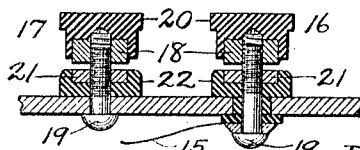
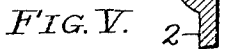
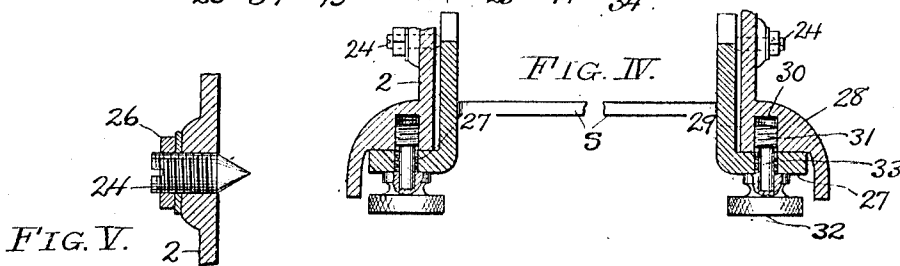
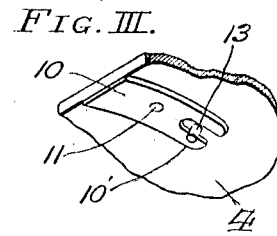
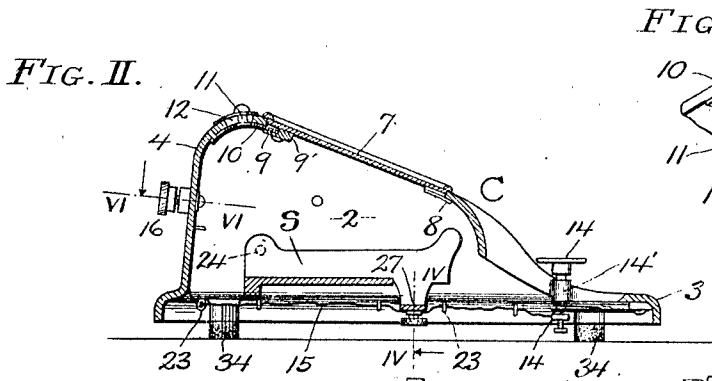
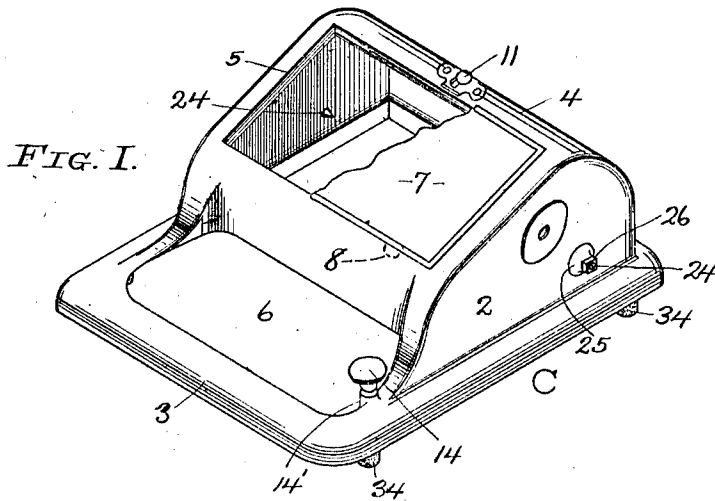


B. P. HAYES.  
CASE FOR TELEGRAPH TRANSMITTERS.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1910.

990,484.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CASE FOR TELEGRAPH-TRANSMITTERS.

990,484.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 25, 1911.

Application filed March 5, 1910. Serial No. 547,602.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN P. HAYES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases for Telegraph-Transmitters; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to cases for mechanical telegraph transmitters of the key board type, and is particularly adapted for use with the device disclosed in my application for Letters Patent of the United States, filed October 21, 1908, Serial Number 458,888, to which reference may be had for more detailed information regarding the use of the case, and the combination of a suitable machine herewith.

