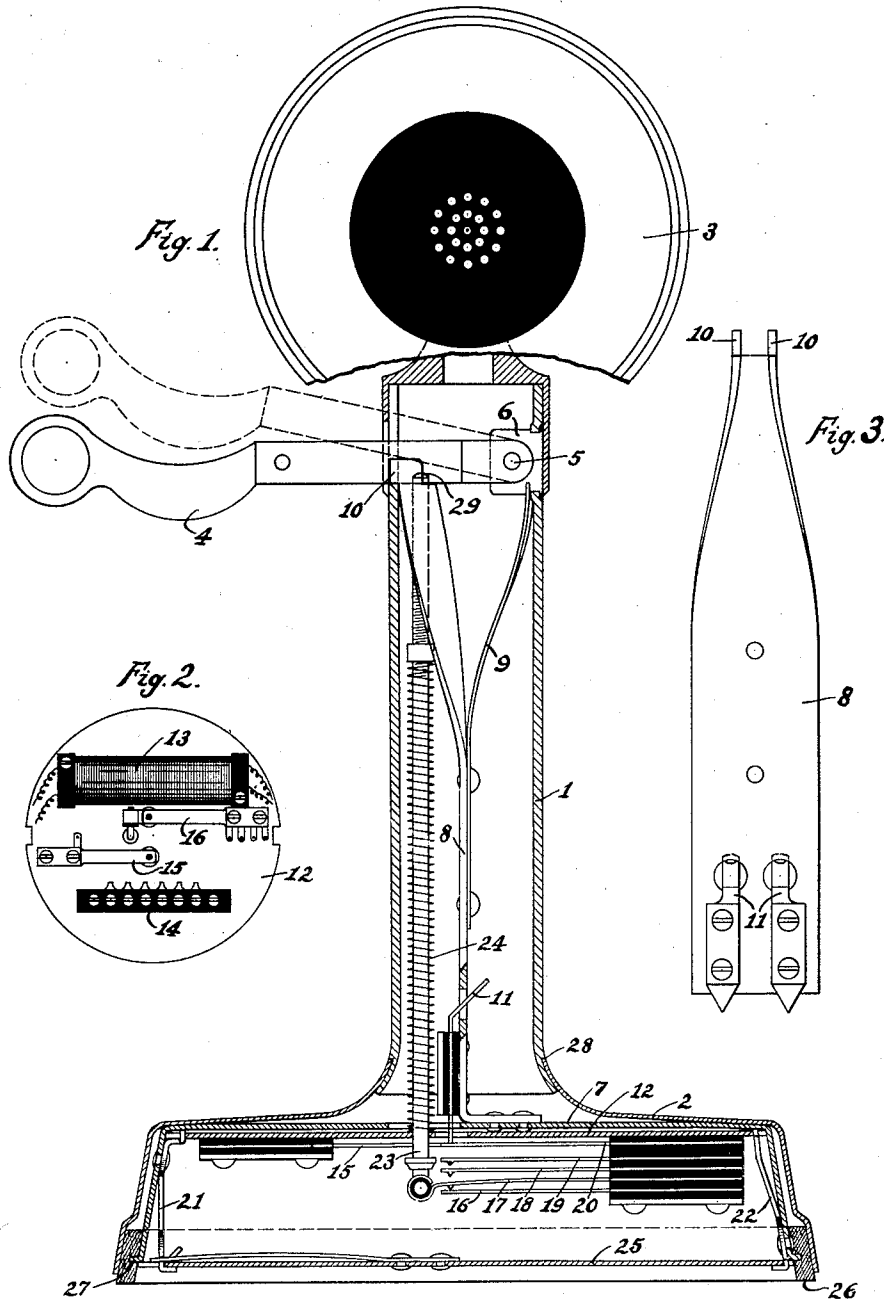


E. R. CORWIN & C. A. BALS.
 DESK TELEPHONE.
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941,762.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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ELMER R. CORWIN AND CHARLES A. BALS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO CORWIN TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

DESK-TELEPHONE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.

Application filed December 26, 1908. Serial No. 469,205.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELMER R. CORWIN and CHARLES A. BALS, both citizens of the United States of America, and residents of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented a new and useful Desk-Telephone, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating same.

Our invention relates to telephones, and more particularly to that class of telephones known as desk telephones.

The principal object of our invention is to provide an improved construction in a desk telephone, as will be hereinafter described more in detail, this present invention being an improvement on our United States Letters Patent No. 911,866, issued February 9, 1909, on desk telephone.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the improved telephone of this invention, with portions shown in elevation; Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the circular plate and apparatus thereon, used in the base of the telephone of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is an elevation of the guiding member for the spring-controlled switch-hook-operating rod shown in Fig. 1.

Like characters refer to like parts in the several figures.

The telephone of this invention has a vertical standard 1 suitably secured at its lower end to an outer circular sheet-metal base portion 2, preferably by having its lower end cut away so as to form a rim therearound at 28, against which rim the upper end of the outer base 2 rests, and then formed outwardly to fit the interior of the upper end of the base portion 2 as shown. A transmitter 3 is carried by the upper end of the standard 1. Near the upper end of the standard 1 is pivoted a switch-hook 4 at 5 preferably as shown, the pivot 5 being on an inwardly extending lug 6 secured to the standard 1 preferably as shown. At the opening for the lug 6 the standard 1 is formed inwardly so as to permit the lug 6 to be riveted to the standard 1 and at the

same time preserve the smooth exterior cylindrical surface of the standard.

