

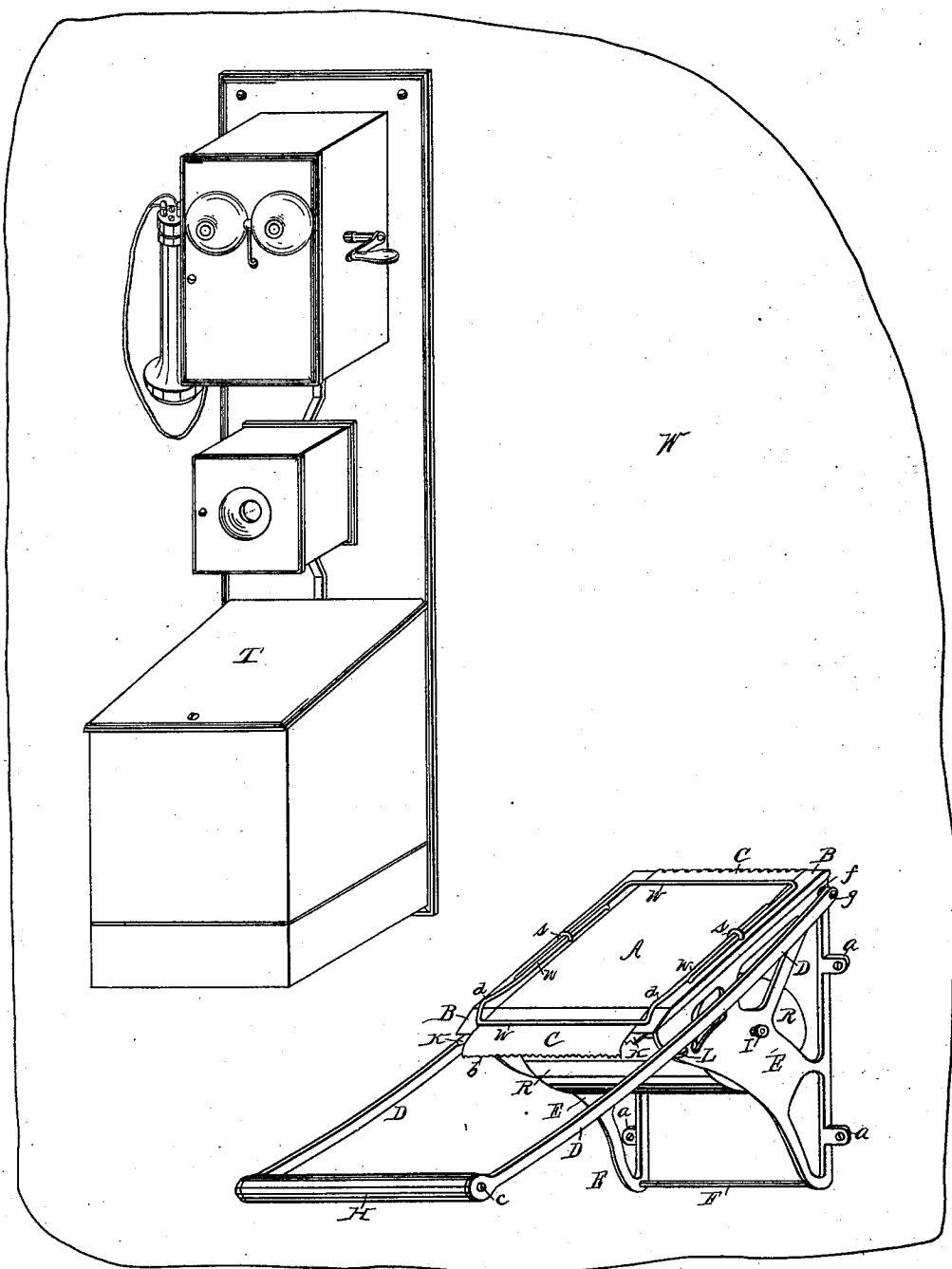
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. A. PATTERSON.
DESK FOR TELEPHONE USE.

