No. 619,445. Patented Feb. 14, 1899.

T. SMITH.

SWINGING BRACKET.

(Application filed July 29, 1897.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

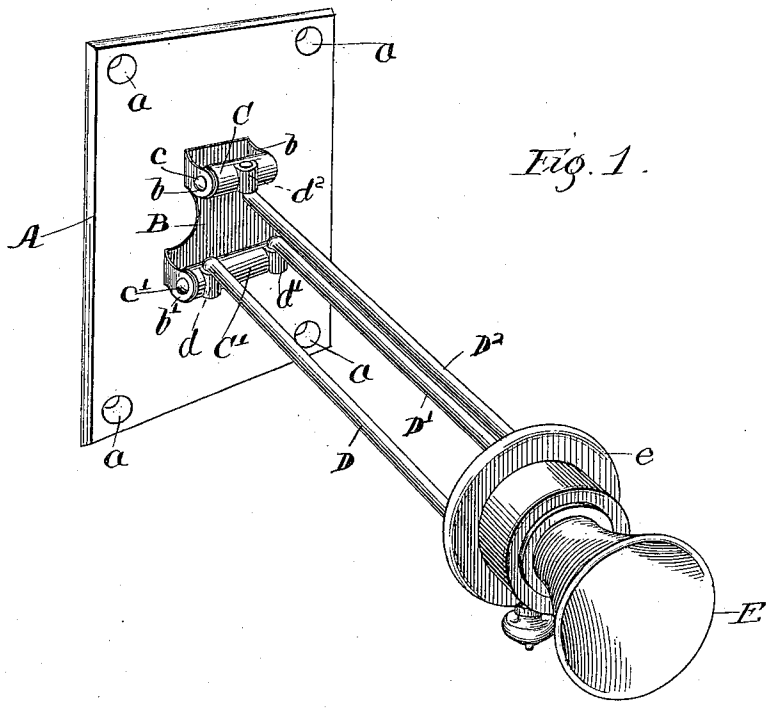
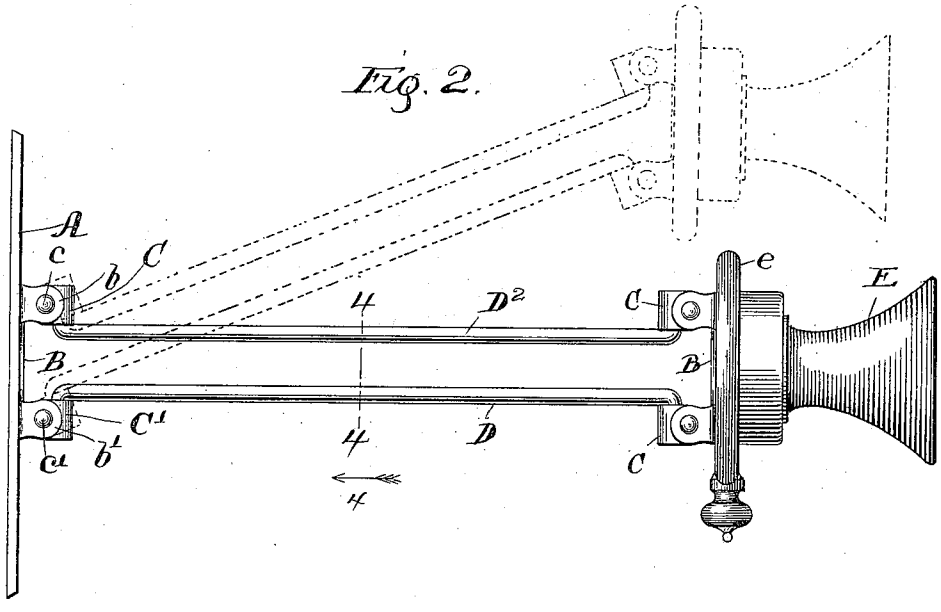


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Chas. O. Shurvey.
H. D. Nelson

Inventor:
Theodore Smith
by Miles Brune & Bitner
Atty's

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 619,445. Patented Feb. 14, 1899.

T. SMITH.

SWINGING BRACKET.

