

R. W. BOGART, JR.
 SANITARY SHIELD FOR TELEPHONE TRANSMITTERS.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1911.

1,044,480.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig 1

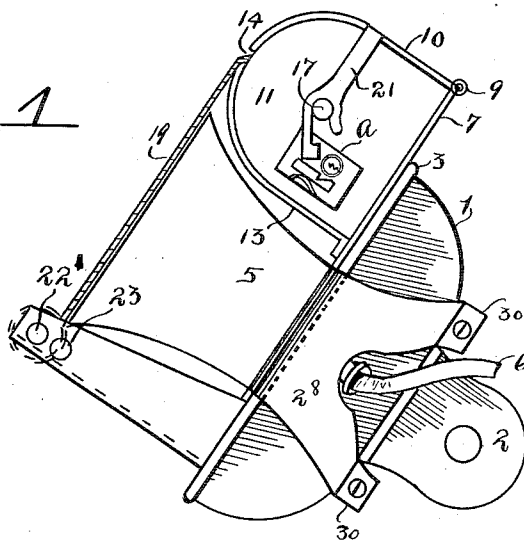
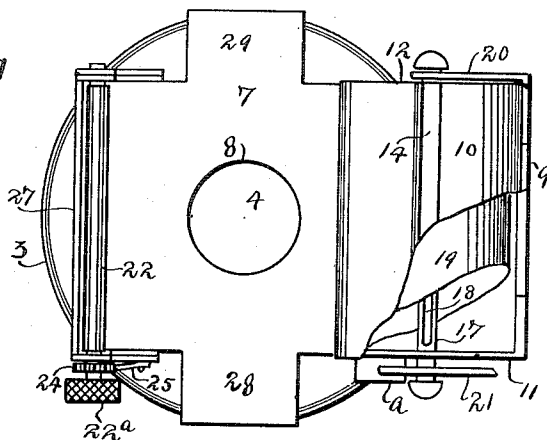


Fig 2



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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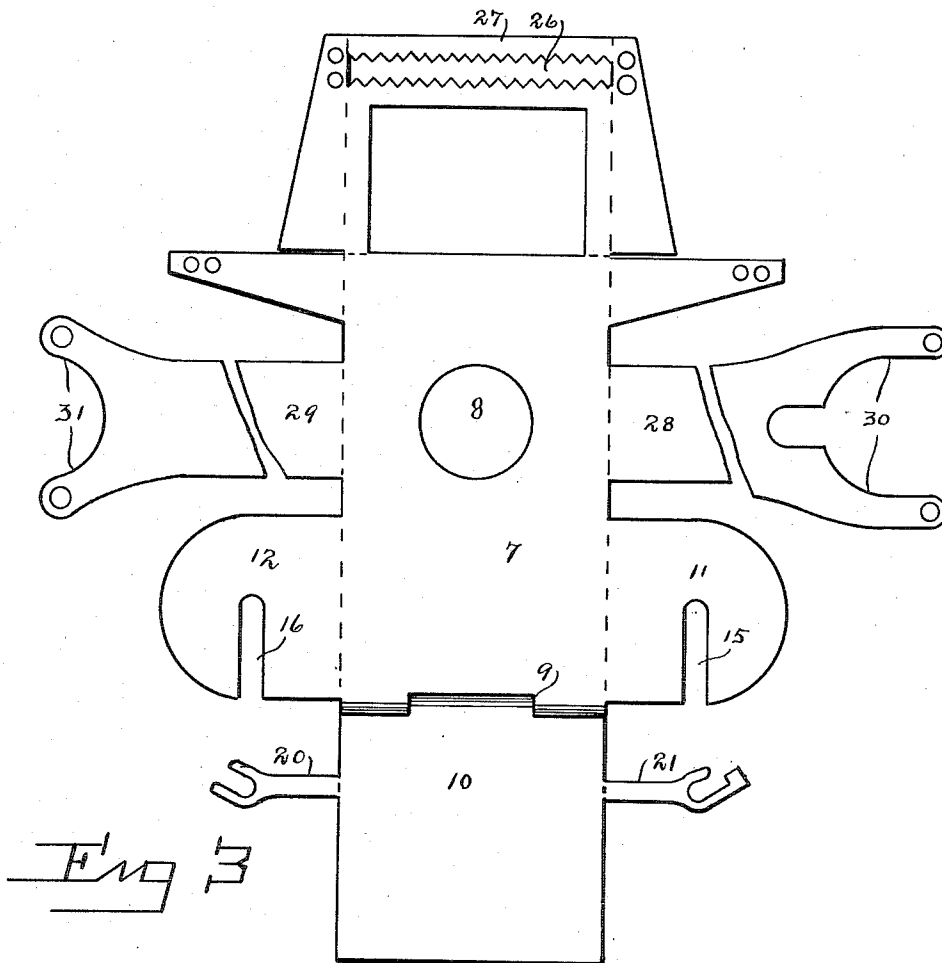
ATTORNEY