An inner circular sheet-metal base 7 is fitted into the outer base 2 as shown, the inner base 7 having the guiding member 8 attached thereto. The guiding member 8 is provided with a pair of lugs or ears 10 at its upper end, adapted to fit into an opening in the wall of the upper end of the standard 1, on opposite sides of the switch-hook 4, to securely hold the inner base 7 in place. The leaf spring 9 is attached to the guiding member 8, is adapted to fit around the lug 6 as shown, and is to give spring pressure against the guiding member 8 to securely hold the ears 10 thereof in place in the opening in the wall of the standard 1. The guiding member 8 carries a pair of contact members 11 which serve as terminals for the pair of conductors leading down through the standard 1 from the transmitter 3.

The circular plate 12, carrying an induction coil 13, a distributing strip 14, and spring members 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, preferably as shown, is mounted inside of the inner base 7 as shown, by a pair of spring catches 21 and 22; more fully described in detail in our United States patent above mentioned. The contact members 11 extend through openings in the inner base 7 and the circular plate 12, and engage the respective spring members 15 and 20. Spring member 17 carries the switch-hook-operating rod 23 preferably as shown, which rod extends up through openings in the circular plate 12 and the inner base 7, and through the hollow standard 1 to the switch-hook 4, the upper end of rod 23 entering a recess 29 in the switch-hook.

The rod 23 is encircled by a coil spring 24 which acts on the rod to raise the switch-hook when the receiver is removed therefrom, the rod 23 at the same time controlling the switch contacts in the base of the telephone. When the receiver is hung upon the switch-hook in the usual manner, it acts against the coil spring 24 and lowers the switch-hook, thereby controlling the switch

contacts in the base of the telephone in a manner well understood. When the plate 12 and the apparatus mounted thereon, together with the rod 23 and spring 24, is inserted as a unit into the telephone, the guiding member 8 serves to guide the upper end of the rod 23 into proper engagement with the switch-hook 4. When it is desired to remove this circular-plate unit from the base of the telephone, the spring catch 22 is pressed outwardly whereupon the circular plate unit may be readily removed; as described more in detail in our United States patent above mentioned.

The lower end of the inner base 7 is closed by a plate 25 which is preferably held in place by the spring catches 21 and 22; as described more in detail in our United States patent above mentioned. To remove the plate 25 it is only necessary to press the lower end of the spring catch 21 outwardly, whereupon the plate 25 may be readily removed.

Between the lower ends of the circular base portions 2 and 7, is placed a strip of leather 26 therearound, serving as a cushion for the telephone. This strip of leather 26 is held in place by the lower edge of the inner base portion 7 being formed outwardly as shown at 27, so as to fit into a groove in the leather strip 26 clear around the base. It will be readily seen that when the inner base 7 is in place in the outer base 2, the leather cushion 26 is securely held in place. From the above description it will be readily seen that the inner base 7 and the guiding member 8 are removable as a unit from the telephone, either apart from the circular plate 12 and rod 23, or with these portions, as desired; in the former case the plate 25 being first removed, then the circular plate 12 together with the rod 23 being removed, and finally the inner base 7 together with the guiding member 8 being removed. When the inner base 7 and the guiding member 8 are removed from the telephone, it is only necessary to push the ears 10 10 inwardly against the tension of the leaf spring 9, until they are out of engagement with the wall of the standard 1, whereupon the inner base 7 and the guiding member 8 may be readily pulled from the standard and outer base 2.

This construction gives a desk telephone which is very durable and accessible at all of its working parts, and one which is very easy to assemble and disassemble.

We do not wish to limit this invention to all of the exact details of construction herein shown, as various modifications in same may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

What we claim as our invention is:

1. A telephone of the character described comprising an outer base portion having a

vertical standard carried thereby and secured thereto, an inner base portion adapted to be placed into the outer base portion, a vertical member attached to the inner base portion and extending up into the said standard, and means for locking the said vertical member to the standard to hold the inner base portion in place, the said vertical member and inner base portion being removable as a unit from the standard and outer base portion.

2. A telephone of the character described comprising an outer base portion having a vertical standard carried thereby and secured thereto, an inner base portion adapted to be placed into the outer base portion, a vertical member attached to the inner base portion and extending up into the said standard, a receiver hook carried by the said standard, a pair of lugs on the said vertical member adapted to fit into an opening in the said standard on opposite sides of the receiver hook, and a spring member attached to the said vertical member and acting to force the said lugs into the opening in the said standard whereby the said vertical member and inner base portion are locked in position, the said vertical member and inner base portion being removable as a unit from the said standard and outer base portion.

3. A telephone of the character described comprising an outer base portion and a vertical standard carried thereby and secured thereto, an inner base portion adapted to fit into the outer base portion, a vertical member secured to the inner base portion and extending up into the said standard, means for locking the said vertical member to the said standard whereby the inner base portion is held in place, a plate removably secured within the inner base portion and carrying switch contact members, a receiver hook carried by the said standard, a rod extending up through the said standard into engagement with the receiver hook and adapted for controlling the said switch contact members, and a spring member acting on the said rod against any weight on the receiver hook whereby the latter is raised when empty, the said vertical member serving as a guide to properly guide the upper end of the said rod into engagement with the receiver hook when the telephone is being assembled, the said vertical member and the inner base portion being removable as a unit from the said standard and outer base portion.

4. A telephone of the character described comprising an outer base portion having a vertical standard carried thereby, an inner base portion adapted to be placed into the outer base portion, a vertical member attached to the inner base portion and extending up into the said standard, means for locking the said vertical member to the standard to hold the inner base portion in

place, the said vertical member and inner
base portion being removable as a unit from
the standard and outer base portion, and a
cushion member placed between the edges
5 of the said base portions and removable with
the inner base portion, the latter normally
holding the cushion member in place.

As inventors of the foregoing we hereunto

subscribe our names this 21st day of De-
cember, 1908.

ELMER R. CORWIN.
CHARLES A. BALS.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK R. PARKER,
FRANK J. RYAN.