Mar. 6, 1923. 1,447,531

E. F. CARLSON

REVOLVING TELEPHONE STAND

Filed Nov. 3, 1921

Fig. 1.

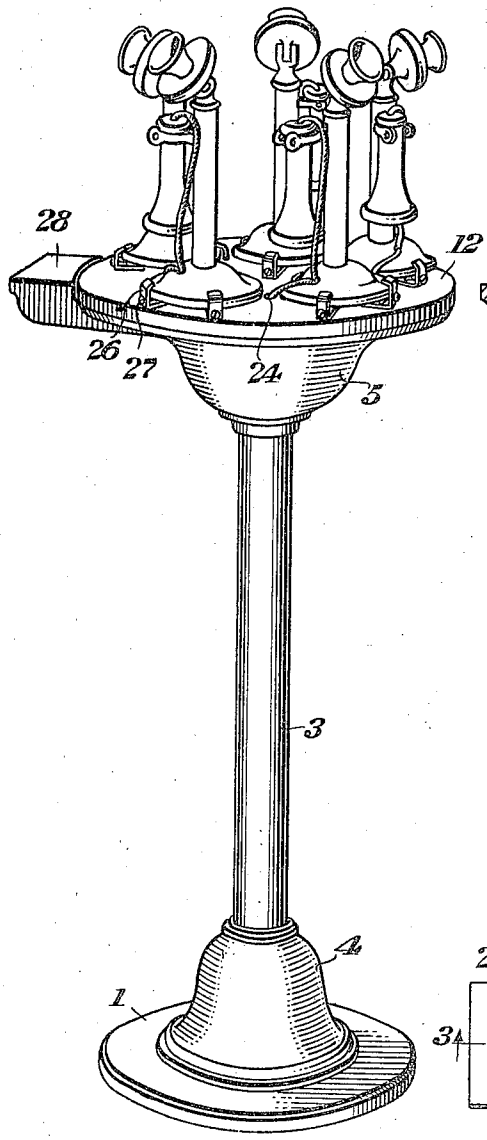


Fig. 2.

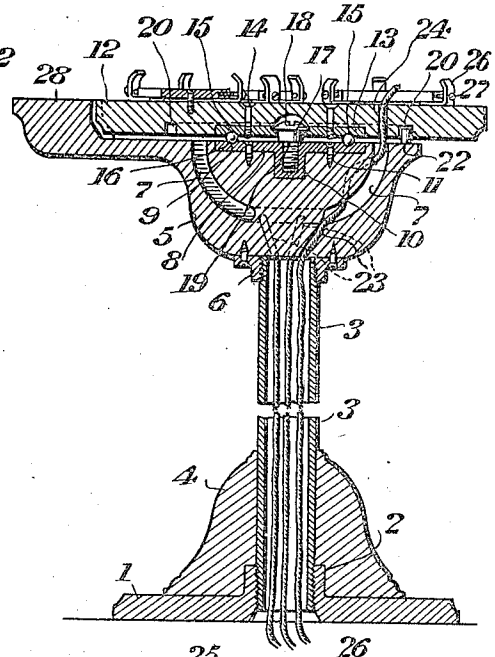
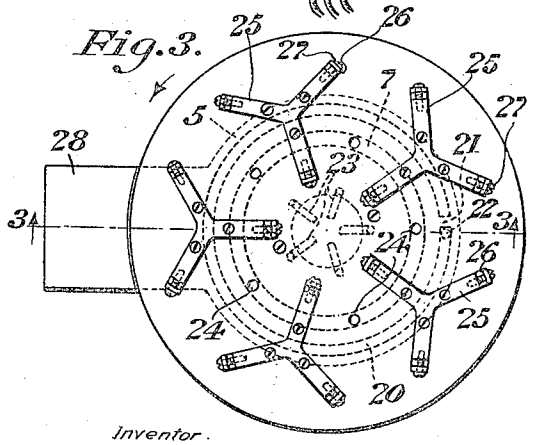


Fig. 3.



