Dec. 28, 1937. P. H. SHERRON 2,103,280

TELEPHONE BOOTH

Filed Jan. 13, 1937 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

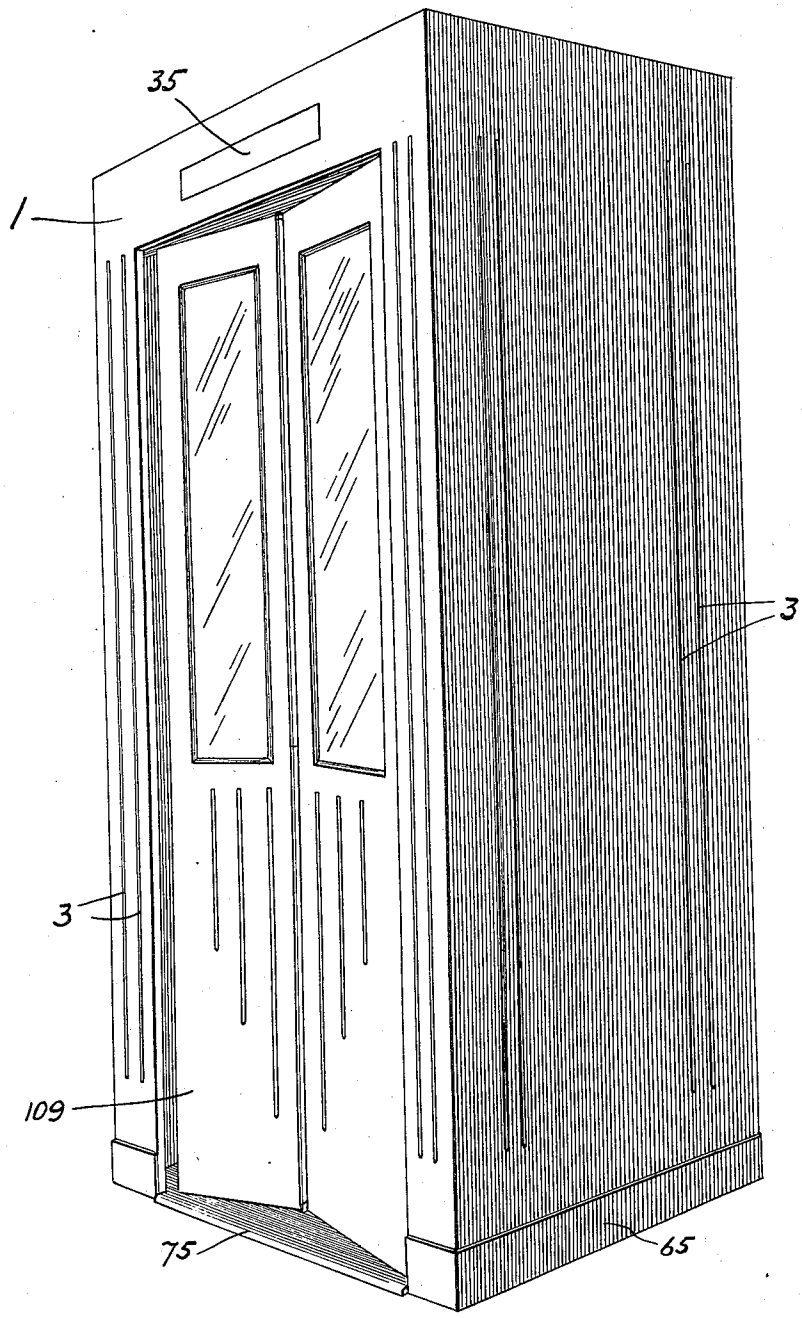


FIG. 1.

Inventor

WITNESS:

Percival H. Sherron

BY

Attorneys.

