April 23, 1929. W. D. JOHNSTON 1,709,983

TELEPHONE WALL DESK

Filed March 5, 1928

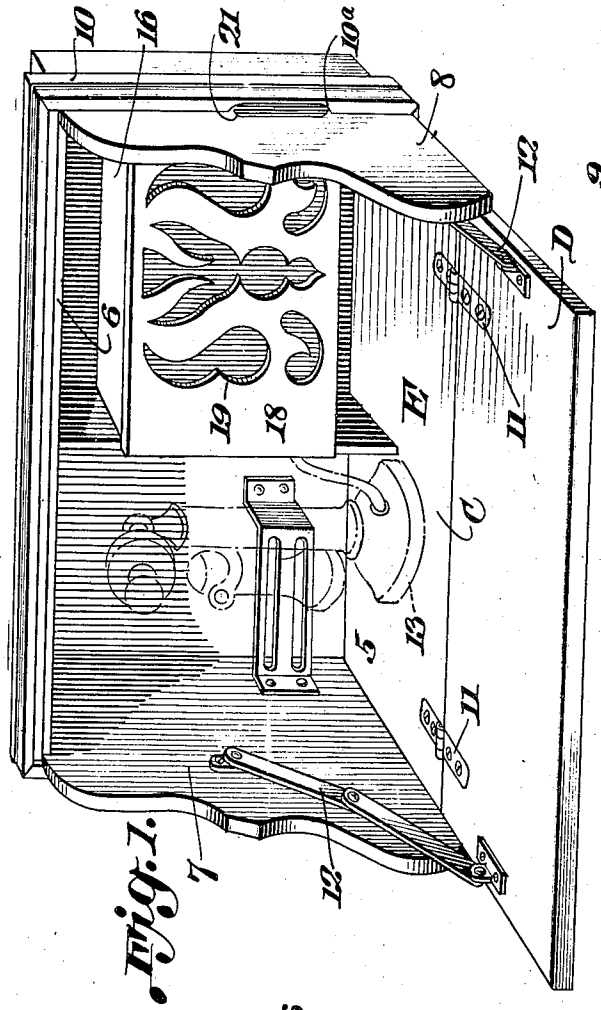


Fig. 1.

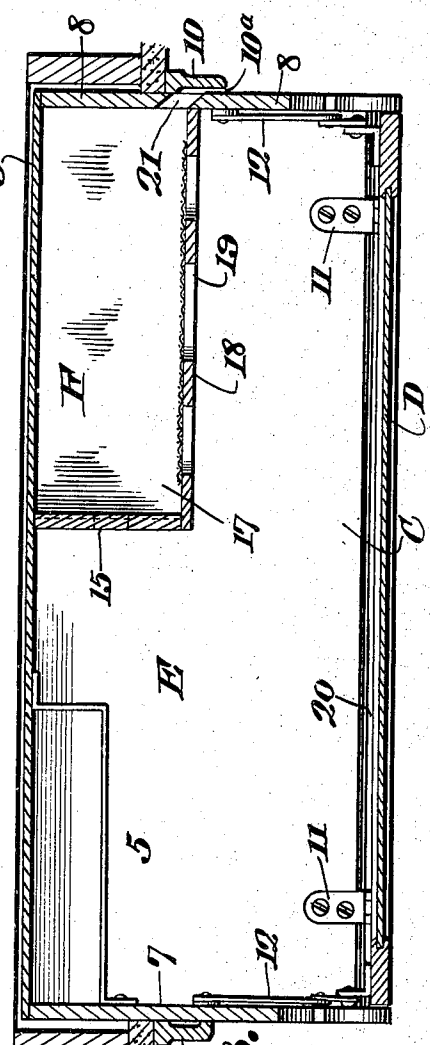


Fig. 3.

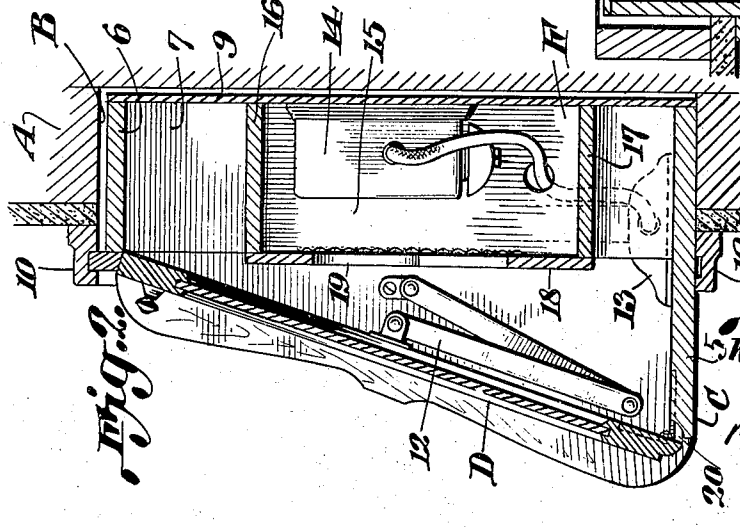


Fig. 2.

