

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. GARL.
TELEPHONING FROM CARS.

No. 565,385.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.

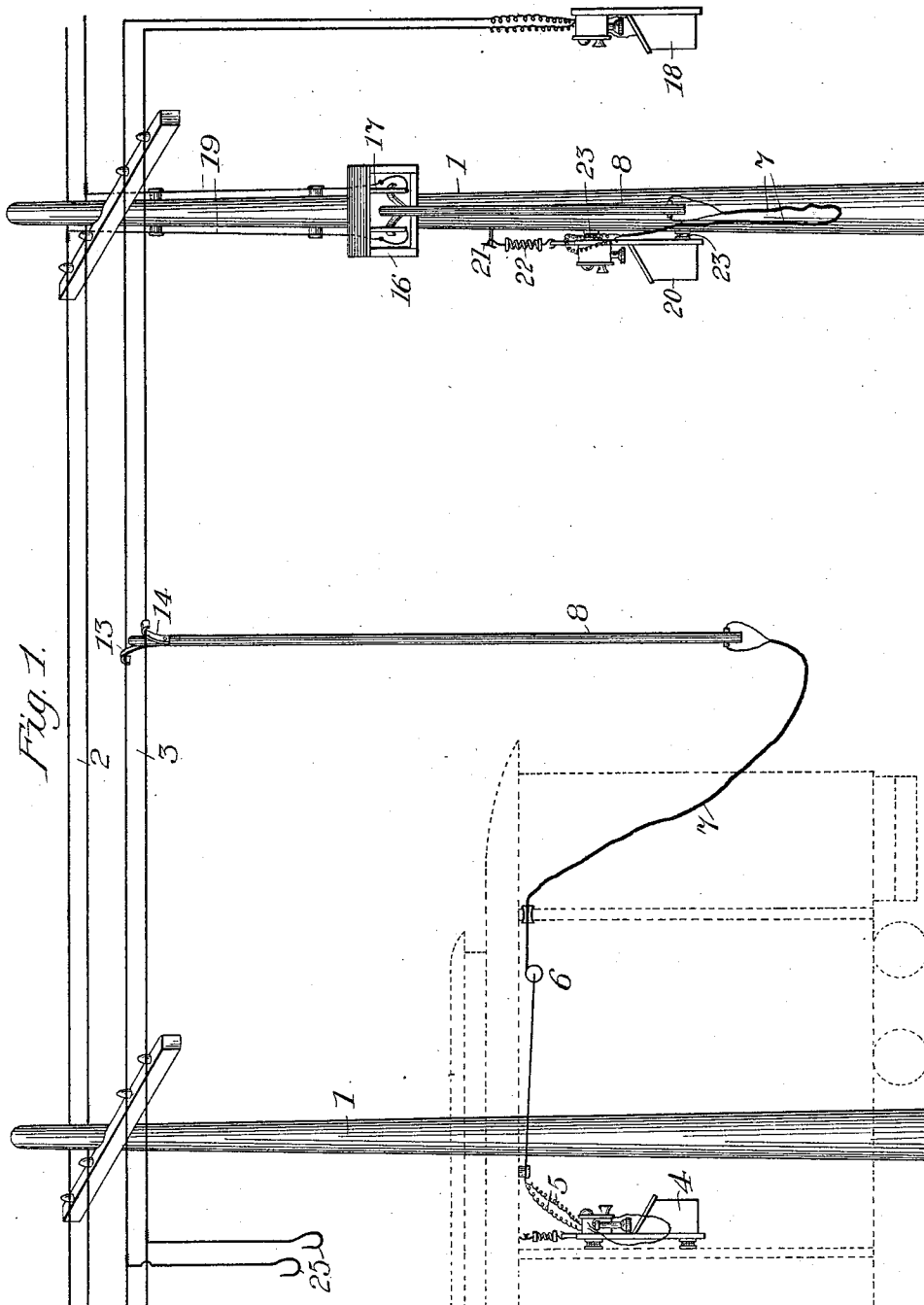


Fig. 1.

Witnesses.
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(No Model.)

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Fig. 2.

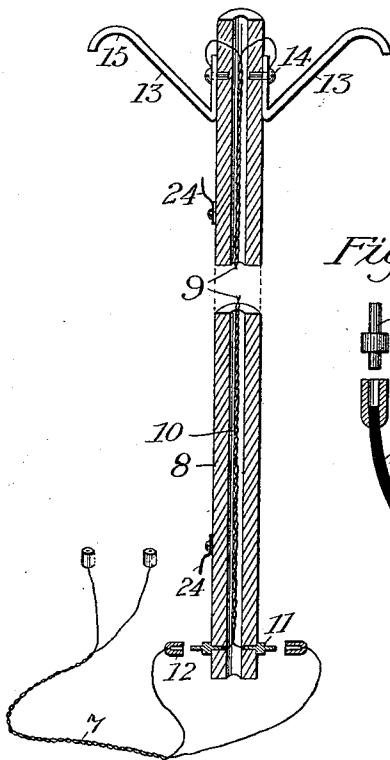


Fig. 4.

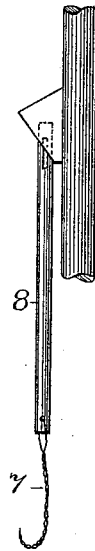


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

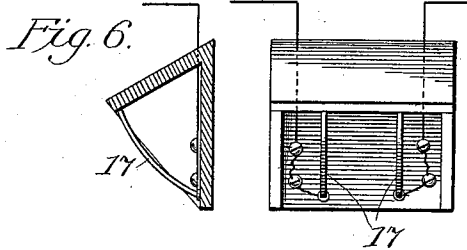
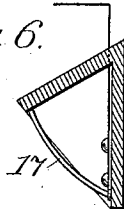


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MANIOUS GARL, OF AKRON, OHIO.