Dec. 28, 1937. P. H. SHERRON 2,103,280

TELEPHONE BOOTH

Filed Jan. 13, 1937 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

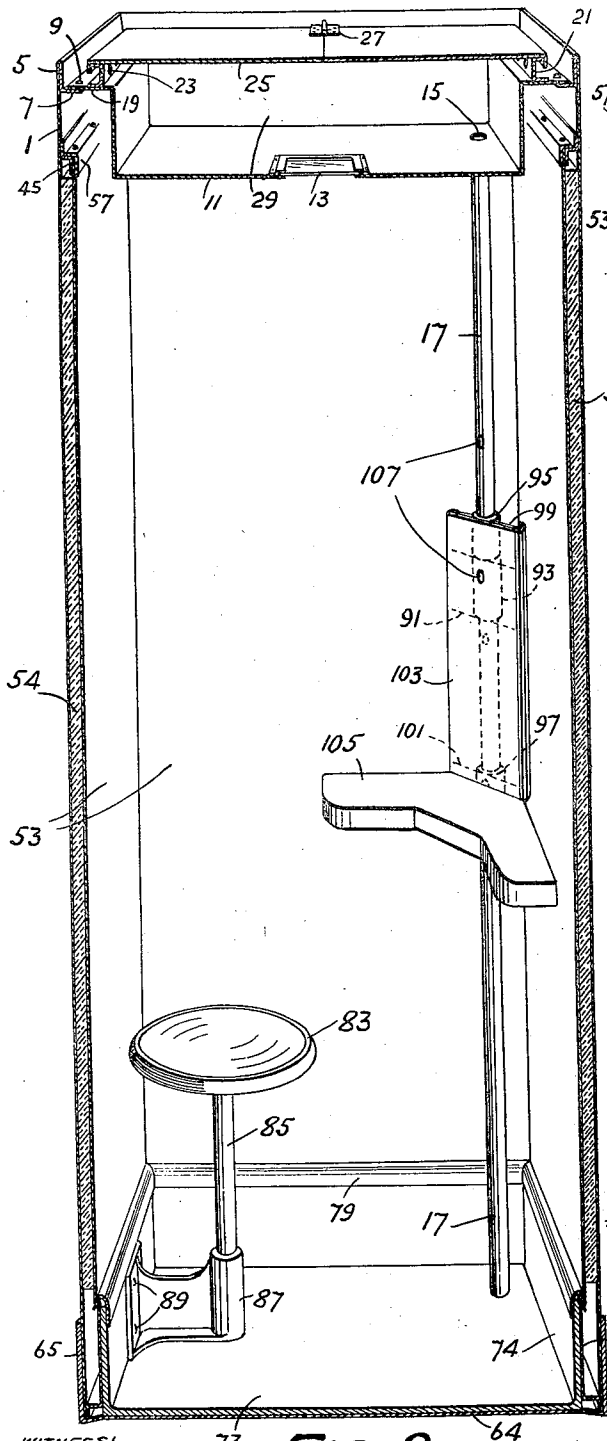


FIG. 2.

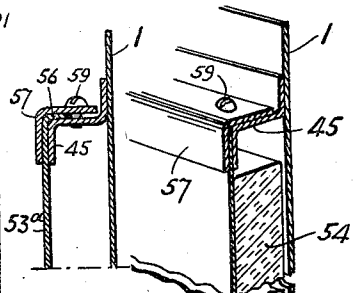


FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.

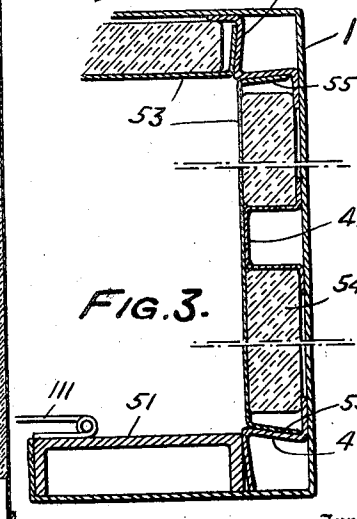


FIG. 3.

WITNESS:
Robt. R. Mitchell.