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WITNESSES
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RICHARD W. BOGART, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SANITARY SHIELD FOR TELEPHONE-TRANSMITTERS.

1,044,480.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD W. BOGART, Jr., a citizen of the United States, and resident of the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Shields for Telephone-Transmitters, of which the following is a specification.

This device is intended to be more or less permanently attached to a telephone in such a manner that a user of the telephone may, with little or no difficulty place over the mouth-piece a clean sheet of paper or shield, and I have so arranged my device that a continual supply of fresh paper will be always adjacent to and in operable relation with the receiver.

This device, although primarily intended for use in public pay stations, or in connection with other telephones arranged for common service, may be found of great advantage as an adjunct to any and all instruments of a like nature. I will describe my device as used in connection with an ordinary telephone, but I know of no reason why it cannot be successfully used in conjunction with a dictaphone or any other voice receiving apparatus.

The following is what I consider the best means of carrying out this invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, in which:—

Figure 1 is in side elevation, it shows an ordinary telephone transmitter to which has been secured my device. Fig. 2 is a plan view corresponding to Fig. 1, but in this view the paper is omitted, as is the mouth-piece. Fig. 3 shows in plan a sheet from which the metallic parts of my device may be folded.

Similar reference numerals indicate like parts in all the figures where they appear.

In my experiments I have secured my device to an ordinary transmitter of an ordinary desk telephone instrument and I will therefore describe so much of the telephone as I find necessary.

At 1, I have shown the base or cup of the telephone receiver, and at 2 the clamp by which the cup is secured to the upright. The flanged disk 3 closes the upper side of the cup and is provided with a central perforation 4, into which is screw-threaded a flared mouth-piece 5, which may be of fiber, rubber, glass or any other desirable mate-

rial. An insulated perforation in the bottom of the cup member 1, admits the cable 6. So far I have described the exterior of an ordinary telephone transmitter.

A plate 7, which may be sheet or block tin, and which is oblong in plan, though provided with numerous projections is also provided with a central perforation 8, which is intended to register with the perforation 4, of the plate 3. A hinge 9 is formed in one end, the upper end of the plate 7, and into this hinge I have connected a cap or closing plate 10. Formed integral with the plate 7 and at the ends of the hinge 9 are the partially circular projections 11, and 12, which are intended to bend upwardly and at right angles to the plane of the plate 7. The closing cap 10 is bent to fit closely to the periphery of the circular part of the plates 11 and 12, and an additional closing part or cap 13, which may be secured to the plate 7 by soldering and which is correspondingly bent, is arranged to connect the front or lower sides of the plates 11 and 12, forming with a portion of the base 7, the hingedly connected cap 10, and the plates 11 and 12 a semi-cylindrical chamber the purpose of which shall appear later. It is my intention that the caps 10 and 13 shall not extend completely about the outside edge of the plates 11 and 12, but that they shall remain a distance apart at the top so as to produce a slit or opening 14.

Each of the plates 11 and 12 are provided with radial slots 15 and 16 respectively, and I have shown a bar or shaft 17 which should be round and headed on each end and which should be provided with a longitudinal slot 18. Upon this bar 17 I intend to wind a quantity of strong though thin tissue paper to produce the roll 19. The width of the paper must not be greater than the width of the plate 7, and the roll or bar 17 must be of sufficient length to project from the outside edges of the plates 11 and 12.

