W. J. C. KENYON.

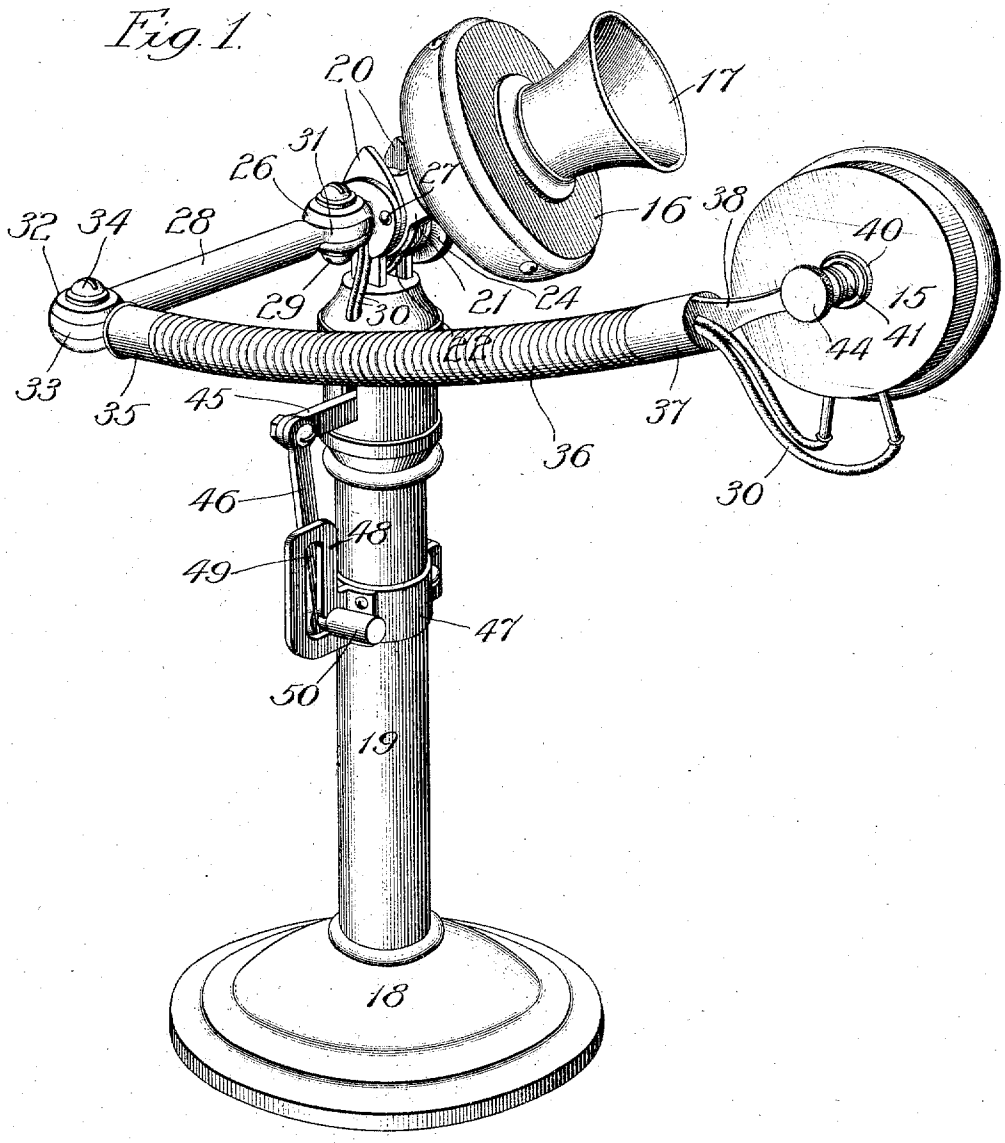
TELEPHONE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1908. RENEWED NOV. 25, 1910.