Inventor

Percival H. Sherron

BY

Burns & Harding

Attorneys.

Dec. 28, 1937. P. H. SHERRON 2,103,280

TELEPHONE BOOTH

Filed Jan. 13, 1937 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

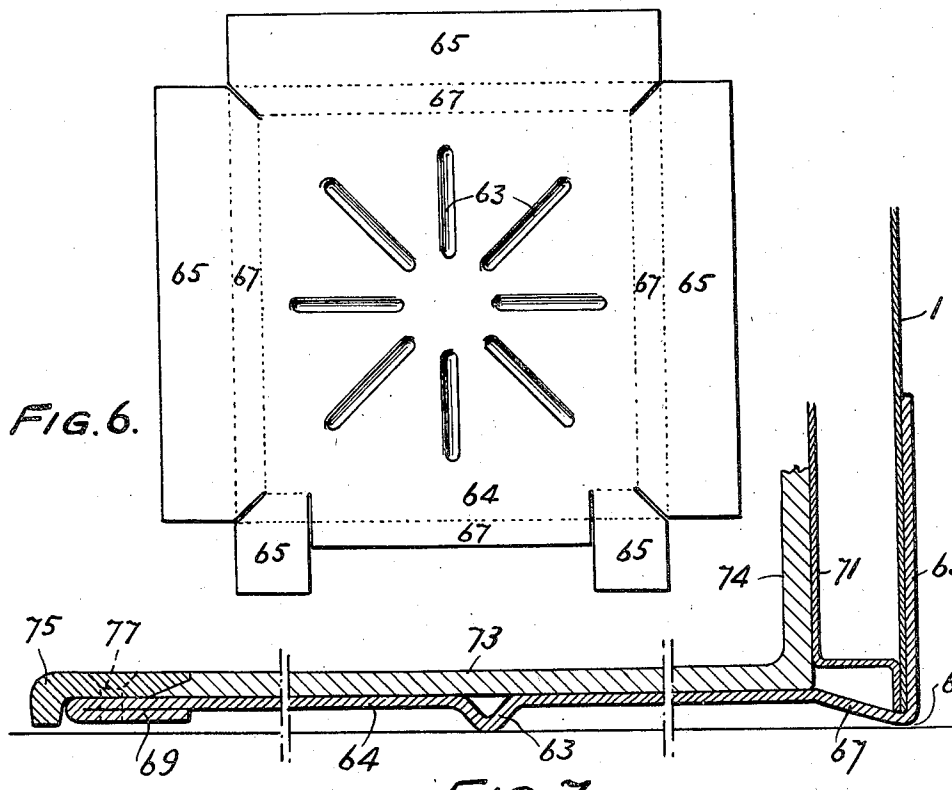


FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

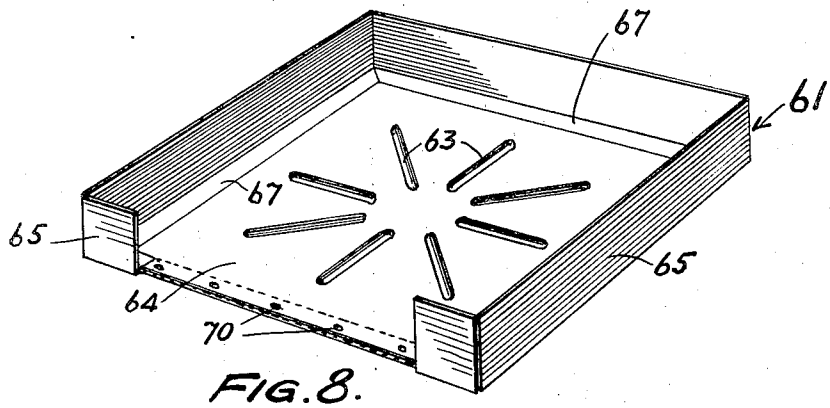


FIG. 8.

Inventor

WITNESS:
Robt R. Ritchel.