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By

Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERIK F. CARLSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO JONES AND BAKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A COPARTNERSHIP COMPOSED OF WILLIAM R. JONES AND JACKSON B. SELLS.

REVOLVING TELEPHONE STAND.

Application filed November 3, 1921. Serial No. 512,601.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERIK F. CARLSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Telephone Stands, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of this invention is to provide a rotatable table or stand adapted to carry a number of telephone sets permanently attached thereto and so arranged that the table may be readily rotated in either direction to bring the desired telephone set into convenient position for use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a rotatable stand adapted to carry a number of telephone sets and to so construct the stand that it may be rotated only once in either direction; and also to provide means whereby there will be sufficient slack in the telephone wires enclosed within the table or stand to permit of a movement of the telephone stand in either direction to bring the desired telephone into position for use.

A further object of the invention is to provide a rotatable stand for the purpose set forth which shall be simple in construction and to which the telephone sets may be easily and quickly attached and where there will be no loose wires or cables visible except, of course, the cable connecting the receiver to the transmitter base.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the device complete, showing a series of telephone sets secured thereto;

Fig. 2 a vertical central sectional view of the stand, the telephone sets being removed; and

Fig. 3 a plan view of the stand as illustrated in Fig. 2, with the telephone sets removed.

Referring to the various parts by numerals, 1 designates a circular plate which forms the base of the stand and said base is formed with a central upwardly extending tubular boss 2. This boss is internally threaded, and screwed into it is a tubular standard 3. On the base, and surrounding the lower end of the tubular standard, is an ornamental wooden base piece 4. Mounted on the upper end of the standard 3 is a head 5. This head may be of any suitable material; as shown it is made of wood and to its bottom is secured an internally threaded flanged connecting ring 6, said ring being threaded to the upper end of the standard 3 and rigidly connected to the head by screws or other fastening means passing through its flange into the lower portion of the head. The upper surface of the head is horizontal and substantially circular, and in said upper surface is formed a deep annular channel or cavity 7. This cavity is curved downwardly toward the vertical axis of the head so that its lower portion is almost directly over the hollow standard 3. This cavity is of considerable width in order to give it the desired capacity for holding a considerable length of telephone cable, for a purpose which will be hereinafter described. Secured to the top of the head, and centrally located thereon, that is to say, with its center axially in line with the center of the standard 3, is a bearing plate 8. This bearing plate is formed near its circumference with a ball race 9 and at its center with a depending internally threaded socket 10. This bearing plate is secured to the head by means of screws 11.

Mounted centrally on the head is a rotatable circular table 12. In the under side of the table is mounted a circular bearing plate 13, said plate being secured to the table by means of screws 14. The plate 13 is formed with a ball race 15 which is complementary to the race 9 of the plate 8; and in these two raceways are mounted bearing balls 16. The table is connected to the head by means of a shouldered screw 17. This shouldered screw is provided with a threaded end adapted to screw into the threaded socket 10 and also with a head 18 at its upper end which is adapted to engage the upper surface of the bearing plate 13. The shoulder 19 of this screw bears against the upper surface of the plate 8 and the head of the screw overlies the bearing plate 13 and serves to hold the two bearing plates in their properly assembled relation. The head of the screw does not bind on the plate 13, so that said plate and the table connected thereto may freely rotate about the screw, said screw serving as a connecting means, but not as a clamping means. When it is desired to have access to the telephone cables within the stand, the table may be readily disconnected from the upper

bearing plate by removing the screws 14. By this means telephones may be connected to or disconnected from the stand without dismantling or disarranging the parts of the ball bearing support.

