G. J. BOELEN.

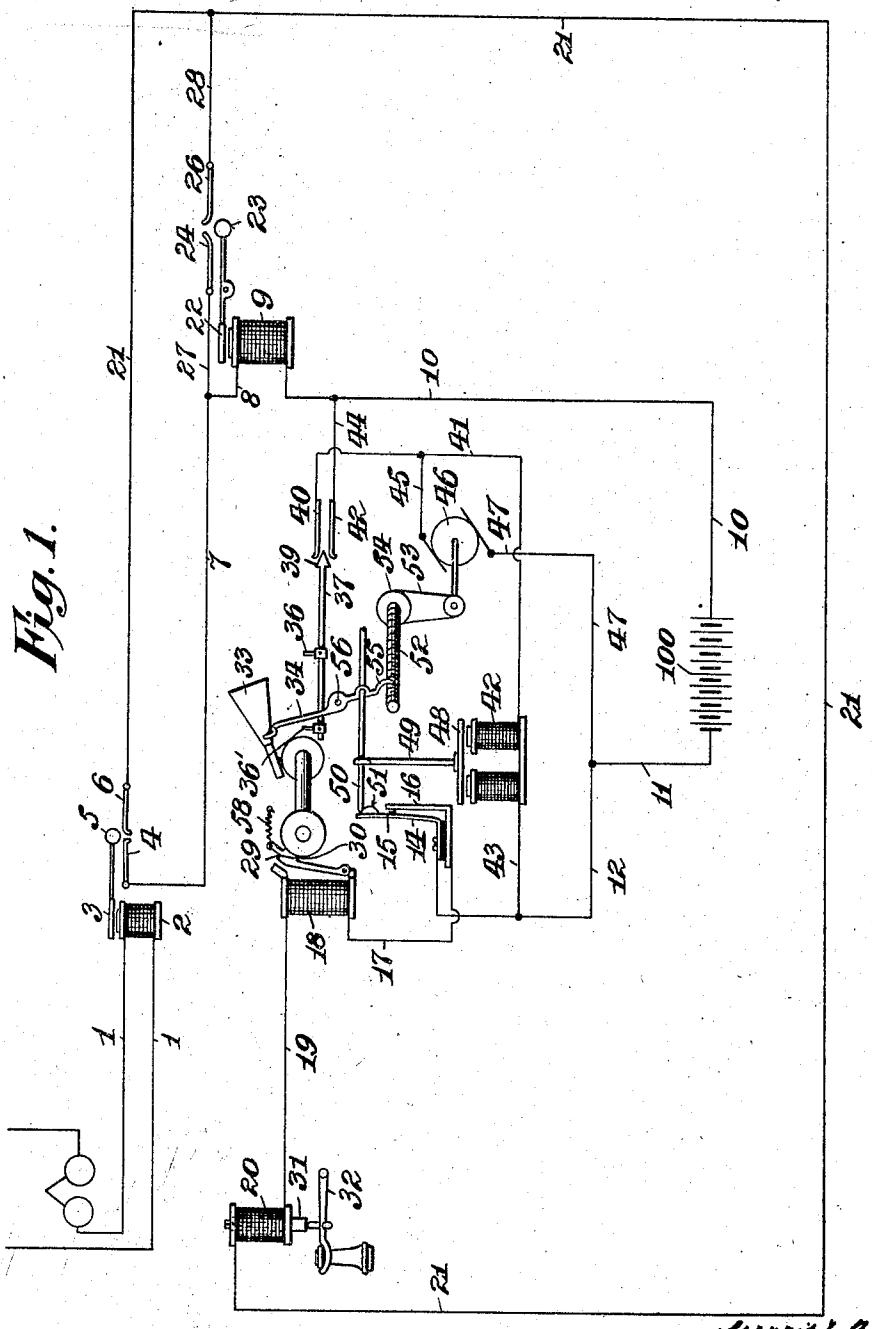
TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1908.

