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TELEPHONE RECEIVER HOLDER.

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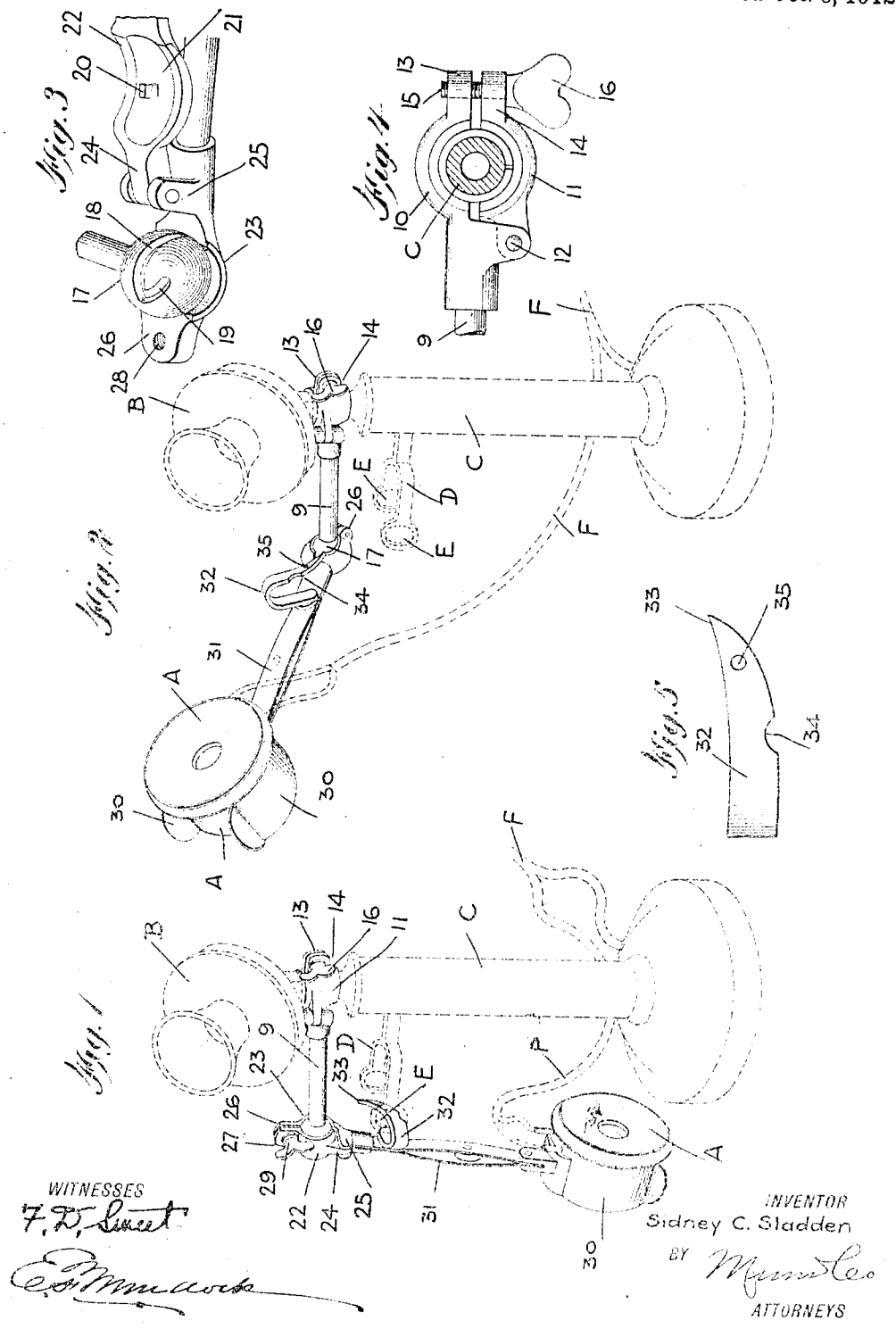

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY C. SLADDEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE-RECEIVER HOLDER.