987,304. Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

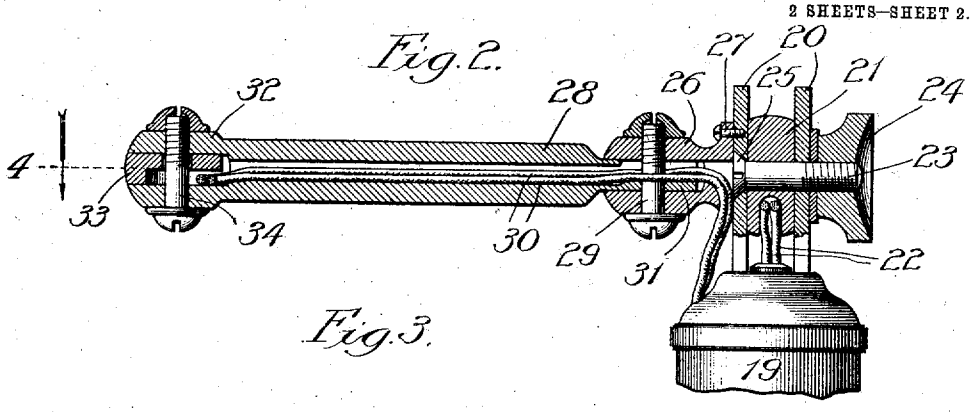


Fig. 3.

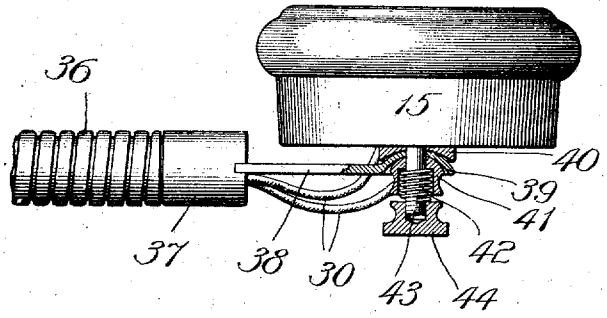


Fig. 4.

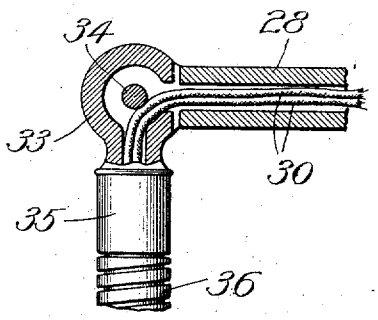
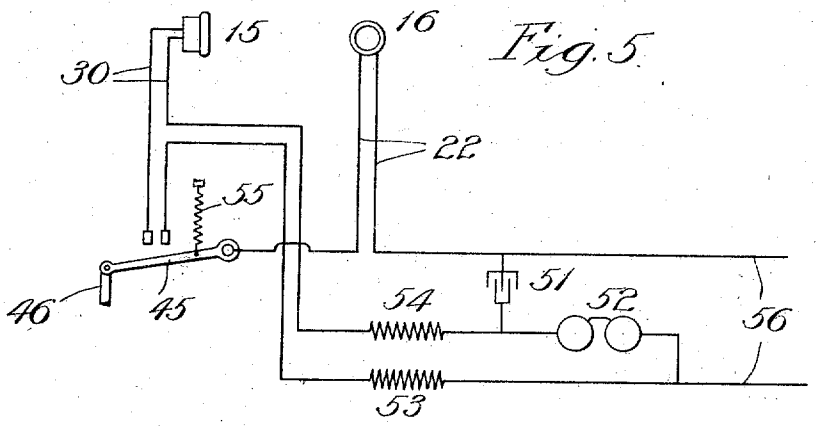


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TELEPHONE.

987,304. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 21, 1911.

Application filed June 1, 1908, Serial No. 436,123. Renewed November 25, 1910. Serial No. 594,217.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. C. KENYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telephones, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved subscriber's telephone equipment.

More specifically, my object is to provide adjustable means for supporting the telephone receiver so that the hand of the subscriber need not be engaged in holding the receiver to his ear.

These objects and various others will be made apparent in the following specification and claim taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 are sectional views of details; and Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view showing one system of wiring that may be employed in connection with my invention.

The telephone receiver, transmitter, and transmitter mouth-piece are represented, respectively, by the reference numerals 15, 16 and 17. These are supported on the stand 18 by the pedestal 19.

My invention is capable of use with either a desk instrument or a wall set, and may be employed in connection with any system of wiring, for example, with a manually operated switch-board system or with an automatic system. The particular embodiment thereof which I have chosen to illustrate and describe in this specification employs an ordinary desk instrument in a manual system.