907,960. Patented Dec. 29, 1908.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Attest:

Edgeworth Greene

W. Bruce Greene

by

Gerrit J. Boelen
Inventor:

A. L. Bancroft
Atty.

G. J. BOELEN.

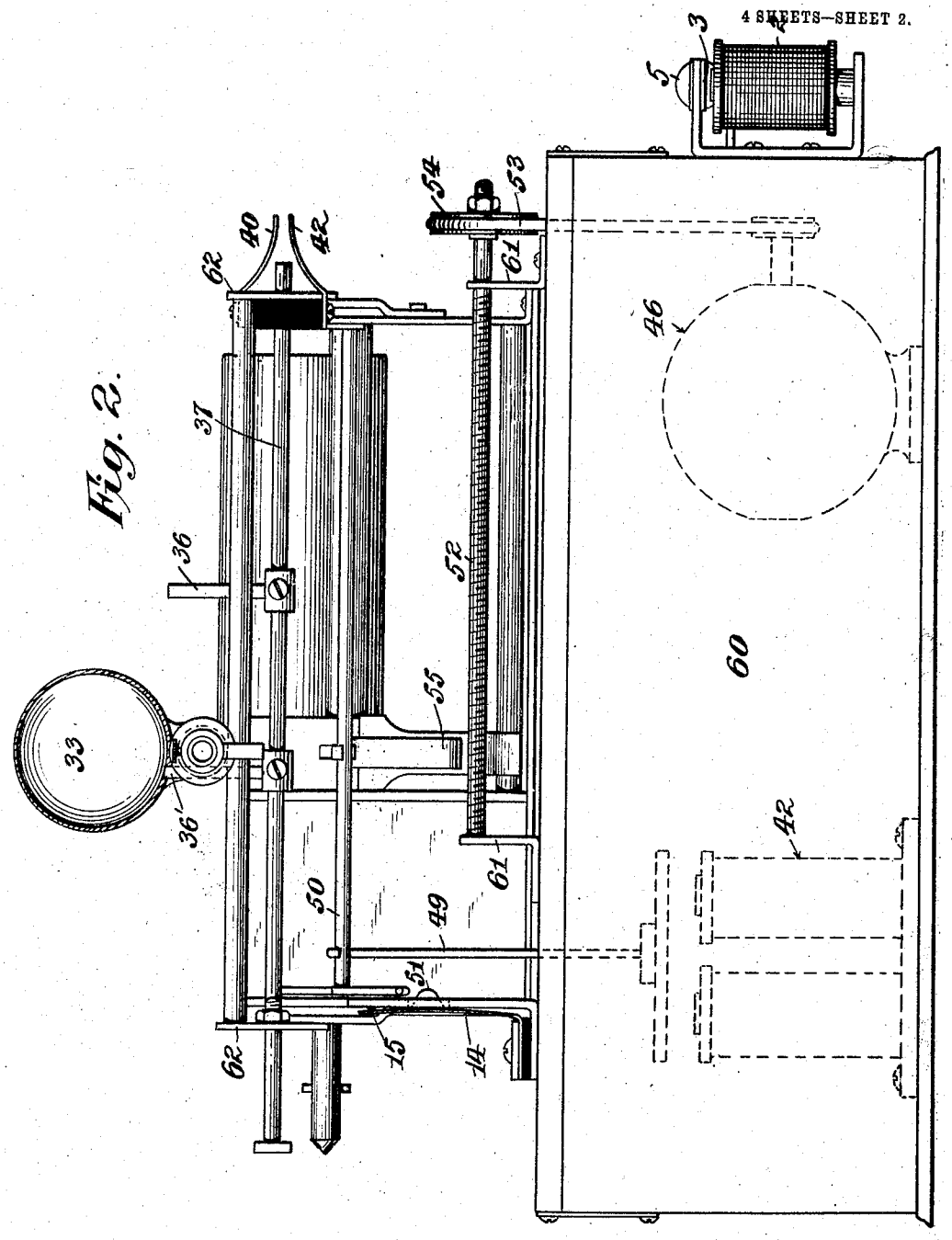
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



Attest:

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W. F. McGinn

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A. L. Pinckoffs.
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