1,040,796. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

Application filed May 16, 1912. Serial No. 697,602.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIDNEY C. SLADDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Telephone-Receiver Holder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to provide a holder of the character mentioned, which, when disposed in service, is mechanically supported; to provide a support which is quickly and readily manipulated, and one which, when released from service position, automatically opens the telephone circuit and to close the bell circuit; to provide a holder arranged to compel the proper disposition of the parts of the instrument; to provide a holder in the shape of an attachment to the ordinary telephone instrument, adapted for use thereon without altering or interfering with the construction of said instrument; to provide means for securing the holder in out-of-service position; and to provide means for safeguarding the telephone against unwarranted use.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a holder constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, showing the same in conjunction with the usual telephone desk-stand, and in out-of-service position, the stand and receiver being shown in broken lines, and the holder being shown in out-of-service position; Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the holder in service position; Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail view in perspective, of a fragment of the parts of the holder disposed in such a manner as to show the construction; Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view, showing the clamp for mounting the holder upon a desk-stand for a telephone transmitter; and Fig. 5 is a detail view of the finger for depressing the supporting yoke.

As seen in the accompanying drawings, a small receiver A is employed in conjunction with the usual transmitter B mounted upon a desk-stand C. As is usual, the stand C is provided with a supporting yoke D. The ends of the arms composing the yoke D are usually provided with eyelets E, of which, in the present construction, advantage is taken to aid in the perfect operation of the apparatus. The wires F are of the usual type, and are mounted in the usual manner.

When employing the present holder, the stiff arm 9 is rigidly secured to the stand C, and preferably to the pivot-rod usually provided for the mounting of the transmitter B. To this end the arm 9 is provided with a fixed jaw 10 and a movable jaw 11. The two jaws are pivotally connected by a pin 12 extending through hinge tabs of usual construction. The jaws 10 and 11 are further provided with locking extensions 13 and 14, the former of which is provided with a tapped perforation to register with threads formed on a screw 15, while the latter is furnished with a perforation sufficiently large to freely pass the shank of the screw 15. The screw 15, as shown in the drawings, is provided with a wing-nut head 16.

At the outer end of the fixed arm 9 is provided a ball 17. The ball 17 is furnished with grooves 18 and 19 disposed in angular relation. The groove 19 is short, and is provided as a holding recess for the squared guide pin 20, which is structurally mounted in a movable jaw 22, as seen best in Fig. 3 of drawings.

To fit and envelop the ball 17, I provide the jaws 22 and 23 with a concave portion, such as 21, seen best in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The jaws 22 and 23 are each provided with hinge tabs 24 and 25, respectively, and with fastening extensions 26 and 27. The extension 26 has a threaded perforation 28 to register with a screw 29, while a corresponding perforation in the extension 27 is enlarged, to pass freely the shank of said screw. Any suitable means is employed at this part of the construction to prevent the extensions 26 and 27 binding upon the ball 17.

The receiver A is held in any suitable receptacle, that shown in the drawings being spring jaws 30, which, forced over the receiver, hold the same rigidly in position. While I have shown the jaws 30 as made of spring metal, it will be understood that these jaws may be substituted by a more rigid construction, and one in which is permitted the immovable or difficult-to-remove mounting of the said receiver.

Intermediate the jaws 30 and the jaws 22, 23, is an arm 31. The arm 31, as seen in the drawings, is constructed from braced strips of sheet or band metal, this construction having been adopted as offering the least weight with the maximum rigidity. It will be understood that I am not limited to such construction; any arm which serves the purpose will serve at this point.

Attached to the arm 31 is a curved finger 32. The finger 32 is shaped substantially as shown in the drawings, and is disposed on the arm 31 so that the upturned point 33 will enter one of the eyelets E formed on the yoke D, when said yoke is lifted by a spring provided for this purpose, to the service position of said yoke, such as it ordinarily assumes whenever the receiver is lifted therefrom. The finger 32 is so shaped that the under surface thereof operates as a cam, the office of which is to depress the yoke D when said finger has been fully inserted in said eyelet, as seen in Fig. 1 of drawings. The finger 32 thus serves to lower the yoke D, to hold the electric terminals connected with the yoke D in closed relation, so that the electric-bell circuit is in position to be closed by the central.

