

1.050,404.

Witnesses
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TELEPHONE FIXTURE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1912.

1,050,404.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

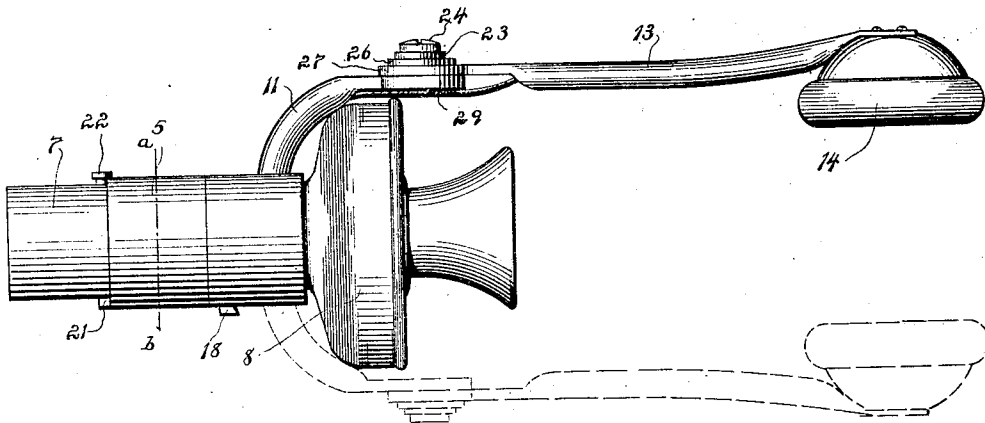


Fig. 3.

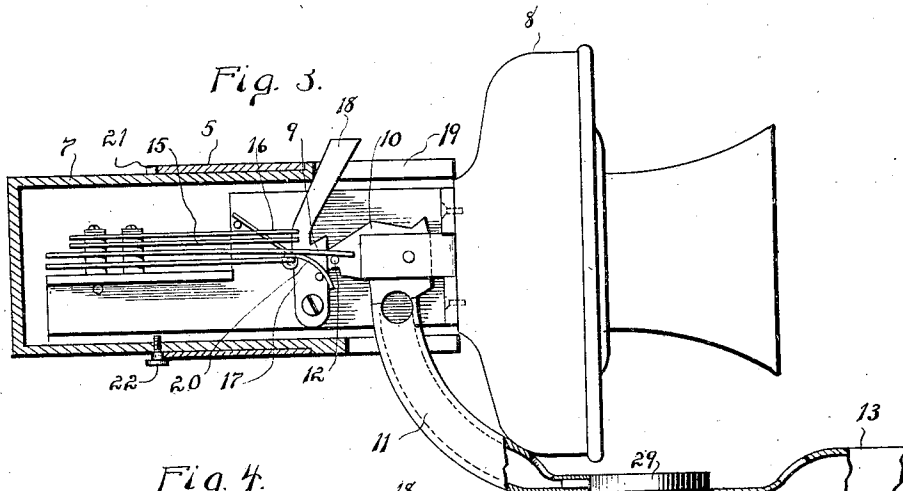
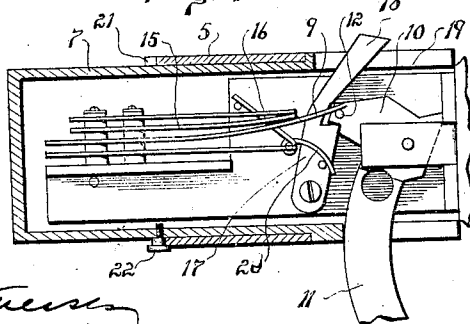


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TELEPHONE-FIXTURE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.

Application filed May 3, 1912. Serial No. 694,935.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. UDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Telephone-Fixtures; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this application, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a side view of a telephone fixture constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 a top or plan view omitting the base. Fig. 3 a top or plan view partially in section of the parts shown in Fig. 2 on an enlarged scale and showing the transmitter turned so that the receiver will stand at the left instead of at the right. Fig. 4 a broken sectional view showing the switch arm turned to the closed position and locked. Fig. 5 a sectional view on the line *a-b* of Fig. 2.

This invention relates to an improvement in telephone fixtures, and particularly to fixtures of the desk type, that is, a vertical standard to the upper end of which the transmitter is hinged, and which carries the switch hook on which the receiver is suspended, and by which the switch hook is here cut out of action. In using telephone fixtures of this type, it is necessary to employ one hand to hold the receiver to the ear, and the receiver must be lifted from the hook before operation.