Percival H. Sherron
BY
Burnett & Harding
Attorneys.

Dec. 28, 1937. P. H. SHERRON 2,103,280

TELEPHONE BOOTH

Filed Jan. 13, 1937 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

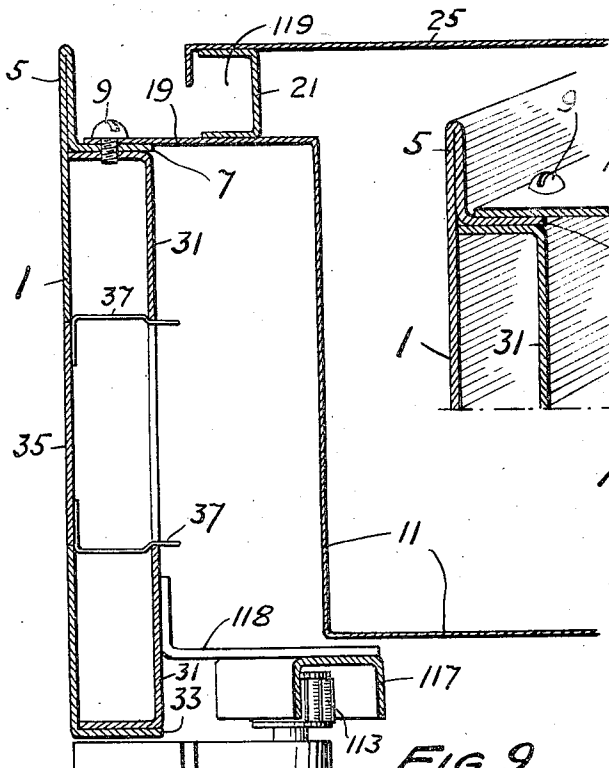


FIG. 9.

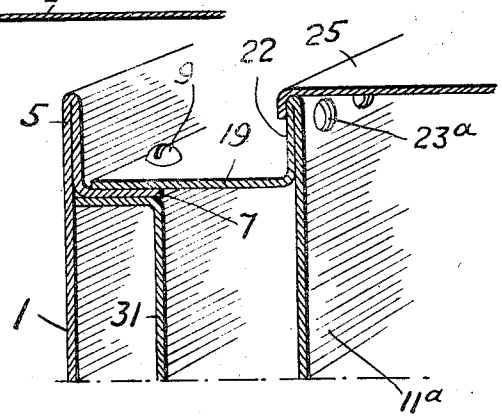


FIG. 11.