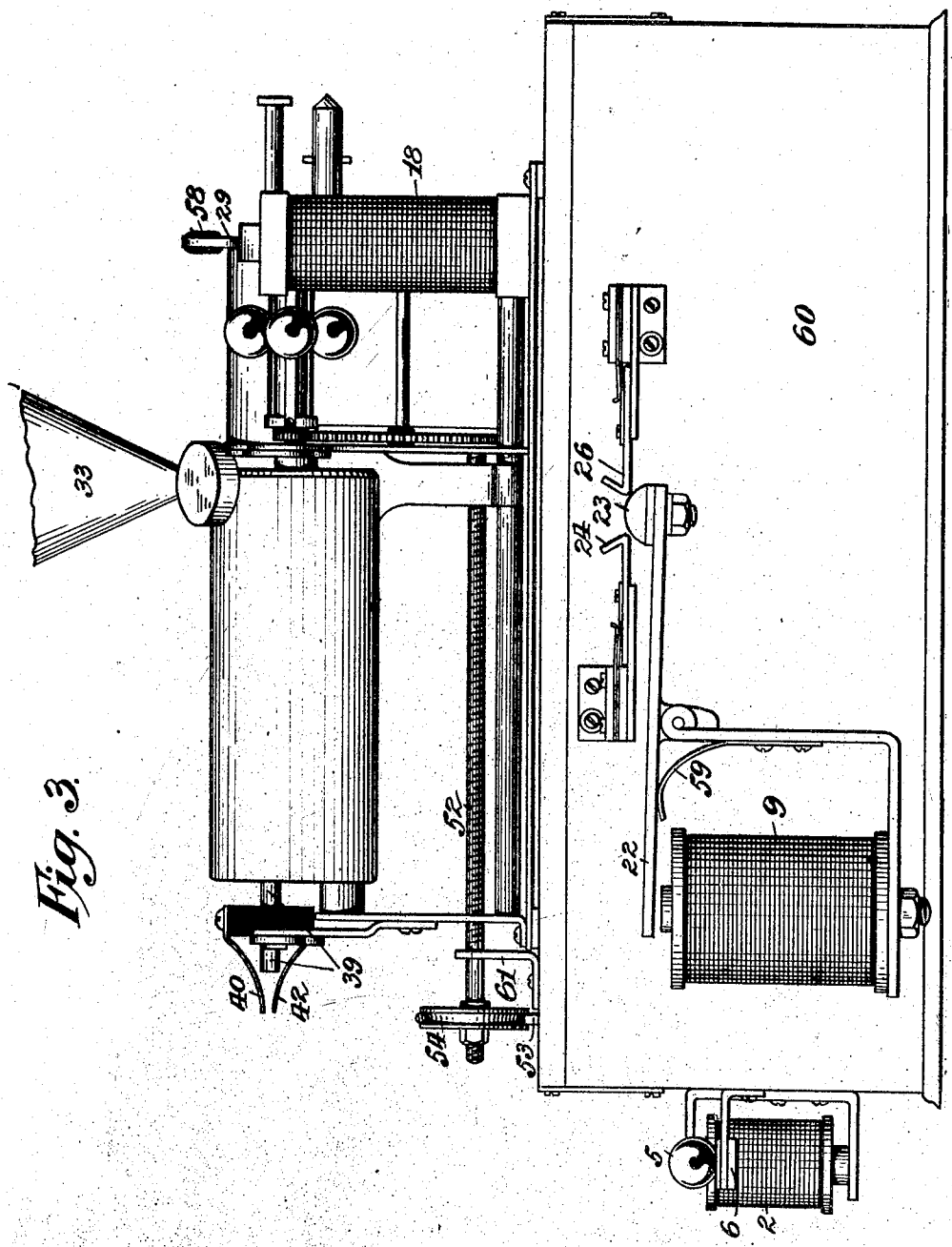


Fig. 3.