(Application filed July 29, 1897.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

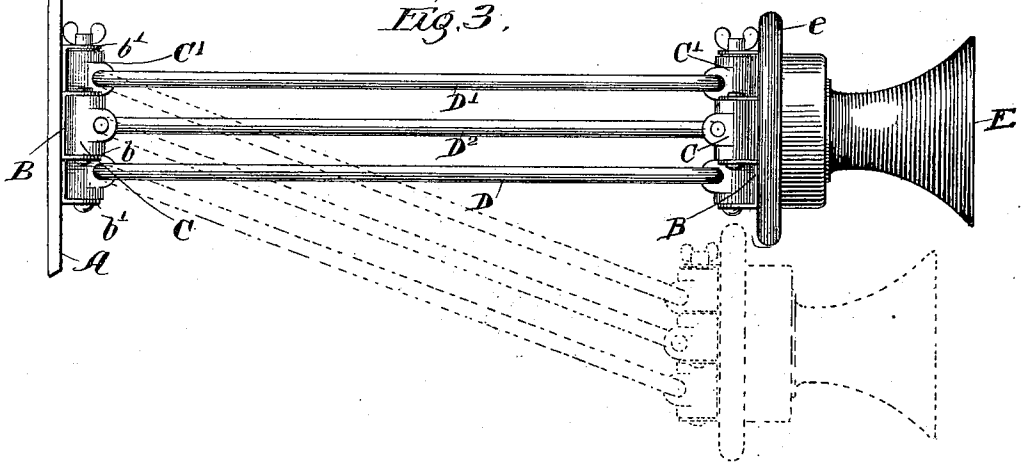


Fig. 4.

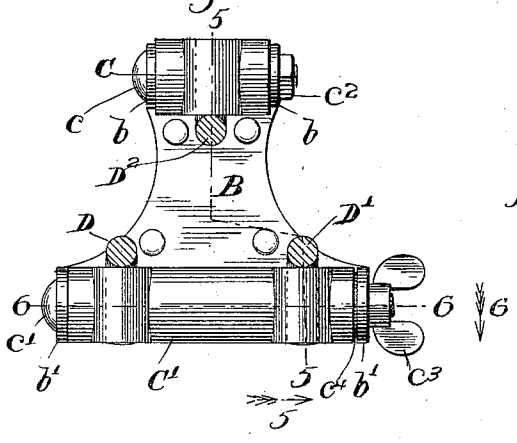


Fig. 5.

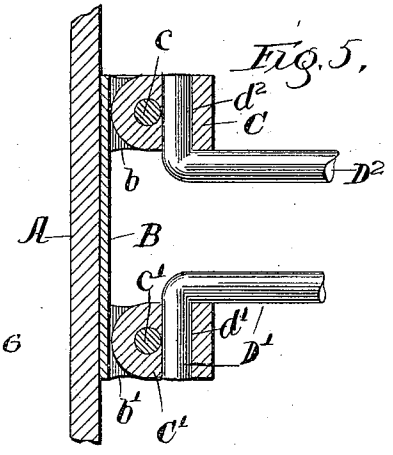
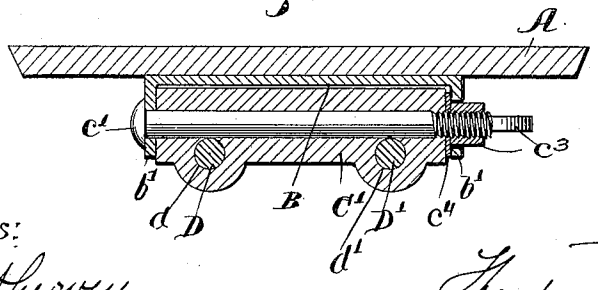


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
Chas. O. Shervey.
A. D. H. Nelson

Inventor:
Theodore Smith
by Miles Mercer & Bitner
His attys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 619,445. Patented Feb. 14, 1899.

T. SMITH.

SWINGING BRACKET.

