J. B. JARMIN.

ATTACHMENT FOR TELEPHONES.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1915.

1,245,923. Patented Nov. 6, 1917.

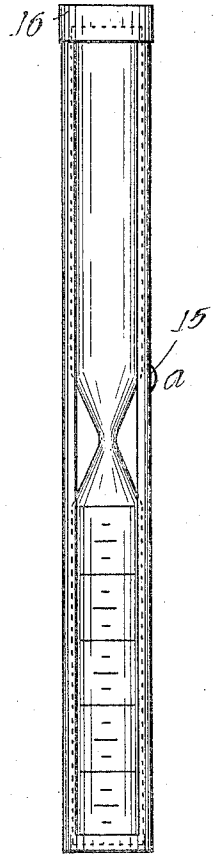


Fig. 2.

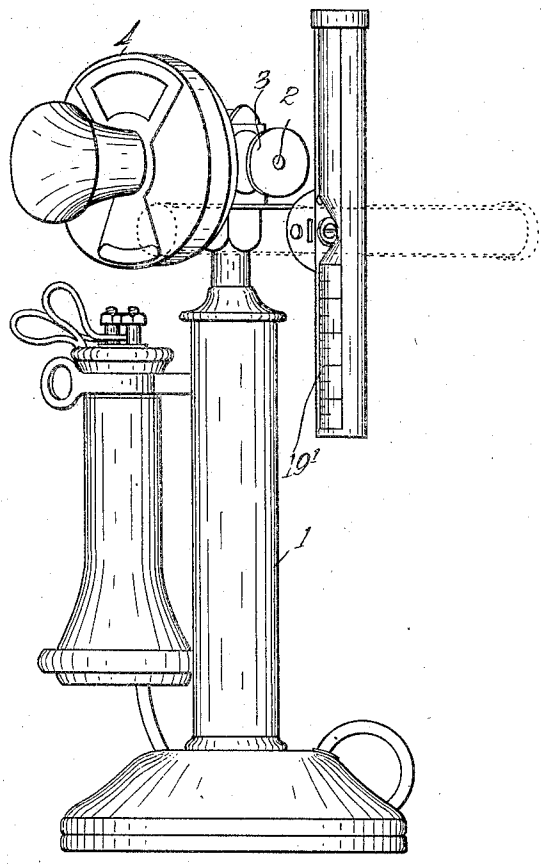


Fig. 1.

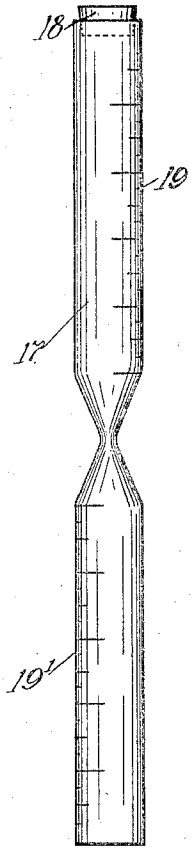


Fig. 3.

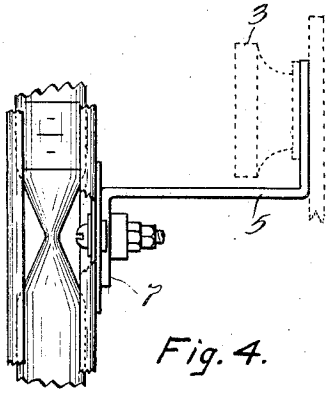


Fig. 4.

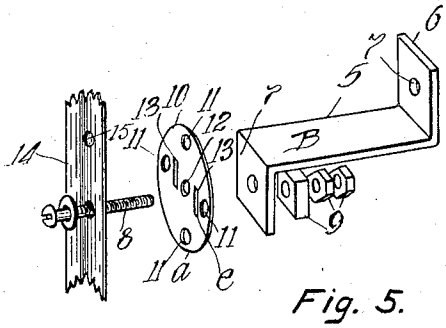


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

Stephen Pebora

Herbert Hahn

INVENTOR.

James B. Jarmin

BY Walter R. Lane

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES B. JARMIN, OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN S. BEALL, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

ATTACHMENT FOR TELEPHONES.

1,245,923. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 6, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES B. JARMIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Telephones, of which the following is the specification.

This invention relates to time recorders, and more particularly time recorders adapted to be applied and used in connection with telephones so as to record the time consumed in a telephone conversation and thus provide a check upon the telephone operator for pay conversations such as long distance calls in which the charge made to the customer is dependent upon the time consumed in actual conversation with the party called.

When it is remembered that it is possible to speak by long distance telephone now from New York to San Francisco, but that the charge per minute for far calls often amounts to several dollars, it will be appreciated that it is important to have a simple and accurate means by which the customer himself can record the time consumed in such conversations and check and deduct for inaccuracies and overcharges on the part of the telephone company's agents.

It is an object, therefore, of my invention, to provide a simple, economical and convenient time recorder for telephone conversations, and to provide a simple means for its attachment to a support such as a telephone.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a telephone with the time recorder attached.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of a time recording device.

Fig. 3 is an elevation of the sand glass comprising a part thereof.

Fig. 4 is a rear elevation showing the attachment of the time recorder to the telephone.

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of certain parts of the device extended in their relative positions.

In the drawings: 1 represents a desk telephone of customary form provided with a pivot screw 2 for the mouthpiece, and a thumb-screw 3 that corresponds therewith, to hold the mouthpiece 4 in adjusted position. I provide an angle bracket 5 having an angled end 6 provided with a hole 7 for the reception of the screw 2, the bracket, therefore, being held in position upon the telephone by the thumb-screw 3. At its opposite end the bracket is provided with an angled portion 7 upon which is rigidly secured by means such as the bolt 8 and nuts 9 a disk 10 having a plurality of apertures 11, the central aperture 12 for the reception of the bolt 8, struck up projections 13 which fit up either side of the portion 7 of the bracket 5 to prevent the disk from turning. The bolt 8 passes through an aperture in the casing 14 of the sand glass, as shown in Fig. 5, and the casing 14 is provided with a knob or rounded projection 15 which takes into one or more of the holes 11, above described, to retain the sand glass in adjusted position. The casing 14 comprises a U-shaped slotted tube, as shown, provided with a metallic push cap 16 and carries the sand glass 17. The sand glass 17 is of simple construction; is closed by means of the cork 18 and is provided with scale marks 19 and 19′ upon opposite sides of its two parts.

In operation, with the time recorder in the position indicated in full lines in Fig. 1 and all the sand in one half thereof the user as soon as he starts a telephone conversation upon a long distance or other paid call, turns the time recorder upside down bringing the scale marks 19 to the front at the bottom, accurately recording the time consumed in the conversation. As soon as the conversation is finished, he may note the level of the sand and read from the scale marks 19′ precisely the time consumed in the conversation, or, immediately when the conversation ceases, the user may shift the time recorder to the dotted line position shown in Fig. 1, preventing further flow of sand therein and afterward, at his leisure, turn it back to vertical position and notice how much sand the lower half contains.

While I have indicated the device as applied to a telephone, it may, of course, be used with equal success in the office of a telephone company for the same purpose, and attached to the switchboard for convenient operation by the toll operator.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

A bracket for sand glasses adapted to be attached to desk telephones, said bracket

having a perforated flange thereon adapted to be frictionally engaged by the thumb nut of a desk telephone, a laterally extending arm on said bracket which is frictionally engaged by means of a resilient member and bolt to a clamp engaging the casing of a sand glass.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name to this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES B. JARMIN.

Witnesses:

B. P. MOREHOUSE,

V. T. TUSTIN.