The object of this invention is to so connect the receiver with the transmitter that the receiver may stand in such position that the user may by simply moving his head against the receiver, close the circuit and place the telephone in condition for use; and the invention consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts as will be hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

In illustrating my invention, I have shown a telephone fixture comprising the usual base 2, upright 3 provided with a bifurcated tip 4 in which the transmitter is mounted. Instead of connecting the transmitter directly with the standard, I employ a supporting ring 5 formed with a bracket 6 which is clamped in the tip 4, and through this ring extends a casing 7 supporting the usual

transmitter 8. The mechanism in the casing 7 may be of any approved design, and forming no part of this invention need not be described other than that it includes a contact spring plate 9 which contacts with a pin 12 at the end of a switch arm 11 which is pivoted in the chamber. To the outer end of the arm 11 is pivoted a receiver arm 13 supporting at its outer end a receiver 14 which receiver is connected in the usual manner with the mechanism in the casing. For this purpose the arms 11 and 13 are preferably tubular to receive the wires, which wires pass outside the tubes where they are hinged together, so that the arm 13 may be turned downward in position substantially parallel with the standard 3. The circuit may be closed by the operator pressing the head against the receiver 14 which moving that receiver outward causes the pin 12 carried by the end 10 of the arm 11 to crowd the spring plate 9 into contact with the plates 15 and 16 so as to close the circuit. By thus closing the circuit by the movement of the head both hands of the person talking are free to handle papers or anything else, and so that instead of being necessary to lift the telephone from the hook in order to close the circuit, it is only necessary to press the head against the receiver.

At times it is desirable for the operator to leave the instrument and leave the circuit closed; and for this purpose I provide a latch 17 having an operating handle 18 which projects through a slot 19 in the casing, the latch 17 engaging with the end 10 of the switch arm 11 when the switch is closed, the latch being readily moved forward by the finger so as to lock the switch in the position shown in Fig. 4. To release the latch it is only necessary to move the arm 11 slightly which may be done by the movement of the head against the receiver so as to release the latch which will spring back under the action of a spring 20. As the casing is loosely mounted in the ring 5, the transmitter may be turned so that the receiver will project from either side and to provide for holding it in either position the opposite sides of the ring are formed with shoulders 21 to be engaged by the screw or stud 22 carried by the casing. The connection between the ends of the arms 11 and 13 may be of any approved construction which will permit of turning, yet have sufficient friction to hold them in any position of ad-

justment, and this may be accomplished as shown in Fig. 3 in which I provide a spring washer 23 to have a bearing between the head 24 of the screw 25, and a lock washer 5 26 bearing on a disk 27 of the arm 13 which disk sets over the hub 28 projecting outward from the disk 29 carried by the arm 11, the screw 25 being threaded into the outer end of the hub.

10 I claim:—

1. In a telephone fixture, the combination with a casing, of switch mechanism contained therein, a transmitter at the outer end of said casing, a switch arm mounted in 15 said casing in rear of and independent of the transmitter, and co-acting directly with the switch mechanism, said switch arm arranged to swing in the horizontal plane of the transmitter, and a receiver connected 20 with said switch arm.

2. In a telephone fixture, comprising a support, a casing rotatably mounted at the upper end of said support, switch mechanism in said casing, a transmitter carried by 25 said casing, a switch arm pivotally mounted in said casing and co-acting with the switch mechanism therein and movable independent of the transmitter, and a receiver connected with the said switch arm.

3. In a telephone fixture, the combination with a support, of a supporting ring formed with a bracket pivotally connected with said support, a casing extending longitudinally through said ring in which it

may be rotated, a transmitter carried by 35 said casing, a switch arm mounted in said casing and projecting upward therefrom, and a receiver connected with said switch arm.

4. A telephone fixture comprising a support, a casing rotatably mounted in said 40 support, switch mechanism in said casing, a transmitter carried by said casing, a switch arm coacting with said switch mechanism and mounted in said casing and projecting outward therefrom, a latch in said casing 45 and co-acting directly with said switch arm for holding the same in its closed position, and a receiver connected with said switch arm. 50

5. A telephone fixture comprising a support, a casing mounted in said support, a transmitter carried by said casing, a switch arm mounted in said casing and projecting outward therefrom, a receiver connected with 55 said switch arm, and a spring latch in said casing and co-acting directly with said switch arm for holding the same in its closed position and which is released by the outward movement of the said switch arm. 60

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. C. UDE.

Witnesses:

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