Attest:

Edgar Worth Greene

W. Wm. McGinn

by

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Inventor:

A. L. Pinckney
Atty.

G. J. BOELEN.

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

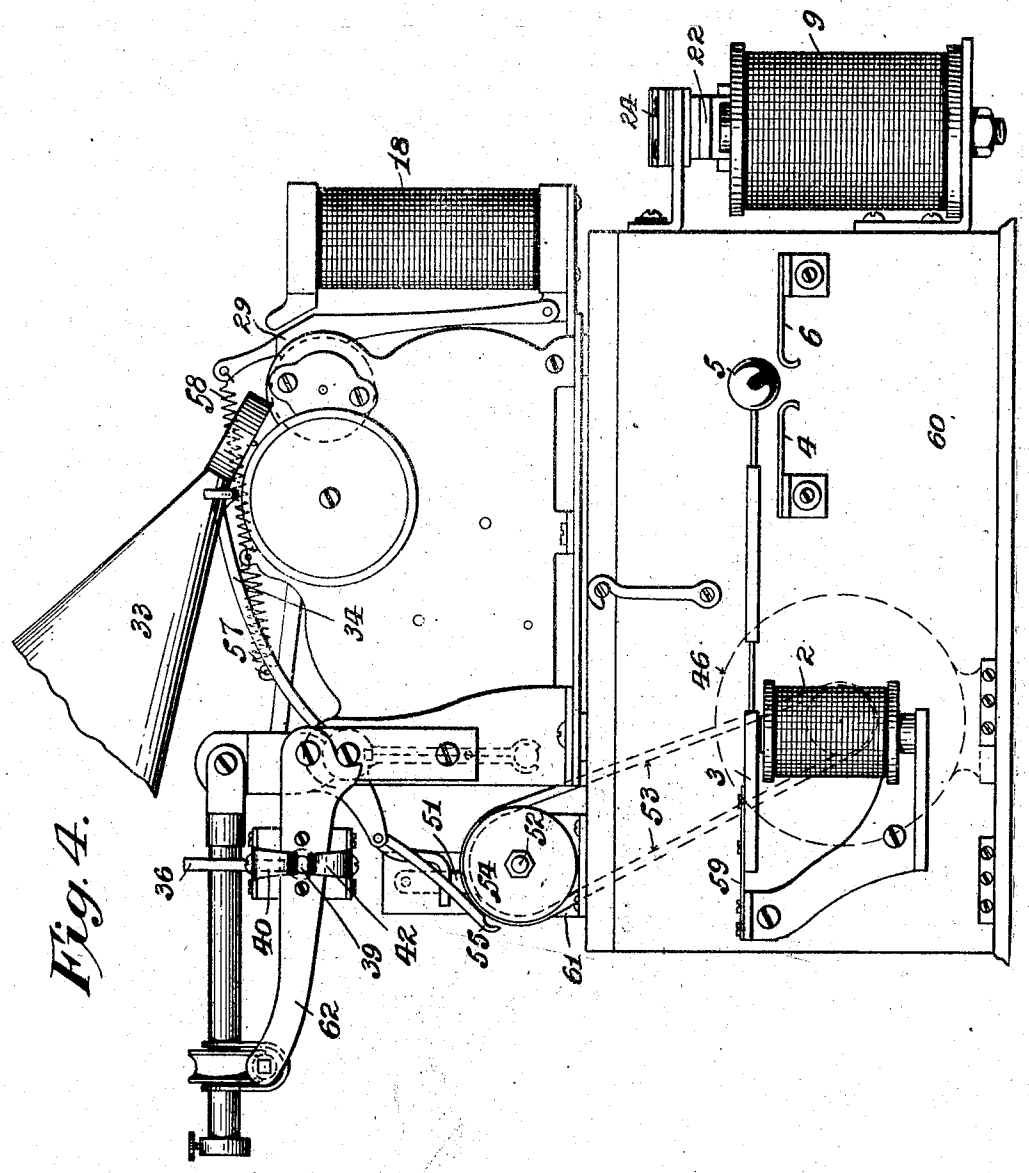


Fig. 4.

Attest:

Edgeworth Ivins

W. Mc Guire

Gerrit J. Boelen.

Inventor:

by A. L. Bancroft.

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GERRIT J. BOELEN, OF THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS.

TELEPHONE ATTACHMENT.

No. 907,960. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 29, 1.