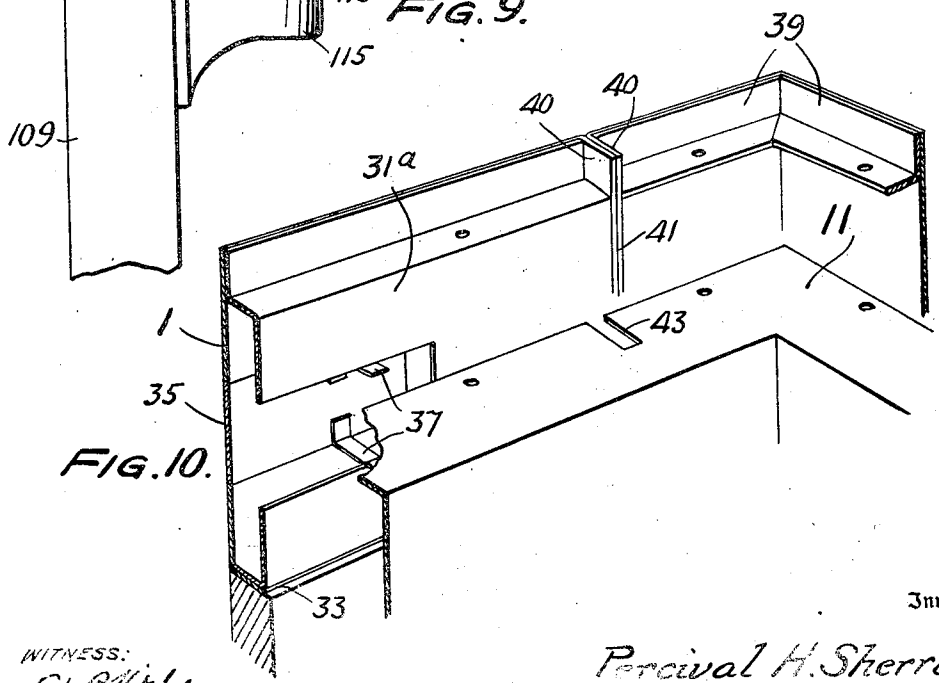


FIG. 10.

Inventor

Percival H. Sherron

BY

Cooper & Harding

Attorneys.

WITNESS:

Patented Dec. 28, 1937

2,103,280

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,103,280

TELEPHONE BOOTH

Percival H. Sherron, Jamaica, N. Y.

Application January 13, 1937, Serial No. 120,323

6 Claims. (Cl. 189—2)

This invention relates to an improved telephone booth. It is the object of this invention to provide a fire-proof and substantially sound-proof telephone booth, constructed preferably of metal, and so designed that the various structural elements thereof can be easily fabricated in quantity and readily and easily assembled.

In general the telephone booth in accordance with this invention comprises an outer shell, preferably of metal, an easily attachable and detachable inner shell or lining, also preferably formed of metal, spaced from the outer shell to provide room for sound insulating material between the shells, a removable ceiling assembly and a special floor construction.

The novel features of design and structure by means of which these objects are accomplished may best be described in connection with the accompanying drawings, which show a preferred embodiment of the invention and various modifications.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the improved booth.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the booth.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view of the booth.

Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view, partly broken away, of the booth wall.

Fig. 5 is a detail view showing a modification of the structure shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the stamping employed to form the booth floor.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view, partly broken away, of the booth floor in formed condition, showing the mode of attachment thereof to the booth walls.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the booth floor in formed condition.

Fig. 9 is a detail sectional view showing the manner of attachment of the ceiling assembly to the booth walls.

Fig. 10 is a detail view, in perspective, of a modified form of the structure shown in Fig. 9, and

Fig. 11 is a detail view in section showing a further modified form of the structure shown in Fig. 9.

The outer wall 1 of the booth comprises a rectangular shell of sheet metal, preferably one piece, extending from the floor to the roof of the booth except for an opening in one wall forming a doorway. The outer wall may be embossed, as at 3, to give a decorative effect to the booth.

The upper edge of the outer wall 1 is folded back upon itself at 5 and then folded at right angles to form a flange 7 extending entirely around the wall 1 adjacent its upper edge. Secured to the flange 7 by means of machine screws 9 is ceiling 11, likewise formed of sheet metal. The ceiling 11 is provided with a glass-covered aperture 13, through which light from a lamp placed in the space above the ceiling may illumine the interior of the booth, and also with an opening 15 providing communication with the interior of hollow standard 17.

Secured to the flange portion 19 of the ceiling 11 and extending entirely around the ceiling is a channel member 21. The web of this channel member is punched out to form a plurality of openings 23 communicating with the space above the ceiling. Carried on the channel member, but not secured thereto, is a roof 25, medially hinged at 27 to afford easy access to the space 29 above the ceiling.

That portion of the outer wall 1 above the doorway is backed by a spacer plate 31 secured to the flange 7 and a flange 33 made by bending the lower edge of the wall 1 in at right angles where it is cut out to form the doorway. A centrally disposed rectangular aperture in this portion of the outer wall, extending through both the wall 1 and the plate 31 is closed by means of plate 35, finished to match the wall 1 and held in place by spring clips 37. The plate 35 may thus be easily removed and replaced by a plate of similar dimensions carrying any desired notice or advertisement, as "Telephone", etc.

