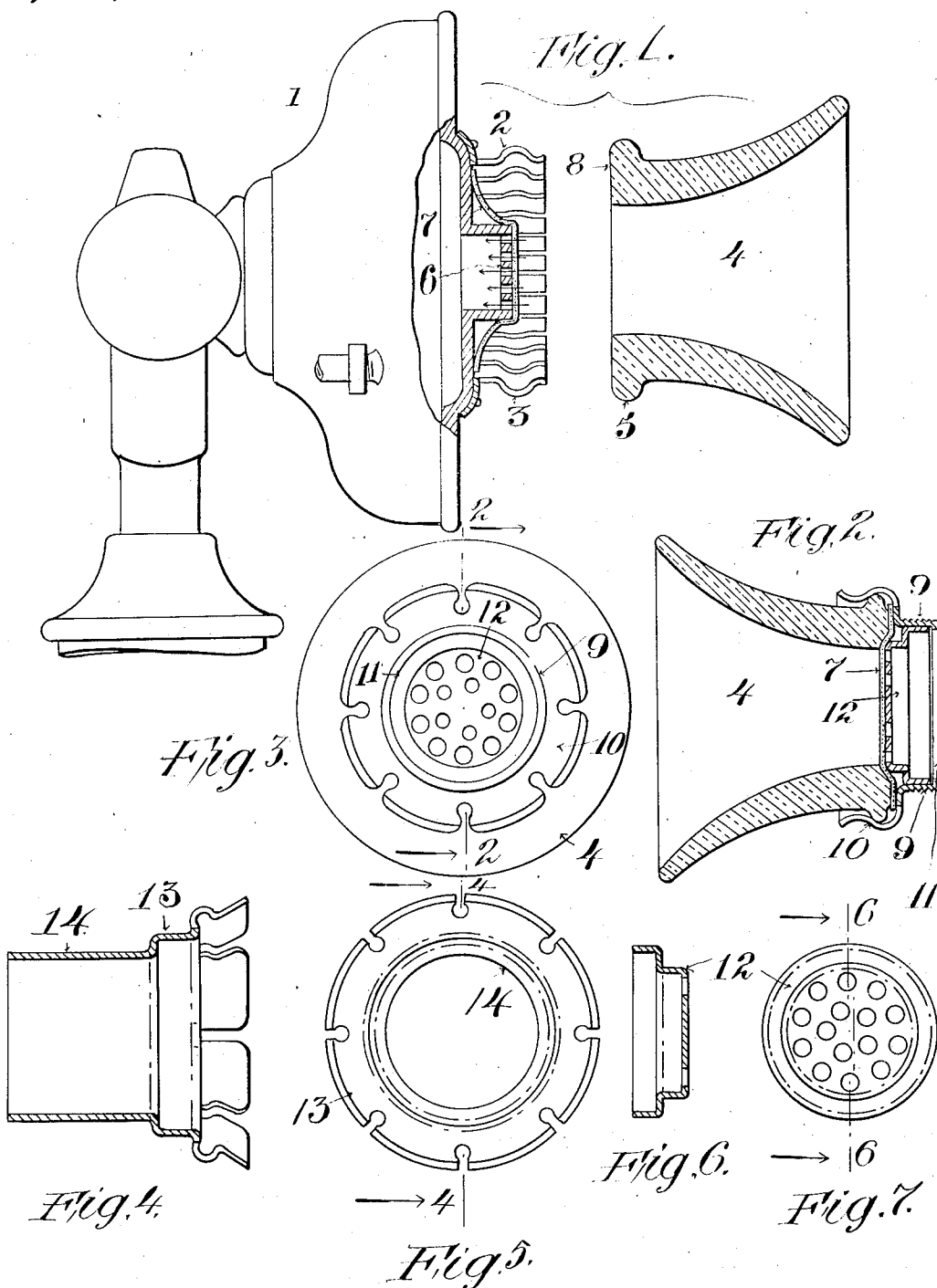


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 ANTISEPTIC MOUTHPIECE FOR TELEPHONES AND SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1911.

1,063,601.

Patented June 3, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ANTISEPTIC MOUTHPIECE FOR TELEPHONES AND SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS.

1,063,601.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 3, 1913.

Application filed October 21, 1911. Serial No. 655,959.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MAX ROSENWALD and JOHN C. DORAN, citizens of the United States, and residents of the city, county, and State of New York, and Danbury, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, respectively, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Antiseptic Mouthpieces for Telephones and Similar Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an article of this class which will be clean and sanitary at all times and this object is accomplished by our invention, which provides a detachable mouthpiece of glass, porcelain or other sanitary material, which can be readily detached and cleaned and also provided with antiseptic gauze or similar device which will protect the telephone and which can be readily removed or replaced so that at all times a clean and sanitary telephone transmitter will be available for use.

For a more particular description of our invention, reference is to be had to the drawings forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partially in section, of a telephone transmitter, embodying our improvement, the mouthpiece being detached. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a modification along the line 2—2 of Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a further modification and is taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 5. Fig. 5 is a rear elevation of structure shown in Fig. 4. Figs. 6 and 7 show a perforated diaphragm which is adapted to be inserted in the ferrule, Fig. 6 being a sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 7, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Throughout the various views of the drawings, similar reference characters designate similar parts.

In Fig. 1 is shown a telephone transmitter 1 provided with our improvement. In this embodiment of our invention, the trans-

mitter 1 is provided with a crown-ring 2 which has spring-fingers 3 surrounding the diaphragm where the gauze is placed. The mouth-piece 4, with a collar 5 is adapted to fit in said crown-ring 2 and to be held by fingers 3 which press against said collar 5. The mouthpiece 1 has its perforated diaphragm 6 as shown and this is covered by suitable gauze 7, or other antiseptic, device in sheet form. When the mouthpiece 4 is placed in the crown-ring 2, its inner edge 8 rests against the antiseptic 7 and stretches the same over the diaphragm 6. When the mouthpiece 4 is removed, it can be cleaned readily as it is made of glass or porcelain. The soiled antiseptic sheet 7 can be replaced by another and then the mouthpiece 4 after having been cleaned, can be restored. This may be repeated from time to time, so that the said mouthpiece, gauze and transmitter can always be in a sanitary condition.

In the structure shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the mouthpiece 4 is the same as above but the metal portions are slightly modified. In this construction the ferrule 9 has screw threads on its exterior and outer end and at its inner end is provided with curved fingers 10 that engage the collar 5 of the mouthpiece 4 as shown. The outer end of the ferrule 9 also has a suitable shoulder 11 which limits the movement of the diaphragm 12 which is preferably perforated as shown and stamped out of sheet metal in the shape indicated. The gauze 7 is the same as one described above and is held between the ferrule 9, diaphragm 12 and mouthpiece 4. This mouthpiece 4 can be removed from the ferrule 9 the same as the mouthpiece 4 from the crown-ring 2.

In the structure shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 the ferrule 13 differs from the ferrule 9 in that the shank 14 is not screw threaded but is tubular and elongated so that it may be secured to a hose of a phonograph or similar instrument which is used for taking dictation.

While we have shown and described cer-

tain embodiments of our invention, it is not restricted thereto but is broad enough to cover all structures that come within the annexed claim.

5 What we claim is:—

In a device of the class described, a perforated diaphragm, spring fingers surrounding the same, a gauze stretched over said diaphragm and a mouthpiece held by said
10 spring fingers and resting on said gauze,

whereby the same is stretched over the diaphragm.

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