The bar 17, bearing the paper 19 is inserted into the slots 15 and 16 and when the cap 10 is closed the projections 20 and 21 secure the roller rotatably in the forward end of the slots 15 and 16. To the exterior of the plate 11 I have secured a lock of simple construction and formed integral with the projection 21 is a hook which passes into the lock and is secured there by means of the bolt of the lock *a*.

The free end of the paper from the roll

19 is passed through the slot 14 and over the open top of the mouth-piece 5, and is inserted between a pair of rollers 22, 23, which are rotatably mounted in upwardly projecting standards which may be formed integral with the plate 7. These rollers 22, 23 may be metallic shafts provided with rubber surfaces or they may be metallic shafts upon which wooden cylinders have been secured, and if the latter are used I prefer that sand or emery, or some other like material shall be applied to the face of either of both rollers. One of the rollers should be provided with means for rotating it by hand and for that purpose I have secured to the shaft of the upper roller 22, a knurled button 22^a, and I have also secured to this shaft a ratchet 24 operable with a simple spring pawl 25, which prevents the roller from being turned backward.

Adjacent to and immediately below the rollers 22, 23 I have provided a slit 26, which is saw-cut or roughened on each edge and I propose that the paper shall pass through this slit after leaving the rollers 22, 23. This roughened slit is produced in a plate 27 which may be supported by and formed integral with the base plate 7.

In operation it may be found desirable to lock this device to the transmitter and for that purpose I have provided a member, also supplied with a perforation, adapted to register with the perforation 8 of the plate 7. Two outstanding arms from this member indicated at 28 and 29 are adapted to be folded back over the body 1 of the transmitter, and a series of short right-angled projections 30 and 31, each of which is provided with a perforation, comprise the securing means for the clamp. I may bolt the clamping means upon the receiver or I may use one bolt and one lock, or two locks as occasion may require.

The operation of this whole structure is not difficult to understand, it is as follows:— The lock A being opened allows the cap 10 to be folded back to admit a roll of paper 19, the cap 10 is then closed forcing the paper to assume a central position in the semi-cylindrical chamber, and the free end of the paper to pass upward through the slot 14. The end of the paper is then carried across the exposed open top of the transmitter mouth-piece and inserted between the two rolls 22 and 23, it is now ready for use and after being used, or before the next use the button 22^a is turned causing the paper to traverse the mouth-piece and project through

the slot 26. After a sufficient quantity has been thus caused to unroll from the roll 19, an upward or downward motion of the free end will cause the saw-teeth to cut the paper, releasing the free projecting end of the paper.

It is my intention to provide a series of marks upon the upper exposed surface of the paper which will indicate when the paper has reached the proper position to present a clean and fresh surface, over the mouth-piece of the transmitter.

Modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of this invention. The clamping means for securing the device to the transmitter may be omitted, and changes in the construction may be made by a good mechanic. I have shown my device as secured to the transmitter by means of a clamping engagement between the mouth-piece and the transmitter body, but other means for securing may be utilized. I have shown the knob 22^a as secured to the upper roller but it is obvious that it may be secured to either roller with equal efficiency.

Having carefully and fully described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a device of the character described, a semi-cylindrical member, means for supporting said member, a severing member and means for supporting it, and a plurality of rollers arranged adjacent to said severing member and provided with means for rotating them for passing a shield from said semi-cylindrical member to said severing member as herein specified.

2. In a device of the character described, a plate, a semi-cylindrical chamber hingedly secured to said plate, a paper roll held in said chamber, a plurality of rollers and means for operating them, means formed integral with said plate for supporting said rollers, and means formed integral with said supporting means for severing the paper after its passage through said rollers, in combination with means for securing the whole to the body of the transmitter of a telephone as herein specified.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York this 2nd day of November 1911.

RICHARD W. BOGART, Jr.

Witnesses:

G. E. STERRITTE,
ARTHUR PHELPS MARR.