In the modified structure shown in Fig. 11, the ceiling 11a is provided with an upstanding rib 22 formed by bending the material back on itself, and the roof 25 is supported on this rib. A plurality of openings 23a are formed in the rib 22 to provide communication with the space 29.

In the construction shown in Fig. 10 the outer wall 1 is not doubled back but is strengthened at its upper edge by an angle iron 39 which extends completely around the booth except in that portion above the doorway. The ceiling 11 is then secured to the angle iron 39, while a modified backing plate 31a is secured to the wall 1 above the doorway. At one point, preferably in the front of the booth, where the one-piece outer wall 1 is joined together, flanges 40 are bent inwardly from the outer wall 1 and welded at 4 to form a projecting rib which cooperates with a corresponding slot 43 in the flange 19 of the ceiling 11 to center the ceiling in position.

Extending around three sides of the booth interior and secured to the inner face of the outer

wall 1 somewhat below the top thereof, but above the level of the lower part of the ceiling 11 is a Z bar 45. In each of the corners of the booth interior are columns 47 of W-cross-section welded to the outer wall 1 and extending from the floor to the level of the bar 45. Secured to the inside of outer wall 1 medially of each of the two side wall portions thereof are two columns 49 of door spreader bar cross section, extending likewise from the floor to the level of the bar 45. An opening in the web of Z bar 45 affords communication between the interior of columns 49 and the space above the lower level of ceiling 11. A pair of channel members 51 positioned on each side of the doorway and extending from the floor to the top of the doorway support the front wall portion of outer wall 1 which is welded thereto.

Sheet metal panels 53, extending about the side and back walls of the booth, form the inner booth wall. These panels extend from the level of Z bar 45 to about six inches from the floor and completely close the space between the adjacent columns 47. Spring flanges 55 on the side edges of each panel enable the panels to be snapped into place between the columns 47 and held tightly in position while remaining readily removable. The upper edges of the panels 53 are clamped between the bar 45 and an angle iron 57 by means of machine screws 59.

In Fig. 5, slightly modified panels 53*a* are provided with inturned flanges 56 on their upper edges, and are thus held against possible downward slipping.

The space between the panels 53 and the outer wall 1 is filled with sound insulating material 54 preferably formed in compressible bats or slabs of slightly greater original thickness than the space between the walls.

The floor assembly 61 is formed by blanking out a piece of sheet metal into the shape shown in Fig. 6, radial corrugations 63 being formed at the same time. Sections 65 are then bent up at right angles to section 64, sections 67 are dished downwardly so as to bring the corners 68 almost but not quite to the level of corrugations 63, and section 69 is bent back upon section 64 and tapped holes 70 made in the doubled portion.

The floor and wall assemblies are joined by welding the lower portion of wall 1 to the upright portion 65 of the floor assembly. A sheet metal spacer 71 is then welded in place on the inside of the lower portion of wall 1, and a composition flooring 73 laid over the floor 64 and up against the spacer 71 for a height of about six inches to form a base board 74. A metal protecting strip 75 extends across the floor at the doorway opening and is secured by screws 77 set in the tapped holes 70. The upper edge of the base board 74 is secured to the spacer 71 by a U-shaped molding clip 79 which is snapped over and engages the baseboard 74 and a flange 81 extending upwardly from the spacer 71. This molding clip 79 also serves to retain the lower edge of panels 53 forming the inner wall in place. If desired, the molding clips 79 may be formed as an integral part of the panels 53.

A seat 83 is mounted on a spindle 85 which in turn is secured in a base or socket member 87. Bolts 89 secure the base 87 through the baseboard 74 to the spacer 71.

The hollow cylindrical standard 17 is secured to the floor 64 by any suitable means (not shown) and is secured at its upper end in the aperture 15 in ceiling 11. To standard 17 is secured a fixed sleeve 93 carrying a bracket 91 and slidable on the standard 17 are two sleeves 95, 97 carrying brackets 99, 101. Securable to the brackets 91, 99, 101 in two positions so as to be secured at two heights from the floor is backboard 103 and shelf 105 secured thereto, which serve to carry the telephone instrumentalities. Apertures 107 in the standard 17 serve to permit the necessary wiring for the telephone instruments to be carried into the interior of the standard. The specific construction of the telephone stand above described and its connection to the standard 17 is described in more detail in my copending application Serial No. 122,363, filed Jan. 26, 1937, and is specifically claimed therein.

