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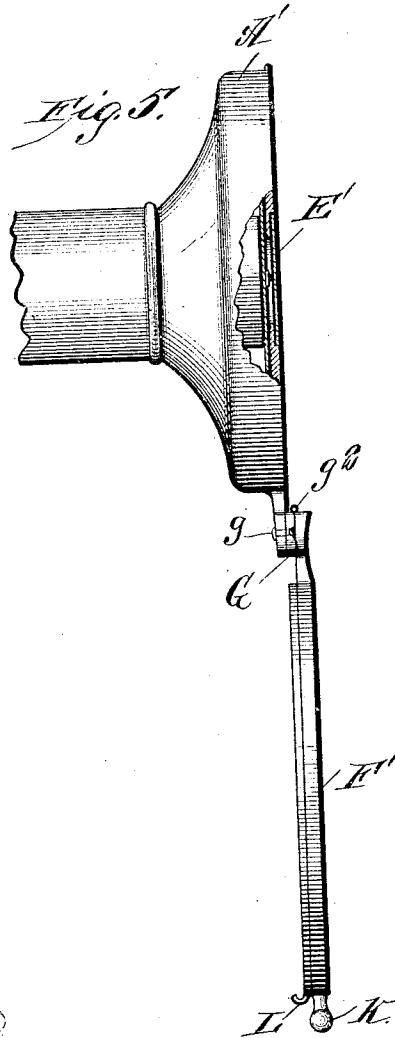
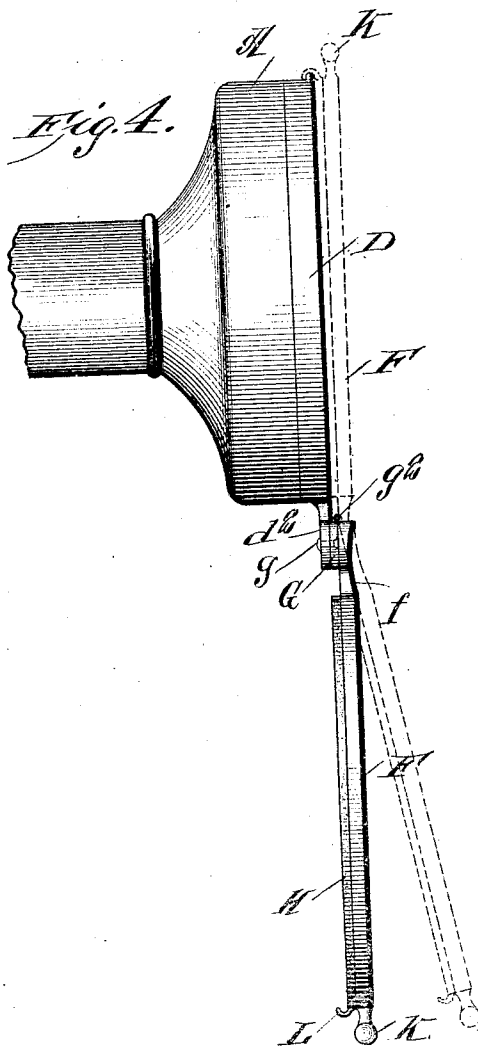
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M. Y. CALCUTT.
 SANITARY TELEPHONE TRANSMITTER.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1909.

Patented Dec. 14, 1909.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

943,386.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARVIN Y. CALCUTT, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

SANITARY TELEPHONE-TRANSMITTER.

943,386.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 14, 1909.

Application filed April 12, 1909. Serial No. 489,246.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARVIN Y. CALCUTT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, and whose post-office address is care of Edwin J. Brown, 30 Union Block, as above, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Telephone-Transmitters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in telephone transmitters and it consists in the constructions, combinations, and arrangements herein described and claimed.

It is well known that the mouth-piece in common use is a most prolific source of disease caused by the accumulation of germs therein. This is especially the case with public telephones which are used by all classes.

An object of my invention is to provide a device which will take the place of the ordinary mouth-piece and which will be covered when not in use, thereby preventing the accumulation of dust or germs.

A further object of my invention is to provide means by which the transmitting member may be cleaned automatically and disinfected each time after its use.

A further object is to provide simple mechanism for accomplishing the above named objects.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification and the novel features of the device will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section showing one embodiment of my invention as applied to an ordinary transmitter. Fig. 2 is a front view of the protecting cover. Fig. 3 is a view of a telephone showing the automatic diaphragm cleaning means. Fig. 4 is a side view of the parts shown in Fig. 1 showing the operation of the swivel joint. Fig. 5 is a side view partly in section of a modified form of transmitter.

In carrying out my invention, I make but little change in the ordinary transmitter in common use. In Fig. 1 the transmitter casing is shown at A, the carbon holder at B, and the main transmitting diaphragm at C. I unscrew the ordinary mouth-piece and substitute therefor the parts shown in Fig. 1.

These comprise an annular casing D having a threaded portion d for attachment to the main casing A. Secured to the casing D in a recess is the auxiliary diaphragm E. This diaphragm is preferably a thin carbon sheet plated with silver or other metal, but may be made of glass, brass, hard rolled aluminum, celluloid or other suitable material. At one side of the casing D there is an extension d^2 to which is secured the arm f of a cover F by means of the swivel joint G. The cover is a flat circular plate and bears on its inner side a pad H of absorbent and resilient material which is kept moistened with a disinfectant solution.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modified form of transmitter in which the auxiliary diaphragm E' is secured in a recess in the main casing A' itself, thereby doing away with the extra casing and the threaded portion for attaching the same.

In order to manipulate the cover I may provide the handle K and the catch L or it may be opened and closed automatically by the apparatus shown in Fig. 3. In this figure is shown the telephone stand S the receiver R and the spring actuated receiver hook W of the ordinary type. The arm f of the cover F is provided with an extension f^2 which is connected with the hook W by a link T.

In using the telephone the receiver is lifted from the hook W in the ordinary manner, which springs upwardly and throws the cover H down into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3. By this movement the auxiliary diaphragm E is wiped clean and a fresh surface is presented. When conversation is over the pad is brushed across the face of the diaphragm again and the latter is kept covered, and in constant contact with the disinfectant until it is to be used again. This absolutely prevents the accumulation of dust or disease breeding germs.

For use with wall telephones, the handle K would be grasped by the hand and the cover swung aside, and after use, brought back into position again.

For convenience in applying the disinfectant to the pad H the cover may be swung outwardly on the hinge g^2 , as shown in Fig. 4.

I claim:

1. In a telephone, a transmitter casing, an

auxiliary diaphragm secured thereto, a cover for said auxiliary diaphragm and a cleaning pad carried by said cover and adapted to be brought into contact with said diaphragm.

2. In a telephone, a transmitter casing, an auxiliary diaphragm secured thereto, a cover for said auxiliary diaphragm and a disinfectant pad carried by said cover and adapted to be brought into contact with said diaphragm.

3. In a telephone, a transmitter casing, an auxiliary diaphragm secured thereto, a cover for said auxiliary diaphragm pivotally secured to said casing, a resilient pad carried by said cover and arranged to be moistened with disinfectant solution and to be moved

across the face of said auxiliary diaphragm when the cover is turned on its pivot.

4. In a telephone, a transmitter casing, an auxiliary diaphragm secured thereto, a cover for said auxiliary diaphragm pivotally secured to said casing, a resilient pad carried by said cover and arranged to be moistened with disinfectant solution, a switch hook, a receiver carried thereby and means connecting said hook and said cover for shifting the pad away from or into contact with said auxiliary diaphragm when the receiver is lifted from or replaced on the hook.

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Witnesses:

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