(Application filed July 29, 1897.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

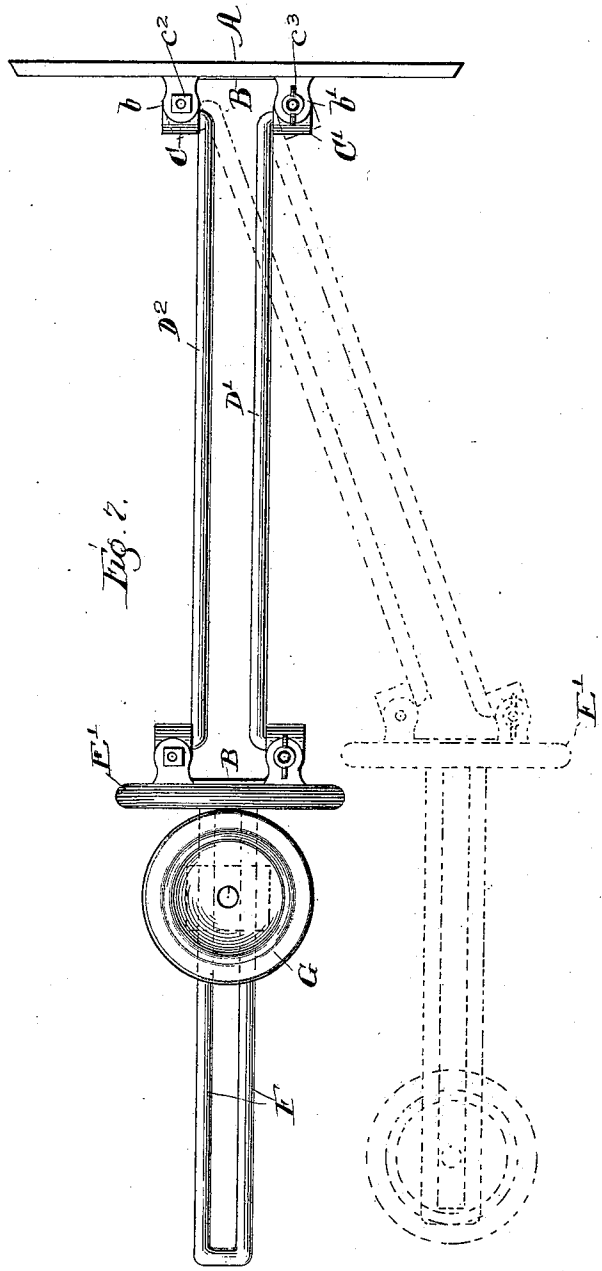


Fig. 7.

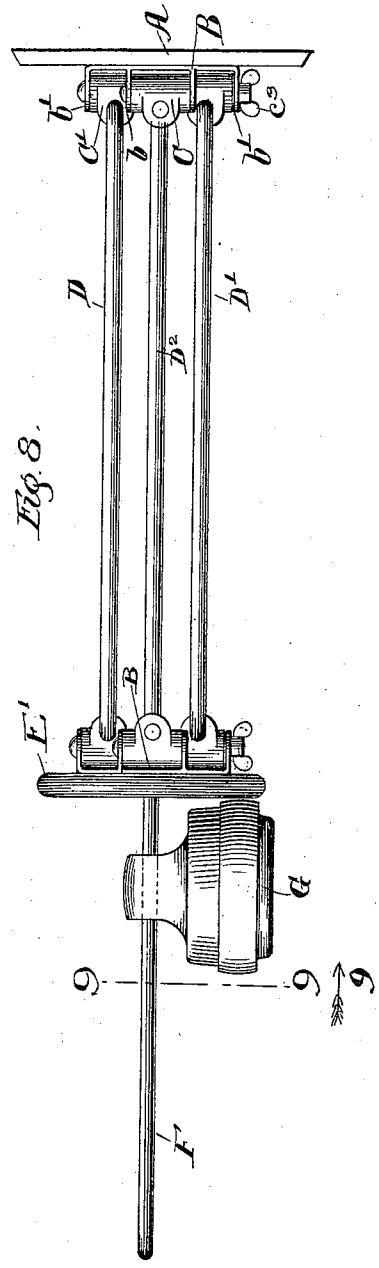


Fig. 8.

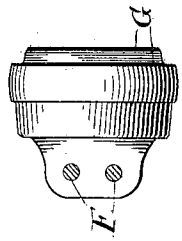


Fig. 9.

Witnesses:
Chas. O. Thorvey.
A. D. Welson

Inventor:
Theodore Smith
by Miles Bruce & Peters
His attys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE SMITH, OF GEORGETOWN, ILLINOIS.