No. 357,687.

Patented Feb. 15, 1887.



Attest.

Fig. 1.

Inventor.

W. Squire
Anna R. Kennedy.

Charles A. Patterson
By [Signature]

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

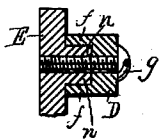


Fig. 5.

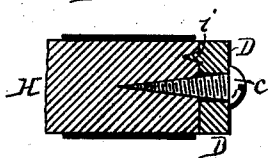


Fig. 2.

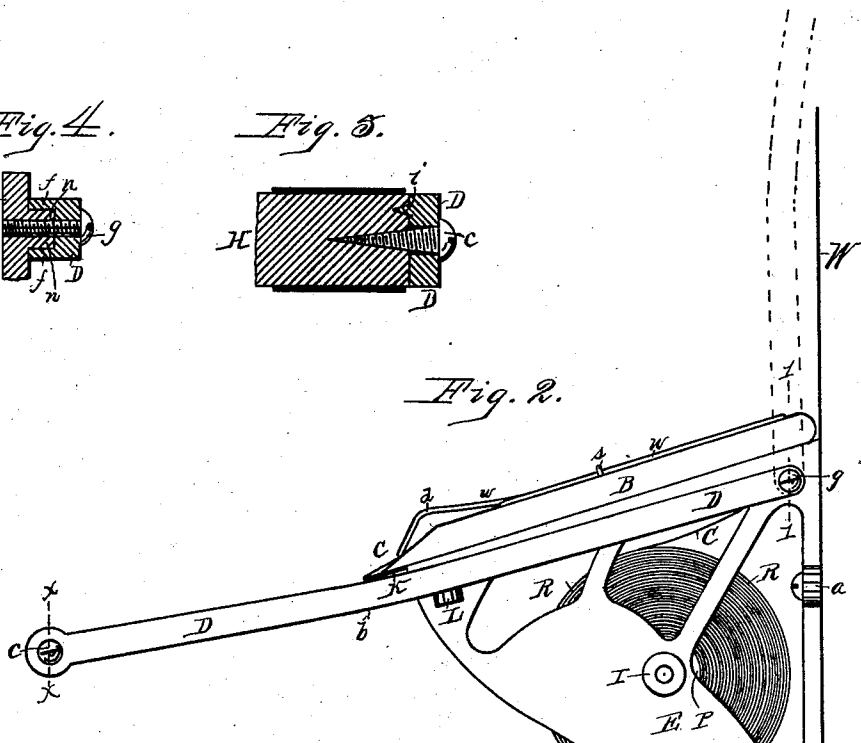
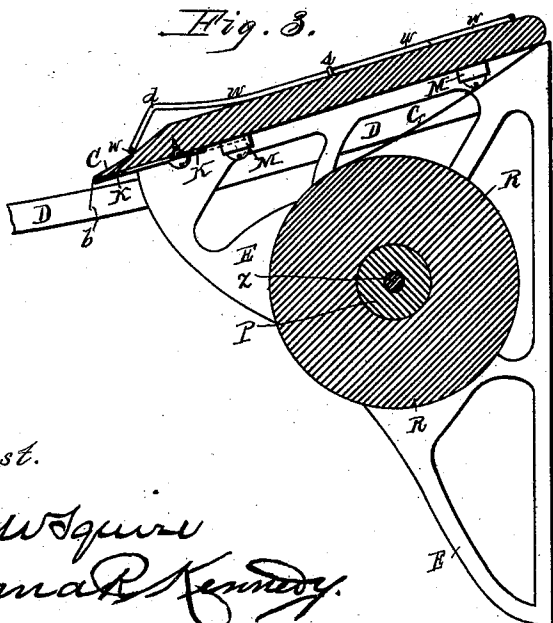


Fig. 3.



Attest.

W. Squire
Amos R. Kennedy.

Inventor.
Charles A. Patterson
By *W. Squire*
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. PATTERSON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-
THIRD TO JOHN E. PATTERSON, OF SAME PLACE.

