standard and the telephone rest and transmitter mounted thereon; a brace having a first wing mounted upon the standard adapted to have swinging movements in a plane parallel with the longitudinal axis of the transmitter, and having a second wing disposed in angular relation to said first wing; a supporting-arm provided with a lug and formed with terminal, curved members for holding a telephone receiver; said supporting-arm being mounted upon and adapted to have swinging movements in a plane parallel with the second wing, its lug engaging the telephone rest, during one of said movements.

3. A support for a telephone receiver, comprising, in combination with a standard, a telephone rest, a transmitter, and the pivot-pin connecting the standard and transmitter, a brace-bar having a first wing mounted upon said pivot-pin and a second wing disposed at right angles to the first wing; a longitudinally adjustable arm for holding the receiver hingedly mounted upon the second wing; said second wing adapted to be normally disposed in a vertical plane, said arm engaging the telephone rest; said arm adapted to have a vertical movement to cause its disengagement from the telephone rest and to have a rotatable movement to dispose the second wing of the brace in a horizontal plane above the pivot-pin; said arm, after said rotatable movement, being disposed in a horizontal plane.

4. A device for the purpose described, comprising, in combination with a support and with a telephone rest and telephone transmitter mounted upon the support, said transmitter being adapted to move in a vertical plane; a brace-plate providing a pair of angularly-disposed wings, one of said wings being pivotally mounted upon the support and adapted to have swinging

movements in a plane parallel with the movement of the transmitter; a supporting-arm provided with a transverse lug and having curved, terminal prongs of unequal length for holding a telephone receiver, said arm being mounted upon and adapted to have swinging movements in a plane parallel with the movement of the other angularly-disposed wing, the lug of said arm, during one of its movements, making engagement with said telephone rest.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY G. SCHWAGER.

Witnesses:
HIRAM A. STURGES,
A. F. CLARK.