Application filed June 3, 1908. Serial No. 436,526.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GERRIT J. BOELEN, a subject of the Queen of the Netherlands, residing at The Hague, Netherlands, have invented certain new and useful Means in Telephone Attachments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to telephones and its objects are to provide a simple and inexpensive means whereby the customary electric circuits now used in connection with telephones may be used to set in operation with the telephone a talking machine and whereby the apparatus may be returned to normal condition ready for another operation upon the completion of the message delivered by the talking machine to the telephone. I attain these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which similar characters of reference represent similar parts throughout the various views, of which,

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view. Fig. 2 is a front view of a talking machine with my invention applied thereto, and Figs. 3 and 4 are rear and end views respectively of the same.

The leads or wires 1 are connected with the signal or bell circuit of a telephone so that when said circuit is closed, and the bell rung, the magnet 2 is energized. The armature 3 of said magnet is attracted and the contact points 4 and 6 are closed by bridge 5. This closes the circuit of battery or other source of electric power 100 as follows: contact point 4, lead 7, magnet 9, lead 10, battery 100, lead 11, branch 12, contact point 14, bridge 15, contact point 16, lead 17, magnet 18, lead 19, magnet 20, lead 21 and contact point 6. Magnets 9, 18, and 20 are energized from battery 100 and the following results are accomplished: Magnet 9 attracts its armature 22 and by bridge 23 closes the contact points 24 and 26 so that through branch 27 and 28 the circuit of battery 100 is maintained when the signal circuit of the telephone is opened and the magnet 2 deenergized. Magnet 18 attracts its armature 29 thereby removing the brake 30 from the talking machine. Magnet 20 also attracts its armature 31 thereby lifting the telephone hook 32 or otherwise closing the sound circuit of the telephone. The talking machine has previously been made ready to speak upon the brake 30 being lifted and been placed so that its horn 33 will coöperate with the receiver (not shown) of the telephone. The talking machine will deliver its message to the telephone and when completed, the horn bearing arm 34 will come into contact with stop 36 attached by rod 37 to bridge 39 and move the same so that bridge 39 will close contact points 40 and 42. A new circuit is now made with battery 100 as follows: contact point 40, lead 41, magnet 42, lead 43, branch 12, lead 11, battery 100, lead 10, branch 44, contact point 42 and bridge 39. Another circuit is also made as follows: contact point 40, lead 41, branch 45, motor 46, branch 47, lead 11, battery 100, lead 10, branch 44, contact point 42 and bridge 39. Motor 46 being energized as above described will operate worm 52 through belt 53 and pulley 54 and said worm 52 will through screw 55 return horn 33 to normal position, at which point arm 34 will strike stop 36[1] at rod 37 and thereby remove bridge 39 and break the circuit between points 40 and 42 thus deënergizing motor 46. The electrical contact is maintained by bridge 15 between points 14 and 16 except when magnet 42 pulls through its armature 48 rod 49 the bar 50 over cam-surface 51, or when spring 57 pulls said parts in the opposite direction so that when magnet 42 is deënergized by the break at bridge 39 spring 57 will make a break at bridge 15 thereby deënergizing magnets 9, 18, and 20.

The arm 34 being fulcrumed at 56 the horn 33 will be moved into and out of operative position by movements of armature 48.

57, 58 and 59 are springs for returning their respective parts to normal position.

60 is the case upon which the talking machine is supported and in which some of the parts of my apparatus are inclosed.

61 are supports for the worm 52 and 62 supports for the rod 37.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The combination of a telephone having separate signal and sound circuit and talking machine with means controlled by the signal circuit of the telephone whereby the sound circuit of the telephone is closed and the talking machine started in coöperation with said telephone.

2. The combination of a telephone and talking machine with means controlled by the signal circuit of the telephone whereby the sound circuit of the telephone is closed

and the talking machine started in coöperation with said telephone and whereby said sound circuit is returned to normal or open condition.

3. The combination of a telephone and talking machine with means controlled by the signal circuit of the telephone whereby the sound circuit is closed and the talking machine started in coöperation with said telephone and whereby said sound circuit is returned to normal or open condition, and whereby said talking machine is returned to normal or operative condition.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of June, 1908.

GERRIT J. BOELEN.

In presence of—
A. L. PINCOFFS,
J. M. TEAHAN.