TELEPHONING FROM CARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,385, dated August 4, 1896.

Application filed January 10, 1896. Serial No. 574,969. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MANIOUS GARL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephoning from Cars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the numerals of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing two poles properly connected and illustrating a car standing with a telephone located therein, also showing a field-telephone properly attached. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the connecting-pole, showing the telephone-lines in position to be connected to the bottom or lower end of the pole. Fig. 3 is a view showing one of the wire connections. Fig. 4 is a view showing a portion of a pole, showing the field-box connected thereto, and illustrating the telephone-pole attached thereto. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a field-box designed to be attached to a pole or post. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the field-box.

The present invention has relation to devices designed for telephoning from cars to the office or other fixed locations; and it consists in the novel arrangement and construction hereinafter described.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 represents the line pole or posts, which are arranged in the ordinary manner. Within the car is located a telephone, such as 4, which telephone may be temporarily attached, or, if desired, said telephone may be permanently fixed at any desired and convenient point within the car.

To the telephone 4 are attached the wires 5, which wires are connected in the ordinary manner and lead away from the telephone.

6 represents an ordinary take-up wire, which may be constructed in the ordinary manner, to which wire are attached the wires 7, which wires are attached to the bottom or lower end of the pole 8, which pole is provided

with the wires 9, said wires being preferably located within the longitudinal opening 10, substantially as illustrated in Fig. 2. The bottom or lower ends of the wires 9 are connected to the posts 11, which posts are connected to the bottom or lower end of the pole 8 and are so arranged that the coupling 12 can be easily attached to said post.

The wires 9 extend upward through the pole 8 and are connected to the metallic arms 13 by means of the screws 14 or their equivalents. The arms 13 are inclined upward and their upper or outer ends are bent or curved, so as to form the hooks 15, which hooks are for the purpose hereinafter described.

The field box or casing 16 may be substantially of the form shown in Figs. 1, 4, 5, and 6, and, as shown, it is attached to the line-pole 1 at a point where it will be of easy access to connect the pole 8, as hereinafter described. The box or casing 16 is provided with the metallic bars or wires 17, which wires are for the purpose of suspending the pole 8 by means of the arms 13 and the hooks 15.

In use, when it is desired to call telephone 18, which is the one to be located in the office or other fixed or permanent place, from telephone 4, which is the one located in a car, the pole 8 is connected to the wires 3 by means of the arms 13 and the hooks 14, substantially as illustrated in Fig. 1, thereby bringing telephones 4 and 18 into circuit, after which a call is made in the ordinary manner.

It will be understood that the wires 7 should be of sufficient length to permit the pole to be carried to the side of the track to connect it with the wires 3. The circuit here described allows the telephone to remain in the car during the time a conversation is carried on between a person in the car and a person in the office or other permanent place.

It will be understood that at the time the telephones 4 and 18 are in circuit the car is to remain stationary. If in the event it is desired to remove telephone 4 from the car, it can be attached to a pole supporting the line and the telephone-pole 8 connected by means of the wires 7 with the telephone attached either to the wires 3, as illustrated in Fig. 1, or to the bars 17, which bars are located in the box or housing 16. The wires or bars 17 are

connected to the wires 2 by means of the wires 19, which wires may be located substantially as illustrated in Fig. 1, or, if desired, the wires 19 may be attached to the wires 3, thereby bringing telephone 20 into circuit with telephone 18.

It will be understood that wires 2 are to be attached to a telephone located at some fixed place to complete the circuit between telephone 20 and the fixed telephone.

For the purpose of providing a convenient way of connecting the field-telephone 20 with the home or office telephone the line-poles 1 are provided with the hooks 21, which hooks are for the purpose of suspending telephone 20, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

For the purpose of deadening the sound when telephone 20 is attached to pole 1, or, in other words, cutting out the sound-waves in pole 1, the springs 22 and 23 may be provided, which springs are located substantially as illustrated in Fig. 1, said springs being substantially the same and may be the same as the ones used when the telephone is attached to the car.

It will be understood that in use telephone 4 and telephone 20 may be the same instrument, but is shown in two locations.

For convenience in bringing field or line telephones into circuit with the home or office telephones the boxes or housings 16 may be located at intervals along the line between the termini of the road.

For the purpose of convenience in using the pole 8, when the wires 7 are formed of considerable length, the hooks 24 are provided, which hooks are for the purpose of providing a means for wrapping the wires 7, thereby providing a convenient means of transporting the wires 7 and the pole 8 together.

For the purpose of providing a convenient means for attaching the pole 8 independent of the box 16 the drop-hooks 25 may be pro-

vided at intervals along the line, and are located substantially as illustrated in Fig. 1.

For the purpose of providing means for quick and easy attachment of the wires 7 to different telephones, or attaching or detaching from the same telephone, the posts such as 26 are provided.

It will be understood that the springs 22 and 23 should be insulated for the purpose of better cutting out the sound-waves from the pole 1.

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

1. The combination of a portable telephone, having attached thereto wires, a portable pole provided with wires located in the path of circuit, arms 13, bent or curved outward at their upper ends and connected to the wires 9, a field box or casing located in the path of circuit between a portable telephone and a stationary telephone, and bars or wires 17, located within the box or casing and in the path of circuit, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of a portable telephone and a stationary telephone, a portable pole provided with curved arms or hooked outer ends, a box or casing located in the path of circuit between the portable telephone and a fixed telephone, and metallic bars adapted to engage with the hooked ends of the arms connected to the pole, all arranged substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

MANIOUS GARL.

Witnesses:

W. T. SAWYER,
J. V. WELSH.