In the under side of the table is formed an annular groove 20. In this groove is arranged a stop 21. This stop may be of any suitable form. As shown in the drawing, it is formed by interrupting the groove. It is manifest, however, that it may be formed in any suitable way. Rigidly secured to the upper surface of the head is a pin 22 which fits loosely in the groove 20. This pin serves as a means to limit the rotation of the table, but permits it to have a substantially complete revolution in each direction. The purpose of this is to permit the table to be rotated in either direction to bring the desired telephone set into position for use, and to prevent a complete rotation of the table which, of course, would damage the telephone cables and cause the table to jam and become inoperative.

The head 5 is provided with a series of apertures 23 which connect the lower end of the channel 7 with the interior of the tubular standard 3. The telephone wire cables are carried up through the tubular standard and then through the apertures 23 into the channel 7 where sufficient slack is laid to permit one complete revolution of the table without strain upon the wires. The table is provided with a series of apertures 24 which register with the upper end of the channel 7, as shown clearly in Fig. 2, and the cables containing the telephone wires are passed upwardly through the apertures 24, and thence to the base of the telephone transmitter.

On the table a series of clamps 25 are secured, said clamps being designed to receive the base portion of the ordinary telephone stand. These clamps may be of any suitable construction. As shown in the drawings, they consist of a base having three radial arms to the ends of which are adjustably secured clamping lugs 26. These lugs are adjustably connected to the base of the clamps by screws 27. It is obvious that by manipulating the screws and the clamp lugs the ordinary telephone stand may be quickly attached to or detached from the holding means.

Secured to the head 5 is a laterally extending arm 28 whose upper surface is substantially flush with the upper surface of the table and is adapted to serve as a pad supporting-means. It is obvious that this pad supporting means may be dispensed with if desired; and also that it may be of any suitable form and of any desired construction.

A telephone stand constructed in accordance with this invention is especially adapted for use where a number of telephones are frequently used by a single operator. The device not only saves desk room, but increases the efficiency of the operator by making it unnecessary to pick up the telephone sets individually. The table may be almost instantly rotated to bring the desired telephone into position for use, and then it is necessary for the operator to merely remove the receiver from the usual supporting hook.

It, of course, will be understood that any desired number of telephone sets may be mounted on the table and that the table will be made the proper size to adapt it for the use for which it is intended. It is also manifest that any suitable means may be used for connecting the table top to the non-rotatable head. The means shown is convenient and simple, but may be varied as desired. Any suitable form of support may be used for the head.

What I claim is:

1. A telephone stand comprising a stationary tubular standard, a stationary head rigidly supported thereon and formed with an annular cavity extending downwardly from the upper surface thereof, the upper end of the cavity being open, said head also being formed with apertures connecting the lower end of said cavity with the interior of the tubular standard, a table rotatably mounted on the head and formed with a series of apertures registering with the upper open end of the cavity in the head, and means permitting the table to have one substantially complete revolution in either direction.

2. A telephone stand comprising a rigid stationary support, a stationary head rigidly fixed to said support and formed with an annular cavity extending downwardly from the upper surface thereof the upper end of the cavity being open, said head also being formed with apertures extending from the lower end of said cavity through the bottom of the head, a table rotatably mounted on the head and formed with a series of apertures registering with the upper open end of the cavity in the head, and means permitting the table to have a limited rotatable movement in either direction.

3. A telephone stand comprising a stationary tubular standard, a stationary head rigidly supported thereon and formed with an annular narrow cavity near its outer edge and extending downwardly and inwardly from the upper surface thereof, the upper end of said cavity being open, said head also being formed with apertures extending from the lower end of said cavity to the interior of the tubular standard, a central bearing plate secured to the upper surface of said head and surrounded by said cavity, a table provided with apertures registering with the upper open end of the cavity in the head, a central bearing plate secured to the under

side of the table, a series of balls between said bearing plates, a central pivotal means connecting together the two bearing plates, means for securing the table to the upper bearing plate, means for detachably securing a telephone to said table adjacent one of the apertures therein whereby the telephone wires may extend down through said aperture into the cavity in the stationary head and thence into and down through the tubular standard, and means for limiting the rotation of the table in either direction.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

ERIK F. CARLSON.