My invention has for its principal object to provide a case of the class mentioned, which is neat and attractive in appearance, simple and economical in construction, and within which a transmitter or like mechanism may be quickly and securely housed.

A further object of my invention is to provide a case which, under certain conditions, may be swung away to expose a contained mechanism without becoming wholly disconnected from such mechanism.

These and other objects are accomplished by improved details of structure, the preferred forms of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure I is a perspective of the transmitter case, the removable lid thereof being partly broken away, and the seat being omitted. Fig. II is a vertical section thereof, taken from front to rear of the case, showing also a section of the transmitter seat. Fig. III is a detail view of the lid latch, from the under side. Fig. IV is a cross section of the transmitter seat and portions of the case body, on the line IV—IV, Fig. II, showing the pivotal and screw connecting devices. Fig. V is a detail view of one of the seat pivots. Fig. VI is a sectional view of two binding posts of novel construction, taken on line VI—VI of Fig. II.

Referring more in detail to the parts:—As shown in Fig. I, the case body, designated C, is cast in one piece, and comprises the sides 2, the skeleton front 3, and the top 4; the top 4 having a rectangular opening 5 therein, and the front 3 a keyboard opening, 6.

For closing the opening 5, a lid or plate 7, shown in Fig. II is provided; said lid having secured to its under side, near the forward or lower edge, one or more tongues 8, which project beyond the edge of the opening 5. On the under side of the lid, near the back or upper edge, is a boss 9' to which is secured a rearwardly projecting lug 9; such lug being projected only to the edge of the lid so that the latter may seat within the opening 5.

10 designates a latch which is adapted to project between the lid and the lug 9; and has a shank 11 passing through a forward and rearward slot 12 in the top of the body C. The latch has bifurcations 10' which straddle a stud 13 forming a stop to limit the opening movement of the latch. When the latch is retracted, the lid 7 may be removed from the case, as will be readily understood.

Positioned at one side of the keyboard opening 6 is a manual key 14 for sending signals or characters by the opening and closing of a circuit and comprising a vertically movable stem which is held within a boss 14', cast integrally upon the body C, as shown in Fig. I. One leg of the key is connected by a wire 15 with an insulated binding post 16 at the rear of the case. The key 14 and the companion binding post 17 are grounded on the case, which is preferably metallic and a conductor of electricity. The thumb screws of these binding posts are covered with insulating material, as shown in Fig. VI, wherein 18 designates metallic nuts threaded on the screws 19, and 20 designates the insulation covering. This device is much to be recommended in practice, as it relieves the operators of the danger of sustaining shocks when connecting or disconnecting wires. The bases 21 of the binding posts may also be exteriorly covered with insulation, 22, as also shown in Fig. VI, and for the same purpose as the coverings 20 just described.

The connecting wire 15, before mentioned, is guided or supported within the case by

being led through a series of eyes 23, which have shanks passing through perforations in the case body, and preferably riveted in place. The eyes and shanks may be made  
 5 in the form of spring cotters, or may be made of round sectioned wire formed as for commercial screw eyes.

24 designates conical-ended pivot screws which pass through threaded openings  
 10 alined with each other in opposite sides of the case and pivotally support the seat S of the transmitter. On the outer sides of the case around the threaded openings, the case is formed with bosses 25, and each screw 24  
 15 is provided with a lock-nut 26. The seat S comprises a pair of lateral lugs 27, which are detachably secured to the body C, preferably by means of the devices shown in Fig. IV.

20 Cast on each side of the body C, within a swell 28, is a boss 29, in which is drilled upwardly and vertically a screw hole 30, tapped to receive a thumb-screw 31. This screw comprises the head 32, the screw  
 25 proper, 31, and a stem 33, of less diameter than the part 31.