From the upper end of the standard 19 the two supporting members 20 project, and between them is the member 21 which carries the transmitter 16. The conductors leading to the transmitter are indicated by the reference numeral 22. The bolt 23 and the clamping thumb-nut 24 serve to hold the transmitter at any desired angle of adjustment. It is to be noted that the head 25 of the bolt 23 is countersunk, so that one member 20 presents a smooth outer surface. The head 26 is attached to this face by means of the small screws 27. There is an arm 28 having a flattened end 31 embraced by the head 26, the parts being clamped together by the bolt 29. The pair of conductors 30 extending through the interior of the arm 28 lead from the standard 19 to the receiver 15. The outer end of the arm 28 ends in a pair of jaws 32 which embrace the member 33, these parts being clamped together by the bolt 34. The member 33 is attached to one end 35 of the flexible shaft 36, the other end 37 carrying an extension 38, which ends in a shallow cup-shaped part 39. Attached to the receiver 15 is a shallow cup 40, into which the said part 39 fits loosely. The bolt 43 extends through these members 39 and 40 and also through a sleeve 41, which has a convex end adapted to fit down into the cup 39. The spring 42 is adapted to be clamped down by the thumb nut 44 so as to hold the parts gently, but firmly, together.

In telephone systems it is commonly necessary that certain circuit changes should be made at the subscriber's instrument when he uses it, as compared with when it is idle. Therefore, a pivoted arm 45 is provided which has a spring 55 adapted to pull it over in position to make the contacts appropriate for talking. A link 46 extends from the extremity of this arm 45 and terminates in the handle 50. A bracket 48 is provided, having an L-shaped slot 49 embracing the stem of the handle 50, and this is fixed on the standard 19 by means of the clamp 47.

In the position shown in Fig. 1 the handle 50 is pulled down against the tension of the spring 55 (see Fig. 5) and is hooked into the horizontal part of the L-shaped slot 49. Thus, the proper connections are made for the subscriber's instrument to be idle and for ringing his bell by an in-coming call. When the subscriber desires to talk,—either to call or be called—he seizes the handle 50 and pushes it over until it comes in line with the vertical part of the L-shaped slot 49. Thereupon the spring 55 throws the arm 45 up, making the proper circuit connections. When the subscriber is through using his instrument, he hooks the handle 50 down, thus breaking the talking connections and putting his local apparatus in condition for the bell to be rung by an in-coming call.

The flexible shaft 36 is a well-known piece of apparatus. It can be bent in different directions and retained in whatever shape is given to it, unless forcibly displaced therefrom. Thus the subscriber, with his mouth in the proper position before the mouth-piece 17, can adjust the receiver so that it

will fit exactly to his ear. Thereafter he can use the telephone by simply putting his head in the proper position with relation to the mouth-piece 17 and the receiver 15. In addition to the advantage of relieving him from the burden of holding his receiver in his hand, my invention forces the subscriber to hold his mouth in the proper position for talking. Thus, the common fault of subscribers in talking sidewise or above or below the mouth-piece, or away therefrom, is prevented. Both hands of the subscriber are left free to attend to memoranda that he may have in his hands, and this advantage is realized not only while talking, but also while waiting to make connections with another called subscriber. The joint comprising the elements 39, 40 and 41 permits the receiver to oscillate slightly, and thus it adapts itself to fit tightly to the ear of the user.

While my invention is not limited to any system of wiring or any style of local apparatus, I have shown it in Fig. 5 in connection with a common system of wiring at the subscriber's end of the line. This will be obvious to those skilled in the art after reading the foregoing part of this specification. As is well understood, the condenser 51 and bell 52 in series are bridged across the line 56, the members of the induction coil 53 and 54 being positioned as shown in the diagram.

I claim:—

In combination, a base, a standard projecting therefrom, a transmitter attached to the end of said standard, a rigid shaft projecting laterally from the end of the standard, a flexible self supporting shaft extending forward at an angle from the end of the said rigid shaft, and a receiver permanently attached to the extremity of said flexible shaft.

In testimony whereof, I have subscribed my name.

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