The door 109 of the telephone booth will preferably be formed of sheet metal, and desirably will be of the two-leaf type specifically described and claimed in my copending application Serial No. 120,324, filed Jan. 13, 1937. The door, however, may be of any conventional type. It is supported by hinges 111 secured to one of the channel columns 51. The free edge of the door is guided from open to closed position by means of a roller or ball bearing assembly 113 secured in a bracket 115 mounted on the upper edge of the door 109 and traveling in track 117 of channel cross-section supported by brackets 118 secured to the spacer plate 31 and the outer wall 1.

Wiring for the supply of electric current to lights, fan, etc. (not shown) positioned in the space 29 above the ceiling 11 will be brought to the top of the booth, carried around the booth to the point desired in the channel 119 of channel member 21, and passed through apertures 23 to the space 29. These apertures 23 also serve as air inlets to space 29 for ventilation purposes. The telephone wiring will be brought into the space 29 in the same manner and then passed through aperture 15 down the interior of column 17 and so through holes 107 to the telephone instruments on shelf 105. The vertical channel 121 in the side walls of the booth formed by channel member 49 and outer wall 1 may also be used for wiring purposes. Access to this channel may be had through the bottom by piercing the floor 67 and the horizontal portion of spacer 71, through the top by piercing flange 19 of the ceiling, angle iron 57 and Z bar 45, or through the side by piercing only the outer wall 1.

I do not claim specifically herein the various novel details of construction not directed to the floor assembly shown, since they are specifically claimed in my copending application Serial No. 120,322, filed Jan. 13, 1937.

What I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

1. A telephone booth comprising a metal shell and a one-piece metal floor having a plurality of ribs formed intermediate its edges and extending beneath the adjacent floor level, a downwardly dished portion extending completely around its periphery except on one side, and a flange extending upwardly from the outer edge of said dished portion, said flange being secured to the lower edge of said metal shell to attach the floor thereto.

2. A telephone booth comprising a metal shell and a one-piece metal floor having a plurality of radially extending ribs formed intermediate its edges and extending beneath the adjacent floor level, a downwardly dished portion extending completely around its periphery except on one side, and a flange extending upwardly from the outer edge of said dished portion, said flange

being secured to the lower edge of said metal shell to attach the floor thereto.

3. A telephone booth comprising a metal shell and a one-piece metal floor having a plurality of radially extending ribs formed intermediate its edges and extending beneath the adjacent floor level, a dished portion around its periphery except on one side extending downwardly to a level just above that of the bottom surface of said ribs, and a flange extending upwardly from the outer edge of said dished portion, said flange being secured to the lower edge of said metal shell to attach the floor thereto.

4. A telephone booth as claimed in claim 1 additionally characterized by the fact that that portion of the edge of the floor not downwardly dished is strengthened by being doubled upon itself.

5. A telephone booth comprising a metal shell and a one-piece metal floor having a plurality of ribs formed intermediate its edges and extending beneath the adjacent floor level, a downwardly dished portion along the periphery on at least three sides, and a flange extending upwardly from the outer edge of said dished portion, said flange being secured to the lower edge of said metal shell to attach the floor thereto.

6. A telephone booth comprising a metal shell and a one-piece metal floor having a plurality of radially extending ribs formed intermediate its edges and extending beneath the adjacent floor level, a downwardly dished portion along the periphery on at least three sides extending downwardly to a level just above that of the bottom surface of said ribs, and a flange extending upwardly from the outer edge of said dished portion, said flange being secured to the lower edge of said metal shell to attach the floor thereto.

PERCIVAL H. SHERRON.