SWINGING BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,445, dated February 14, 1899.

Application filed July 29, 1897. Serial No. 646,305. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE SMITH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Georgetown, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swinging Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in swinging brackets which have been designed especially for use in connection with telephones, but which obviously have a great many other uses that will be suggested by the nature and construction of the device.

The invention is illustrated in the drawings by means of nine figures, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective showing the bracket holding a telephone-transmitter and provided with a plate for fastening it to the wall. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same, showing in dotted lines a different position. Fig. 3 is a plan of the device as seen in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section in line 4 4 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow 4. Fig. 5 is a section in line 5 5 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrow 5. Fig. 6 is a section in line 6 6 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrow 6. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of an additional improvement. Fig. 8 is a plan of the latter; and Fig. 9 is a section in line 9 9 of Fig. 8, looking in the direction of the arrow 9.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a plate designed for attachment to the wall or other suitable support and provided with screw-holes *a* for that purpose. To this plate is secured a clip B, having two sets of ears *b b'*, respectively, in which are pivoted bearing-blocks C C' by means of bolts *c c'*, extending through the ears and blocks and provided with nuts c^2 c^3, the latter of which is a wing-nut to be operated by hand. This wing-nut (see Fig. 5) is journaled in one of the ears *b'* and bears against a washer c^4, so that the washer may be clamped against the block C' and the latter crowded against the opposite ear to clamp the block against pivotal motion between the ear *b'* upon the bolt *c'*. Three substantially parallel arms D D' D^2 are pivoted in the blocks C C', preferably by means of ends bent at right angles and riveted in upright pivot-holes *d d'* d^2 in said blocks. As here shown, one of the arms is pivoted in the block C and the other two in the block C', the latter two being separated by a sufficient space to give the necessary purchase to operate the bracket. The telephone-transmitter, which is lettered E, is secured to the rods by means of a base *e*, on the back of which is a clip, preferably the duplicate of the clip B and connected with the rods by similar means. By this construction each one of the parallel rods has a universal joint at each end. Each rod is out of the plane of the other two, and while the transmitter may be moved laterally, vertically, or diagonally the base *e* is kept substantially parallel with the plate A and in the proper position to receive the vibrations of the voice. If it is desirable to clamp the bracket at any desired height, the same is done by means of the wing-nut c^3, as above described.

An additional improvement is illustrated in Figs. 7, 8, and 9, which adapts the bracket to the holding of a telephone-receiver, such additional improvement consisting in securing in a plate E', which corresponds to the base *e* of the telephone-transmitter E, a double horizontal rod F, upon which the receiver G may slide back and forth and by means of which it is held in the proper position. This enables the receiver to be moved toward or away from the wall, as may be desired, after the proper vertical and lateral position has been obtained. I recognize the possibility of great variation in the specific structure and therefore desire not to limit my invention, except as clearly set forth below.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A swinging bracket containing three substantially parallel arms, each one of which has a universal joint at each end and is arranged out of the plane of the other two; substantially as described.

2. The combination with a bracket containing three substantially parallel arms each one of which has a universal joint at both ends and is arranged without the plane of the other two, of an extension bearing a slide furnishing an adjustment independent of the adjustment accomplished by the jointed arms; substantially as described.

3. A swinging bracket containing three

substantially parallel arms, each one of which has a universal joint at each end and is arranged out of the plane of the other two and a telephone-transmitter secured upon the universal joints at one end of said arms; substantially as described.

4. A swinging bracket comprising three or more substantially parallel arms, pivot-blocks pivoted upon each end of the arms in parallel lines transverse to the arms, said pivot-blocks being also pivoted in lines at right angles to the first-named pivots and parallel to each other; substantially as described.

5. The combination with a bracket containing three substantially parallel arms each one of which has a universal joint at both ends and arranged without the plane of the other two, of a plate secured to the universal joints at one end of the arms, a guide, F, extending from said plate and a telephone-receiver seated upon said guide and adapted to be adjusted along the same; substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at the city of Prairie du Chien, in the county of Crawford and State of Wisconsin, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1897.

THEODORE SMITH.

Witnesses:
JERRY O'NEIL,
WM. H. EVANS.