The hole through the lug 27 is threaded so that the screw 31 may be held therein after it is unscrewed from the swell 28 and  
 30 be carried with the seat when the latter is swung away from the case.

On the under side of the case are rubber feet 34, which support the machine so that the key, screw heads and other parts may be  
 35 held out of contact with the table upon which the machine is supported.

To use the case, a suitable mechanism (not shown) may be connected with the seat S, and the seat pivotally connected with the  
 40 body C through the pivot screws 24, the body C being preferably swung back while the connection is being made to facilitate the manipulation of the parts.

When the screws 24 have been adjusted  
 45 so that there may be a free pivotal coöperation of the case body and seat without lost motion, the case body is lowered and the screws 31 (which have been carried in the threaded openings in the lugs 27) are turned  
 50 into the threaded sockets in the bosses 29, so that a rigid connection is made between the parts and a firm base provided for the mechanism (not shown), which will obviate turning of the seat in the case when the  
 55 mechanism is in use.

It is readily apparent that when it is desired to reach the mechanism, as for cleaning or repairing, the screws may be removed from the bosses 29 and the body C  
 60 turned back on the pivot screws 24 to expose the interior mechanism.

The advantages of the structural improvements heretofore described are thought to be so readily apparent from the foregoing  
 65 description and accompanying drawings,

that further mention thereof would be merely cumulative.

While I have specifically referred to the telegraph transmitter of my former application, such reference has been for the purpose  
 70 of more clearly describing my present invention and not with the intention of limiting the scope of the patent.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein and desire to secure  
 75 by Letters-Patent is:—

1. A keyboard transmitter case comprising a body portion, a seat pivotally mounted within the body portion, and means for anchoring the seat against pivotal movement.  
 80

2. A keyboard transmitter case comprising a body portion; a seat located within the body portion and having one end pivotally connected therewith, and means for detachably connecting the opposite end of the  
 85 seat with the body portion.

3. A keyboard transmitter case comprising a body portion; a seat having a flat bottom, socketed edge flanges and laterally projecting lugs; pivot members carried by the  
 90 body and projecting into the seat sockets; and means whereby the seat lugs may be detachably secured to the case body.

4. A keyboard transmitter case comprising a body having downwardly opening  
 95 screw holes at opposite sides thereof, a seat extending between said screw holes, screws passing through openings in said seats and into said screw holes, heads on said screws, and means for retaining the screws in engagement with said seat when the seat is detached.

5. A keyboard transmitter case comprising downwardly opening screw holes at opposite sides thereof, a seat extending between  
 105 said screw holes and provided with apertures, screws passing through said apertures and into said screw holes, and heads on said screws, said screws having reduced shanks between the screw part proper and  
 110 the heads, and the apertures in the seat being threaded to receive said screws.

6. A keyboard transmitter case comprising a body member having downwardly facing screw holes in opposite sides of its under  
 115 portion, a seat located within the body member and having one end pivotally connected therewith, a lug on said seat projecting beneath the screw holes in said body member, and screws projecting through said  
 120 lugs into said screw holes and supporting said seat, substantially as set forth.

7. A keyboard transmitter case comprising a body member having downwardly facing screw holes in opposite sides of its under  
 125 portion; a seat having a flat bottom, said seat having sockets in its side members and lugs projecting laterally beneath the screw holes in said body member and having apertures of less diameter than said screw holes,  
 130

but arranged concentrically therewith, pivot  
members carried by the body member and  
projected into the side sockets of said seat,  
and screw members having threaded por-  
5 tions projected into the screw holes in the  
body member, shanks of less diameter than  
the threaded portions revolubly mounted in  
the lug apertures, and heads on the outer

ends of said shanks, substantially as and for  
the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
in presence of two witnesses.

10

BENJAMIN P. HAYES.

Witnesses:

OTTO E. HUGHES,

Mrs. JOHN BARBER.