The finger 32 is provided with a recess 34, formed on the under edge thereof to provide a pocket with which the eyelet E registers, to be held thereby and to check the rebound of the arm 31.

At the end of the finger 32, as shown in Fig. 5 of drawings, is formed a perforation 35, through which a shackle of a suitable padlock is passed to prevent the withdrawal of the finger 32 from the eyelet E of the yoke D. In this manner, a simple provision is made whereby the owner of the telephone may lock the receiver, and thereby prevent the unwarranted use of the telephone.

When constructed and arranged as seen in the accompanying drawings, a telephone instrument is operated as follows:—Desiring to use the telephone, the operator lifts the arm 31 until the pin 20 is lifted upward through the groove 18 to the top thereof. The operator then pressing lightly to the left, or to the direction of the groove 19, permits the arm 31 and the receiver A to slightly fall until the pin 20 rests against the bottom or lower end of the groove 19. In disposing the receiver in the position above-mentioned, it will be seen that the finger 32 has been withdrawn from engagement with the eyelet E of the yoke D, said yoke being moved by the spring, independent of the construction of the stand, is elevated, and the telephone circuit is thereby closed, while the bell-circuit is thereby opened. The position in which the operator finally disposes the receiver A is that shown in Fig. 2 of drawings. No effort on the part of the user is required to maintain the receiver in the position shown and mentioned. Also, it will be found that in this position the correlation established between the receiver A and the transmitter B is improved. The person using the telephone, while in this position, and placing his ear so as to cover the bell of the receiver A, is held so that his mouth is at the proper speaking distance to the transmitter B. The user, having finished, now lifts the arm 31, until the pin 20 passes out of the groove 18 and into the groove 19. The user may now, if in a holder, drop the arm, when it will be found that the arm 31, swinging upon the ball 17, inserts the finger 32 within the eyelet E, and lowers the yoke D, until the telephone circuit is open and the electric bell circuit is closed. It will be found, in this connection, that the recess 34 will register with and retain the holder in its desired set position. If, now, the owner or lessee of the telephone desires to leave the telephone, he may secure the same against use during his absence by placing the shackle of the padlock above referred to through the perforation 35, snapping said shackle into locking position. In this position, it is obvious that the finger 32 holds the arm 31 out of service position, preventing thereby the necessary lifting of said arm to disposed the receiver A in usable relation to the transmitter B.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. The combination of a telephone instrument having a body portion, a relatively fixed transmitter, a relatively movable receiver, and a yielding support for said receiver, operable to make and break the telephone and bell electric circuits; a stiff bracket arm extended laterally from and rigidly secured to said body portion and having at the outer end thereof a globular hinge member provided with a vertically-disposed guide groove; a supporting arm rigidly connected with said receiver and having a cup-shaped hinge member adapted to envelop said globular hinge member, and provided with a registering device to move in said groove, and means for locking said supporting arm in telephone-in-service and telephone-out-of-service positions.

2. The combination of a telephone instrument having a body portion, a relatively fixed transmitter, a relatively movable receiver, and a yielding support for said receiver; operable to make and break the telephone and bell electric circuits; a stiff bracket arm extended laterally from and rigidly secured to said body portion and having at the other end thereof a globular hinge member provided with a vertically-disposed guide groove; a supporting arm rigidly connected with said receiver and having a cup-shaped hinge member adapted

to envelop said globular hinge member, and provided with a registering device to move in said groove; means for locking said supporting arm in telephone-in-service and telephone-out-of-service positions; and a short switch groove formed in said globular hinge member, in open communication with said vertical groove adapted to receive said registering device to hold the supporting arm in substantially horizontal or telephone-in-service position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SIDNEY C. SLADDEN.

Witnesses:
E. F. MURDOCK,
PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.