No. 839,127. PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

G. FELSENTHAL.

TELEPHONE DIRECTION PLATE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1906.

Fig. 1.

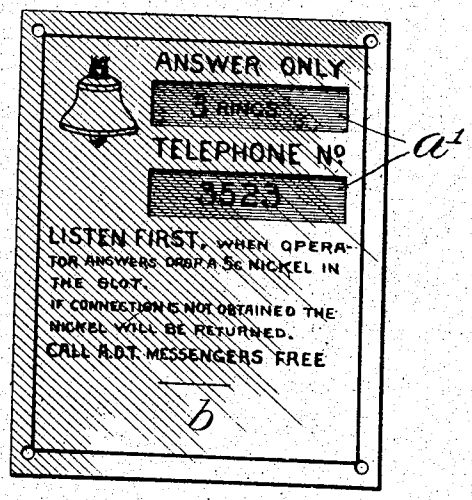


Fig. 2.

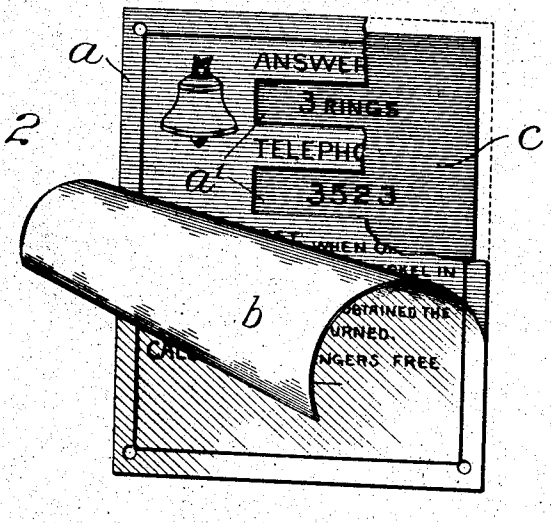
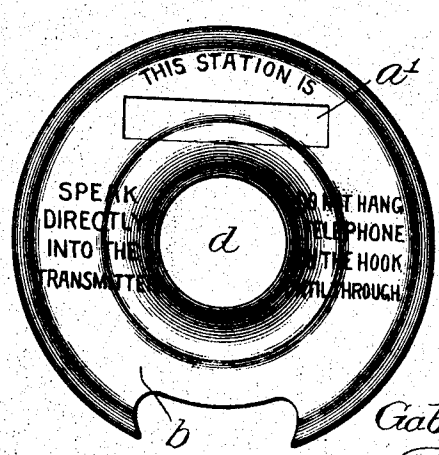


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Earl Taylord,
John Enders.

Inventor:
Gabriel Felsenthal,
By Thomas F. Sheridan,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GABRIEL FELSENTHAL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TELEPHONE DIRECTION-PLATE.

No. 839,127. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 25, 1906.

Application filed January 18, 1906. Serial No. 296,698.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GABRIEL FELSENTHAL, 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 Telephone Direction-Plates, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to direction-plates adapted to be applied to telephones and having thereon numbers and printed matter indicating the number of the telephone and directions for use or any other matter which may be desired.

The object of my invention is to provide such a plate in which the number and printed matter shall be completely protected and in which the numbers may be changed at will, leaving the directions and other printed matter permanent.

My invention consists in a telephone direction-plate constructed as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of my improved telephone direction-plate. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation showing the parts separated. Fig. 3 is a view in elevation of a modified form of my device.

In the drawings, *a* represents a paper backing of suitable size and shape having printed thereon directions for use of the telephone or any other matter which may be desired. This paper backing is also provided with an opening or openings *a'*. Secured or united to the printed surface of this paper backing is a transparent sheet of celluloid *b*—that is to say, the inner surface of the transparent celluloid sheet is united directly to the outer or printed surface of the backing-sheet, the two surfaces being united together as distinguished from devices in which the cover-sheet and the backing-sheet are united at their edges by separate retaining means. By thus uniting these two parts I provide a card having a celluloid surface which entirely covers and protects the printed matter on the paper backing. The openings *a'* in the paper backing in conjunction with the transparent celluloid cover form windows through which may be observed the number of the telephone, which is printed on a separate card or paper sheet of suitable size, this sheet being indicated at *c*.

It will be seen that I provide a direction-plate containing both permanent and variable printed matter, both of which are entirely protected. This plate may be in any suitable size or form. In Fig. 1 I have shown it adapted to be attached to a stationary or wall telephone, while in Fig. 3 I show it adapted to be attached to the circular transmitter of the ordinary desk-telephone. In the latter form *d* represents an opening in both the celluloid and in the opaque sheet adapted to receive the telephone-mouthpiece.

I claim—

1. A telephone direction-plate, having a permanent printed backing provided with an opening, a removable printed backing mounted behind the opening, and a transparent cover-plate united directly to the printed surface of the permanent backing and covering both the permanent and removable backings, substantially as described.

2. A telephone direction-plate comprising a printed sheet provided with an opening, a removable printed sheet behind the opening, and a transparent sheet permanently united to the surface of the first-printed sheet and covering the opening.

GABRIEL FELSENTHAL.

Witnesses:
ANNA L. SAVOIE,
JENNIE A. MACEDWARD.