H. W. SCHUSSLER.

TELEPHONE STAND.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1911.

1,030,684.

Patented June 25, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 4.

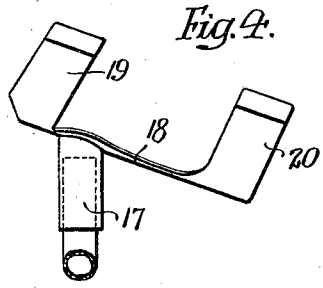

Fig. 1.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

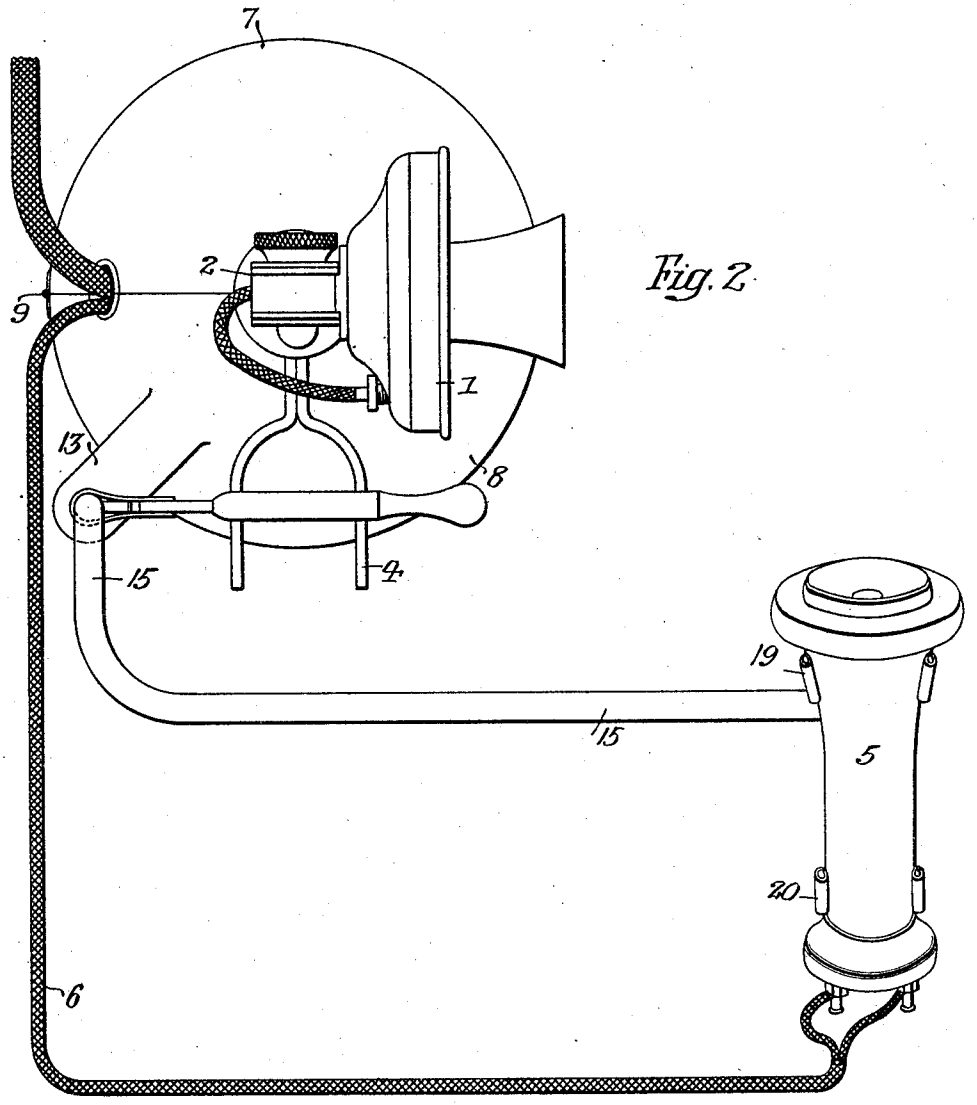

Fig. 2.

