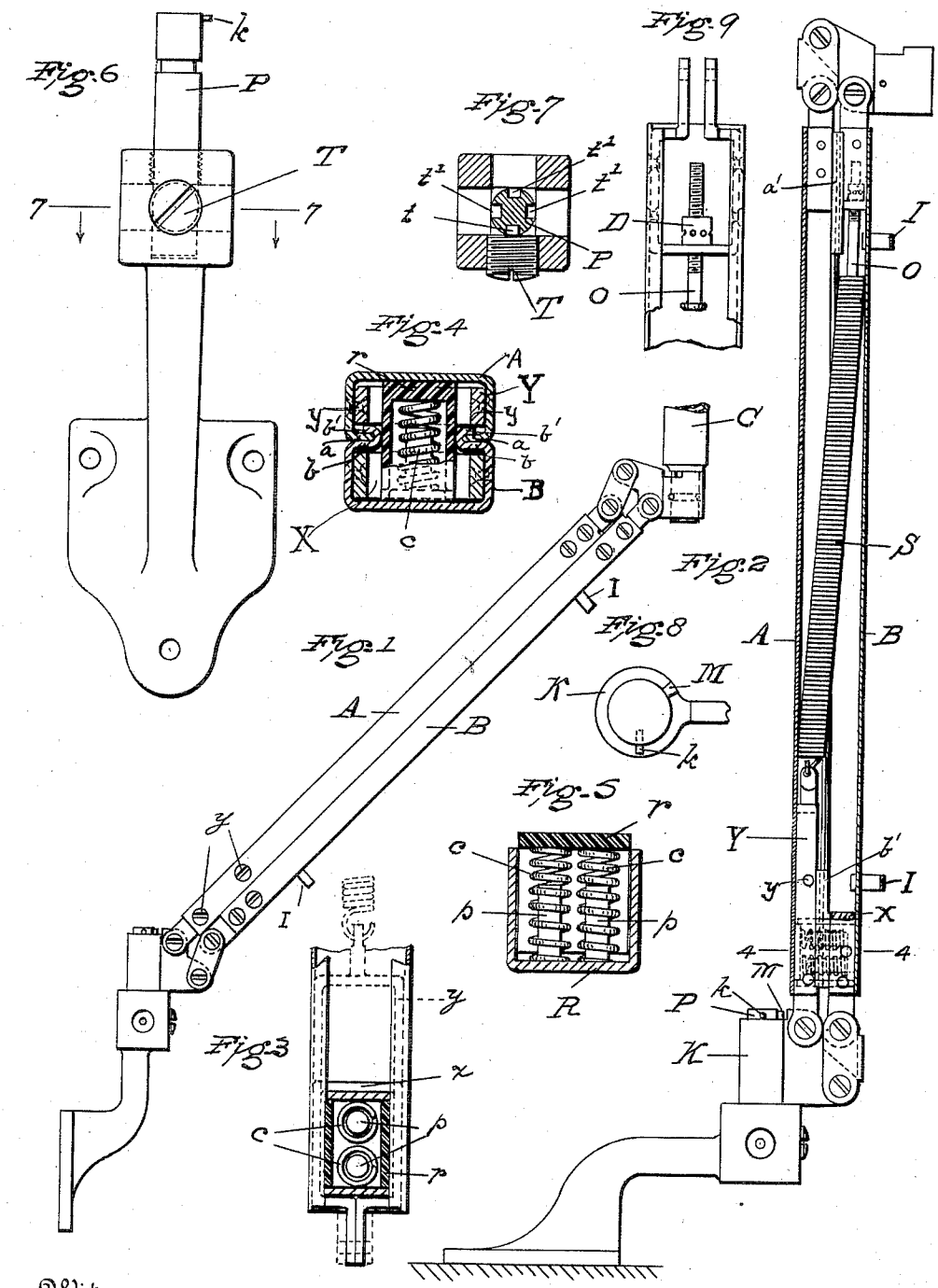
F. FOX.

TELEPHONE BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 1, 1909.

1,078,577. Patented Nov. 11, 1913.



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TELEPHONE-BRACKET.

1,078,577. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 11, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FARNHAM FOX, a citizen of the United States of America, and residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Telephone-Bracket, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to brackets and particularly to telephone brackets, the object of my invention being to provide an improved device of this character.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a bracket to which my invention is applied; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the bracket arm: Fig. 3 is a broken section of the lower end of the bracket at right angles thereto; Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4, Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a section through the friction device; Fig. 6 is a plan of the bracket fixture; Fig. 7 is a transverse section on the line 7—7, Fig. 6; Fig. 8 is a plan of the stop device; and Fig. 9 is a broken section of the upper end of the bracket.