DESK FOR TELEPHONE USE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 357,687, dated February 15, 1887.

Application filed October 9, 1886. Serial No. 215,757. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beit known that I, CHARLES A. PATTERSON, of the city of Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Desks for Telephone Use; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, and one that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

The nature of my present invention relates to desks for telephone use, in which a spring-wire is made to hold a memorandum-sheet upon the desk-top in convenient form for taking orders, messages, &c.; and my present invention consists of the combination and arrangement of the various parts, as hereinafter shown and described, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters refer to like parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my memorandum-desk and a telephone, showing their relative positions. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the desk. Fig. 3 shows a cross-section. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on dotted line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on dotted lines X X, Fig. 2.

A represents the invention as a whole. B is a board or desk-top. C shows memorandum-sheet. D shows arm. E shows brackets or side castings. F shows small rod connecting the brackets or castings E E.

H shows a roll secured to the outer ends of the arms D D. This roll, in combination with the arms D D, forms what I designate as the "arm-rest."

I shows bolt or pin for securing the roll of memorandum-paper in its proper position. K shows a knife for cutting or severing the memorandum-sheet from the main roll.

L shows a small lug or pin on the side of the bracket E. This lug or pin forms a rest or stop for the arms D.

M shows lugs on the sides of the brackets E for securing the desk-top B to or on top of the brackets. P shows a wooden roller, on which the paper is rolled. R shows roll of memorandum-paper. T refers to telephone, and W refers to wall. Z shows rod or bolt supporting the roll of paper.

a shows lug on bracket E, for securing it to the wall. b shows edge of paper C. c shows screw for securing the roll or rest H to the outer ends of the arm D D. d shows spring of guide-wire or holder w, so arranged as to press upon the paper for securing the same to the desk-top B while the memorandum is being made. f shows socket on rear end of arm, D. g shows screw.

i shows a small spur cast on the inside of the forward end of the arm D. This spur is embedded in the end of the roll H, which prevents it from revolving or turning so as to loosen the screw c.

s shows a small staple driven over the wire w and into the desk-top B. w shows wire frame for holding the paper or memorandum-sheet on the desk-top B. n shows lug or shoulder on bracket E.

In practice the brackets E E are secured together by the rod F, and the desk or top B is secured to the top of the bracket by screws passing through the lugs M and into the desk B. The roll of paper is then placed in position, the loose end being carried back toward the wall and then brought forward over the desk B, passing under the wire, or rather that portion of the wire designated as the "spring" d. After the memorandum is made the paper is then drawn forward, when the memorandum may be severed from the main sheet by pulling or drawing it downward or across the edge of the knife K.

The knife K is provided with a slot, so it can be pushed back from the edge of the desk B. (See dotted lines, Fig. 3.) This is for the purpose of allowing the memorandum-paper to be brought forward first and then passed in under the forward end of the guide-wire and over the top of the desk B, allowing the paper to pass between the desk and the wall. As the memorandum is being made this is only done when desirous of writing lengthy memorandums.

It will be observed that the knife K is held in its proper position by a small screw passing through the slot heretofore referred to and into the under side of the desk-side B. (See Fig. 3.)

When not in use, the arm-rest (the arms D and roll H) may be turned up against the wall, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2.

I have designated this as a "desk for telephone use," still it will be found convenient in any office where memorandums are made.

The desk as a whole, as shown in Fig. 1, may
5 be secured to the wall at a convenient point, so that a person can receive the message and still be in position to hold conversation. Care should be taken to bring the desk top B far enough forward to leave a space between the
10 back end and the wall for the paper to pass through.

Having thus fully described my present invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. In combination with the brackets E E,

the hinged arms D D, the lugs L, rod F, desk-top B, and memorandum-sheet C, the guide-wire *w*, with a spring, *d*, as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. In combination with the brackets E E 20 and top B, the arms D D, with the spur *i* and the socket *f*, and rod H and lug L, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above as my invention I have hereunto set my hand in pres- 25
ence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. PATTERSON.

In presence of—

E. W. ABBOTT,

ANNA KENNEDY.