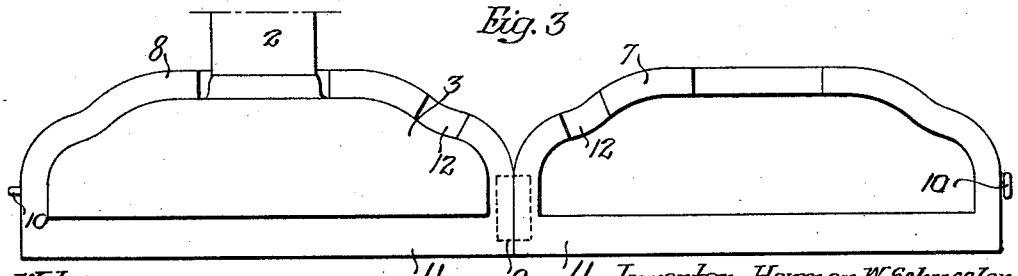

Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN W. SCHUSSLER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

TELEPHONE-STAND.

1,030,684. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 25, 1912.

Application filed May 4, 1911. Serial No. 625,016.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN W. SCHUSSLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Telephone-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

One object of my invention is to provide a structure for use in connection with desk telephones which shall so engage the same so as to prevent of it being knocked over or upset; the arrangement being such that the device may be easily applied to or removed from telephones of the ordinary construction without in any way interfering with their convenient use or requiring any change of connections.

I further desire to provide a telephone stand with novel means for supporting a telephone receiver adjacent the ear of a person using the instrument, the construction of this supporting device being such as to permit of the receiver following a movement of the head of the user to a limited extent.

Another object of my invention is to provide a telephone stand with a mechanical device for maintaining the receiver hook of the telephone in a depressed position when the instrument is out of use; the arrangement being such that by proper manipulation said device may be moved to release the hook and thus put the instrument in operation in the well understood manner.

These objects and other advantageous ends I secure as hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which;—

Figure 1, is a side elevation illustrating my invention as applied to a telephone of the well known form; Fig. 2, is a plan of the apparatus shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 3, is a view showing the parts of the base in their separated or open position, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the receiver holder.

In the above drawings 1 represents the transmitter of a telephone which is mounted on a post 2 carried by a base 3 in the well known manner and provided with a hook 4 for the reception of a receiver 5. These parts are of the well known construction and as usual the receiver is connected through conductors within a cable 6 with the transmitter 1 and with a line whereby the instrument is connected in a telephone circuit.

According to my invention I provide a casing structure made in two parts 7 and 8 which together are designed to completely inclose the base 3 of the telephone; being movably connected together by a hinge 9 and held in a closed position by a suitable catch 10. It is noted that the lower portion or bottom of this inclosing casing is formed of a relatively thick and heavy metallic body 11 and that there is in the top of the casing a central opening for the passage of the post 2 of the telephone, there being a second opening 12 for the wires or cables running to the receiver and line.

Mounted on the rear portion of the part 7 of the casing and preferably supported in a lug 13 thereon is a bracket consisting of an upwardly extending rod 14 having adjustably mounted on its upper end a tubular extension 15 capable of being held in any adjusted position by means of a set screw 16. The upper part of this tube is bent horizontally away from the base 7—8 and then is bent in a horizontal plane so as to extend forwardly. The front end of this tubular rod or arm is then extended upwardly and has mounted on it a frame consisting of a tubular post 17 carrying at its top an inclined bar 18 to whose extremities are fixed a pair of U-shaped members 19 and 20 formed and proportioned to receive and firmly hold the receiver 5 of the telephone. It is noted that the tubular post 17 is so mounted on the upwardly projecting end of the part 15 that it is free to turn with its frame and a receiver carried thereby, on a vertical axis.