In the present construction the bracket arm comprises two parts A and B united through a double-link connection at each end so that the parts slide over each other without separating, when the arm is raised or lowered. A sliding joint between the channel shaped parts A and B is obtained by turning in the edge a, b, of each part respectively and providing at one end of each a recurved flange a^1, b^1, in which the edge a, b, of the other part respectively is engaged. These flanges a^1, b^1 need be extended only portion of the length of the parts A and B as shown, while the inturned edges a and b may conveniently be carried the whole length of the arm thereby supplying broad bearing surfaces as well as presenting a more finished appearance to the arm.

In order to assist in the return of the arm to its upright position after it has been lowered, I provide a spring S secured to B at one end and at A at the other end, so that as the parts move over each other upon the raising or lowering of the arm, the spring is tensioned and to a considerable extent compensates the weight of the telephone or other appliance mounted in the carrier C. Since not only is this weight apt to vary but the strength of the spring is not always the same, I provide an adjusting nut D on the bolt O by means of which the tension of the spring may be varied. The other end of the spring is attached to a yoke piece Y secured by screws y to the part A. A stop about to be described, over which the yoke slides, limits the extent of angular travel of the arm by striking against one end or the other of this yoke. In order to render the arm stationary in whatever position adjusted and thus obviate the necessity for maintaining a continuous pressure to overcome the tendency of the arm to rise under the action of the spring S, I provide a suitable friction device to hold the arm in position. This device in the form shown, comprises a channel section R with posts p on which are guided the coil springs c, the upper ends of which bear against the inner surface of the inverted channel section r of vulcanized fiber or other suitable substance adapted for frictional engagement with a metal surface. The friction box thus constituted is placed in the lower end of the part B where it is held rigid by the cross piece X, the upper surface of the vulcanized piece r bearing against the inner surface of the part A, with a pressure determined by the strength of the springs c. Since the friction box is held rigid with relation to B by the cross piece X, it is obvious that as the parts A and B move past each other on the angular movement of the arm, a frictional engagement between r and A is maintained and thus neutralizes the upward pull of the spring.

Clips I for the telephone wires are fastened in one of the parts A or B and a stop M on the socket K is provided which impinges against the pin k in the upper end of the swivel pin P and thus prevents the arm from turning around on the latter and wrapping up or tangling the cord. The position of the pin k may be adjusted in any desired direction and there secured by the screw T, the terminal lug t of which enters recesses t^1 in the lower end of the pin P and thus holds the same against angular movement as well as preventing the pin from being displaced axially.

The construction shown and described is but one embodiment of my invention, which may be varied in detail without departing from my invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a device of the class described, a hollow supporting arm comprising opposed members in sliding engagement with each other and a link joint at each end between

said parts, an expanding frictional device within said arm interposed between said members and acting with constant friction upon the movement of said members in either direction with relation to each other, in combination with a spring actuated by the movement of said parts past one another.

2. In a device of the character described, a hollow supporting arm comprising opposed members having their meeting edges interlocked in sliding engagement, in combination with a pressure device arranged within said hollow arm and tending constantly to force said members apart whereby the friction between the interlocked edges thereof is increased for the purpose specified.

3. In a device of the character described, a hollow supporting arm comprising opposed members having their meeting edges interlocked in sliding engagement, in combination with a friction device arranged within said arm and comprising a spring-pressed friction element supported by one part and bearing constantly against the other part to hold the parts in the adjusted position of the arm.

4. In a device of the character described, a hollow supporting arm comprising opposed members having their meeting edges interlocked in sliding engagement, a return spring tending to maintain said parts in predetermined relation to each other, a yoke piece fast with one of said arm members and engaging one end of the spring, in combination with a friction device extending between said arm members and arranged within said yoke and serving by its engagement with the latter to limit the longitudinal displacement of said arm members with relation to each other.

5. In a device of the character described, a supporting arm comprising parts slidably connected together, a link joint at each end between said parts, a friction member interposed between said parts and a carrier therefor, means for securing said carrier on one member, in combination with a yoke embracing said carrier and moving with the other member of said arm, said yoke being of sufficient length to permit limited longitudinal movement of said carrier within the same, substantially as described.

6. In a device of the character described, a supporting arm comprising parts slidably connected together, a link joint at each end between said parts, a friction member interposed between said parts and a carrier therefor, means for securing said carrier on one member, in combination with a yoke embracing said carrier and moving with the other member of said arm, said yoke being of sufficient length to permit limited longitudinal movement of said carrier within the same, together with a spring, one end of which engages said yoke and the other end is made rigid with the member carrying the friction device.

7. In a device of the character described, a supporting arm comprising parts slidably connected together and a friction device within said arm carried by one of said parts and constantly bearing against the inner face of the other part, said friction device comprising a channel section, springs carried thereby and a friction member supported by said springs.

8. In a device of the character described, a supporting arm comprising parts slidably connected together, a cross piece carried by one of said parts, and a constantly acting friction device lying within said arm and held by said cross piece against longitudinal displacement with relation to said part, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FARNHAM FOX.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM ABBE,
HUBERT HOWSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."