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Patented Apr. 23, 1929. 1,709,983

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TELEPHONE WALL DESK.

Application filed March 5, 1928. Serial No. 259,161.

This invention relates to a telephone wall desk which is adapted for use as a writing desk or as a telephone cabinet, or both, and which is adapted to be built into the wall of a room so as to present practically no obstruction in the room when the cabinet is closed.

One of the principal objects of the invention is to provide a telephone wall desk whereby the sound waves from the telephone bell, which is located within the desk, may be readily heard although the desk is closed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a telephone wall desk having a compartment for receiving the telephone bell and to close the front of this compartment by a perforated panel for permitting the egress of sound waves and also for obscuring the bell from the sight of the user.

With these and other objects in view which will more fully appear, the nature of the invention will be more clearly understood by following the description, the appended claims, and the several views illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a telephone wall desk constructed in accordance with my invention,

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through such a desk showing the same mounted in the wall of a room, and

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through said desk and showing its relation to the wall.

Like reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the wall of a room having a recess B for receiving the telephone wall desk C which embodies my invention.

The telephone wall desk C consists of a casing which includes a bottom 5, a top 6, side walls 7 and 8, and a back 9, the structure thus forming a resultant open front. This cabinet is set into the recess or pocket B and a bead 10 is secured to the outer faces of the bottom, top and side walls, and serves not only as to stop to limit the inward movement of the desk but also to cover the space between the desk and the walls of the pocket B. The bead 10 is located in spaced relation to the back wall 9 so as to permit the rear part of the desk to fit within the pocket B.

The open front of the desk is adapted to be closed by a door D which is hinged along one edge as at 11, 11 to the front edge of the bottom 5. Thus the door is permitted to be swung upwardly into closed position, as shown in Fig. 2, or to be swung outwardly into open position in a horizontal plane, as shown in Fig. 1. Suitable supporting links 12, 12 are pivotally connected to the door D and to the side walls of the casing so as to support the door in its open horizontal position.

The casing is divided into a telephone compartment E and a bell compartment F, the former being employed for supporting the telephone 13 when the desk is closed, or when the telephone is not being used, and the latter serving to receive the bell 14. The bell compartment F is preferably located in the rear part and on the right hand side of the cabinet and includes a vertical wall 15, a top 16 and a bottom 17, the bottom and top being supported by the wall 15 on one side and by the wall 8 of the cabinet on the other side. The front of the compartment F is closed by a panel 18 having perforations 19 formed therein for the purpose of permitting the egress of sound waves from the bell 14 into the telephone compartment E.

When the door D is in its closed position, as shown in Fig. 2, a space or opening 20 is formed between its lower edge and the front edge of the bottom 5 for permitting the egress of sound waves from the telephone compartment E. In order to further permit the egress of sound waves from the compartment F to the outside of the cabinet when the door is closed, I have provided the side wall 8 of the cabinet with an opening 21 which opening communicates with the interior of the bell compartment F and with a groove 10^a formed in the inner face of the bead 10 which extends along the side wall 8, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

When the bell 14 is actuated, the sound waves will pass outwardly from the bell compartment F into the telephone compartment E through the perforated panel 18, and thence outwardly from the telephone compartment E through the space or opening 20. Some of the sound waves will pass directly from the bell compartment F through the opening 21 and groove 10^a to the exterior of the casing.

It is of course to be understood that the

details of structure and arrangements of parts may be variously changed and modified without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. In a telephone wall desk, a casing adapted to be set into the wall of a room and comprising a bottom, a top, side and rear walls and an open front, a bead extending around the casing and spaced from the rear wall, a door for the open front hinged along its lower edge to the bottom of the casing and adapted to swing outwardly to open position in a horizontal plane to form a writing surface and a telephone support, and means dividing the interior of the casing into a telephone compartment and a bell compartment, one side wall of the casing being formed with an opening and the inner face of the associated bead being formed with a groove in communication with the opening and with the exterior of the casing for permitting the egress of sound waves from the bell compartment.

2. In a telephone desk, a casing, a bead on the exterior thereof, one wall of the casing having a sound-escape opening therethrough, and said bead having a sound-escape groove in communication with said opening.

3. In a telephone desk, a casing provided with a bottom wall having a cut-away portion, a door for the casing adapted for disposition in open position with its upper surface flush with the upper surface of said bottom wall, hinge means connecting the door and bottom wall operable on a horizontal axis spaced from the inner extremity of the cut-away portion of the bottom wall and at such a distance above the lower edge of the door when closed, that such door is spaced from the bottom wall to provide a space in communication with the interior of the cabinet for the egress of sound, and so that the said lower edge of the door may move in said cut-away portion to enable the upper surface of said door to be arranged flush with the upper surface of the bottom as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSTON.