L. SWANSON.

TELEPHONE RECEIVER CASING.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1910.

1,067,561. Patented July 15, 1913.

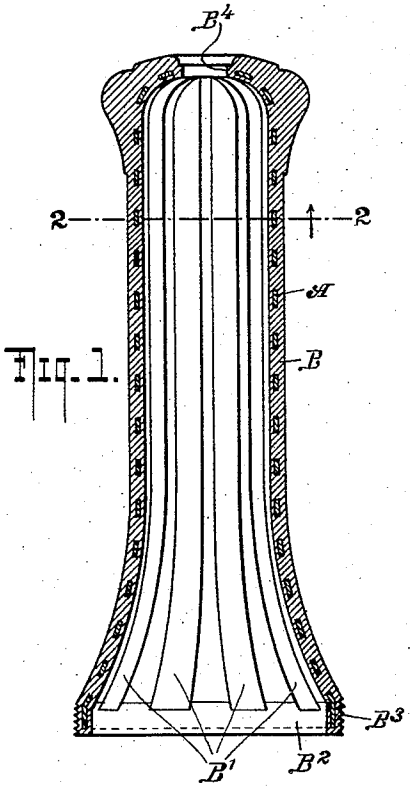


Fig. 1.

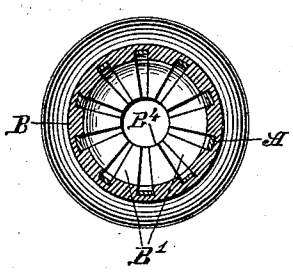


Fig. 2.

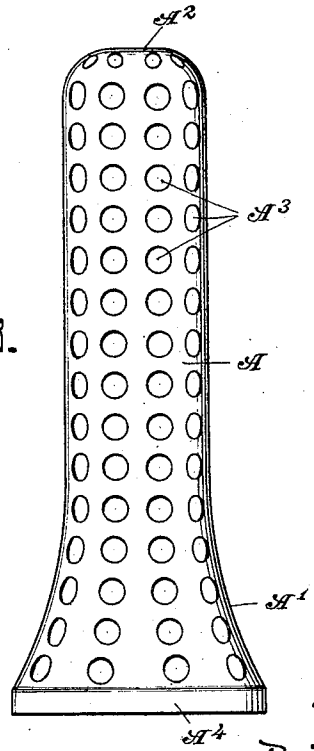


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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TELEPHONE-RECEIVER CASING.

1,067,561. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed May 25, 1910. Serial No. 563,283.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI SWANSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephone-Receiver Casings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to shells or casings for telephone receivers and has for its object to provide a construction which will greatly strengthen the casing by the use of a resistant body, for instance of metal, embedded therein, yet prevent any electrical disturbance by such body. To this end, I construct the receiver casing with an embedded perforated strengthening body of the character hereinafter set forth with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the receiver casing; Fig. 2 is a cross section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a separate view of the strengthening body or skeleton.

The strengthening body A, generally made of metal, for instance brass or any other suitable material, is of tubular shape flaring toward one end A′ and may have an inturned flange A^2 at the narrow end. This body, which has perforations A^3, is embedded in a mass of insulating material, such as hard rubber or any other suitable material, which forms an outer covering B covering and concealing completely the underlying skeleton or strengthening body A. The insulating material extends through the perforations A^3 and also forms an inner lining which prevents the metal of the skeleton A from coming in contact with the magnet, wires or other metallic parts of the telephone receiver, thus avoiding the danger of short circuits or other electrical disturbances. In the particular construction illustrated by the drawings, the inner lining is not continuous, but forms spaced ribs B′ extending lengthwise of the receiver casing. The wide end of the skeleton may have a perfectly cylindrical imperforate portion A^4, the insulating material extending over said portion as shown at B^2.

B^3 designates a screw thread formed on the insulating covering B to receive the customary cap (not shown) which holds the diaphragm in place. This diaphragm will engage the lip B^2 so as to prevent short-circuiting.

It will be understood that the inner lining formed by the ribs B′, the sleeve B^4 which lines the aperture at the small end of the skeleton and connects the ends of the ribs B′, the outer covering B, and the lip B^2, form a single continuous body of insulating material, the inner lining and outer covering being connected partly by the sleeve B^4 but chiefly by the portions which extend through the perforations A^3.

Various modifications may be made without departing from the nature of my invention as defined in the claim.

I claim as my invention:

A casing for telephone receivers comprising a tubular rigid shell of resistant material provided with perforations arranged in rows and spaced from each other whereby the rigidity of the said shell is substantially unaffected, and insulating material covering the outside surface of said shell and located on the inside surface thereof only along the rows of perforations to form spaced ribs extending lengthwise of said shell, said insulating material having portions integral with said outer covering and inner ribs extending through the perforations of said shell.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEVI SWANSON.

Witnesses:
JOS. STEINBERGER,
JOHN A. KEHLENBECK.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."