Fixed to the vertically extending part of the tubular rod 15 into which the rod 14 telescopes, is a clamping strap 21, to which is held a hook-engaging bar 22 normally tending to remain in either of two definite positions under the action of a spring 23 which engages its suitably formed inner end. The clamping strip 21 is so mounted on the tubular rod or bar 15 that when this pivoted arm 22 is moved into a substantially horizontal position, the spring 23 so acts on it as to maintain the receiver hook of the telephone mounted in the casing 7—8, in its fully depressed position; the rear end of said arm being slightly beveled or inclined to cause it to tend to assume a position at an angle to the horizontal. If this arm 22 be turned upwardly on its pivot beyond a predetermined point the spring 23 thereafter so acts on it as to move it to and retain

it in the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

When the telephone is not in operation the receiver 5 occupies the position shown and the spring actuated arm 22 is in a substantially horizontal position, so maintaining the hook 4 depressed. If, however, it is desired to put the telephone into use, said arm 22 is moved upwardly to a sufficient extent to permit the spring 23 to move and hold it to the position shown in dotted lines, thereby releasing the receiver hook 4 and so altering the electrical connections of the apparatus within the telephone as to throw the transmitter and receiver into circuit. Thereafter an operator may talk into the receiver while this is supported by the rods 14 and 15 and the structures 17, 18, 19 and 20 as to be immediately adjacent the ear of said operator.

Owing to the swiveled mounting of the part 17 on the rod 15, the receiver 5 is free to remain adjacent to or in contact with the ear of the operator even though the latter should turn his head, and in any event it permits of the free use of both hands, whereas ordinarily at least one hand is required to hold the receiver to the ear. By reason of the peculiar construction of the rear end of the arm 22, the spring 23 tends to maintain it either in its raised position, or in a substantially horizontal position, pressing downward on the receiver hook 4, with the result that even though there may be some slight variation in the point at which it is necessary to maintain the hook 4 when the instrument is out of use, the action of the spring 23 on the inclined end of the arm 22 causes this latter to hold the hook fully depressed under all conditions.

While I have illustrated an inclosing casing surrounding the base of the telephone instrument as closely conforming to the shape thereof and as completely surrounding the same, it is obvious that the form of this casing and the arrangement of its parts may be widely varied without departing from my invention.

It is to be noted that under certain conditions I may omit the arm 22 and its associated parts without departing from my invention since it is conceivable that the receiver-supporting structure may be utilized to carry the receiver when the telephone is in operation and thereafter said receiver may be replaced upon the hook in the customary manner.

I claim:—

1. A telephone stand consisting of a casing formed of two parts hinged together and shaped to inclose the base of a desk telephone; and means mounted on said casing for supporting a telephone receiver in a predetermined position relatively to the transmitter of the instrument whose base is inclosed by said casing.

2. A telephone stand consisting of a casing made in two movably connected parts formed to inclose the base of a desk telephone; with a bracket mounted on said casing having a holder for supporting in a substantially horizontal position, the telephone receiver of an instrument mounted in the casing.

3. A telephone stand consisting of a casing made in two movably connected parts formed to inclose the base of a desk telephone, and a structure mounted on said casing having a holder for supporting in a substantially horizontal position the receiver of an instrument mounted in the casing; said holder being free to turn on a vertical axis and being mounted in a predetermined position relatively to the receiver of the telephone.

4. A telephone stand consisting of a structure formed to receive the base of a desk telephone; a bracket mounted on said structure; an arm pivoted to said bracket in position to be brought into engagement with the hook of the telephone; a spring mounted to engage either one side of said arm or the end adjacent its pivot; the arm being placed to maintain the hook of the telephone depressed when the spring is operative on its end and to hold said arm in a raised position independently of the hook when the spring engages its side; with a holder on said bracket for supporting the receiver of the telephone in a position adjacent the transmitter thereof.

5. A telephone stand consisting of a casing made in two connected relatively movable parts formed to inclose the base of a desk telephone; a bracket mounted on said casing consisting of an upwardly extending bar having a horizontally extending portion; a holder for a telephone receiver mounted on said extended portion of the bracket and free to turn on a substantially vertical axis; with a mechanical device also carried by the bracket for maintaining the hook of a telephone instrument in a depressed position; said device being movable at will to release said hook.

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

HERMAN W. SCHUSSLER.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM E. BRADLEY,
WM. A. BARR.